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[Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

GLOBE CITY, Nov. 18th. 1879.  
EDITOR SENTINEL:

In looking over your issue of the 15th., I came across an article copied from a New York mining journal, which, it seems, is trying to throw a cloud over our District, and more particularly the Silver Nugget mine, and having visited the Nugget last Saturday, and as the Supt. Mr. Chilson, granted me every facility for thoroughly examining the mine, also turning over the assay office to my use, I feel confident in thinking, that perhaps, I can show to the public that the Nugget mine is a property which will soon cause these wet-blanket people to take another tack; this was my first visit to this mine, and from the impression I had formed I found a great many things which surprised me; the first was the large amount of ore ready mined to be hauled to the mill, next was its freeness; and now I come to the most vital part, which is the ledge, or vein, producing the future supply of ore, and I am of the opinion that I found there a vein of mineral that cannot be surpassed for size or richness on the coast, for at the present time the development fails to show its immensity; in examining the shaft in which they were working, I found at the depth of about 40 feet a cross-cut, to the west, of 20 feet in length, I sampled the entire length and my assays returned me \$235 per ton of 2,000 lbs; and near the roof of this cross-cut I found a body of ore which there was no use to assay for I could whittle the horn-silver with a knife, but as I had started in for an impartial examination I tested that, which returned an average of \$5,000 per ton of 2,000lbs.

Having now found the value of ore in sight, I looked for the walls which contain this ledge, and in that I failed, for look where I would I found ore and ledge matter, the entire shaft is sunk in solid ore, and the twenty foot cross-cut the same, and the surface indications are that they can run 20 feet farther before they get the west wall, and now I pass to the first shaft south and find at the bottom (100 feet), a cross-cut running east 12 feet, and in equally as good ore as any, and the face still in ore; taking it as a whole, it is a difficult matter to thoroughly determine its width, but, be that what it may, 32 feet of free milling ore giving an assay of over \$200 dollars in a pretty good showing for a mine; then on coming to the surface and seeing the thousands of tons ready for reduction I was forced to admit, that all that is needed to show its value is a first-class mill, which I was informed is soon to be shipped from San Francisco. Having now shown the facts of the case, I think I can safely assert that the Silver Nugget has at the present time more ore in sight than any other property (open to the inspection of the public) in the District.

Having perhaps cleared up some of the clouds from the Nugget, I will try and explain, in a measure, why this District has been so unfortunate, and in order to do so we will have to look over our means of reduction, terms &c. Upon inquiry I find that until recently we have had no perfect reduction works in the District, and at the present time the capacity is limited to a five-stamp mill; until we see our out-

put of bullion duplicated by other Districts with the same capacity, I shall claim Globe District to be the banner District of the United States.

Now in relation to the Isabella, I will refer you to the history of all mining camps, and you will find that all have had their share of such schemes thrown on the public, which failed to come up to the expectations of the investors; sometimes, I have found, bad management was more to blame than the property, and perhaps the future will explain the scheme referred to. Hoping to have a more newsy letter for my next I will close.

### PICK AND SHOVEL.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

#### Month of San Pedro.

Thinking you would probably like to hear from this section, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines:

The San Pedro river rises near the Sonora line, and runs almost due north to its confluence with the Gila, about 40 miles east of Florence. This long, but narrow valley is, I think, the prettiest as well as the most fertile and productive in the Territory. Wheat, barley, corn, beans and potatoes yield surprisingly. From the town of Charleston to the mouth of the river, a distance of 120 miles, small ranches are scattered along all the way, some well enclosed, with good houses and young orchards around them, while others have only the usual brush shanty, to note the residence of the new settler. But the main industry at this time is stock raising. All along the river from one end to the other, the valley is covered with Sacaton grass, waving higher than a man's head on horseback, while back to the mountains on both sides of the river the hills are covered with the rich nutritious brush grass.

A weekly mail was put on the first of last month from Riverside to Tres Alamos, with Riley Bennett, formerly of Phoenix as mail carrier. This is of great benefit to settlers of this valley.

Some very good mines have been discovered lately about four or five miles north of the river, and are making quite a stir. The owners are taking out some very fine ore that will assay rich. More anon.

#### The Law's Uncertainty.

The quirks and quibbles and technicalities and intricacies and dips, spurs and snags of the law are something past feeling out to the lay mind. Of course it is all right for the lawyers, whose profession it is to mix things up, but every-day people are beginning to think there is too much law in the country. A case in point, which illustrates that law rises superior to justice, is that of Francis Decler, who was convicted of assault on his wife. The assault was a most brutal one and the case against him was clear, but through the ingenuity of his counsel he is in a fair way to go free. Pending his indictment his wife secured a divorce and resumed her maiden name of Victoria Bacon. The Grand Jury indicted him for assaulting Victoria Bacon, but his counsel asks for a new trial on the ground that he did not shoot Victoria Bacon, but Victoria Decler, that being her name at the time of the assault. If the new trial is granted and he is tried for assault to murder Victoria Decler, his counsel will ask for a dismissal of the case on the ground that there is no such person as Victoria Decler and therefore he could not have shot her.—Bulletin.

What was supposed to be a large cave in the Iro-American ground, Cave cañon Huachuca, proves to be an old working of the Jesuits and is considered to indicate an immense ledge. The property is owned by Charles McConkey and William McCally.

#### San Diego's Railroad Hopes.

Among the passengers on the steamer *Orizaba*, which sailed for San Diego and way ports yesterday, were Lucius G. Pratt and G. B. Wilbur of Boston. These gentlemen represent considerable Boston capital and are prominently identified with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, now in course of construction from the former place toward the Pacific coast. The mission of the gentlemen to San Diego is to complete certain negotiations begun some time ago which look to the establishment of a Pacific-coast terminus for the railroad they represent at that place. The negotiations have been conducted with as much secrecy as possible, owing to a fear entertained by the people of San Diego that they might be interfered with by the Texas and Pacific Company or the Southern Pacific Railroad, both of which corporations are directly interested in San Diego—the former being under agreement to construct its road to San Diego harbor, and the latter looking with jealousy upon any rival attempt to connect the East with the Pacific-coast seaboard. Persons who are interested in San Diego real estate state that Kimball, the proprietor of the National ranch, situated immediately on the bay of San Diego, has offered the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad 10,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which has a deep water frontage on the bay, provided they will make San Diego their terminus, and at once or very shortly begin building from San Diego eastward. This offer has been supplemented by another of 10,000 acres, to be jointly donated by several large property holders, making in all 20,000 acres that will be assured the company if its representatives see fit to bind the bargain. There is also a movement on foot looking to the restoration of the 10,000 acres donated to the Texas and Pacific Railroad conditionally by the city of San Diego. The company referred to has not complied with any of the conditions, and the general impression in San Diego seems to be that Tom Swift can be made to give up his grasp upon them. In this event these lands will also be conveyed to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company. It is believed that Messrs. Pratt and Wilbur will bring the affair to a rapid consummation, and that work will be commenced on the Pacific-coast Division of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad before the 1st of March. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has now about 1160 miles of railway completely equipped and in operation, but the length of the main line at present does not exceed over 850 miles. The main line extends from Atchison, on the Missouri River, to Las Vegas, New Mexico. The track-layers and graders are at work on the extension from Las Vegas to the Rio Grande. The stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company has never paid a dollar in dividends, and yet it sells for \$115. The road as it stands is not unprofitable. It gets a good share of the Colorado business, and does a very good business in the shipment of cattle from the grazing regions of the West to Eastern markets.—Chronicle.

At the called meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, (21) the following business was transacted:

The County Treasurer ordered by taking out of the county funds, not otherwise appropriated, and to be a fund for the maintenance of the indigent sick of the county.

How to be educated, etc.

At a recent meeting of an English farmers' club, Prof. Medicine spoke of the difficulty of administering medicine to a pig. He said: To dose a pig, which you are sure to choke if you attempt to make him drink while squealing, halter him as you would for execution, and tie the rope end to a stake. He will pull back until the rope is tightly strained. When he has ceased his uproar and begins to reflect approach him, and between the back part of his jaws insert an old shoe, from which you have cut the toe leather. This he will at once begin to suck and chew. Through it pour medicine, and he will swallow any quantity you please.

When the American Union Telegraph Company started to erect wires in New Jersey, the Western Union monopoly pulled down its poles. This it had a perfect right to do, because nobody has a right to run a telegraph line in this country without the consent of the Western Union. And the American Union is just that obstinate and unreasonable that it has brought suit against the Western Union for damages for destroying its telegraph line.—Stock Report.

#### The Lesson of the Spanish Floods.

The lesson of the Spanish floods is this: that nature always exacts a penalty for any infringement of her laws. All over the Iberian peninsula the forests have been decuded, until, in most of the mountain regions, naught remains but the cork tree, almost as sterile as the soil. The consequence is, that in the rainy seasons the waters pour down unobstructed down upon the valleys, filling and overflowing the shallow streams, and spreading ruin and destruction broadcast.

In the time of the Carthaginians and Romans, Spain was well wooded and well watered—one of the garden spots of the ancient civilization; but first came the placer mines to wash their debris into the rivers, shoaling them, and then the barbarians, who swept away the forests to make room for perennial devastation. It was not all at once, nor even in generations, but finally the great evil was accomplished, and of a verity "the sins of the parents are visited upon their children." Where forests formerly flourished there is now only the brown and parched Sierras, and where noble rivers furnished ample transportation there are now only shallow streams. While humanity compels us to sorrow at the awful destruction of life and property by the dense floods, and while charity suggests that we should generously assist the sufferers, we owe a greater duty to ourselves in profiting by the lesson furnished. Our climate is similar to that of Spain, and our bare mountain ridges closely resemble those of the Sierra Morena in Andalusia. To the same pitch must we come at last, if we permit the wanton destruction of our forests, such as we have suffered since the foundation of the State. Year by year this destruction has continued; thousands upon thousands of acres of forest land have been ruthlessly destroyed, but how few the acres planted instead! Sources of timber mills scattered along the coast and in the Sierras have been converting these primeval forests into nurseries for commercial purposes, and the competition has become ruinous to the despoilers; thousands of workmen are engaged in cutting away the white and live oak, and manzanita, that grow upon our foothills and in the valleys; hunters frequently fire a forest to get at the game, or through carelessness. And so, in a multitude of other ways, we are laying up a judgment that must be paid by our posterity.

If we have yet any statesmen—men who can see into the future through the lessons of the past, we trust at the next assembling of the Legislature they will take adequate steps to remedy this great and growing evil, and see to it that we transmit this incomparable State to our successors not less rich than we found it.

Wherever a forest tree is cut down there should be one planted, and on lands now belonging to the State, and destitute of trees, plantations should be started under the proper auspices. If politic, a bonus should be paid for trees planted on private lands, after they shall have attained a ten years' growth. And in order that these things may be properly attended to, forest wardens should be appointed for that purpose.

Thus may the lessons of the Spanish floods be made to serve us to profit and that of those who are to come after us.—Yuma Record.

How to be educated, etc.

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