

RICH MINES AT HORNITOS

Operators and Prospectors Growing More Hopeful of the Future.

SURE EVIDENCES OF WEALTH.

The Washington, the Number Group and the Pool Coming to the Front.

HORNITOS, CAL., Dec. 7.—Miners here are more hopeful and cheerful at present than in many years past. There are three apparent causes for this improvement: the renewed interest in gold mining, as shown by the somewhat increasing excitement in stock speculation on the mining exchanges of Colorado; the proposed development of electric power at Merced Falls and elsewhere on Merced River, and the attention that THE CALL is giving to mining matters at the present time. Miners, and especially prospectors, for the most part lead a somewhat isolated life, and mining news of their own district or State is interesting reading in many a remote cabin. They are learning that the mining industry is not dead, but is again coming to the front with a rush that justifies the opinion of all old-time practical miners that California is the richest and easiest worked gold field in the world. All assented work in this district will be done this year. No claims will go by default. The country around Hornitos is a perfect network of auriferous veins and quartz croppings are found in every direction. Few mines are down to any considerable depth. In those that have gone deep experience teaches that the ore improves in richness.

The Washington mine has gone deeper than any other heretofore. It is situated about two and a half miles from Hornitos on the Bear Valley road. The Washington consists of three full claims, the Washington, Franklin and Jenny Lind. No work has been done on the property since 1882, when the company that owned it ceased operations owing to mismanagement, lack of proper appliances and the excessively high cost of fuel. The principal shareholders in the Washington company were J. P. Dwyer, George E. Webber, Nathaniel Page and Mose L. Rodgers. The old workings are now inaccessible. There were two hoisting shafts, one to a depth of 1500 feet and the other was down 1000 feet. There is still an excellent lode in the bottom of the mine. There was formerly a 30-stamp mill and complete chlorination works on the property, but now no machinery or buildings of any kind longer exist. In some prospect pits sunk about fifteen feet, the lode appears regular and well defined, possessing excellent walls from four to six feet wide, having a strike northeast and southwest, and dips to the west at an angle of 75 degrees. Samples taken from the outcroppings at these points assay \$250 per ton. It is estimated that fully \$250,000 was lost in the mill workings. Fair samples from the tailings give an assay result of about \$40 per ton.

There are several gold-bearing ledges on the Washington, which has surrounding about 450 acres of patented land, but scarcely any work has been done on them. The Number Nine mine is situated about one and a half miles southeast of the Washington and consists of 160 acres of land on which the following lodes outcrop: Number Nine, Julia, Number Eight and Blue Ledge. Operations have been chiefly confined to the Number Nine ledge. This claim is 2400 feet long, and two shafts have been sunk, about 800 feet apart, to a depth of 210 feet and 440 feet respectively, from which drifts have been extended to a distance not exceeding 200 feet. There is consequently nearly 500 feet of virgin ground between the two drifts. In the bottom of the shaft of Number Nine, which is 210 feet deep and equipped with an efficient hoist and pump, the lode has a strong, masterly appearance, and possesses the necessary characteristics for permanence. At the bottom of the mine the lode has attained to a very great width; neither a hanging nor a foot wall has been intersected notwithstanding the fact that crosscuts have been extended about forty feet across the ledge. Samples taken from various points in the 150-foot and 200-foot levels gave the following results: \$45 per ton, \$57 per ton, \$49 per ton, \$40 per ton. There is an enormous body of this description of ore that could be very cheaply and profitably worked. The No. 9 lode, like the Washington, has a strike northeast and southwest, but dips to the east at an angle varying from 25 to 30 degrees. At the surface operations have been conducted in a very desultory fashion. Innumerable holes have been sunk by tribute workings and leases, out of which, to judge by the waste dumps, some very rich gold has been mined. The books of the company which formerly owned the No. 9 show that from August, 1881, to June, 1884, bullion was sold to the value of \$150,000. On the Julia, No. 8 ledge, and Blue Ledge little work has been done beyond exposing the outcrop in places. The No. 9 has a millsite of 217 acres, patented and enclosed by a road from Merced River, with 10,000 feet of five-inch pipe conveying water for battery purposes. There is a 50-stamp mill with feeders, Blake rock-breaker, 75-horsepower engine, 12-horsepower engine, two steam pumps, buildings, office, storeroom and residence.

The Pool Mine adjoins the Number 9, and consists of 160 acres of patented land. A great number of gold-bearing ledges exist on this property, on which no systematic mining has ever been done. The creek that runs through the Pool tract has been very extensively placed, and a great many holes have been sunk in various places. In fact the surface has been "henscratched" and "coyoted" in a manner almost ludicrous. The main reefs on the Pool lands follow the same strike as the Washington and Number 9, but there are several cross lodes which form a network of intersections. Quartz Mountain is about two miles distant from Hornitos and one and a half miles from the shaft it appears to be a succession or series of parallel ledges, interstratified with metamorphic slate. At the bottom of the shaft it runs to concentrate, into one regular, well-defined lode. The ore in the lower level is rather heavily sulphureted. Samples from the tunnel-level crosscut give an average assay of \$100 per ton, while fair samples from the waste dump at the mouth of the tunnel assay \$75 40 per ton, but the value was

greatly reduced owing to the proportion of sand present. At Quartz Mountain mine there are one 35-horsepower engine, an air-compressor capable of running three drills two 25-horsepower engines, two steam pumps, a 10-stamp mill with ore feeders and concentrators, and office and other buildings. The Quartz Mountain mine and machinery could be put in running order at a few days' notice. The prolonged inactivity of the Washington, No. 9, Pool and Quartz Mountain, admitted to be among the most valuable mines of Mariposa County, has had a depressing effect on the Hornitos district. The reason of the tie-up is simple. Mose L. Rodgers, one of the pioneers of deep-quartz mining and a most respected citizen of Mariposa, carried away by his intimate personal knowledge of the value of these properties, invested his all in securing them. He left himself without working capital and was forced to run in debt for a sum absurdly small in proportion to the value of the properties. Though small it has been sufficient to tie up the mines, but the recent spurt of mining activity and the advent of electric power from the Merced River in the near future will change all that. Arrangements are pending by which the stamps at Quartz Mountain will be running merely early next year, and as soon as possible, No. 9 will be set in good going order.

THE NEWS OF SAN JOSE.

Argument Upon the Petition of a Putative Barron Heir Heard.

Two Wives Sue for Legal Separation From Their Husbands—Grange Officers Elected.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 3.—The Barron case was up before Judge Reynolds today on a hearing of the answers of the claimants to the Barron estate to the petition of Edward A. Barron, the mulatto claimant. Edward A. Barron demurs to the answers filed, as the defendants do not state whether they will take their share under the will of Edward Barron or whether they consider the will broken and will take their share under the law of distribution. No opposition is made to the answers of the charities mentioned in the will.

The court sustained the answer of George Barron, who was given ten days to answer. The will of Edward Barron, the deceased, the widow of William Barron, and his minor children. Eva Rose Barron was represented by Attorney Pillsbury, and George W. Monteth appeared for Edward A. Barron. The case was argued and submitted.

PETER BUELL GRANT DEAD. Old Age and Heart Failure Cause the Passing Away of a Cousin of the Late President.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 7.—Peter Buell Grant, 79 years of age, died in this city today of old age and heart failure. The deceased was a native of Kentucky and a first cousin of General U. S. Grant. During the Civil War he was a supporter of the Confederacy, and lost his only son in the Confederate army. Mr. Grant came to California from Missouri in 1881, and held the position of Government storekeeper under Presidents Cleveland and Harrison. He was a prominent Mason, and will be buried with Masonic honors on Monday. He leaves two daughters and several grandchildren.

GRANGE OFFICERS ELECTED. S. P. Sanders Chosen as Worthy Master of the Order.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 7.—The meeting of San Jose Grange was well attended this afternoon, the occasion being the annual election of officers. It resulted as follows: Worthy master, S. P. Sanders; overseer, D. H. Blake; lecturer, S. A. Durkin; steward, L. Lee; chaplain, Mary Lillick; treasurer, G. W. Worthen; secretary, M. J. Worthen; gatekeeper, Edward Webb; stewards, Mary Barnes; Pomona, Emily Columbia; Ruth, Yancy; assistant lady steward, Ada Betts; trustee, Joseph Holland; organist, Adah Boss. The installation of officers will take place next Saturday, at which time the annual "harvest feast" of the grange will be held.

SAN JOSE'S DIVORCE COURT. Two Wives Who Would Have Their Marital Vows Severed.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 7.—Sarah Rodgers today began suit for divorce from Benjamin A. Rodgers on the ground of desertion. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were married in Hollister in 1889. There are no children and no community property to wrangle over. Bessie Bettis today instituted a suit for divorce from Charles Bettis on the ground of desertion. They were married in 1870, and a 13-year-old child is the result of the union, of which the plaintiff wants the custody.

HALE'S PROPOSITION WITHDRAWN. The Projected San Jose-Saratoga Railway Withdrawn.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 7.—The proposition of L. M. Hale to the Board of Trustees to build an electric road from San Jose to Saratoga was today withdrawn because of the alleged indifference of the San Jose property-owners. Residents along the proposed route in the Saratoga district at a meeting today decided to oppose and encourage a road from Mayfield to Saratoga. A ready \$25,000 is subscribed for the new line, and this, if built, will seriously affect the business interests of San Jose.

Arraigned for Criminal Libel. SAN JOSE, CAL., Dec. 7.—George Degelman, publisher of the Weekly Gazette, a sensational paper, was examined before Justice Dwyer today on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by Cora Eberett. The complaint was defective and it was dismissed. Degelman was then arraigned on a similar charge, and bonds were fixed at \$500. His examination was fixed for December 6.

Destitute Colored Family. SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., Dec. 7.—A colored family, mother and nine children, was found at the corner of H and N streets with no fuel, food or bedding. The father is a miner on the desert. The members of the family were huddled together with the floor matting for covering. The neighbors, hearing of the destitution, sent groceries, and a physician was called by Sheriff Holcomb for the sick mother. This is the worst case of destitution reported for years in this place.

Sugar Production at Alvarado. DECATO, CAL., Dec. 7.—The last beet has been sliced and sugar extracted at the beet sugar mill at Alvarado. The ninety-eight days' run ended to-night after a most successful season. Over 5,000,000 pounds of sugar was produced since the mill began operations on September 1.

Crime of an Auburn Ex-Precacher. AUBURN, CAL., Dec. 7.—The Grand Jury today found indictments against Joe Bodell for robbery and J. W. Hinds for embezzlement. Hinds is an ex-precacher, and is charged with embezzling the funds of the Lincoln Bank.

ON FOREST HILL DIVIDE.

A Revival in the Gray Eagle Gravel Mine and Adjacent Properties.

NEW TUNNEL TO BE STARTED.

Six Miles of an Ancient Riverbed, With Pay Gravel Six Feet Deep, in Sight.

[Special Correspondence of THE CALL.]

FOREST HILL, CAL., Dec. 6.—It is an old saw, often fulfilled, that "all things come to those who wait." But for most people, especially Californians, the hardest of all occupations is waiting, though those who have waited have been the winners. This has been especially true of the mining interests of this State, and is just now being emphasized on the Forest Hill divide in Placer County, in the Gray Eagle and adjacent gravel mines. Stockholders have come and gone, assessments discouraging many and compelling retirement, but some have stayed to the finish and are now riding on the crest of the revival wave in mining industries.

Prominent in this class is T. G. Durning and his associates in the Gray Eagle mine. For twenty years Mr. Durning's faith in regard to the possibilities of the Forest Hill divide has not waned. He has invested his money in its properties, has cheerfully taken up the stock of discouraged speculators, has bored a shaft 350 feet from the top of the central elevation of that section to the ancient riverbed below, and then, starting in at the Owl Creek Canyon level, has penetrated the side of the hill with the magnificent tunnel 6000 feet in length, which has yielded tons of pay gravel, the recent rich strike in free gold rewarding his efforts.

The Forest Hill divide is known as that portion of Placer County lying between the north and middle forks of the American River, though locally the northern portion of this area is included in the Iowa Hill divide, so called from its principal town and centers of mining industry. Topographically the Forest Hill divide is a plateau, elevated from 1200 to 3000 feet above corresponding points of the bounding river canyons, but broken and cut up by tributary canyons and ravines, the general surface rising eastward at an average rate of about 100 feet to the mile. Geologically its mass is composed of the common Sierra country rocks, slates, limestones and serpentines, the whole being capped by lavas and volcanic ash and sand deposits underlying the latter formations and superimposed on the true country rocks are enormous diluvial deposits, lying in the rocky beds of an ancient buried river system. This was unquestionably the first and the largest of the American River, its extent, however, being much greater.

Mining operations and the recent careful surveys and examinations made by expert miners on the Forest Hill divide have shown that the buried system to be not less than 200 miles of channels. The surveys further show that although there are several distinct systems of channels buried, crossing and being crossed by other, the general trend is to the southwest, and the lower end of the divide, westerly from a line drawn between the small towns of Todd's Valley and Yankee Jims.

All of these channels, with the possible exception of those eroded off completely by the middle fork of the American River, seem to be within one comparatively narrow bedrock depression, presumably the result of a single event, and the ancient systems. The linear extent of this channel depression, taking the meanders into account, is certainly about six miles. It has been bottomed at only one point about 100 feet to the west of the Gray Eagle drift mine. Though superficially better defined than most of the ancient river channels, it is probably the least known of any of them, owing to the fact that its rim, which is the Gray Eagle ledge, as it is called, is so wide as to deter the running of tunnels in the face of the uncertainty of the depth required for drainage. The Gray Eagle tunnel, however, has removed the uncertainty as to the depth required, and has demonstrated that they have their way to the whole situation, in that the other mines of the divide, if worked profitably, must be operated through the Gray Eagle ledge. To this end a tunnel, about 3000 feet lower down the canyon than the present tunnel, is to be mined out, thus assuring absolute drainage of all the adjacent mines, without recourse to pumping. The present Gray Eagle tunnel is not only self-draining, but the water motor with power in forcing in the air supply.

All of the buried river channels carry more or less gold in their channels or eroded drifts, and from the beginning of river channels of the same locality they have, so far as mined, yielded much richer returns. In fact, the Forest Hill divide channels have yielded in the immediate vicinity of Yankee Jims and Todd's Valley, fully \$20,000,000, the limits of the mining being two and six miles eastward from the site of the proposed new Gray Eagle tunnel. Except at Bath and Forest Hill, practically no mining has been done in the main channels, but in benches, in tributaries and on the veins of the main channels.

The Gray Eagle people already have a splendid tunnel from the beginning of the breast and the air connections are first class. Its total length is about 6000 feet. The whole breast of the tunnel is of hard-cemented gravel. The depth, or height, of breast is between seven and eight feet. The gravel extends above the roof and also below the level. From the bottom for a distance of three feet, splendid appearing and very blue gravel flecked with gold is in evidence, which is the upper part of the river bed. This blue gravel tends down and connects with the bedrock. The gravel which lies immediately on top of the blue gravel extends all the way up to the roof and is an entirely different formation. It is not cemented, but as hard as the blue and is of a gray sandy color and character.

The tunnel is in a great channel, which has, at some time, been the bed of a mighty river. It is a depth of gravel and its cemented character, ever water-worn and ball-like form of its gravel and large boulders, which are worn to the smoothness of glass, and the wall-like form of its rim on each side, clearly prove this opinion to be correct. This being the case, the richness of the mine and its adjacent properties cannot be doubted. Taking as a criterion the richness of the other mines in the same divide, Superintendent Durning firmly believes his mine have one of the greatest and best mining properties of its kind in California.

At a point several hundred feet back from the breast a crosscut has been run to the south vein. At this point the channel is about 125 feet wide. From the bottom of this crosscut a winze has been sunk to a depth of about six or seven feet and no signs of bedrock in the bottom. The gravel for the whole depth would pay, but the water is too strong, hence the necessity of the proposed lower tunnel. The tunnel on the south side is visible at several points in the divide, but the north rim has only been seen twice. The tunnel seems to be near the center of the channel, as the layers or stratifications are nearly level across the breast. The tunnel has been run in the bedrock, but the objective point being the bedrock. When that is well in sight the channel will be opened from rim to rim. The bedrock will

then be the floor for the work and breasting out will next be in order.

The richness of the main channels of the divide at Bath and Forest Hill, considered with the rich gravel bench and rim deposits of Yankee Jims and Todd's Valley, justify the conclusion that extremely rich and extensive channel deposits exist westerly from the last-named two places. Both at Yankee Jims and Todd's Valley the gravel bench is unquestionably rich for at least six miles. The mines for the development and exploitation of which the new Gray Eagle tunnel is projected are the Gray Eagle, Wolverine, Clark and the Mountain, the three last named being bonded to the Gray Eagle. The Spring Garden may also be worked to some extent, but how much is quite doubtful, as it is downstream.

The only point at which the main channel has been opened it is 150 feet wide. From a careful survey of the portions opened it seems to be a narrow place. The bottom is very irregular, the grade is considerable and very irregularly deposited. At the upstream end there are indications of a turn eastward in the bed, with increased width and lessened grades to the channel, which seems to be the lower continuation of the rich Mayden gravel, which is near the surface run exposed by the mining in the Dardanelles. The mean width of the channels of these three noted mines, as verified by the opening in the Gray Eagle, is about 125 feet. The gravel in the Gray Eagle is of gravel that is drifted out in all of these drift mines of the Forest Hill divide is six feet. With the estimated length of channel at 10,000 feet, its average width 75 feet and its workable depth 6 feet, the total main channel gravels should be 4,500,000 cubic feet, which, at the lowest average of that taken out the past three weeks, should represent about \$4,000,000.

This gravel may be profitably mined the new lower tunnel has been undertaken. Commencing at a point about 3000 feet below the present opening on Owl Creek, the new work will be completed and put in running order. The surface, connecting with the abandoned incline, thus draining the whole. The length of the tunnel from the entrance on Owl Creek to the foot of the incline will be about 4300 feet. The difference in elevation between the entrance of the proposed tunnel and the foot of the slope from the present Gray Eagle tunnel will be about twenty-eight feet, with a grade of about five inches to the 100 feet. The tunnel will be eight feet wide and seven feet high. The profile of the tunnel line presents two depressions in the surface from which shafts can be sunk, giving five possible headings for simultaneous operations. The first shaft will be 60 feet deep and 1000 feet from the tunnel entrance. The second shaft will be 100 feet deep and in 1750 feet from the entrance. The saving in cost of ventilation will be about \$100,000. The water supply, amounting to forty inches, immediately adjacent to the entrance of the proposed tunnel, and as the canyon of about 100 feet from the 1000 feet (the upper 500 feet) of the quantity of water and bar fall available will give any desired horsepower up to 100, which by electric machinery will furnish all the power required for machine drill and for running the train of cars in and out of the tunnel. Thus equipped the Gray Eagle properties will be unsurpassed in all the mining regions of this State.

The Gray Eagle mine is to start up this week and will probably be kept in operation continuously from this time on. These operations of the past week but confirm the recent rich findings, which fact has encouraged the board to make the extensive improvements reported.

M. V. D.

A TRAGEDY AT VALLEJO.

William Stanton, a Marine, Kills Medora Keach and Wounds Himself.

Letters Found Near Their Bodies Declare that the Deed Was Pre-meditated by Both.

VALLEJO, CAL., Dec. 7.—Lying on a marble slab in Hanna's undertaking parlors is the body of Medora Hattie Keach, otherwise known as "The Woman of Mystery," with a bullet wound in her neck, and another near her heart. On a straw mattress on the floor of the City Jail is the body of William Stanton, a marine, with a pistol-shot wound through his left lung. There is very little chance of his recovery, as he is bleeding internally.

QUEER CRIME AT EUGENE.

J. A. Straight Accused of Having Criminally Libeled a Dead Man.

Arrested Because He Charged That the Late H. C. Humphrey Had Defrauded Him.

EUGENE, OR., Dec. 7.—J. A. Straight, who is known throughout the western part of Oregon, was today placed under arrest on a charge of criminal libel, alleged to have been committed against the late H. C. Humphrey.

Immediately following the suicide of Humphrey, in Portland, on November 15, Straight was known to have made statements to the effect that Humphrey owed him large sums of money, which, he said, he had been unable to legally collect. Humphrey's friends did not believe this, and an investigation ensued.

Yesterday letters were received here, written by Straight to persons in Douglas County, in which he seems to have given as a reason for not carrying out certain business arrangements the fact that Humphrey had collected large sums for him and had failed to turn them over. The letters also charge that Humphrey held a large amount of notes and stock belonging to Straight. The complaint alleges that these charges are false and libelous.

It seems that Humphrey and Straight at one time had business dealings together in connection with the cinabar mines in Douglas County, and the sums which form the foundation for the charges were in some way connected with the mining deal. On a letter written by Straight to certain charges that Humphrey defrauded him out of many thousands of dollars. Monday is set for the hearing.

REAL FIGHTING BEGINS.

San Francisco Delegates Find a Hard Fight on Their Hands.

Whitelaw Reid Is of the Opinion That the Convention Should Come to This Coast.

From the looks of things at this hour it seems as though the Eastern aspirants for the approval of the National Committee will do anything to keep the convention away from San Francisco. They are forming heaven and earth and forming combinations to down the Golden West, but there is yet a chance for us to come out ahead. The following dispatches tell their own stories and indicate what our delegates have to contend with.

New York, Dec. 7, 1895. Wendell Easton, San Francisco, Cal., just returned from Rhode Island. Looks favorable. Leaving for Washington to-night. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1895. Hon. Wendell Easton, Chairman Executive Committee, Friedrich and Chipman arrived today and are hard at work. Our prospects are improving and opponents getting nervous. Friedrich reports South very favorable. H. Z. OSBORNE.

REAL FIGHTING BEGINS. Realizing Our Strength They Are Battling Hard. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Messrs.

NEVADA'S PLACER BOOM.

Increased Value Disclosed in Continued Investigation of the Buckeye.

MILLIONS IN ANTICIPATION.

The Appeal Advises the Calling of a Miners' Convention to Protect Investors.

CARSON, NRV., Dec. 7.—The more the Buckeye placers are investigated the richer they seem to be. It is now estimated that it is 300 feet to bedrock, and if this is the case the gold deposits will, by a rough estimate, reach the enormous sum of \$275,000,000. Some old gold miners say that if the nuggets which lie near the surface run over \$100, as some of them have, they will be at a depth of 300 feet run into the thousands. It is the purpose of the purchasers of the Buckeye to also take in the Pine Nut group near by, and assessment work is being pushed in the latter district so that everybody owning claims there will have a solid grip on them by January 1 next.

The new strike in Pine Nut in the Eziel claim is fully verified, and shows richer than the original Zirn mine. The Le Grande group of placers at Silver City are now panning out \$2 15 to the cubic yard, and experts say that no other such a gold find has ever been made in Nevada. As a matter of fact the channel has carried the wash of the gold end of the Comstock for centuries, and has been overworked until recently. Fully forty men are now at work there for the Oro Fino Company. Within the past week hundreds of acres of placer have been located in the Seigel district beyond Pine Nut.

The Del Mar district has now an output from one mill of \$100,000, which will soon be increased to \$300,000. The Appeal of this morning advocates the calling of a miners' convention at Carson at an early date to select a State mining commission to regulate the sale of mining claims in Nevada and protect outside investors and stockholders from swindlers. It says:

There will be a big mining boom here in the spring if outside investors realize that they will be given correct information in Nevada and protected by the commission. It will cause millions of capital to come here in 1896 and give the State such a lift, by way of development, as it never had before. The commission could also arbitrate in mining disputes and save much expensive litigation. Nevada does not now bear a very good reputation in the mining world. Too many bare-faced swindlers have been practiced here. A change must be made before Nevada will stand clean in mining circles. After the commission is established let all mining claims have a full and complete description of their claims to the board and pay a small fee. The board can hire experts to examine and verify the reports. If the experts find a fault with the report, the claimant will not be allowed to mine until the facts written on the report and signed by the board would teach the man who attempted to deceive the board that he had thrown away his time. Under this system Eastern capitalists would not be so ready to invest in mines, and the State very easily and feel a confidence in investigating. The board would be a power in the State in a few years and the benefit to Nevada would be of the most substantial character.

WHITELAW REID TALKS.

He Says the Next Republican Convention Should Come Here.

PHENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 7.—For the first time since his arrival here the Hon. Whitelaw Reid talked for publication this morning. Mr. Reid has been quite ill, and since coming to Phoenix has studiously avoided any exertion other than his daily drive about the city. He is recovering rapidly, however, and when seen this morning was sitting in the sunniest spot on his veranda, looking over the New York papers. His clothing was light, as it was very warm, and he was wearing a straw hat of last summer's vintage. Mrs. Reid was sitting beside him, but during the interview she retired. Speaking of the probability of San Francisco securing the next National Republican Convention, Mr. Reid said:

I should be very glad to see San Francisco get it. It would be an excellent thing for the entire country, and I mean by that for the East as well as the West. The prevailing opinions of the West in the East are gained from the stories told about this section thirty years ago. Tales of the bad man and rattle-snakes seem to have lingered and to have never received an effectual refutation. If the West, however, could secure a convention of representative and intelligent men, such men as would compose the National Republican Convention, much would be done toward dispelling these illusions, and not only the Pacific Coast but the entire West would reap a great benefit.

It would be a good thing for the East, too, because these men who mold public sentiment and opinion would then see first-hand why Western people differ from them on many important subjects and material points of political economy. They would also find out that a magnificent empire lies beyond the Mississippi, and this knowledge would be of great benefit to the East. You see, then, why we do so much about the West in the East, and this ignorance should be remedied, and the convening of a National body in San Francisco would do more than tons of literature to further this end.

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Realizing Our Strength They Are Battling Hard. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Messrs.

Chipman, Friedrich, Osborne, Knight and Rader of the California committee put in a busy day hustling among the big guns of the Republican party. The Arlington Hotel was filled with politicians to-night, all discussing convention prospects.

The situation is, as predicted in last night's dispatches to THE CALL, a combination of leading Republicans has resolved that the convention shall not be held in San Francisco. They have nothing to urge against the City except its remote geographical situation and consequent heavy railway fares, the time and fatigue that would be incident to such a long journey, and, above all, the alleged lack of telegraphic facilities.

General Clarkson sized the situation up correctly when he said yesterday that the greatest danger San Francisco had to fear was the opposition of big newspapers of the East. Among the politicians who are prominently identified with the movement against San Francisco are Steve Elkins, Dick Kerens, General Powell Clayton and Tom Carter. The latter professes not to be taking any hand in the fight, but those on the inside know that he is for Chicago.

Where the convention will be sent is as yet uncertain. The St. Louis men in forming their combination against San Francisco hope to secure the convention themselves, but so do the Chicago conspirators, and it seems that the Chicago conspirators, and it seems that San Francisco is sure to be taking any hand in the fight, but those on the inside know that he is for Chicago.

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There is a bare chance that they may become involved in a three-cornered dispute about it and San Francisco may yet capture the convention, but this possibility is so remote at this hour (midnight) it seems that San Francisco is sure to be taking any hand in the fight, but those on the inside know that he is for Chicago.

General Chipman says he will to-morrow remind the St. Louis men that in 1888 San Francisco threw her strength to St. Louis. They will remember well enough how M. F. Tarpey, the California committeeman, announced the glad news to the St. Louis crowd and may recall their profuse expressions of gratitude.

The California men can scarcely conceal their vexation because Mr. de Young has not yet arrived. If he had been early on the ground the combing might have been stayed off, but Friedrich, Chipman, Osborne and others have been awaiting the arrival of California's representative on the National Committee anxiously. General Clarkson is loyal to San Francisco, and although he probably realizes that there is a conspiracy to defeat San Francisco, he will not surrender until the last shot is fired.

WHITELAW REID TALKS.

He Says the Next Republican Convention Should Come Here.

PHENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 7.—For the first time since his arrival here the Hon. Whitelaw Reid talked for publication this morning. Mr. Reid has been quite ill, and since coming to Phoenix has studiously avoided any exertion other than his daily drive about the city. He is recovering rapidly, however, and when seen this morning was sitting in the sunniest spot on his veranda, looking over the New York papers. His clothing was light, as it was very warm, and he was wearing a straw hat of last summer's vintage. Mrs. Reid was sitting beside him, but during the interview she retired. Speaking of the probability of San Francisco securing the next National Republican Convention, Mr. Reid said:

I should be very glad to see San Francisco get it. It would be an excellent thing for the entire country, and I mean by that for the East as well as the West. The prevailing opinions of the West in the East are gained from the stories told about this section thirty years ago. Tales of the bad man and rattle-snakes seem to have lingered and to have never received an effectual refutation. If the West, however, could secure a convention of representative and intelligent men, such men as would compose the National Republican Convention, much would be done toward dispelling these illusions, and not only the Pacific Coast but the entire West would reap a great benefit.

It would be a good thing for the East, too, because these men who mold public sentiment and opinion would then see first-hand why Western people differ from them on many important subjects and material points of political economy. They would also find out that a magnificent empire lies beyond the Mississippi, and this knowledge would be of great benefit to the East. You see, then, why we do so much about the West in the East, and this ignorance should be remedied, and the convening of a National body in San Francisco would do more than tons of literature to further this end.

Mr. Reid chatted pleasantly on general subjects, but positively refused to say anything about the Presidential possibilities or discuss the political situation, giving as his reason that he was entirely out of politics. As the conversation drifted from one subject to another, Mr. Reid told many pleasing anecdotes of his Western experiences and of the men he has known. He spoke pleasantly of the former proprietor of THE CALL and regretted the difficulties he worked under. He also remarked its improvement under its new management, and said it deserved the success that is being meted out to it.