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FORGED AND ANTE-DATED.

El Paso de los Algodones Grant.

Following is the report of the U. S. Survey of General in this case.

U. S. SURVEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. TUCSON, ARIZONA, AUG. 21, 1890.

The papers upon which the examination of this case is based, were filed in this office Dec. 23, 1879, and they

found in the archives of the Mexican State of Sonora, discuss these facts:

January 4, 1838, Fernando Rodriguez petitioned the Treasurer General of the State of Sonora, for a place called "El Paso de los Algodones" near the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

The terms of the petition are remarkable in some particulars, in that they are not found in the petition of any other case within my knowledge.

Petitioner states that he makes the registry under the conditions that the settlement and occupation of the land petitioned for shall be when the notorious condition and circumstances of the territory in which the tract is situated, may permit, setting forth that the said tract lay in a desert country, and one uninhabitable because of the hostility of the savages.

It was quite unusual for citizens of Mexico to petition for grants of land which could not be occupied as it was for the Mexican authorities to grant lands without the conditions of ability and purpose to immediately, or within a stated time, inhabit and cultivate or graze the same.

It is noted that a special and very critical examination of the proper archives in Sonora, be made, so far as they might affect this case, to the end that my suspicions be removed or confirmed.

I cannot recall such an examination being made in January last, by Mr. R. C. Hopkins, of this office, he being specially fitted for the work.

The leading facts discovered by him and reported to me, are embodied in his report, and are as follows:

That on the same day that Fernando Rodriguez petitioned for the place of El Paso de los Algodones, he also petitioned for a place called "La Punta del Sargento" situated on the Gulf of California, containing ten square leagues; that the language in the petitions in the two cases is very similar; that the several orders and proceedings in both cases are dated on the same days, are in the same hand-writing, and these hand-writings are different from all the hand-writings in the proceedings of the various grants made in the territory of Sonora, in the year 1838, nor in any other book of record in the archives; that these two grants purport to have been made by Jose Justo Milla, ex-officio, as a Minister of the Treasury, setting "por Minuto de la Ley" or ex-officio, Jose Ma. Mendoza, being at that time Treasurer-General; that the same names appear in the proceedings; that the signatures of Jose Justo Milla where they occur in both cases appear to have been written with the same ink and bear a striking resemblance to each other; that the signatures are notably different in appearance from those of Jose Justo Milla as found in the stock-books on documents of uncollected grants bearing on the same date; that the signatures in the two grants are not only different in appearance from the same signatures as found on genuine documents of near the same date, but also in the handwriting; that the signatures of Jose Justo Milla in the two grants are not only different in appearance from the same signatures as found on genuine documents of near the same date, but also in the handwriting; that the signatures of Jose Justo Milla in the two grants are not only different in appearance from the same signatures as found on genuine documents of near the same date, but also in the handwriting.

In view of the extraordinary facts bearing on these cases as reported by Mr. Hopkins and summarized above, I deemed it absolutely necessary to procure photographic copies of the documents in question, as they existed in the Mexican archives in Sonora, to enable me to fairly, clearly and fully place the case before Congress, and such copies are appended to this report, and personally know it to be non-mineral, that is, it is utterly worthless for minerals. It is nearly all flat land, lying in the Colorado river, and rich, lying far from mountain or elevated country. Feeling certain that the United States will never confirm the claim under consideration, I deemed it unnecessary to swell the record with oral testimony on incidental points.

DESIGNATION OF TITLE.

The title of this alleged grant seems to be satisfactorily designated. Such as it is, it is in the Colorado Company and Land Company and, if genuine, should be confirmed to the said company.

CONCLUSION.

I have patiently investigated all the important facts bearing upon this case and have brought the title papers to the test of the genuine signatures. At a considerable expense to the Government and delay to claimants and an interested public, I have illustrated the fraudulent character of the title papers by perfect photographs of parts of the documents in the Mexican archives in the State of Sonora, the originals of which could not be obtained nor lawfully removed from the custody of the Mexican officials.

Some of the documents with any books of record in the archives, and but for the photographs taken, they might have been abstracted from their place on file and thus prevented any clear demonstration of the fraudulent character of the claim under consideration. Aside from the principle involved in this case, the land in question, owing to its locality,

IT PAYS.

And the Baltimore and Ohio People Now Know It By Experience.

There is no use of attempting argument on the point, because it is clear and positive that enterprise and liberality pays in railroading as in everything else.

The Baltimore and Ohio has proved this, and is profiting by it every day. Look at its passenger traffic now to what it was a few months since. Ten passengers are carried when then there were barely more than one, and this, in the face of a competition that had to resort to the running of special trains against its regular trains to keep any where in sight.

Meantime the Baltimore and Ohio has continued straight on the line of policy marked out at the start. Its business increased so rapidly as to handle it. But as rapidly as possible new cars and increased accommodations have been added and now things move along very smoothly.

The monster monster that now carries entire trains across the bay at Baltimore, instead of forcing New York and Philadelphia passengers to make the long dark ride under the city, works a charm, but five minutes being required to make the trip, instead of twenty-five minutes the other way. No where on the line has the improvement been more marked than in the dining halls, and the reputation for excellence in the quality of the food held by some of the most noted in the country. The halls are neat and inviting, while the meals are perfectly cooked and elegantly served.

The new coaches, recently put on are very models of beauty and of comfort, and these, with the patent coupler, render the ride through the wonderfully picturesque country traversed by the road a most enjoyable one. There appears to be no trouble at all to make the time called for by the fast schedule, an engine the other day pulling a heavy train 61 miles in 69 minutes and making three stops.

The Outlook.

The editor of the Salt Lake Tribune predicts that Colorado has seen its liveliest days, and that disaster may be apprehended on the Comstock.

In this case he believes that thousands of men must, within the coming year, seek new fields, and will find them in Utah, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. He therefore exhorts Utah to prepare, and says:

"There is no present call for a vast influx of people here, but there is room enough and ought to be work enough for a great many. Other things being equal, a mine should be worked more in Utah than in any other place in the West. Supplies for mining, transportation, coal, timber and fuel are abundant. Utah ought to have a little boom soon, and when it comes it ought to have the best of it. The Comstock will lead the boom."

Brigoli's Rebuke to a Flirt.

A story is told of Brigoli, the Italian boxer, who was once in the city of Cincinnati, while at dinner in the fashionable hotel where he was stopping, he saw a very handsome young lady, richly dressed and with a pair of sparkling black eyes, which she allowed to meet his several times with an admiring glance that seemed to say "I know you, where is the danger in this most timid man in the world, so when he raised his wine glass, it was with a gesture that said "I drink to you."

To his delight, the pretty stranger repeated in the same way, and though Brigoli is something of a gourmand, he nearly choked in order to finish his dinner and leave the room when the black-eyed one, who was at her table, entered the parlor the next moment followed at her heels, and under some pretext managed to address her. She did not run upon him, and a lively conversation ensued, in which Brigoli, who was only too glad to be so addressed, said:

"You come in my room, I will sing to you 'Good-bye by Sweet-heart.'"

"How dare you say such a thing to me? I never was so insulted in my life. I shall complain at the office!"

"What for you get used to it like I know?" cried Brigoli. "I come to you one another. I come up here and talk to you. You say no. What you mean by all this dam foolishness? You it must explain. I means business. You talk to me, I will tell me what American you are by your smiling, and her nodding and her way."

Hayes' Trip to the Pacific Coast.

The world's Washington special of August 6, says: "I have made no Cabinet meeting tomorrow, as the President, accompanied by Secretary Sherman, Colonel Curtin and several others, will leave at noon for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the Soldiers' Reserves' meeting which will remain until Friday. In three weeks he will start for a two-months trip to the Pacific Coast, for the longest journey ever made by a President while in office. California is to be thoroughly explored, after which they start on a journey northward by stage. Mr. Hayes, General Sherman and his daughter, and Generals McDonnell and McCook, will accompany the President."

THE HERMOSA MINE.

Wishing to give our readers the exact status of the Hermosa Company's mines and mill, we made application to Superintendent Gillett, and were permitted to copy his last report to the Secretary, as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT HERMOSA MINE COMPANY, HERMOSA, A. T., AUG. 8, 1890.

Mr. W. N. Gilman, Secretary, Hermosa Mining Company, of New York.

DEAR SIR:—I have to report the following progress for the week ending August 8th. South crosscut tunnel, west lateral drift, driven 32 feet, 26 1/2 feet; face in more favorable ground and beginning to show iron stains.

Protection Tunnel, west drift (back vein, tunnel level) driven 14 feet, 10 feet; face in more favorable ground and beginning to show iron stains.

Cardinal Tunnel, driven 20 feet, total 126 feet.

Revolution Tunnel No. 2, (150 feet vertical below Protection Tunnel) driven 4 feet, total 43 feet.

We are operating on a large body of low level veins, and have filed from crosscut at bottom of No. 6 back vein.

No. 5 still shows a large width of \$100 ore in west drift, first level.

The west drift from bottom of No. 7 is producing a considerable quantity of ore which assays \$34 in silver and some gold.

Stopping in Salvador mine, and have moved about 30 tons of this ore to main chute, as the stopes are filled with ore.

We have been obliged to suspend work in the west drift from No. 4, in breaking back into the vein to open back over our shaft, which cannot be moved until we can empty ore bins at the mouth of Protection tunnel and clean out our main ore chute.

We are now moving about 70 tons daily from the low level veins, and are about to stop at the grade ore about the 12th level. I find it necessary to line our main ore chute with iron, as the dust from the ore works in clouds into the mill, and is very objectionable. I am today compelled to close the mill, and to-day compelled to close the mill, and to-day compelled to close the mill.

The general outlook at the mine is good. The vein is both east and west of the tunnel level, and we shall not have to go far for some time. I started the mill on porphyry from the mill grade, and since then have been running on low-grade ore and waste from our crosscuts and the waste made in cutting back levels, but are now shipping ore from the Salvador, No. 5 No. 4, (first and second cross) and No. 7. Have tunnel No. 3 in a chute, and No. 4.

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OWTR. JUS.

The Republicans of Maricopa Have the Proposition to Organize for the Coming Campaign and the Democracy Kicks in its Might to Sit Down on the Party Which is to Blame for the Tax on Whiskey, the Freedom of the "Nigger," the Preservation of the Union, and other Outrages.

OWTR. JUS. PENN. A. T., Aug. 17, 1890. EDITOR CITIZEN:—In order that you may get an unprejudiced account of how the good ship of Democracy is progressing in our town, I take my pen in my hand to inform you. We heretofore have not raised our voice in protest against the threatened overthrow of halcyon and sakril institutions, handed down to us by our forefathers. Alas! with tears and I tell you that Democracy in this town and privileges are in danger of being overrun by sakrilis karpet-bagers of the Linkin and civilites persuasion; such is the unjustly of Republicans. It is but the outcome, however, or to match lossiness in our way of treating them, and our unfortunately have kept them in their places where we had them in years ago, as our mo' wise brethren of Louisiana, Alabama, and elsewhere have done. Then we could, without peradventure claim to be, was not, of the solid South. Now, instead, the karpet-bagers have come like the Arabian in the night, and with their usual perversity and disposition to meddle with other folks, and are actually going to dispossess us, as to who shall fill our offices, and they held on, clock-work, on Saturday to elect delegates to the county convention, and actually pooled as many votes as we did. This, of course, alarmed us, to when this kind of thing is started and not kept in the hand there is no telling where the safety of the country or Democracy will bring up to speak at the county-convention and following amendments. So to neutralize it, J. E. Lemmon was called on to speak at the county-convention, and he was selected before he came to Arizona, and knows all about it. When it was found out that the music was to be by the unskilled Fenix Brass Band the jam to get to hear the Jew was tremendous. The Jew, as some one remarked, spread himself, and the way he done it was a evolution. He is awful when he gets started, and the way he works himself is only like unto the life of a rubber of a first class circus' through his exercises, or a gorilla with the kramps. He went for the Republicans voracity, and left nothing but from the life of a day. He showed how they had played the violin into civil war by their usual art displayed for the fields of the high-strung sons of southern slavery, and as how they made the country groan under the burden of an immense debt, which had to be paid by taxes on whiskey and other necessities of life. He also spoke of the unwarranted interference of the Republican party in sending troops to Southern States to prevent the whites from keeping the niggers in their places, thereby poisoning them on equality with the whites, and given them the right to vote as much as and as often as the old masters. Of course he didn't put it exactly that way, but all we means know what he meant. He spoke at great length, and just as the enthusiasm was beginning to kinder warm like a bad who trade to occasion tommat and combustion by dissatisfaction with the ideas of the speaker, was put out in such style that the crowd became more enthused, and remained so until the close of the address. BOURN STRAIGHT.

Attention Candidates.

If our Tombstone friends are united on any one point, it is that candidates asking for their votes be pledged to a division of the county. Their souls yearn not for the office, but for the office, but they will have a division of the county. So our politicians had better begin the trimming of their sails before they jump into the arena. The last number of the Nugget contains the following, which, we believe, is a fair expression of the general sentiment in Tombstone:

"But there is another question that may enter into the contest, the division of the county. The party which fails to pledge itself to this measure, unless both should do so, can have little hopes of success. On the Democratic side Tombstone entirely waves its right to representation on the county ticket, and our joint proposition of the best-qualified delegation, with its understanding that her demand for a new county shall not be opposed by Representative Democrats of Tucson have agreed to this, and if the agreement be carried out in execution, then we predict an overwhelming Democratic majority. If not carried out, then we predict that the citizens of Tombstone will turn to the Republicans for relief. The Democracy is fully allied to ignore this issue, and we do not believe they are disposed to do so. The time of the convention approaches and we of Tombstone want 'square talk' in this respect.

A full and detailed article was written recently the following letter to the head of the Jesuit establishment in France: "I am a son of Israel, a freethinker and a republican, offer you the hospitalities of my house from the execution of the decrees of the 29th of March, in token of my protest against those decrees, which are repugnant to the sacred principles of republicanism."

SAFFORD, HUDSON & CO. BANKERS. TUCSON, AND TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE. And Make TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY On the Principal Points in EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. Receive deposits, purchase or make advances on Territorial and County bonds and warrants, approved commercial paper, etc., etc., and TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Deposits of Dollars made with us or shipped to Anglo California Bank San Francisco, for our account, can be checked against immediately.