

NAILING A WHOPPER.

How an Alleged Newspaper Some-thing is Caught at It—The "Repub-lican" Shows Up in Its True Colors.

The EPITAPH yesterday morning contained a card from William Hensen, in which he called attention to some glaring misstatements made by an evening contemporary. It was with some reluctance that the card was admitted to our columns, as it proved conclusively that our contemporary had been practicing on the credulity of its readers, but from a sense of public duty the publication of the card was finally allowed. But with a sublime audacity seldom equaled this mendacious contemporary publishes another supposititious interview with Mr. Hensen, in which that gentleman is made to deny the authenticity of the card which appeared over his own signature, and the original copy of which is now in this office. Inasmuch as Mr. Hensen is a gentleman of well-known honesty and unquestionable veracity, an EPITAPH reporter was last night detailed to hunt him up and ascertain if he could explain the astounding assertions attributed to him by the evening contemporary. Fortunately for the interests of truth, Mr. Hensen was found just as he was on the eve of departure for his home near Crittenden. He was asked if he had seen the Republican, and answered that he had not. The reporter produced a copy of that sheet and called his attention to the article, which is certainly the most

UNLISHING CANARD ever perpetrated on this community. Mr. Hensen read it carefully over, and when he had fully digested and begun to appreciate the position in which it placed him, his rage at the infamous author knew no bounds. Ed Rowland and W. H. Boardman, both of whom are well-known in Tombstone, two neighbors of Mr. Hensen, who came up with him from the Barbacoa-mary Thursday, were with him, and it was only through their intercession that he was prevented from seeking out and administering well merited chastisement to the monumental prevaricator of the Republican. After Mr. Hensen had recovered from his excitement, he stated that it was the intention of himself and friends to leave for Crittenden last night, but under the circumstances they would remain over until this morning. The appended cards will explain themselves, and at the same time convince the public that for adamant effrontery and variegated lying the Republican reporter is the boss. The following are

THE CARDS:

EDITOR EPITAPH—Dear Sir: The Republican of this evening contains an article that for falsehood and misrepresentation is absolutely startling. The article asserts that I denied the authorship of my card in the EPITAPH, and then follows what purports to be affidavits signed by myself in the presence of Charles D. Reppy, a notary public. I did not deny that I wrote the EPITAPH card, nor did I make any affidavit to that effect before Mr. Reppy or anybody else. In fact I have not the honor of Mr. Reppy's acquaintance. In order to place myself right with the EPITAPH and the public, I will briefly relate what did transpire yesterday. In the morning Messrs. Rowland, Boardman and myself rode down to Charleston, returning about 11 o'clock a. m. We were standing on Allen street shortly after that hour when the reporter of the Republican approached. Considering the willful manner in which he had lied about me the day before, I acknowledge that I was somewhat surprised at his "check" in addressing me. He did not appear in the least abashed when I intimated to him that our acquaintance was perhaps already as intimate as would be mutually agreeable; but on the contrary he laughed with that peculiar Iberian gusto which is all his own, and said that he had been looking for me to scold for some "little error" which had crept into his report the previous evening. To be brief, Mr. Editor, my resentment soon yielded to the soft blarney and manifold blandishments of the reporter, who invited myself and friends to accompany him to the Republican office. This we did, and while there the subject was discussed in a pleasant and peace manner, the reporter claiming that the misstatements in his article had been made to get "a job" on the EPITAPH, and with no thought of doing me an injustice. There was no proposition made for me to deny anything or to make affidavit to anything; but while we were talking I incidentally stated that myself and friends left for Crittenden at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, which we then intended to do, but were unavoidably detained. Since leaving the Republican office, I have not seen the reporter, nor anybody else connected with that sheet. Now, Mr. Editor, the interview published in last evening's Republican was made out of whole cloth, and the affidavit was simply a forgery so far as the undersigned is concerned. Respectfully,  
WILLIAM HENSEN.  
Tombstone, October 21.

EDITOR EPITAPH—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, have read the foregoing statement of William Hensen. To our personal knowledge it is true so far as concerns what occurred between Mr. Hensen and the reporter on Allen street and at the Republican office. After leaving that office we were with Mr. Hensen uninterrupted during the remainder of the day, and know that he did not again have communication with anybody connected with that paper, consequently he could not have made the statement or affidavit attributed to him.  
E. H. ROWLAND,  
W. H. BOARDMAN.  
Tombstone, October 21.

THE PUBLIC CAN NOW ESTIMATE just how much reliance can be placed on the statements of the delectable Fifth street luminary and the versatile genius who dishes up the colossal fabrications for its readers. It may not be amiss to state in this connection that C. D. Reppy, who figures as a notary in the affidavit, is also an employe of the Republican. The fact of the whole business is that the Republican reporter, thinking Mr. Hensen had left town, drew on his own inner consciousness for his alleged "interview" and the affidavit as well. If the young man keeps his lick up, he may in the course of time hope to rival Eli Perkins or some of the other monumental liars of the century. As for the EPITAPH, it will in the future as in the past confine itself strictly to facts, in the firm belief that even in journalism "honesty is the best policy."

ALONG THE LINES.

What is Being Done in the Present and Future Bonanzas.

There is nothing sensational in the way of developments to report in the various mines along the great mineral belt of Tombstone. They are progressing as usual, turning out the average amount of ore, and vigorously prosecuting the good work of development, which, if systematically carried out, cannot but return in dividends a larger percentage than any other legitimate investment. We are pleased to learn that E. B. Gage, superintendent of the Grand Central, at present in San Francisco, will, while there, make estimates as to the cost of putting in pumps of such capacity as will handle the water likely to be encountered below the 600 foot level. The sooner the mines which have encountered water put good heavy pumps in place, the sooner will the problem of the future of Tombstone be decided. If there be ore below that level, and all good judges and mining men who have examined the lower levels of the Grand Central and Contention agree that the indications are most favorable, then the future will indeed be assured, and the prosperity of the county and the entire Territory increase a hundredfold.

The following is the latest reliable information regarding the condition of the mines for the week ending last night:

**SAN PEDRO.**  
The main shaft, ore on 232-foot level, S. E. drift still looking well. The 200-foot level, N. W. drift, is in 106 feet, having passed through two strata of ore at 103 feet, and struck good ore in the roof. The face of the drift is at present highly mineralized, being impregnated with spots of chloride and galean, picked specimens of which assay very highly in silver. On the 100-foot level the south drift is in 45 feet making towards the poppy face of the drift, indications of ore not being very far off. Shaft No. 2 (near the southwest side line) is down 28 feet, all the way in ledge matter. The wall is still perpendicular, and ledge the full size of the shaft containing low grade ore.

**FAIR VILLA.**  
The winze from the 100 foot level has attained a depth of 34 feet. The granite mentioned in our last report, that followed vein on the east, has entirely receded to its former position, and is now bearing east on an angle of 30 degrees, leaving winze free from it. The formation in consequence is now of soft material and easy picking ground. Very little ore has been stopped, during the week, the superintendent wishing to make rapid progress to attain depth, in order to drift when the 50-foot level is reached. Ore stopped during the week gave higher assays than any heretofore. Mine in first class working condition.

**WAY UP.**  
Ten stamps at the Girard mill are kept running on high grade ore from this mine. The winze being sunk from the end of the main incline is down 40 feet in good ore. The stops on the 105-foot level are yielding about as usual, the ore being also high grade. Some 10 or 12 tons are shipped to the mine each day. The level being run from the new shaft to the incline at a depth of about 170 feet, is in 225 feet, and will have to go some 70 feet yet before reaching the objective point. To all appearances the mine has a brilliant future.

**COPPEROLIS (BISBEE).**  
Timbering the shaft and still progressing as fast as possible. The shaft is down 70 feet, 55 feet of which has been enlarged to a two compartment shaft and securely timbered with square sets of timber five feet apart. Expect by the first of next month to recommence sinking down until the west extension of the Copper Queen ledge is struck, which is expected to be found at a depth of 200 feet.

**CONTENTION CONSOLIDATED.**  
A large quantity of ore is being taken from the stopes near the western line adjoining the Grand Central, more fully described in our last report. From a hasty glance at the stopes on the different levels we are convinced that there are fully another year's dividends in sight. The best mining men in the camp concur in this opinion. The usual amount of ore is daily shipped to the mill. There is no particular change on the 600 level.

**IVIZNA.**  
The upraise from the 300-foot level is now 22 feet. The drift going north from this level is now extended 15 feet. A drift going north from the raise 50 feet above the 400 foot level is now 10 feet. Both of these drifts are strongly mineralized and look decidedly encouraging for a body of ore. The shaft west of the office is now 40 feet.

**INGERSOLL.**  
This mine never looked better than at present. The ore at present being extracted from the 300 level is very high grade and cannot fail to yield handsomely. Some of the ore, from other portions of the mine, is being sacked, and will be shipped to the smelter at Benson. There are about 1,000 tons on the dump awaiting shipment.

**HOBBSHOE.**  
Northwest drift on the 225-foot level is being driven as fast as the hard ground will permit. Have about 30 feet further to go before striking the ledge. The face of the drift is still in hard blue, fine-grained quartzite highly impregnated with pyrites of iron and interspersed with seams of mineralized quartz.

**OLD GUARD.**  
The main work under consideration is the opening up of new ground, which, so far, has been very satisfactory. The cross-cut on the 80-foot level continues in the same body of low grade ore. The new shaft is now down about 18 feet, following a vein of good milling ore, which has somewhat increased in size since our last report.

**RAGLE.**  
The winze was completed and started up last Wednesday, and is working well. The shaft is down about 120 feet, and quite an amount of good ore is piled upon the dumps. The location is most favorable and the future developments cannot but be satisfactory.

**TOMBSTONE M. & M. CO.**  
Work advances at about the same rate on the different properties of this company. The Goodenough is looking some

what better than at our last report, and yielding more ore. The greatest improvement has been in the West Side, which is rapidly taking a prominent place among the ore producers of the camp.

**GRAND CENTRAL.**  
The main point of interest at this mine is the 600 level, from which much is expected and hoped for. So far nothing new has been developed. The ledge remains about the same, carrying small bodies of good ore. Other portions of the mine are looking well and yield the usual amount of ore.

**SULPHURET.**  
No work being done except pumping water for the Girard mine. It is to be hoped that the excellent prospect found below the water level at 518 feet will be developed as soon as possible, as the ore is rich and only requires a large body to add another dividend producer to the camp.

**STONEWALL.**  
The new double compartment working shaft is down 80 feet. The ground continues hard, requiring constant blasting. It will take about 120 feet more sinking before the ledge is reached, when hoisting works will be erected. The usual amount of ore extracted.

**LITTLE DEVIL.**  
This promising mine continues to improve as the work of development progresses. Drifts have been started east and west on the ledge, which cannot, from present indications, but yield largely and to the satisfaction of those interested.

**EMPIRE.**  
The principal work is still confined to the 300 and 400 levels. The upraise from the latter has advanced to a distance of about 80 feet. The ore taken out continues about the same regarding quality and quantity.

**LUCK SURE.**  
A full force of men are employed at the three shafts who, under the able supervision of Bob Stewart, are rapidly bringing this property to the front.

**CONTACT.**  
But little work is being done here at present. Bob Clark continues to extract some fine looking ore.

**MINING NOTES.**  
The directors of the Tucson Smelting and Mining company are Samuel Hughes president; Dr. Handy, vice-president, and W. A. Scott secretary and treasurer. Articles of incorporation of the Cababi Mining Company of Arizona have been filed in Tucson. The capital stock of said company is \$1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares at a par value of \$5 each. The business commenced with a capital of \$100,000 paid in. The incorporators are W. W. Dryfus, Samuel Steinberger, D. J. Wood, F. H. Treat and John Bigelow, all of Philadelphia.

Copper Queen is second in extent only to the Calumet and Hecla mines of Lake Superior, although its productive history dates back only two years—to the 20th of August, 1880. It is situated in the eastern slope of Mule Pass, in the Mule mountains, at an elevation from the creek bottom of about one hundred feet. It is distant from Tombstone, thirty miles by trail and forty-five miles by stage road. The copper produced from August 20, 1880, to June 17, 1882, was 4,900 tons; total of ore smelted, 29,254 tons. For the fiscal year ending April 1, 1882, the value of the copper produced and forwarded to New York was \$1,020,859.72. The cost of mining, smelting, refining and forwarding to New York aggregates \$582,733.33, leaving the net earnings for the year \$438,126.29. The ore worked during the year averaged 16.5 per cent, and the product was 96 1/2 tons. The ore developed is sufficient to keep the two smelters now running in operation for three years at their full capacity.

We are indebted to the Citizen for the following: "Whatever may be said of the mines in the southern section of Sonora there can be no question as to the value of those in the northern portion, more especially those in and bordering on the Sombretillo range, many of which are paying properties from the grass roots down and develop increased values with increased depth. Considerable bullion is shipped and more promised as soon as the works now in process of construction are completed and put in running order. Two companies, one known as the Boston & Sonora and the other as the Silver Hill Mining company, have under way a ten-stamp mill soon to be completed. Two mills, owned by the Sombretillo and Columbia companies, are in constant operation and making creditable returns. A twenty-ton smelter is being erected at the famous old Plomosa mine owned by a company of that name. Since passing into their hands many of the old works have been cleaned out and new bodies of ore, large and rich, have been uncovered. An estimate made by a gentleman fully capable of making it, places the value of ore on the dumps and in sight at fully half a million dollars. A similar estimate has been placed on the Mina Grande camp. Both are said to be controlled by the same company and are worked under the superintendency of Captain E. G. Barker, a very capable and energetic man. About five hundred men are employed in the different Sombretillo camps, about one-third of whom are Americans, the balance being natives of the country. Altogether a very satisfactory showing has been made with a fair promise of a still more prosperous future."

**LOCAL NOTES.**  
The man that attempts to "nail an EPITAPH lie" is extremely liable to get his fingers hurt in the operation. Ask O'B. M. Larkin W. Carr departed this afternoon for Contention and Benson, and will return on Monday. The good work goes bravely on.  
Pools on the election will be sold at the Oriental saloon next Saturday night and each succeeding Saturday until election day.  
John McKenzie, whose condition was yesterday morning reported very critical, was last evening much improved, and will doubtless recover, the crisis having been safely passed.  
The "copy" for the great register was placed in the hands of the printer last night, and that interesting volume will be ready for the perusal of the public about the 1st proximo.

BISBEE BUDGET.

Hon. G. H. Oury's Reception at the Copper Camp—General Political Points.

[Special Correspondence of the Epitaph.]  
Bisbee, Oct. 16.—On Wednesday evening last, about 5 o'clock, Hon. Granville Oury, accompanied by Capt. Mike Gray, arrived in town. The mail came in but a short time before and was not yet distributed when our delegate arrived. The mail contained a letter, addressed to J. S. Brittain, a member of the central committee, advising him of the intended visit and requesting him to make the necessary arrangements. Of course the necessary arrangements were made, but it was very brief notice, and it is mildly suggested to the county committee that if advice of the visit of Mr. Oury had been received here a day or two before his arrival, it would have been more satisfactory. Mr. Oury has many friends in this vicinity, and frequent inquiry has been made as to when he would come to see us, and a good deal of concern was manifested to hear him. It is to be regretted, however, that a number of persons were deprived of the latter pleasure from the fact that they did not know he was to be here till he had come and gone, for it was only two hours and a half from the time of his arrival until he took the stand to address the people. Notwithstanding the very brief notice there was a

**LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC ASSEMBLAGE** to greet him upon his appearance. The meeting was called to order by J. S. Brittain, who introduced Mr. Oury as the present and future delegate to Congress. Mr. Oury said he had never before been in Bisbee since it had been called Bisbee, but was familiar with the region and had traversed it long before it had become famous as the great copper camp. He expressed his pleasure at meeting many old friends here, as indeed everywhere else in the territory. He then addressed himself to the general issues. He had been to Congress two years and now he had come to tell the people what he had been doing. The Republicans said he had done nothing and the burden of their song was that he could do nothing because he was a Democrat and the administration Republican. This was the sole argument offered by the Republicans, that, in order to obtain any recognition of the interests of the territory at Washington, it was necessary to send a man as a delegate who is in harmony with the administration. Mr. Oury did not say, as he might have done, that the Republican nominee for Congress, DeForrest Porter, Republican though he be, would be infinitely more out of harmony with the present administration than almost any Democrat. The speaker, however, proceeded to show in

**CLEAR AND COGENT TERMS** the puerility of such an argument, if such twaddle can be dignified by such a name. Mr. Oury declared that it was exceedingly disagreeable for him to speak of this matter at all, and he should have declined all personal comparisons if he had not felt compelled to speak of these matters by Judge Porter's remarks all over the territory. It had been said here but a few nights ago, in attempted explanation of Porter's removal from the Supreme bench of the territory, that he had resigned his place because the department would not grant him twelve days leave of absence to attend to private business. The facts were these: A commission was sent out to the territory by the department to investigate certain grave charges against Judge Porter in his judicial capacity. When Judge Porter became aware what was up he telegraphed to Washington for leave of absence for twenty days that he might go on to Washington and presumably "fix things." His application was rejected. He then, in defiance of the law, abandoned his post without leave, and hastened on to Washington. There in person he renewed his application, and with frantic vehemence, begged for time. He was told to go back to his quarters and stand an investigation on the serious charges then resting

**AGAINST HIS JUDICIAL CHARACTER.**  
This he declined to do, and the department immediately intimated that his resignation of the associate justiceship of the supreme court of Arizona would be accepted. Whereupon, rather than meet these charges, he resigned. So much for the resignation business. If there is any lustre about it, Mr. Porter is welcome to it all. Mr. Oury was in Washington at the time, perfectly familiar with the whole matter, he knows whereof he speaks and no one will question his veracity or his accuracy.  
Having disposed of Mr. Porter, the speaker briefly reviewed his own course during the time that he has represented the Territory at Washington, explaining some of the difficulties that a territorial delegate has to contend with, showing also that he had been exceptionally industrious and attentive to the interests of the territory. Mr. Oury spoke for about three-quarters of an hour in a ready and fluent manner. His style is

**ENTIRELY ARGUMENTATIVE.**  
He makes no pretense to forensic attainments, but when he rises to speak he impresses his hearers that he has something to say, and when he ceases he leaves the impression that he has said something, and it is well, and there is nothing more to be said on the subject. He has a way of going straight to his object, and going to the bottom of it, that is in entire keeping with his unaffected appearance and demeanor; and the sincerity, simplicity and solidity of his character, at once commanding respect and eliciting confidence. At the close of his remarks he was greeted with three rousing cheers, and the chairman adjourned the meeting.  
At present writing everything indicates that Bisbee will sustain her claim as the

**BANNER DEMOCRATIC PRECINCT** by polling more democratic votes than any other precinct of equal population in the county. Mr. Carr, while here, made a good impression, and if he is defeated, it will not be because he lacks the confidence or esteem of his party. By the way we want to know where Tevis and Moriarity are. Are they going to give us the go-by? Hadn't they better get over here and "show" a little?

**HOW HE GOT IT IN THE EAR.**  
Everybody who has lived on the western frontier knows the genial, humorous Sam Barrow. Sam is always full of business—he never gets full of anything else—it makes no difference to him when he happens to fall below low water mark what he goes at, so long as he makes both ends meet in a fair, honorable way. In the parlance of the street, he is a "ruster." He gets up early and rustles for the foolish worms that seeks the a. m. dew, until very late in the day. If he don't catch him the first east he changes his bait, and keeps on changing until he gets a bite, even if it costs him a horse blanket,—and horse blankets are scarce with Sam. Well, Sam is an auctioneer now, he will sell anything from a course-grained barley sack to a cracked spittoon, and throw his commission—his pocket. Yesterday he was engaged to dispose of, in the course of his legitimate business, the stock and fixtures formerly belonging to the Tombstone Club. He thought there might be some articles which would be of value to him, and as his friend Joyce expected to be a bidder, he took him one side and said, "Look-a-here, Joyce, I guess I might want to buy some of these fixtures, a teaspoon, an empty bottle, or something of that sort. See? And when you see me shake my head-pencil over my right ear, and ask, 'Who will give another quarter?' you just raise her twenty-five. See?" Joyce, all ways willing to oblige a friend, told him he would not forget, and would attend to the matter and "raise her twenty-five" every time his Faber wagged above his right ear. It might be well to add here that Sam always curfals his ears

during the cold weather. The sale progressed in a satisfactory manner until a small hanging lamp was put up—it had been put up once before and taken down especially for the occasion. The lamp in question was such as Sam sells in his store for \$2.50, but when he had reached that figure some one raised it fifty cents. By and by it went up twenty-five cents more. This rather surprised Sam, and he looked up to see who it was bidding and he found it was Joyce. Still he thought nothing of it, knowing very well he didn't want it, and continued waving his hand and pencil above his head in a frantic manner until it was up to \$7.50 and sold. So far, all right; but when he came to settle, Joyce, who had purchased a number of articles, said, "This is that damned lamp that you paid \$7.50 for." "That I paid \$7.50 for! Why, you are crazy. I never bid on that infernal thing." "The hell you didn't. Didn't you tell me to raise her twenty-five cents every time you flopped your pencil over your right ear and you kept that bloody pencil flopping and your ear wagging until I run it up to \$7.50?" Sam looked at the lamp for about one minute, and then in a most melancholy, heart-broken tone, ejaculated, "Well, I'll be damned!"

**SONORA SIFTINGS.**  
The impending Yaqui-Mayo Revolution—Deplorable Condition of Affairs in the State—Miscellaneous Notes.  
[Special Correspondence of the Epitaph.]  
GUAYMAS, Oct. 16.—Military operations are lively, and a deep interest is manifested in the rapidly approaching Indian war. National guards are arriving daily, and a general concentration of all the troops in the state is now taking place at Hermosillo. Governor Ortiz has issued orders directing the impressment of all persons possible for the coming campaign. Still another "pre-emptive" is being collected (the second in two months) to meet the contingent expenses of the impending Yaqui-Mayo difficulties. The governorist pedestal of Carlos Ortiz is in rather a shaky condition, the underpinning is liable to give way, at any moment and prostrate him to earth. As it stands now he can control only the state troops which number about 1,500, and it would be worse than folly for him to attempt to maneuver this small force against the combined army of the Yaquis and Mayos, who

**OUTNUMBER THAT SMALL SQUAD** ten to one. It is a question whether he will ask help from Gen. Carbo, his sworn enemy, and whether Carbo would assist him if he was asked. Carbo is a small, but very intelligent man, and a good general, and I think he will come without being invited by Ortiz, as he is now only awaiting an opportunity to cut short the rule of his bigoted and conceited foe. Carbo is division commander of the states of Sinaloa, Durango and Sonora, and by placing himself at the head of the federal forces, could, on some pretext common to Mexican rule, make it so warm for Ortiz that he would have to abdicate and retire to some foreign clime for his health. If Carbo comes there will be one of the bloodiest wars ever enacted within the boundaries of Sonora. In connection with a gentleman belonging to Ortiz's cabinet and attentive to the interests of the territory, Mr. Oury spoke for about three-quarters of an hour in a ready and fluent manner. His style is

**THE PROBABLE OUTBREAK** of the Indians of the Yaqui and Mayo rivers, and what would be the effect upon the state government. He said that all the forces that could be mustered into the ranks from the people of the state could not defeat the Indians, and that they would be completely powerless to stop the advance of them upon their cities without the aid of the federal forces, and it was still to be seen what action the governor would take. He thought it quite probable that Ortiz would call upon General Carbo for assistance, but the latter was in duty bound to protect the inhabitants of the state, though it would be better for all if Carbo would remain where he now is (Matatlan), for if he were to come, it would plunge the state into a civil war that would be unprecedented in history, as the state and federal troops and Indians would be fighting promiscuously, and such a warfare would undoubtedly interfere with American interests and an intervention from the United States would surely come. "God pity our poor people if it comes to this," he added.

**REVOLUTION HAS SEZZERED REVOLUTION** for years, and I have hoped that our two years of peaceful rule would continue for countless more, but it seems we are a doomed people and have to suffer and suffer. We have tried to imitate the

people of the north in our government, but I am sorry to say are making a decided failure of it. As a class our people are uneducated, and are not capable of grasping the grand ideas of a republican form of government. They allow themselves to be trampled on by tyrannical governors, who usurp power and dictate to them as an absolute ruler does to his subjects. I was educated in the United States, consequently have the liberal ideas that Americans have, and it galls me as an official to see the way in which Ortiz rules." I asked him if he was not afraid of expressing himself as he had just done to the Mexicans, and especially those who had power, and he answered me in the following manner: "If I were to express myself to Ortiz in the way I did to you, I would be shot before sundown." No one has any idea, who has not lived in the country, of

**THE ARBITRARY RULE** of governors and their tools, the prefects. They do not hesitate to hire accomplices to murder, steal or commit any crime common to the world. They will flatter and offer you in words all they have, and at the same time be contemplating the size of your purse and the means of possessing themselves of it. It makes me disgusted with the whole race when I think of the hypocrisy that exists here. It is nauseous to talk of.

Wm. Randall, Jr., the frog-inflated prefect of this district, arrived here a few days ago from San Francisco. He is all excitement and in mandatory tones commands his peon flock to do his servile bidding. After his term of office expires (if not cut short by the complicated matters of state at a near day), it will be necessary for him to seek "pastures green" as he will not be wanted by the Guaymasites, who, if he is not careful, will escort him to the dock or the station, as the case may be, with a band not entirely composed of wind instruments.

Great preparations are being made at Hermosillo for the celebration of the connection with the outer world by rail. A banquet will be given by the railroad officials under the auspices of Governor Ortiz and several prominent gentlemen of the state. It is understood the Yaqui-Mayo spectacle will preside.

Len. Walsh is now in charge of the house of W. B. Cooper & Co. during the absence of Carter Tevis.

The Mexico arrived to-day, eight days from San Francisco. **VERITAS.**  
**Two Promising Districts.**  
The following is embodied in the report made of Arizona ores at the Denver exposition: "Cochise district, situated on the northern spur of the Dragoon mountains, is represented by specimens from twenty-five properties. The ore is found as deposits in limestone. The Peabody sends several characteristic ores, averaging twenty-two per cent copper per ton. The minerals are green carbonate of copper, gray copper and oxide, which usually are found in a soft, disintegrated state. In addition to the ore is a pig of black copper weighing four hundred and sixty pounds, and assaying \$80 gold, \$27 silver and ninety-six and one half per cent copper. It is one of a lot of forty-one tons smelted from ore which averaged twenty-two per cent copper. The mine at a depth of one hundred feet shows ore one hundred feet wide. The San Antonio, an adjoining property, exhibits similar minerals, running from five to eight ounces of silver and from twelve to eighteen per cent copper. The Saratoga and Deadnaught show red oxide and carbonate of copper of excellent quality. The Wedge displays some fine gray ore, which is probably copper glance."

The Total Wreck, Empire district, Pima county, makes an excellent showing. The ore is a deposit in limestone, and in some portions is in contact with quartzite. It is mainly a free milling chloride ore, with some brown siliceous "carbonates" and averages \$70 in silver per ton. There is also a high grade streak in the mine running from \$500 to \$1,200 per ton. The ore exhibited from it is a dark, compact material, stained with carbonate of copper. The Eagle, '49 and Justice, adjoining properties, send ore of somewhat similar appearance, that from the Justice being a higher grade.

**Timber on Public Lands.**  
United States Attorney Zabinsky, of Tucson, has received a late ruling of the interior department in regard to the cutting of mesquit timber from public lands. It will be observed the ruling differs in many respects from those previously announced. Following is a synopsis of the new order promulgated by Secretary Teller:

"The cutting and removing of mesquit is restricted and confined to actual settlers and bona fide residents of the state or territory, who are citizens of the United States. The cutting and removing of mesquit from the public lands of the United States (said lands being mineral) is permitted for all building, agricultural, mining and domestic purposes needed in the development and improvement of the homes or mining interests of such actual settlers, residents or miners. It is further permitted that mesquit may be cut and removed from the public mineral lands for the purpose of selling the same to any actual settler or resident of the state or territory, but only for the use and purposes hereinbefore prescribed. The cutting and removing of any mesquit from of the public mineral lands of the United States for export from the state or territory, or by, or for sale to any railroad company as an article of fuel or repair is strictly prohibited. The person or persons so offending being liable to civil and criminal prosecution as provided by section 3 of the act approved June 3, 1878, entitled 'An Act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes.' The cutting and removing of mesquit from any of the public lands of the United States (non-mineral in character), is strictly prohibited for any purposes except the same is to be used in building, fencing, or otherwise improving and cultivating the land or claim from which the same is cut or removed. Any person cutting and removing mesquit from non-mineral public lands of the United States except for the purposes and uses above stated is liable to punishment thereunder section 3401, W. S., both civilly and criminally."

**County Recorder Jones** left yesterday for Benson. It was a strictly business trip. His election by a large majority is so well assured that he does not propose to fool away any more time looking after his fences.

RUSSELL NEWS NOTES.

A Bright Outlook for the Camp—Favorable Reception of Democratic Candidates, Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Epitaph.]  
RUSSELL, A. T. October 17.—As this camp has not had a place in the EPITAPH for a long time past I will presume on former indulgences and send you a few notes of late occurrences here and the camp's status. At the present time it has a better outlook, and its resources give greater promise of assured and permanent prosperity than ever before in its history. The Russell Company smelter is now running at full capacity, and continuously, with a result of between five and six tons of bullion daily. All trouble formerly experienced by the Russell Company in securing a sufficiency of water for their smelter has been removed by sinking more wells, and now nothing interferes to cause delays and stoppings in its operations.

**THE PEABODY MINE,** the leading and only producing mine at present of the camp, has never shown to better advantage. The drift on the 110-foot level is now driven 140 feet, and shows a full face of high grade ore, and the stoppings from this level show large reserves of excellent ore. The winze down to the 170-foot level shows finely, as also the two drifts run from this level, and the cross-cut, which shows for 50 feet a continuous body of ore across the formation. The ore from this mine gives an average yield of 20 per cent copper, and an average of gold and silver taken together, \$150 to \$200 per ton. Several other mines of the district are being developed, which give evidence of great promise and assurance of returns for the expenditures being made. Assessment work is being done throughout the district, and altogether the camp has taken on a lively, bright and business like character.

**IN POINT OF POLITICS** our people take a due and laudable interest. Messrs. A. T. Jones, Ben Goodrich, L. W. Carr, Gen. Wardwell and Marcus Smith, spent the 15th here. The whole day was given by these gentlemen in seeing the mines, getting acquainted with our people, seeing old friends and making new ones. In the evening a bonfire was made, stand erected, and we had a speech from each one of the candidates named, and from the applause greeting each one, Mr. Editor, it is a certainty that not one of the democratic nominees will receive anything short of a rousing majority here. All of the speakers made favorable impressions. Mr. L. W. Carr, in his plain, straightforward way, thoroughly and satisfactorily disposed of the groundless and empty charges made against him, and convinced all here that the democrats of Cochise county have, as their nominee for sheriff, a man of business qualifications and

**CAPACITY IN AMPLE DEGREE** necessary for the office, and of unflinching integrity, staying and other qualities sufficient to the full measure. Messrs. Goodrich, Smith and Jones, all made good and effective speeches, convincing as to their respective adaptability to the offices which they seek. Gen. Wardwell fairly carried his auditory and all who heard him. The General has a peculiarly happy way of presenting his claims, and of showing that the opposing candidates have no claims. When he directed his artillery specially on his opponent Dunbar, whom he claims takes advantage of him in the use of his newspaper, he was greeted by rounds of applause, coming from all irrespective of party. The General cannot be downed. The visit of the gentlemen named has done the whole ticket good in convincing that not one objectionable feature belongs to it.

Mr. Wm. Breakenridge, with his genial ways, left yesterday after a two days visit, carrying with him the respect of all for his truly democratic merits. Break has many old and true friends here.

This camp is largely democratic, a small number of republicans and no independents. The idea prevailing seems to be, among both democrats and republicans, that they will support the respective nominees, and if on personal grounds they cannot do so, and have to cut their ticket, they will seek in the nominees of the opposing party men of stable and defined political principles as well as other qualities essential for the office, and no independents need apply. **DEMOCRAT.**

A Nice Point of Law.

In the case of the United States vs. Grageda, for selling liquors to Indians, on demurrer to the indictment argued before the District Court at Tucson on October 18, a most momentous question suddenly presented itself, to wit: Has the United States Congress power to prohibit the sale of liquor to the Indians? Messrs. Pich, Anderson and Ains, in arguing the demurrer claimed that, the Arizona Pima, Papago and other tribes, under the Mexican constitution and laws from the time of the Independence, were full Mexican citizens; and by the treaties of 1848 and 1851, all those Indians became American citizens, and hence their rights as such could not be restricted by special legislation, nor could they be reduced to reservations and given in charge of special agents, nor prevented from buying or selling any and all things, the same as other citizens. The argument was ably supported by quotations from the 15th Howard in the case of the United States vs. Rittelle, page 331.

The United States District Attorney asked for time to reply which was granted. The question may change the whole Indian policy in Arizona.  
Frank S. Earle, treasurer of the Tombstone Dramatic Club, reports the result of the late entertainments as follows: Total receipts, \$335.05; total expenses \$145; net assets, 190.05. The proceeds have been equally divided between the Methodist and Episcopal churches, and turned over to the treasurer of the same.