

THE BLACK RANGE.

Devoted Exclusively to the Mining and Stock Interests of the Black Range Country.

VOL. II.

CHLORIDE, SOCORRO COUNTY, N. M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1884.

NO. 45.

MEN TO PATRONIZE.

A. T. & S. F. R. R. Time Table.
The timetable of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad which went into effect Dec. 26th, 1883 is the one now in use. By it the trains leave Engle as follows:
SOUTH.
Arizona Express.....2:35 a. m.
Emigrant.....8:12 p. m.
NORTH.
New York Express.....10:37 p. m.
Emigrant.....9:23 a. m.
JAS. WERT, Agent.

HENRY D. BOWMAN,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.
Prompt attention given to business before the Land Office. Correspondence solicited.

BURT D. MASON, C. E.
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
surveys for Patent and Ranch Work a specialty.

Office at Grafton, New Mexico.
W. H. THUMBOR, GEO. A. BEEBE,
U. S. Mineral Dep't Sur. Notary Public.

TRUMBOR & BEEBE,
Surveyors & Real Estate Brokers
CHLORIDE, N. M.

W. W. JONES,
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
And Mining Engineer.

CHLORIDE, - - - NEW MEXICO
1883.
EDWIN F. HOLMES,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Justice of the Peace.

SPECIAL attention given to conveying and collecting, Miner's Blanks, Labor Proofs, etc.
OFFICE AT CHLORIDE, N. MEX.

ALOYS PREISSER,
Assayer and Analytical Chemist,
ENGLE, N. MEX.

Has the best laboratory south of Denver. Orders by mail given prompt attention.

HENF. SCHMIDT,
CHLORIDE, - - - NEW MEXICO.

ASSAYER,
Correct and prompt returns given on gold, silver, lead and copper ores.

O. F. OBER,
Baker and Confectioner,

Keeps a complete stock of
BREAD, PIES, CAKES, NUTS, and
Home-Made Candies.

I manufacture my own candies and warrant them pure and wholesome. I shall make a specialty of

Pretty Holiday Candy Packages
A handsome line of

Christmas Tree Ornaments
Just received.

CHLORIDE, NEW MEXICO.

Chloride Hotel
And Restaurant,

CHLORIDE, NEW MEXICO.

The pioneer hotel and headquarters of miners and mining men.

First-Class Accommodations
For travelers. Terms reasonable.

HENRY E. RICKERT, Prop.

SAUCIER BROTHERS,
Do general

Freighting
Heavy work, and particularly the hauling of

Ore and Machinery
Made a specialty. We solicit your work. Address us at

Chloride, N. M.

BUSINESS MEN.

Black Range Drug Store

E. P. BLINN, M. D.
(Successor to Wm. Driscoll.)

CHLORIDE, - - - N. MEX.

Will continue business in the old stand and has constantly on hand a full assortment of

Pure Drugs,
Liquors,
Tobaccos,
Imported Cigars.

PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY

FRUITS,
CANDIES,
NUTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Also
GENERAL NEWS DEPOT.

E. P. BLINN.

James Dalglish, J. C. Plemmons

Dalglish & Plemmons,

Hermosa, N. M.

DEALERS IN

General

Merchandise

Miners' Supplies a Specialty.

Liquors and Tobaccos Constantly in Stock.

Respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the miners of the Palomas.

MEAT MARKET.

T. C. LONG & CO.,

Have opened a meat market at the old stand of Ohel and Eckhardt, Chloride, N. M., keeping constantly on hand a good supply of

FRESH MEATS.
Meat in QUANTITIES will be delivered in any part of the Range at reasonable rates.

T. C. LONG & CO.
Chloride, Dec. 21st, '83.

H. WESTERMAN & CO.

CHLORIDE CITY,

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of

MINERS' SUPPLIES

Which will be sold at lowest prices.

Come and Convince Yourself

THE EXCHANGE

BILLIARD ROOM

AND SALOON,

CHLORIDE, N. M.

H. E. BERLEW, Prop.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

Friends or strangers are invited to call and refresh themselves.

A Gold Story--Probably a Lie.

Gold is accredited with so many good qualities some people imagine to own a goodly stock of it is to possess an article which will purchase happiness and absolution. It did not, however, avail Dives when he prayed for one drop of water to cool his parched lips, and it did not avail the members of a recent expedition sent out by the Mexican government, as the sequel of this little story will show. There are certain wealthy men of St. Louis who have sent out an agent empowered to accomplish certain facts and enter into negotiations with the Mexican government to some rich placer and ledge deposits which he between the 27th and 29th parallels of latitude in the peninsula.

The records in the Mexican archives show that in 1790 there was a population of 1,000 persons who owned 6,000 head of cattle and some valuable mining properties in the area named. For many years not a word has been heard of these people or their country, and Senor Blanco, an eminent engineer and surveyor of the Mexican government, was instructed early during the year which has just passed away, to organize an expedition and report the condition of affairs. He took with him two scientific gentlemen, three assistants and seven servants, all armed and provided with such necessities and supplies as previous experience would suggest. They started from San Diego and traveled down the Pacific coast in a southerly direction to San Ignacio, and thence northward along the gulf coast to the starting point. The journey occupied four months, and when the party returned they were nothing but emaciated skeletons. They had started out with three mules or burros each (about forty in all) and returned without a single mule. Their surveying instruments had been broken up for fire wood, their baggage, clothing and arms had been abandoned on the journey, and they were naked, foot-sore, broken in spirit when they reached civilization. From the agent referred to a reporter learned that the party traveled 250 miles between El Rosario and San Ignacio without encountering a single living object except an old Indian and his older squaw whom they found at a small overhanging spring which they called St. Borja, on the 29th parallel of latitude. This aged couple were almost unable to speak, having lived alone for forty years, and nearly all traces of intelligence had left them. They were much afraid of the party and evinced a desire to run away, but were too old and decrepit, and when asked to accompany the expedition refused in a sort of idiotic but firm manner. Continuing the journey from this spring the pack and saddle animals died from thirst, hunger and exhaustion, and the bags of water were transferred to such of the animals and men as could bear the burden. One by one the mules and burros died and the privations of the men increased. At two places they passed deserted mission churches, built of stone. In these temples Senor Blanco reports he found vessels of gold and silver standing upon the altars; priestly garments laden with dust and fallen apart from age suspended from the wooden pegs in the ves ries. Upon the altars were open volumes--great tomes whose characters were writ by hand. Dried bleached bones were found, but not a reptile. There was not a drop of water and no indication that rain had fallen in years, and to this fact the party attributed the desolation they beheld.

They carried off some of these relics and the records of one of the missions, but were soon compelled to throw them away in order to save their own lives by getting out of the country. A few miles from this point a shower of rain fell, and they caught the drops in an old frying pan which they still kept to cook their provisions. A day or two later they discovered gold ore, placer and ledge, and so rich was it that they took away as much of it as they could carry. Les miserables finally reached home in as abject condition as possible--hungry, thirsty, naked and utterly broken down. A few specimens of the ore was all that was brought back, tied in the shreds of their clothing.

These ores have been assayed by government experts, and a part of them were shown to the writer, being in the possession of the agent of the St. Louis syndicate already alluded to. The result of the assay shows placer \$20.00 to the ounce \$240 to the pound, or \$480,000 to the ton. The ledge shows from \$60,000 to \$200,000 per ton, a perfect El Dorado if the assay is correct.

And yet to reach this valuable deposit many lives will be lost, vast sums expended and the inventive faculty of engineers taxed to overcome

the difficulties. Pipe and artesian wells will be tried first; coaches will be constructed to contain food, and the mines will be reached by easy stages, as in the case in expeditions to the pole.

Another gentleman told the reporter that he was at La Paz ten months ago and saw three Mexicans carry on board the outgoing steamer a sack of ore weighing 150 pounds.

This bag he later saw opened at the mint at Guaymas, Mexico, by the Administrator of the Casa de Moneda. One lump weighed fourteen pounds, troy, and looked like a piece of brown flagstone; a streak of pure gold ranging from one-sixteenth to two inches ran through it, and a subsequent assay showed it to contain seventy per cent. gold. Another piece weighed seven pounds, and was a veritable nugget with one line streak of quartz running through it. The result of this assay was ninety-two per cent. gold. The three Mexicans who brought in these specimens were all that remained of a large party who had started out. The rest died of thirst and fatigue, and when, after a long rest they endeavored to hire servants or miners to go out with them, every one asked stoutly refused. They have gone out alone, and whether they ever return is a problem yet to be solved.--St. Louis Evening Chronicle.

A Woman Skipper.

Secretary Folger has referred the application of Mrs. Mary A. Miller, for a license as master of a steamboat to the local inspector of the New Orleans district with instructions to inquire concerning her qualifications and if found competent, to issue the license.

The Secretary says: A woman, Mary A. Miller, by name, seeks to be licensed as a master of a steam vessel on the inland waters of the United States. I know of nothing imperative now in the reason of things in natural law, or in public policy, or in good morals, why, the woman, if she be skilled, honest, intelligent, handy and prudent, may not have command of a steam vessel, and navigate and manage and conduct the business carried with it. She may lawfully demand an examination, and if she prove herself duly qualified she may have a license to serve as the master of a steam vessel. There is no need of the discussion of her social status, or "Woman's rights" so called, for having been put on God's foot stool by him, she has the right to win her own bread in any moral, decent way, which is open to any of his toiling creatures. If she chooses to do so as the master of a steam vessel and if she be fitted for it she has a right to follow it and no man should say her nay. Let the local inspectors, putting behind them all thought of her sex without antagonism and without partiality, make diligent inquiry as to her character and carefully examine her as to the proofs she offers, and if they are satisfied that her capacity, her experience, her habits of life and her character warrant the belief that she can be safely intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the master of a steam vessel, let them grant her a license.

CHAS. F. FOLGER,
Secretary.

A Ghastly Record.

The murders, hangings, lynching and suicides. Those who went to the undiscovered bourne in 1883 by the hand of violence is greater than for any preceding year.

The total number of murders committed in the United States, as reported by telegraph--and it must be remembered that the list is by no means complete--is 1,967.

The hangman strung up 107 victims. Of this number fifty-four were whites, fifty-one colored, one Indian, one Mexican and one Chinaman.

The lynchings numbered 135. The number of persons who committed suicide is 672.

In addition to the above it may be stated that the number of persons who were killed by disasters of various kinds, such as tornadoes, fires, explosions, floods, etc., was 1,173.

So far as reported 2,500 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 200 upon the lake, 775 by railroads, 1,773 by disasters in this country, 118,915 in the old world, or a grand total of 124,164.

A Japanese Discovery.

After a bouquet is drooping beyond all remedies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its fresh glory by a simple and seemingly most destructive operation. A recent visitor to Japan says: "I received some days ago a beautiful bundle of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance. They continued to live in all their beauty for nearly two weeks, when at last they

faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away the same gentleman (Japanese gentleman) came to see me. I showed him the faded flowers and told him that, though lasting a long time, they had now become useless. 'Oh, no,' said he, 'only put the stems into the fire and they will be as good as before.' I was incredulous; so he took them himself and held the stems' ends in the fire until they were charred. This was in the morning; at evening they were again looking fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week. What may be the agents in this process I am unable to determine fully; whether it be the heat once more driving the last juices into every leaflet and vein, or whether it be the bountiful supply of carbon furnished by the charring. I am inclined, however, to the latter cause, as the full effect was not produced until some eight hours afterwards, and as it seems that if the heat was the principal agent it must have been sooner followed by visible changes."--New England Farmer.

The Two Turkeys.

A certain man near Railroad avenue in Tremont, had a large number of turkeys which had hard luck in getting enough to eat through the summer months.

One of the turkeys was a good-natured, happy fellow, and very respectable. He always kept out of bad society and never associated with Frog Hollow poultry. Another one of the turkeys prided himself on his wisdom, and among his associates in the barn-yard was considered a very "fly" bird.

About three weeks before Thanksgiving the good-natured turkey met the wise turkey and said to him:

"I can't understand how it is that our master has commenced to feed us so liberally. Why he nearly starved us last summer."

"Can't you understand?" replied the wise turkey winking his left eye.

"No, I can't."

"Well," said the wise one, "you're a pretty good-natured sort of a gobbler, so I'll give you the straight tip. Thanksgiving day is due in three weeks."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Everything, my dear bird; our master wishes to fatten us up"--here the wise turkey, in a low voice whispered in the thin turkey's ear these horrible words, "and kill you for market."

The good-natured turkey turned pale, and when he recovered himself, said he did not believe it.

"Well, do as you like," said his companion, "eat and get fat and be killed. As for myself, I don't intend to eat anything, and grow thin. When your head is chopped off you will remember what I have told you." The shook claws and separated.

Time passed on. The good-natured turkey ate all he could and grew fat, while the wise turkey took just enough to sustain life and trained himself down to a shadow.

Early yesterday morning the man got up, caught all his turkeys and began to chop their heads off. The good-natured turkey resigned himself to fate; his last words were: "I've had a good time," and he died without a gobble. The wise, thin turkey smiled to himself, but he was suddenly seized and his head cut off.

Then the man got a brick, put it in the thin, wise turkey, and made him weigh more than any other turkey he owned, and then sold all the lot to a butcher.

Moral--As we journey through life let us live by the way--Truth

Not A Millionaire.

"I see," said Senator Frye, "that a Washington paper, in a very complimentary notice, sets me down as poor man, not worth over \$25,000. 'That's too much,' said Mr. Frye. 'But the fellow who wrote that does not know the reason I am so poor. It came about this way, I was brought up in a Quaker family, and when, in my boyhood, I got a chance to go to Boston, my Quaker grandfather gave me five dollars. I did not know any boys in Boston, and I could think of no way to have five dollars worth of fun without boys. So I kept the money in my pocket. When I got home my grandfather asked me how I spent my five dollars and I, with the air of one who had done a virtuous act, said I did not spend it at all, grandfather; I saved it, and have it in my pocket. Whereupon my grandfather said: 'You may give me back the money, William, I gave you that money spend to in Boston.' 'Ever since that,' said the senator, 'I have known better than to save money.'"

"Beg a thousand pardons for coming so late," "My dear sir," replied the lady, graciously, "No pardons are needed. You can never come too late."

His Girl's Pa.

"So you love my daughter--eh?"
"Y--yes, sir."

"And you have money to support her in good style?"

"I have \$30,000 in the bank and an income of \$5,000 per year."

"Money in the bank! Ah! I see, you are no financier. You should have invested. For instance I have securities paying ten per cent."

The young man hurries off to get his cash and buy bonds of his future father-in-law. After he has departed Lucy enters the library and asks:

"Father, did William ask your consent?"

"He did, dear."

"And you said yes?"

"No, darling! He has no wealth to give you your station."

"But he has \$30,000."

"Oh, no. I just raked that in for bonds that won't be worth ten cents on the dollar six months hence. I love you too well to see you marry a poor man and live in six story rooms."--Philadelphia News.

FOOLISHNESS.

There is danger in the electric wire, remarked a criminal when overtaken by a telegram.

The happy father of twins recently sent the following message to a brother in the west: "Immense joy--we got a pair of twins to-day--more hereafter."

First swell--"By jove, Fred, that is quite the highest collar that I've struck yet." Second swell--"Think so old man? Well, I don't mind telling you that it's a little idea of my own. It's one of the gubnor's cuffs."

Joseph Cooke says he does not wish to underrate the Roman empire, but he would rather be an American to-day than a Roman under Cesar. So would most anybody. The Romans under Cesar are all dead.

A sentimental writer asks: "What is more cunning than a baby's hand?" Well, four kings and an ace are ninety-nine per cent. more cunning, and rake in the pot nearly every time. This may not be the right answer, but it will do to bet on.

"I tell ye Bill, no girl can fool me. If I call on a girl and she doesn't say much and acts like she wants me to leave, and don't shake hands with me when I leave and don't ask me to call again, its very seldom that I ever call back to see her again."

"I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. "I would rather you were a comet," she said in a dreamy tone that made his pulse quicken. "And why?" he asked with suppressed anxiety. "Oh," she replied, with a freezing tone, "if you were a comet you would only come round once in fifteen hundred years."

"Captain, I understand that you are married again." "Yes, my friend." "You told me when your wife died that you would never forget her." "And I did not forget her when she died. I remembered every detail of her directions concerning the kind of a funeral she wanted. No, it was not until some time after her death that I forgot her."

"Pat, why in the name of Jupiter are you lying with that stone on your stomach?" "Be aisy now! Oim jist car-ryin' out a hint oi got from the docther who guv me a devil av a dose this mornin', an' sez to me, 'Pat, me b'y, ye must try yer bisht to kape it down,' an' be jabbers if it's required oil put another stun atop av this."

"Why, how are you Gilpin?" exclaimed an erratic Austin man, trying to thrust his hand into the unwilling clammy paw of a supposed acquaintance, "how you have changed! Never saw a man change so in my life." "My name is not Gilpin, sir," said the stranger, in a thirty-below-freezing tone of voice. "Heavens," exclaimed the Austin man, "worse and worse. You have not only changed wonderfully in personal appearance but have actually changed your name."

It is a fact that the light-heartedness which displays itself by whistling is chiefly to be observed in those whose whose hearts would be expected to be overburdened with woe. It is the out-cast youths who whistle most perniciously. The prosperous, well-bred boy seldom whistles; whereas the ragged and dirty boy is never tired of indulging in this form of music. Why, also, is it that bad people whistle more than good ones? The good are imagined to be more light-hearted and happier than the bad; but although they often give utterance to discordant noises, they rarely whistle like the wicked.

THE BLACK RANGE.

Friday, February 15th, 1884.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Black Range Printing Company.

This is a bad year for railroad land grants. The sentiment of congress is almost unanimous in favor of declaring vacant all lands not actually earned by the companies holding them and the 4th of March will find few companies holding government real estate without a title. Evidently some good can come out of a democratic house of representatives.

Prospectors who have recently come in from near the line south of the Quipotas say the Papago and Yaqui Indians are doing a nice little business pointing out to new comers old mines in that locality from whom they get from one dollar up to \$500 or \$1000 a claim. A Yaqui Indian who had thus made a raise was in the city and bought two brand new wagons and seemed to have plenty of money left.—Tucson Star.

Hon. John R. McFie, of Randolph county, Illinois, was confirmed on the 12th instant, by the senate as register of the land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Mr. McFie is a very accomplished gentleman, a scholar, a man, and a good lawyer. He was twice a member of the Illinois legislature, and in that body regarded as a faithful and conscientious representative and a thorough republican. He will make a first-class register.

The question of the establishment of a postal telegraph system to be under government control is being actively discussed by congress at the present time, and it appears to be pretty well established that some movement in this direction will be made. The chief point of difference among the friends and promoters of the scheme appears to be whether the government had best build its own lines or purchase those already in operation. If the purchase of the present lines can be made at the actual value thereof it will probably be thought best to take them, but the government will buy no watered stock, nor should it.

R. W. Webb, of Golden, Santa Fe county, is in Washington endeavoring to have Chief Justice Axtell removed from office. Judge Axtell was winning many enemies from all New Mexico for his fair and impartial rulings until he collided with the Golden mob, failing to approve and uphold that kind of law. It is for this that Col. Webb seeks to have him impeached, but it is hardly likely that he will be successful. Webb will have volumes of documentary proof of his charges of incompetency and partiality but they will be too much of the nature of plate glass to carry weight with them.

The people of Las Cruces are in mourning over the untimely death of one of its prominent citizens, W. L. Jerrell who was shot by road agents while defending an attacked stage down in Texas. Jerrell was in pursuit of the robbers of Barncastle's store at Dona Ana when the unfortunate event occurred. Jerrell was not the man to allow road agents to rob him of his arms and he became the victim of his bravery. The editor of the RANGE was fortunate in having the acquaintance of the deceased and knows him to have been possessed of all the virtues possible with mortality. It is well for his murderers that they are far from the reach of Dona Ana county people.

There will have to be some new means devised to provide for the raising of funds for the extension of the Espanola narrow gauge to Albuquerque where the work will go on, the proposition to vote \$250,000 worth of bonds of Bernalillo county having failed to carry the county by one hundred and eleven votes. The new portion of the city of Albuquerque went for the bonds as a unit but there was a sufficiently numerous Mexican vote to set down upon any proposed plan of improvement. It is very annoying for a live energetic people to be held down by an unenterprising set of drovers, but this will be the portion of the American population of New Mexico until such time as it shall gain the ascendancy in point of numbers over the natives. Albuquerque showed by last Saturday's vote that she had almost reached that period and her people can confidently look forward to the early day when she can tell the Mexicans that no favors are to be asked. This fact affords a little consolation for the loss of the bond proposal.

The Ohio river and its tributaries is now on a rampage which exceeds anything in its history. At last accounts the water was seventy feet above low water mark at Cincinnati, which is several feet higher than two years ago. Every city along its banks has suffered greatly in destruction of life and property and destitution and consequent suffering is extensive and is taxing the charities of all the states. Cincinnati alone proposes to provide for her own destitute which are more numerous than those of any other place. The worst of the aspect is that the rains which provoked the inundation is still falling and the river is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, and there is

no telling where it will stop. The water is now almost to the Burnett house. The river bank, when at its proper distance, is between three and four squares. All that can be seen is that the street is inundated and boats gliding in all directions. The suspension bridge, which is 100 feet above low water mark makes a low arch above the flood. On the west side of the city Mill creek spreads to an average of a mile and the expanse of water reaches to the north out of sight. Backwater runs beyond Spring Grove Cemetery, a distance of seven miles. The cry of distress is beginning to grow louder, and manufacturers are stopping and the men thrown out of employment. In Newport 5,000 to 6,000 people are homeless and their supplies exhausted.

Addendum.—The Journal, received since the above was in type says that the proposition carried by 146 majority which the RANGE hopes is correct.

A New County.

The project to cut off portions of Socorro, Grant and Dona Ana counties and from the slices make a new county is being agitated, and the proposition will be urged before the New Mexico assembly at the session which will convene next Monday. The scheme is the conception of Nick Galles and he will doubtless do his best to put it through. The country which it is proposed to embrace in the new county extends from Ojo Caliente on the north to Fort Cummings on the south; from a line running some fifteen miles east of Engle on the east to the summit of the Black range of mountains on the west, making an area of some sixty miles square. Mr. Galles being a Hillsboro man has, naturally, fixed the boundaries to give his town the best chance at securing the county seat, and of course hasn't shaped the tract just as this section would most like, yet notwithstanding, the petition asking for the change was almost unanimously signed by the people here. They are in the condition in regard to county relationship which impels them to cry out for a change and to not be too fastidious as to the exact nature of the same. It is also argued that with this proposed division we will at once enjoy the pleasure of enlightened county officials and juries, and it in the future this section shall be sufficiently populous to justify a new division it will be no harder to get it because of this.

The north end of the Black range is not in so urgent need of this proposed change as is Kingston and the Percha, for down there the county lines are so indistinct that there is no certainty of having records rightly made unless the three counties of Dona Ana, Grant and Socorro are patronized, but still the weight of the argument is decidedly in favor of the change and is not to be rebutted by the increased inconvenience of a journey to Hillsboro over a trip to Socorro.

One year ago when this new county project was originated, the RANGE opposed it on the ground of their being so little taxable property in the district to be cut off, but the unexpected rage for title which has prevailed during the past twelve months has changed this aspect of the case materially and made us abundantly able to provide for ourselves. The RANGE has slight expectation of this division being made this winter, but the attempt can do no harm.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Divorce Notice.

CHARLES H. UTTER, In the District Court ss. No. 1116, in chancery vs. MATILDA E. UTTER, Defendant. I, Charles H. Utter, do hereby certify that a suit in chancery has been commenced against her in the District Court for the County of Socorro, Territory of New Mexico, by said complainant Charles A. Utter for divorce on the ground of desertion by defendant. If you, the said Matilda E. Utter, enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next term of said court for which service by publication was made, namely the term thereof to commence at Socorro on the fourth Monday of March, 1884, a decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

EDMUND H. SMITH, Socorro, N. M., Solicitor at Law and Register for complainant. In Chancery, Dated Nov. 8, 1883.

Mining Application No. 204.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 12th, 1884. NOTICE is hereby given that John Paul and D. D. McMillan by their attorney in fact Wm. H. Moore, whose postoffice address is Chiswick, Socorro County, N. M., have made application for a patent 1440 linear feet of the Woods lode bearing copper and silver with surface ground averaging 62.5 in width situated in Apache mining district, county of Socorro and territory of New Mexico and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

Beginning at the north cor No. 1 an oak post set in ground 15 ft and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). The highest point of rocks on top of Hagan's Peak is located N 13 deg 42 min W 200 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 532 feet to the west cor No. 2 an oak post 5 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "W cor W" it being the same cor as the south cor No. 4 of the Colossal lode. Thence from said cor No. 2 S 28 1/2 deg 25 min E 270 feet to the center of the South Fork of the Cuchillo Negro Creek, 140 feet to the south cor No. 3 a cedar post 4 ins by 4 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 foot and secured by a monument of stone 4 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "S cor W". Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 475 feet to the east cor No. 4 a pinon post 42 ins by 5 1/2 feet long set in ground 1 1/2 ft in diameter at the base and 2 1/2 feet high and branded "N Cor W" it being the same as the east cor No. 1 of the Colossal lode from which (vary 12 deg 30 min E). Thence N 32 deg 30 min E 53

THE BLACK RANGE.

Friday, February 18th, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION:
One year.....\$3.00
Six months.....1.75
Three months.....1.00
Single copies.....10 cents

I have a stock range with six miles of running water and unlimited range for sale at a bargain. There is nothing finer in New Mexico. Correspondence solicited.
V. B. BECKETT,
Chloride, N. Mex.

GRAFTON.

A. J. Knight is at work, nowadays, on his Ready Relief mine on Dry creek. Tom Chambers has purchased Jimmy Boyd's livery and feed stable and runs it in connection with his saloon.

The Royal Arch mine renewed work this week and there will be no let up to the work for the following two months, anyhow.

George Smith, one of the pioneers of range has pulled away from the Black range and will make easy stages to the Cour de Alene country.

The Grafton drug store has succumbed to the pressure of the times and the appetites of the managers, and the stock and fixtures have been bargained to Dr. Blinn of Chloride.

Judge Adams of Grafton, went out on the stage Monday morning for a ten day's trip into Old Mexico. He will return here for a few days to straighten up matters and then go east to his home, Chicago.

Ted Houghton has gone out to his range with the first installment of cattle for the herd to be gathered by himself and A. Rush Bowe. There are one hundred cows and calves, Mexican stock, gathered on the river near Pajarita.

R. C. Patterson of Horse Springs, is at work deepening his lake and arranging to make more of his land cultivable. He has a fine ranch, one of the very best in New Mexico. His extent of farming ground is limited only by the water supply and the head of water is regulated by the depth of his lake.

A. Talbot, superintendent of the Ivanhoe ranches, arrived in the range this week with nine hundred head of cows and calves with which to stock the range. The cattle came from Uvalde county, Texas, and were delivered to Mr. Talbot at El Paso. He had contracted for the purchase of one thousand and 997 were shipped from Uvalde but the owners had bad luck with them and lost ninety head during the transfer. Mr. Talbot has a strong company behind him and he will soon have his range stocked with all the cattle that it will keep—and it will keep a good many, for it is a first-class ranch.

Kean St. Charles receives letters from his brother Brad and Johnny and George Albright who are in the Cour de Alene country. George Albright went out there last fall and located a placer and quartz claim. He came back for provisions and with Brad and John loaded a flat boat with fifteen hundred pounds of rations and started down the Cour de Alene river. The boat capsize and the cargo made food for the fishes while the sailors went back to civilization to make another stake. This they succeeded in doing and when Kean last heard from them they had just gone into the promised land on snow-shoes. At present there are but few men there but there are thousands who will get there as soon as spring opens. Kean will probably join his brothers there then and they tell him to bring with him an ample supply of blasting caps which there are worth five dollars per box. Giant powder sells for one dollar per pound and all other things are in proportion.

CHLORIDE.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, Corson's partner in business, has sent for his family.

W. H. Moore returned to the range Sunday for a sojourn for a few weeks.

Judge Holmes is the boss collector. It takes him to make the crooked straight. Don't you forget it.

WANTED.—Offers to haul 60 to 100 tons ore from the Blue Dandy mine to the concentrator.
DR. REEKIE.

The Mexican farmers of the valleys of Southern New Mexico have been wheat sowing for the past week and are still busy.

Martin Wegmann, Tuesday, staked a claim on Dry creek, near Sellers' late discovery, that shows strong float and considerable mineralized.

Joseph Walker, of Fremont county, Iowa, a half brother to W. H. Moore, is a new arrival in the range. He will probably remain here and find employment on the Colossal mine.

D. D. McMillan, of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, one of the owners of the Colossal mine, is now here on business connected with the property and will probably remain two or three weeks.

The Silver Monument shows are now in both the east and west drifts. Caldwell says he is in no hurry about selling. He proposes to hurry out a car load of ore.

The Lindell hotel has a dog which it is training for a dinner dog. Now, whenever the bell rings, the dog howls, and it is expected that in a few days the bell can be dispensed with altogether.

Reber & Co., late of the range have left Socorro and gone to Colorado City, Texas.

L. Hahn of the American Flag mine, came in from the east last Saturday and went to the Palomas Monday. Says his company are going to work the Flag on a scale that means business.

Judge Adams having shut down the Alaska, Charley Cady's occupation as superintendent is gone, and he with his family returned to their home in Chloride, last Monday.

M. H. Koch bought the little frame building and lot on Wall street, two blocks below Dr. Haskell's for thirty dollars and sold it again a day or two afterward to Frank Saucier for fifty-four dollars.

Col. Young, of Carthage, Missouri, on a search for a favorable climate to which to immigrate for the benefit of his wife's health is now taking a look at Chloride and visiting with Jacob Duines and family, old acquaintances.

E. F. Holmes, W. F. Caldwell, E. C. Gillem and Ed. Magner returned from a week's hunt across the range on Tuesday last. Three deer, and plenty of trout for camp eating is the report they give of their achievements.

Hop Kee and his brother Sam are putting in their best licks on a well which they are digging for their own use. They have got tired of begging their water and will have a well "all same as Mellican man."

The two lots on the north side of Wall street recently bought by Wilson & Haynes, of St. Louis, are enclosed with a good substantial fence. The two on the opposite side of the street will probably be enclosed this week as the work is progressing.

Geo. Richardson has moved back to Fairview where he owns his dwelling. He is also hunting new quarters for his meat market. Twenty dollars per month rent for an old adobe house without a floor is too steep for him these hard times.

L. Bourgard has struck a resting place at Brigham City, Utah. It is his purpose to keep posted on the range and as soon as any exhibit of permanent life and energy appears he will hie him back as fast as steam will carry him.

Charles Canfield returned Tuesday evening from his visit to Grand Island, Nebraska. He reports flourishing times in that part of Nebraska, and an active, healthy growth for Grand Island. Mrs. Canfield remains there with her parents for a longer visit.

Charley Myers moved up to the Colossal this week, for an extended residence. He will attend to the sacking and shipping of the carload of ore that is to be sent to the smelter soon and he will have general supervision of the work at the mine.

Jose Tafaya of Cuchillo Negro has discovered a mineral producing property in the Iron Reef district and has a force of men at work developing it. The location lies east of the Equator mine nearer the Cuchillo Negro creek and it is said to be by those who have seen it, a claim of great promise.

Ben Reeder writes to M. H. Chamberlin from Holbrook, Arizona, that he has traveled over a great many miles of that territory, prospecting, and that the country is good for grazing but not much for mineral. At all events, he thinks a man who leaves the Black range to go to Arizona, makes a mistake.

John R. Vance of Marshall, Missouri, who put in a month at Chloride, writes back of the mud, snow, ice, etc., in alternate streaks. He says his short stay here has almost unfitted him for the pursuits of life in that climate and he longs to get back to the range. Mr. Vance is a practitioner of law and one of the most successful in central Missouri.

G. F. Lyman is having a well dug on his ranch above Robinson, on Cuchillo creek, preparatory to putting up a windmill and tanks as well as residence. The years are not far distant when all the available land of these valleys will be occupied by stock raisers and agriculturalists. They are capable of sustaining all who can find room therein.

Jack Dalglish after spending three or four days in the range, left Wednesday morning for his ranch in the San Mateo's. Jack took with him a hog in a cage. He is in the stock business sure enough. He now has forty-three head of cattle, seven head of horses and soon expects to own the hogs of a thousand hills. His brand runs D. E. D., the initials of the "Kid" whom he says is a partner in all things.

A few friends of L. Corson accepted his invitation to take supper with him Monday evening, and accordingly at half past seven they were seated at the luxurious spread of the Lindell hotel, for which this house is becoming famous. The party comprised Mr. Corson of course, J. M. Smith and wife, Jas. Dalglish and wife, V. B. Beckett and wife, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mesdames Thompson and Miller. The elegant banquet was greatly enjoyed and the hospitality of the host duly appreciated. No gathering this winter has been productive of more free, wholesome enjoyment and unalloyed satisfaction to those present than Mr. Corson's supper party, and the occasion will long remain fresh in the pleasant memories of the guests.

H. C. Wilson and D. R. Haynes the St. Louis gentlemen who visited the range last month and invested in town property in Chloride, remarked, upon their attention being directed to the school, that if, when the arrived home, they should run across any school desks they would send them out. Not much attention was given the observation, and it was about forgotten, when letters received last week by several of Chloride's citizens from the gentlemen, contained the surprising but exceedingly welcome intelligence that the desks to the number of a dozen had been purchased and shipped to H. N. Castle, for the town. The RANGE echoing the sentiment of the people of Chloride, thanks Messrs. Haynes and Wilson for their generous donation. In the language of the Mick, may you grow young with age, and live till you die.

J. P. McPherson of Hillsboro, and John Donahoe of Kingston, visited this end of the range last week engaged in circulating the petition for the organization of a new county. Mr. McPherson rambled through this country back and forth in the years gone by and he succeeded in getting hold of some good mining property, chiefly in the Cuchillo's, the Evening Star mine being the chief one. Mr. Donahoe has mining property in the Cuchillo's, also.

Dr. Reekie has already begun work on the wagon road to the Blue Dandy mine in the Cuchillo's, and will have nine men at work on the road and three others sinking on the mine next week. There is about half a mile of road to build to make the connection with the Black Knight road at the summit of the range. The doctor will deliver his ore at the concentrator and advertises in this issue for bids on the haulage.

Arthur Talbot, a son of A. Talbot, superintendent of the Ivanhoe ranches, is with his father punching cattle for recreation. The young man's home is at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he located on account of his health and he expects to return there in two or three weeks. He thinks with everybody else that this ought to be a superior country over Colorado for pulmonary diseases, and it doubtless is.

J. M. Smith exhibits some handsome specimens of argenteiferous galena ore which is the product of some north Percha property recently purchased by him of Jay Barnes and others. There are four claims in the group, the chief one being the Ingersoll, which has a ten inch crevice of solid galena ore that runs forty per cent. lead and anywhere from twenty-five to fifty ounces silver per ton. Smith considers that he has a valuable property here, and it certainly appears so.

The Lindell hotel is creating quite a boom in the dinner party line having been quite lavish in its entertainments. On Sunday a large number of guests partook of the dainty viands set forth by this house and went away filled to satisfaction. The somewhat novel dish, for this country, of ice cream had a place in the desert. If the Lindell continues its present programme long the citizens of Chloride will get too fat to be useful.

The mineral crevice of the Buffon is improving in size and beauty in the bottom of the shaft where it is now about four feet in width. Some fine specimens of free gold were taken from the surface of the lead last week while the ground was being cleared away to give additional working room. The shaft is now 235 feet deep and water is becoming troublesome. The attempt is being made to get it down 250 feet and then pumps and hoisting machinery will be put on.

This week or next the Equator mine in the Iron Reef district will make its first shipment of ore, which will consist of one carload. The mineral will go to Denver, the highest bids on the same coming from that point. Mr. Quinn went out Thursday morning to make arrangements for the disposal of the ore which will follow him closely. Work on the mine still continues with full force, and no diminution of the ore body. The Equator has established itself pretty firmly as one of the chief bonanza properties of southern New Mexico.

Miss Georgiana Jones, the young lady who arrived in the range in the latter part of last October, seeking for health, departed her life yesterday morning, the 14th inst. Miss Jones was a resident of De Lassus, St. Francis county, Missouri, having lived there from her birth to the time of her removal to Chloride, and where she has a widowed mother still residing. The deceased was twenty-four years of age. Consumption was the means by which her dissolution was accomplished and her young life prematurely blotted out. Since her arrival in Chloride she has been a member of the household of J. P. Johnson, with the best possible attention from Mrs. Johnson and the gratuitous medical attendance of Mrs. H. N. Castle, but her flight too the rare air of the mountains was to tardy and nothing could save her. A telegram sent her mother Tuesday, telling of the proximity of the fell destroyer has not been answered, and the worst news were wired to-day. Unless the intelligence of the wish of the parent as to the disposition of the body arrives tomorrow funeral services will be held at two and a half o'clock Sunday, and the body placed in the Germania hall building to await orders.

A few days ago a couple of our citizens had a difference on some matters of business and submitted the question to arbitration before three of their neighbors, and agreed to be bound by the result. They both abided the result, but one now goes about saying that he would not like to trust his life in the hands of such men, while to our own personal knowledge one of the three did for this same fellow about \$25.00 worth of legal writing and never charged him a cent. Moral—never consent to become an arbitrator. A square out and out lawsuit, and the fellow with the weak side paying from ten to twenty dollars costs, is the best cure for such difficulties.

The social last evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. The programme consisted of vocal music, shadow pictures, lunch and dancing all for the single admission fee of twenty-five cents. A peanut, popcorn and orange stand on the side, however, did good service in swelling the receipts. The entertainment opened with a quartette, A Sailor Song, rendered by Mrs. Wilford and Beckett and Messrs. Castle and Fitzpatrick, Alice Barnes organist, and this was immediately followed by the shadow picture entitled A Hungry Tramp. Next, Mrs. Wilford sang a solo, Nora O'Neal's Reply, and following it was presented the shadow representation, A Courtship Scene. Beautiful Moonlight a duet, by Mrs. Beckett and Wilford, threw a shadow upon the Sausage Factory tableaux just behind it, and the Last Rose of Summer, in costume by Mrs. Beckett and Mr. Castle preceded the shadow Old Games of leap frog. The singing was charming and the shadow pictures amusing, and the lunch and dancing were no whit inferior in point of interest and satisfaction. The musicians, Messrs. Schmidt, Winters and McKinney showed their devotion to the cause by their gratuitous services. The net profits of the show amounted to \$31.50. The party dispersed at the midnight hour.

Turner and Chamberlin went over to Midnight this week and prospected the ledge on the north hill. They found in one place, by removing a very little earth, four feet of mineralized quartz, iron stained and some mineral that appeared to be very fair. They also followed up the gulch with the view of figuring on a wagon road up Byers' run, and came to the conclusion that the work could be done for \$300 to \$350. They also fixed upon a place at the junction of the draw leading up to the mine and Byers' run, where they are of the opinion that an abundance of water can be had for running all the machinery for the reduction of their ores—in other words, water sufficient for a concentrator. The BLACK RANGE is glad to see any new movement put on foot that looks toward the improvement and development of the camp, and has no doubt that the Midnight will furnish the ore of itself that would run a concentrator. There is nothing in the range that shows like it. For one hundred and fifty feet the croppings stand boldly above ground, and any where these are broken shows a good strong four foot of ore that will average forty dollars per ton. The shaft sunk eighty feet shows the same sort of ore as on top. So that the body actually in sight warrants calculations which would justify the expense of a concentrator on the ground. Mr. Castle made a test on twenty sacks of this ore and it showed 37.7 of silver to the ton, but he made no returns on gold and copper, which sample assays show to be about one and one-tenth ounces of the former and seven per cent. of the latter. Mr. Castle in testing the ore of this camp and in undertaking the enterprise of his concentrator, had the Midnight in view as a feeder to his mill on which great reliance could be placed, and it has been no secret in camp that he was anxious for his company to purchase the Midnight so as to place his concentrator in a position where it might never be out of ore for reduction. There is now about two hundred tons of forty dollar ore on the dump, and one of the partners is anxious to go on with the work of taking out ore for Mr. Castle's concentrator, while the other insists the true plan is to have a concentrator of their own. The one who advocates a concentrator on the ground has means to carry out the project, while the other has not, and like all good things, this variance of opinion is likely to lead to a do-nothing policy, or compel the one who is minus the means to yield to the wishes to the one who has. The nearest the partners are agreed is on a proposition to sell, and we understand that an eastern expert is figuring on its purchase on the basis of \$30,000. If he should buy it is presumable he would put the product of the mine through the concentrator now in process of construction, which with other ores would make sure of a steady run to its full capacity of forty tons per day. While the BLACK RANGE does not wish to be regarded as meddling, or in any sense as interfering with other peoples business, it would like to be permitted the suggestion for the sake of the camp, that the present owners compromise their differences of opinion by agreeing to work the Midnight for say six months or a year, for the present concentrator, and at the end of that time let them go on with the work of a concentrator of their own. In this way the property could be made to net the prices of a concentrator and the actual

product of the mine would then make itself felt if they performed that method for treble for what they now agree to take for it. It is admitted this is not strictly speaking, any of the business of the BLACK RANGE, but at the same time the interest it has in the seeing the concentrator supplied leads to a feeling of anxiety that one of the properties which Mr. Castle relied upon, an important support, should for a time, at least, give its product to his work. The BLACK RANGE does wish to intimate that there is any especial log-headed feeling between the two partners in the Midnight. It is merely one those differences in matters of business which will occur, and their occurrence, as in this case, have a tendency to work out unfortunate results for a camp. Again, the owners of the Midnight ought to consider that it is through Mr. Castle's enterprise that the test was made which assures them of the value of their large body of ore and in behalf of poetic justice (if they do not think it business) let them patronize for a while the oracle which pointed to them the secret of fortune.

Concentrates.

Ore coming in.
The scales will be in this week.
Ore bins ready for the reception of ore.
Bring in your ore, room will be made for it.
Tramway from bins to mill well under way.
The Buffon boys are sending down three loads per day.
The jigs are getting into shape rapidly.
The floor all down.
A force of nine men will be put on the Blue Dandy within a week.
Lots of water in the Buffon, but a better showing than for the last fifty feet.
The Chloride concentrator is double the size of any other plant of the same kind in the territory.
To-day they are filling the boiler with water ready to start up the pump and fill the tank now being caulked.

A Card.

CHLORIDE, N. MEX., Feb. 14th, 1884.
EDITOR BLACK RANGE:—Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Winston of Grafton, the full particulars of the assessment work upon the Walking John claim as viewed from the standpoint of the owners of the claim have been given me, and by reason of such new light thrown upon the subject I am led to believe that the company in good faith intended to perform the assessment work required by law, and whatever doubt may be thrown around the actual performance of such work up to the full requirements of the law, yet in accordance with my previously expressed views I deem it right and just to withdraw from any further attempt at holding the claim under the location made by Mr. Steinberg and thus through your columns make it known.
Respectfully yours,
H. N. CASTLE.

FOR SALE

The Mining Machinery, tools horses, wagons, assay outfit and all personal property used in connection with the Alaska mine, including:
90 H. P. double cylinder engine.
25 H. P. portable boiler.
Doan's large sinking pump.
450 feet steel rope.
Boiler, pump and inspirator.
Pipe to carry pump 400 feet.
100 gal iron valve water-bucket.
Iron rock buckets, trucks, extra parts of machinery, extra fittings, mechanic's and blacksmith's tools, etc. etc. Everything nearly new, unimpaired and in good working order.
Grafton, N. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 4th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his respective claims before the probate judge and receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on February 20th, 1884, viz:
Rito Trujillo on homestead No. 549 for lot No. 1 sec 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Bernardo Chavez, Nicanor Montoya, J. M. Blinn and N. Castillo, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Jose Hilario Trujillo on homestead No. 401 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Bernardo Chavez, Nicanor Montoya, J. M. Blinn and N. Castillo, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Edward Fest on homestead No. 428 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Rito Trujillo, Jose Hilario Trujillo, Donaciano Mesa and Jose Molina, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Jan 14-40 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

Homestead Proof Notices.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 10th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on February 20th, 1884, viz:
Rito Trujillo on homestead No. 549 for lot No. 1 sec 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Bernardo Chavez, Nicanor Montoya, J. M. Blinn and N. Castillo, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Jose Hilario Trujillo on homestead No. 401 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Bernardo Chavez, Nicanor Montoya, J. M. Blinn and N. Castillo, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Edward Fest on homestead No. 428 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Rito Trujillo, Jose Hilario Trujillo, Donaciano Mesa and Jose Molina, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Jan 14-40 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 10th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on March 24th, 1884, viz:
Thomas H. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Frank M. Dodda, Andrew Kelley, Messrs. Adams and John E. Wheeler, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Frank M. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Adams and John E. Wheeler, all of Socorro county, N. M.
James H. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Adams and John E. Wheeler, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 20th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on the 20th day of February, 1884, viz:
Manuel Sanchez on homestead No. 516 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Romo Montoya, Jose Francisco Bonilla, Manuel Chavez and Grano Chavez, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Manuel Torres on homestead No. 513 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Vicente Sedillo, Bernaville Chavez, Jose Herrera and Telesforo Chavez, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Sotero Montoya on homestead No. 522 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Felix Otero, Perfecto Silva, Manuel Sanchez and Bernaville Chavez, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 15th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge or in his absence before the probate clerk at Socorro county, New Mexico, on February 20th, 1884, viz:
Vicente Sedillo, on homestead entry No. 312 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. He names the following witnesses, viz: Jose A. Herrera, Manuel Torres, Vicente Sedillo and Bernaville Chavez, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Teleforo Chavez, on homestead entry No. 516 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. He names the following witnesses, viz: Jose A. Herrera, Manuel Torres, Vicente Sedillo and Bernaville Chavez, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 20th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before the probate judge or in his absence before the probate clerk of Socorro county, N. M. at Socorro New Mexico, on March 15th, 1884, viz:
Mrs. A. L. Grosseto, widow of A. L. Grosseto, deceased, on homestead application No. 332 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andrew J. Best, Chas. C. Perry, J. L. Bishop, all of Socorro county, and Pat Higgins of Tulare county, Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

Notice of Pre-Emption Proofs

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Dec. 22nd, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate clerk of Socorro county, New Mexico, on Feb 20th 1884, viz:
John J. Dalglish on declaratory statement No. 1011 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John J. Dalglish, Noah J. Bradford, L. O. Ester, Geo. H. Purnort, and Wm. F. Purnort, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Wm. F. Purnort on declaratory statement No. 1010 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John J. Dalglish, Noah J. Bradford, and Geo. H. Purnort, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Noah J. Bradford on declaratory statement No. 1012 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John J. Dalglish, L. O. Ester, Geo. Purnort and Wm. F. Purnort, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, Jan. 31st, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver at Las Cruces, on March 15th, 1884, viz:
Whitney J. Hill on declaratory statement No. 1246 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John J. Dalglish, H. F. Lake, John J. Kennedy and William M. Robbins, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Thomas A. Robinson on declaratory statement No. 1250 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Whitney J. Hill, Henry F. Lake, William M. Robbins and John J. Kennedy, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Willis A. Dorsett on declaratory statement No. 702 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John J. Kennedy, H. F. Lake and F. Robinson, all of Socorro county, N. M.
John J. Kennedy on declaratory statement No. 1109 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, H. F. Lake, Wm. D. Davis, Willis A. Dorsett and F. Robinson, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 14th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his respective claim before the probate judge and receiver at the land office Las Cruces, N. M., on March 15th, 1884, viz:
Presley M. Pope on declaratory statement No. 1249 for lot No. 1 sec 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and lots 13, 14 and 15 section 6 t. 11 s. 7. w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. M. Sumner, James Lomas, Homer Tarbill and Albert Forbes, all of Grafton, Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., January 11th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on February 20th, 1884, viz:
H. F. Armstrong on pre-emption declaratory statement No. 1008 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, J. Carpenter, John J. Dalglish, J. M. Sumner and D. Kimball, all of Socorro county, N. M.
John Cashman on pre-emption declaratory statement No. 1107 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, R. W. Colclough, D. Kimball, J. D. Price and R. W. Perryman, all of Socorro county, N. M.
R. W. Colclough on pre-emption declaratory statement No. 992 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, John Cashman, J. D. Price, Andrew Perryman and J. D. Price, all of Socorro county, N. M.
James Fitzpatrick on pre-emption declaratory statement No. 991 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, J. C. Summers, A. B. Perryman, J. D. Price and R. W. Colclough, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Jan 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Feb. 7th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on March 10th, 1884, viz:
Robert Arons on homestead No. 541 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, James Colliard, E. P. O'Leary, Geo. Kitchen and B. Davidson, all of Socorro county, N. M.
E. C. Colliard on declaratory statement No. 1211 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Robert Arons, James Colliard, B. A. Davidson and Geo. Kitchen, all of Socorro county, N. M.
B. A. Davidson on declaratory statement No. 1212 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, James Colliard, E. P. O'Leary, Geo. Kitchen and Robert Arons, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Feb 18-84 GEO. D. BOWMAN, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 10th, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their respective claims before the probate judge and receiver of the United States land office at Las Cruces, New Mexico, on March 24th, 1884, viz:
Thomas H. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Frank M. Dodda, Andrew Kelley, Messrs. Adams and John E. Wheeler, all of Socorro county, N. M.
Frank M. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. Witnesses, Adams and John E. Wheeler, all of Socorro county, N. M.
James H. Dodda on declaratory statement No. 99 for the s. 1/2 s. 4. n. e. 1/2 s. 12 s. 7. w. and e. 1

