

THE BLACK RANGE.

Full Description of the New Strike in That Section.

From George Madeira, correspondent of the Mining Record, who has just visited the new strikes in the Black Range, we learn the following particulars:

The distance to Kingston, the new camp near the principal mines, is forty-three miles from Nutt station on the A. T. & S. F. railroad. The town is located on the Middle Percha, a small stream flowing at present about four inches of water. Wood is abundant and water can be obtained by sinking a few feet. Kingston consists of about thirty houses and tents, but is a good place to live which has been located and a small mill is now on the ground.

Kingston is about 6,000 feet above the sea, and the mines are located about 500 feet higher.

THE PRINCIPAL STRIKE

It is in the Bullion, owned by J. C. Whitcomb, D. H. Jackson, formerly of the Lake Valley mines, J. W. Southwick, Col. Jas. C. Logan, E. D. Towne and F. N. Chapman, superintendent at the mine. The body of ore, where the strike was made, lies on a projecting point of limestone. In fact the ore is all in limestone—above a steep gulch which leads down to the Percha trail. The shaft is down seventy-five feet all in ore. There is upon the dump about fifty tons of ore which looks as though it might have been taken from the Comstock, the resemblance is so marked. This ore will assay from \$700 to \$3,000 per ton. At 18 feet from the surface 24 tons was sent to the Lake Valley mill, and the returns were \$10,400. From this point on down it has increased in richness. It was a chimney of ore at the surface, but at the present depth it is coming in from the country rock. There are now on the dump awaiting shipment, 1,000 sacks of 90 pounds each, making 45 tons. This ore will average \$1,000 per ton, and this the ore from above the 18 feet, and we have \$55,000 out of a hole four feet square, and not over ten at the widest place. No crosscuts have yet been run. The shaft is distant 75 feet from the line contact with porphyry.

THE SUPERIOR

joins the Bullion on the north, the south line being but 80 feet from the strike in the Bullion. The Superior and its north extension is owned by Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, Col. Jas. C. Logan, of Cal., Capt. Thomas Burns, the present superintendent, and others. Free milling ore has been struck on the contact in two places. The line and porphyry contact extends the entire length of the Superior grounds. A vein, three and a half feet wide, has been struck on the north end of the claim. From its position and the many places where the ore has been found, the Superior has the same body as found in the Bullion. The Iron King lies one mile west of the above mentioned mines. Here an immense body of low grade ore has been found. A ridge of limestone is covered with croppings of iron. Much work has been done in this mine, and one shaft of 70 feet falls to go through the deposit. The ore is a superior fluxing ore and will prove valuable in the future. Some high assays have been obtained but the ore is generally of a low grade. Four miles from the above group of mines lies the "Solitaire" mine, the one.

BORED BY GOV. TADOR

of Col. Tador. This is the point where the large pieces of native float ore was found. A long, narrow line ridge, or point, leads down to the Percha creek; and it is along the eastern slope of this ridge that the float is found. The same kind of float can be found along the ridge for a mile or more. Some ten or twelve thousand dollars has been obtained from near the surface, but no lead or deposit has been found. The ore does not extend to a depth of two or three feet, and looks like a slide, being much mixed. Small stringers of quartz are found near the surface of the lime. These bunches of ore are often very rich. This lode can only be taken as an indication of what may be found in that section.

Mr. Madeira states that the entire country, without regard to croppings or the kind of rock, is located, and there are no claims to locate within many miles of the strikes. The future of this country rests with the permanency of the present strikes, and it is useless for people to rush in, as they are doing, only to rush out again. Town lots are worth from \$200 to \$300 in the town of Kingston. Lake Valley and Nutt station are both being rapidly built up under the excitement. Hundreds of people from the east are flocking in, and mines or no mines, the town is a present success.

Cutting of Timber on Mining Claims

Some time since the commissioner of the general land office addressed a communication to the secretary of the interior, with reference to the rights of mill owners and residents upon mineral lands to cut wood and timber on these lands within the lines of mining claims. In this communication the commissioner expressed the opinion that the locator upon such lands is unable to protect himself in the courts, or otherwise, for the reason that he has only a possessor's right to the lands, subject to certain subsequent conditions before he can obtain a patent. The commissioner also stated that, although the title to the land is still in the United States, the government under the existing law and the regulations prescribed for the protection of the timber and undergrowth growing upon such lands, cannot protect the locator. He also indicated that regulations may be made in favor of the minor locators of the timber growing upon their claims, and that trespassers might be punished for a violation of such regulations under the general provisions of the law against the

cutting of timber on the public domain. On the 2d of October Secretary Teller replied to this communication. It appears that he does not concur in the commissioner's views of the law. He holds that the locators of mining claims, so long as they comply with the law governing their possession, are invested by congress with the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surveys included within the lands of their location. The secretary says: "This right amounts to a property capable of being enjoyed or transferred, and subject to all rules governing the enjoyment of other property, entirely separable and separate from the fee of the land. It may consequently be protected in the courts, and if trespass be made, it is the duty of the possessor to care for his own. If he neglect to protect himself and his possession, the law does not assume that the United States is injured by the cutting and use of the timber on such, nor does it impose upon the government the duty of intervening to save the individual occupant what has been declared to be his private property by virtue of his location. Having armed the locator with a complete grant to the possession, he alone is concerned for its protection, and may undoubtedly maintain suit to that end, but he can no longer, after availing himself of the exclusive right, ask the government to bring action for what is no trespass except against such individual right of possession."

A SPECK OF WAR.

The Townsite Question Once More on Deck—A Whotgun Arbitration.

The townsite question, which of late has been peacefully slumbering in the minds of the people, was yesterday revived in rather a sensational manner. The EPIGRAPH, some days ago, recorded the fact that J. S. Clark was building a foundation wall for a large business block at the corner of Fifth and Fremont streets. Now Judge James Reilly, a well-known citizen, has claimed and occupied for the past two years, more or less, a certain portion of the ground on which Mr. Clark purposed erecting his contemplated building. At the great fire of last May, Judge Reilly was among the unfortunate ones, and his house, a frame structure, was among the victims of the insatiable fire. As soon as the smoldering embers had cooled off, however, in order to retain possession of the ground, the judge erected a tent, which has since occupied the site of the building destroyed. Knowing these facts, and knowing also that Judge Reilly was a man who jealously guarded what he supposed to be his rights, and who quickly and vigorously resented what he deemed any infringement thereon, the operations of Mr. Clark have been

VIEWED WITH DEEP INTEREST

by the residents of the neighborhood. The judge, however, was biding his time, and for several days Mr. Clark peacefully pursued his work, until a substantial stone wall some five feet in height was erected on the Fremont street front of the disputed ground. But yesterday morning the judge concluded the wall was high enough to suit his plans, and accordingly, armed with a double-barreled shotgun and a brace of 45-calibers, he proceeded to resume possession. This he did without resistance, and a force of men, under his orders, were soon put to work cutting an opening for a door through the wall erected by the Clark party. A large quantity of rock deposited on the ground by the same party was utilized in laying the foundation for a small building which was immediately commenced. During the day Mr. Clark came along, and the liveliest kind of an interview between the rival claimants ensued. Fortunately

ONLY A WAR OF WORDS

was the result, and no darker hue was added to our already "blood-battered streets." The affair created a good deal of excitement during the day, at one time the report being current that Clark was about to make a sortie and endeavor to recapture the works; but happily the intention, if any such existed, was abandoned. If the attempt had been made some very warm work would undoubtedly have resulted, for the judge is himself a fighter from a very back, and a number of sturdy-looking citizens within convenient distance looked as if a "skinning" of any kind would not have been disagreeable. The police force showed no disposition to interfere, and the matter had come to a fight, the best man would probably have been allowed to win.

Fire in Tucson

Monday morning at about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Brown's crockery store on Main street, Tucson, adjoining the White House. The fireman responded promptly and gallantly when the alarm was given, but the extent of the inflammable material prevented them from rendering any further assistance than to save the adjoining buildings. Mr. Brown's loss was almost total, which is much to be regretted, as he is an industrious, energetic citizen. The stock was insured in the following companies: Home Mutual, \$250; Imperial Northern & Queen, \$200; London, Lancashire & Merchants, \$300; Commercial Union, \$150. The value of the stock was said to exceed the insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building was owned by L. Carillo & Co., and was insured.

Political Straws

The EPIGRAPH learns from a gentleman who has canvassed the matter thoroughly that there will be 130 votes registered at Contenton, and probably 130 polled. Of this number Al Jones will receive 100, and Goodrich and Smith nearly the same. Carr will surely receive 75, Ward getting 31, and Neagle 15. At the Mormon station, there will be about 60 votes polled, which, with one solitary exception, will all go for Carr. Orry and Horton will get a solid vote at the latter place, and a large majority at Contenton. Our informant is personally acquainted with every voter in the places mentioned, and the figures given may be accepted as absolutely reliable.

PERIODICALS.

A Review of the Late Numbers.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for October contains several articles of more than ordinary interest, not only to scientists but to the general reader. First to note is the article on "Massage" by D. Graham, M. D. This is a very lucid, popular explanation of the uses, benefits and methods of massage. As Dr. Graham rightly says, massage is knowledge delivered from the hands of the ignorant, unprincipled charlatan, and fitted by scientific physicians into the front rank of the many valuable therapeutic remedies. For those who may not be familiar with the term, massage may be defined as manual therapeutics; healing by the laying on of hands; passive gymnastics. It is one of the methods of the magnetic healers so-called; also of the bone-setters. "Let a fisherman forsake his boat, a blacksmith his anvil, a painter his brush, or a shoemaker his shop and proclaim that he is full of magnetism and can cure all diseases, and he will ever soon court and ignorant he is likely to have a large clientele of educated gentlemen and refined ladies." This has been so from the earliest times and undoubtedly will continue to the end. The method of massage of the Sandwich Islanders, called Lomi-Lomi, which aids the digestion and relieves the weariness of chiefs "sunk in sloth and immorality," preventing them from becoming "diminutive or decrepit" as described in connection with the physiological ration of massage is most interesting. "The movement of consumption which is not, strictly speaking, massage, is a method of manual therapeutics which has accomplished some wonderful results. To many minds a more satisfactory way of explaining the phenomena of massage would be by saying that they all occur in consequence of magnetism; by which they have an indelible understanding that this is some sort of imperceptible ethereal fluid passing from one person to another. Those who claim to have a vast stock of magnetism are like those who talk much of their bravery—sensible people find them devoid of either."

A very interesting and readable article by Matthew Arnold on "Literature and Science," in which he argues against the naturalistic tendency of our modern educators, is well worth perusal, particularly by those interested in the subject of education. He fails however either to reconcile the two systems or to successfully combat the ideas advanced by Professor Huxley concerning the value of the two methods of education. Mr. Herbert Spencer's reply to Mealy's "Reminiscences" and criticisms of his philosophical system, will, in view of the fact that the distinguished author is now in the United States, be read with interest. Mealy's loose statements are refuted in Spencer's own clear and convincing way, and a succinct synopsis of the basis of his system of "Synthesis" philosophy given which to those who have neither the time nor inclination to read the more extensive work of Spencer will be entertaining.

The "Utility of Drunkenness" is a singular title to an article presenting some novel and startling propositions. Drunkenness has so long been considered the bete noir of society, that to have it advocated as a factor in the advancement of the human race is certainly surprising. The ideas advanced may best be expressed as follows: In the struggle for existence the fittest will survive. Anyone debauching himself by excessive drinking is not qualified to remain in the struggle for life. The truth of these being admitted the conclusion is irresistible, that the drunkard should and will be exterminated. This is in accord with the doctrine of "development" which is what our author bases his ideas upon. To the sentimentalist this may seem harsh and to those taking only this view of the drinking question the theory advanced certainly will not suit; but to those disposed to fairly study the subject as a sociological problem of deep and abiding interest, the article will suggest some very important ideas. The general conclusion to be arrived at is that all fit to survive as members of a civilized community will spontaneously avoid intemperance, provided no artificial pressure of absurd drinking customs is applied to them, while those incapable of the restraint demanded by advancing civilization are provided by alcoholic beverages with the means of "happy dispatch" and will be sifted out by natural selection, provided no legislative influence interferes.

"Industrial Education in the Public Schools" by Professor H. Straight is a subject deserving most careful study by teachers. It is well again as referred to. "Physiognomic Curiosities" by F. Oswald is one of the most interesting articles in the journal, especially to those devoted to cerebral localization of function and physiognomic speculations, any contribution of the sort is useful. "The Biography of Virchow" is an account of one of the most celebrated scientific men of our day.

THE CENTURY for October is fully equal to its predecessors. Among the many things contained, is first of all two portraits of Abraham Lincoln, one taken in 1860 two days after his nomination, the other on March 6, 1865, which was doubtless the last portrait ever made of him. The circumstances connected with his taking are most interestingly described. The contrast between the two portraits is striking. The earlier which shows his features as they appear just after his nomination, though having his usual thoughtful look, presents a placidity of expression, and a fullness of outline noticeably absent in the later which shows his wearied expression and a short time before his death.

"How Lincoln was Nominated" is a bit of political history developed by F. B.

Carpenter. He gives the inside workings of the convention at Chicago which nominated him, also shows to whom he was indebted for the nomination. It was an exciting contest and as Greeley telegraphed the Tribune after the nomination, "There was never another such scene in America."

The "Gibraltar of America," by C. H. Farnham, "The New Northwest," by E. V. Smalley, and "A Georgia Corn-Shucking," by D. C. Barrow, will repay perusal. "The Growth of the United States," by Francis Walker, late superintendent of census, presents instructive statistics. It is doubtful, however, whether any section of the United States has so rapidly increased in population as the counties of Yavapai and Pima. His article was, doubtless, compiled before that startling increase was brought to his attention, for he fails to comment upon it.

"Hand work in the Public Schools," by Chas. G. Leland, presents graphically the question discussed by Prof. Straight in the Science Monthly, and referred to in the review of that journal. The question is one which at present is agitating those devoted to educational matters. It is now generally conceded among students of educational problems that our entire system of education, and industrial training in particular, needs revision. In the future, manual training must form part of every system which aims at developing the faculties. In support of this idea, with the aid of the Philadelphia School Board, Mr. Leland has established an industrial school, which, by its success, has demonstrated the "feasibility of making industrial education part of the training of all public schools." The method adopted by Leland is substantially the same as proposed and, to a certain extent, used by others, and consists of modeling, painting, working in brass and waxed leather, carving, drawing, and art needle work.

The fundamental idea is to familiarize children with hand work in their school days, and thus take away the idea that work is degrading and disgraceful. The work is artistic at first, because art is easy, but gradually develops into the practical or technological. Mr. Leland says of the work done: "We can get children of six years profitably modeling in clay and setting mosaic cubes, the latter being akin to some of their favorite games. Very soon they will carve wood or embroider. All the time they are becoming gradually familiar with working drawings or patterns, and tools. The different arts are so easy that within a few months many pupils can master several of them." The result of the contest between the two methods of education—the Literary and Scientific—will be watched with interest. Schoolmasters are still expending their best energies in methods of instruction and in teaching subjects universally condemned by educational reformers for the past century. The outcome of the contest cannot be doubtful—the Scientific method must prevail, because the best, and from the kindergarten up, in a few years will assuredly find industrial arts as part of the curriculum.

Other articles are, "Life in a Mexican Street," being descriptive of life in Mexico; "Some Letters of Charles Lamb to Howard Payne," the continuation of F. H. Durney's "Through One Administration," and the conclusion of Howell's "Modern Instance."

IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, "The Coming Revolution in England" is indicated in a forcible way. The article, while having a slight communistic flavor, presents facts worthy of consideration by legislators, those of England in particular.

"The Morally Objectionable in Literature," by O. B. Frothingham, "Recent Discoveries at Troy," "Political Bosses," "Safety in Railway Travel," and the "Protection of Forests," are the other articles. All are excellent.

The influence of the political boss system, as indicated by Senator Mitchell, needs to be carefully studied by our Cochise county statesmen. He says of the science of government, "Political bosses may impede, but they cannot prevent its symmetrical and timely development."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY comes to us in its usual garb, and full of good things. The principal articles are, "University Administration," and "The Nation of the Willows," by F. H. Cushing. Mr. Cushing is now widely known since his recent journey to the East in company with some Quaker chiefs, of which tribe he is now a member. He has been living with, and as one of the Quakers for nearly three years, pursuing his archeological studies, and is, therefore, peculiarly qualified to speak of Indian affairs. The writer, by personal knowledge, can testify to the intensely interesting character of the Havanese Indians, and the inaccessible nature of their canyon home.

Among other articles are a poem, by Whittier, and the continuation of "Studies in the South."

HARRIS' is, as usual, unsurpassed, in the quality of the mental pabulum furnished to its readers. A poem, "Flash," by Will Carleton, the subject being an old fire-engine horse in New York, is written in his usual style. The moral is good. "Symmet and His Theory" is the title of a biography of a rather peculiar character, who believed as a corollary to his theory of concentric circles, that the North Pole consisted of a hole in the end of the earth, which hole as it would appear to a Lunarian is delineated.

GOOD NEWS FROM BOWIE.

A Happy Mixture of Good Mines and Good Democracy.

FORT BOWIE, Oct. 10, 1882.
EDITOR EPIGRAPH: Gen. McCook was here yesterday looking at the mines of the Cochise Mining Company. I understand he is about to purchase the controlling interest in the Cochise Company. Gen. McCook is one of the directors of the Denver exhibition, and one of the men who made the state of Colorado what it is—the most prosperous of all mining states. Arizona needs men of this kind to help the mining interest. The Cochise Company's mine at Apache Pass are rich in gold, and were worked in 1869 by Col. Stone, who put up a ten-ton gold mill and was on his way to Tucson with the first bar of bullion when he was killed by Indians. After his death no work was done on the mine. On one of the Cochise Company's mines a shaft has been sunk to the depth of fifty feet and a drift run of twenty-five feet and much fine ore was taken out. Major Dunn, of Tevison, accompanied Gen. McCook to the mines. The enthusiastic republicans of Fort Bowie, on last election day, telegraphed to M. W. Stewart that they would give him a rousing majority, but failed to do so. And at the coming election republicans will need something stronger than Porter to vote the straight republican ticket. As coming events cast their shadows before, it is possible that Neagle expects to be elected sheriff in the same way that he won the case at the fair at Tombstone, but we will see you later, as you can't find one Neagle man in Tevison, Bowie or Dos Cabezas.

ANTICIPATED ANARCHY.

Trouble Brewing in Sonora—Indian Outbreak Threatened—Some Facts Concerning the Rebellion in Mexico.

[Special Correspondence of the Epitaph.]
HERMOSILLO, Oct. 13.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails in the state of Sonora. The heretofore peaceful tribes of Indians, the Yaquis and Mayos, are on the eve of a revolt. Considering their number, some 12,000, more or less, the situation is indeed deplorable. These Indians are in "case and sieve" of the country, and in consequence of an outbreak all kind of industries will be abruptly and farming, mining, etc., will receive a terrible set back for want of labor. The chief of the Yaquis, Cajeme, has been contemplating the advisability of an outbreak for a year or more. He says the Mexican government has made repeated attempts to wrest the lands of the Yaqui and Mayo from him and his tribes, and that he holds deeds in trust for the tribes, dating back under the Spanish rule, for all the lands of that section, and that he intends to hold them against any armed force the government may place in the field. The

YAQUI AND MAYO INDIANS are in a civilized state, comparing favorably with Mexicans, having their schools, churches and armed forces, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. They are hard-working and industrious, and show a good deal of mechanical ability. In case they break out, it is more than probable they will defeat the Mexicans and capture the largest towns and hold possession of them as long as they desire, as they are brave and understand the modern tactics of war and have a military commander (Cajeme) that is a veteran of the Intervention and several small volitions. If the Mexican force, now in Sonora, some 4000 men, make an advance into the Yaqui country, they will be surely defeated on every turn, for the river bottom of the Yaqui is an impregnable mass of canebrake, and the trails are only known to the Indians, who would ambush them as they attempted to cut a path in. At the present time, the Mexicans are concentrating their forces at Hermosillo, and are calling in all arms that were issued to volunteers during the Apache raids, and it is likely they will advance toward the Yaqui country before the Indians are permitted to rise.

SONORA RAILROAD NEWS.

From J. D. Henderson we learn that matters in Sonora are improving. The Indians, since the raid on Cuppas two weeks ago, have not been seen, and the people are going to work in the various mines now being worked by the Americans. The work on the San Pedro is being pushed with energy by Superintendent Jackson, while the Toboachi, the first mine in Sonora opened below the work of the ancients, is yielding \$1,700 ore, and bids fair to show a bonanza in a short time. This mine is owned by Messrs. Adams, Bickerton brothers and Lewis Ashman, of the Cochise Co. Bank. The great Santa Anna and Rosario, of the Coa Cutler and Bostwick group, will soon be worked with a full force. Mines are constantly being discovered in the Mochizuma district. On the Sonora river clearing new comes from the Santa Marías, Los Delicias, and the great new find, Mochizuma. In fact, with a little quiet and American capital, Sonora will soon again be herself.

A WORK OF ART.

At the store of J. Lenoir, on Fifth street, may be seen an oil painting which will repay more than a casual inspection. It is a copy of the celebrated work of Humphrey Moore, entitled, "Alma, a Dream of the Alhambra," which was awarded the first prize at the Paris exposition of 1867, and was sold for \$5,000, being now owned in San Francisco. The copy is about twice the size of the original, being 38 feet, and was painted by C. M. Vaccari, of this city. The scene is an interior perspective view of the old Moorish palace of the Alhambra. In the foreground is the life size figure of a dancing girl, surrounded with all the barbaric splendor for which the Oriental invaders of Grenada were noted. Lovers of art are invited to take a look at the picture, as it is for sale, the price being only \$350.

CLARK VS. REILLY.

Forcible Entry and Unlawful Detainer—A Verdict of "Guilty as Charged."

At the conclusion of Monday's hostilities in regard to the dispute for the possession of the lot at the corner of Fremont and Fifth streets, M. E. Clark sued out a warrant for the arrest of James Reilly, on a writ of unlawful and forcible detention of lot 9, block 18. On appearing before Judge Drum, the defense demanded a jury trial, and the request being granted by the court was the sheriff instructed to summon twenty jurors, which was made returnable at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, which time the plaintiff and counsel, J. H. Lewis and H. C. Dibble, and the defendant represented by J. H. Lucas, made their appearance and the cases proceeded with. It was considered by the counsel that a jury of six citizens would be sufficient to try the case, and accordingly the following named gentlemen were selected to act as such: John Doling, J. J. Patton, J. Montgomery, T. W. Ayles, A. M. Cohen and L. Jacobs.

The opening statement of the plaintiff was made by J. H. Lewis, and was reproduced on behalf of the defendant by J. H. Lucas. The first witness called to the stand was Mike Gray, who testified to Reilly having erected a house on the disputed ground, on or about September 1, 1880, and to his having been in possession up to the fire in May of this year, after which time the property had been occupied by a tent, which he was under the impression had been erected by the defendant.

E. M. Reese testified to having contracted with a party by the name of Doremus for the building of a wall, but understood that M. E. Clark was the employer.

E. Snodgrass testified to having laid the foundation on the lot in question, in the spring of 1880, at the instance of Mike Gray, who, at that time represented the townsite company.

Mike Gray being recalled stated that at the time he employed Snodgrass to construct the foundation he was the attorney in fact for M. E. Clark.

B. McGinness being called stated that he was familiar with the lot in dispute and that he saw Judge Reilly and others tearing down the wall erected in front of the lot.

Briggs Goodrich testified that he saw Judge Reilly on the ground, and also saw the defendant loading a shotgun. Was present during the controversy between Mr. Clark and Judge Reilly and heard threats made during the argument. The altercation occurred before witness saw the gun in Reilly's hand, and after Clark had used some severe language to the defendant; witness thought there was going to be a shooting scrape and stepped to one side. Witness advised Clark to remain away from the lot as he was liable to get hurt.

Judge Reilly was then placed on the stand and testified to having occupied the lot 9, block 18, from September, 1880, up to the fire of May 25, 1882, and that no one had ever occupied the lot without his permission; that when he saw the workmen engaged in building the wall he requested them to desist, and plainly stated that they were infringing on his property; that on Sunday morning he, in company with a friend, proceeded to the lot in question, for the purpose of removing such portion of the wall as was necessary to allow him ingress and egress from his lot to Fremont street; that while there several persons, among whom was J. S. Clark, approached him and Clark asked him what business he had on the lot, and followed the question up by saying "G—d—n you, you old Irish thief, go heel yourself. I am always heled, you d—d old Irish thief." Clark and his friends then left, and he sent for a shotgun which was soon brought and was loaded on the ground by witness. The witness also stated that soon after the fire, he put up a tent on the lot which has remained there up to the present time.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that the fact of the tent and safe being on the ground was not sufficient evidence of occupancy, and upon appealing to the court Judge Drum decided that the jury were the proper judges of what constituted the occupancy of the disputed ground, and instructed the jury that he had three minutes and a witness on the ground, and that he only sent for one but his friends sent three.

Defendant then introduced various legal documents which proved that an action was at present pending in the District Court, in which James Reilly sued M. E. Clark et al., to quiet title to the lot now in dispute.

Nick Stanton was sworn on behalf of the defendant, and testified to hearing J. S. Clark say to Reilly "that he was fixed for you, or any one like you," and also called him a "d—d old thief."

Louis A. Sore was called, and testified to the language used by Clark to Reilly, also to having heard threats made.

GUAYMAS.

The Future San Francisco of Mexico.

The following late letter to the New York Mining Record, by its able correspondent Col. J. D. Henderson, is full of interest to those looking with hopeful eyes towards Guaymas.

This, the future San Francisco of Mexico, presents to the average American the appearance of a partially finished town. It certainly presents some favorable aspects and in the possibilities of the great future, will prove a lot to the hopes and expectation of its most sanguine citizens. The first-mentioned of the projects of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, was never more strikingly manifested than in their securing this beautiful port as an outlet to the East Indian trade. The road now about being finished is a well built, well ballasted and well bridged piece of railroad work, and reflects credit on its builders. The subsidy is about \$10,000 per mile a sum one third less than sufficient to pay for the road bed and construction. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in securing the S-nor road has been fortunate, as it is a perfectly independent route; besides the road will pay itself; already all that they have to do is to start it in line of vessels to Mexico and to the East. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in securing the S-nor road is most liberal; it promises that the Atchison shall guarantee the interest upon the first mortgage—two per cent bonds, and issue \$2,000,000 of Atchison stock for two shares of S-nor stock; now, these seven per cent bonds consist of about \$4,000,000, or about \$200,000 per mile, of which only three-tenths have been issued. The Atchison guarantees the interest on these bonds now due.

THE SUBSIDY IS PAID

(which amount, as paid, and to be paid \$2,000,000) will enable the Atchison to give out \$2,700,000 in stock for the S-nor stock. If the Atchison and Topeka make their various extensions, viz: the great Mexican Central with its Pacific branches at Alt and San Blas, on the one hand, and to the mines of the Atchison and Topeka, on the other, Guaymas is a city-sit-itself. It contains the leading houses of Mexico north of Mazatlan. These houses are worth millions. In the past thirty-five years have been well known to the leading mercantile houses of San Francisco. It is and has been the center of the entire trade of Sonora, except that small portion coming from the United States. Its merchants are jealous of its future, and all will unite with the Atchison in making it what nature evidently intended it to be, a "porte nationale." But it is to the mines that most look for a future in this country must look. For centuries Sonora was the Mecca of the Jesuit and the "erra incognita" of the gold-seeker. To-day it is the dream of the adventurer, and the sum of the hopes of the mining sharps. Her mines, as of old, are the life of the nation and the (ducks) of her merchant princes. We have here representatives of ancient houses, fully alive to the emergencies of the occasion, men of education (European), of experience and foresight—men who have with enlightened views surrounded the heroic efforts of Mr. Willard, the American consul, who almost single handed, has wrought this great railroad problem. This is the natural, as well as

NATIONAL PORT OF ENTRY

to the great mining centers of the Sierra Madre, and will in the next six years prove the entrepot of all trade to the Sierra Madre Pais. To-day, mines and mining as a "negotia" is but in its infancy. It could but a few of those whose actions "on change" give tone and character to business, visit here, they would return wiser and better men. There is no doubt in my mind but that within two years Sonora will be the most inviting field for New York investment of course I include Chihuahua, as both are one in a mining sense. I came to Hermosillo on the special train of its excellent and had quite a protracted interview with him. I found him a well-educated, liberal-minded gentleman, thoroughly imbued with national ideas as to what was practicable for his people. His fore education has had its proper effect; he is broad and national in his views, public spirited in conception of what constitutes direct government; takes personal pride in giving his attention to all complaints of maladministration. He is working to destroy the "big game element, whether American, English, French or Dutch, shall feel that they will be protected in their enterprises. The laws are exceedingly liberal in regard to mines and mining, mining may be panned tree of day through the custom house.

The Longest Railroad in the World.

The Citizen of the 13th says: "Within the next thirty days, Tucson will be in direct communication by rail with New Orleans and Guaymas. The Southern Pacific will then have the longest continuous line of railroad in the world, and the Atchison will come in close second. The distance from San Francisco to New Orleans will not vary far from 2,100 miles. The great railroad which has been moving along so quietly towards the rising sun for the past six years is now about completed to New Orleans and Galveston, and soon the cry will be "All aboard for New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, and the sunny South." The great transcontinental road, has been built from ocean to ocean, with but little aid from any quarter. We believe the road received some government land in California, but most of it was desert land and comparatively worthless. Not a dollar was asked from Arizona, New Mexico or Texas. The millions of money that has been furnished for the construction of this road was raised on mortgage bonds paid by the company, which bonds were induced by the Central Pacific road, thus making it easy to dispose of them on the most favorable terms. The Guaymas road will be finished this month, and through trains will soon be put on that point. It is a source of gratification to see these great thoroughfares completed, and we trust that work will soon begin on some of Tucson's projected lines."

The El Paso Live Star, under date of October 11, says that "the original discoverer of the famous mines in Tombstone, with more wealth than he knows what to do with, was in Las Vegas last week on a pitiable spree. He took the precaution to deposit \$57,000 in specie at a bank." Evidently the Lone Star is a little off its man, as the original discoverer of the Tombstone mines is at present leading a prospecting party up the Yukon in Alaska.