

DOLORS NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT RICO, OURAY COUNTY, COLORADO, By JOHN R. CURRY.

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NOTICE. A meeting of the qualified electors of precinct No. 9 will be held at R. C. Darling's cabin, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1879, at 12 o'clock, to vote on the question of organizing a School District in this precinct.

DOLORS NEWS.

VOL. 1. RICO, OURAY CO., COLO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879. NO. 8.

GOVERNOR PITKINS LETTER.

In another column of THE NEWS will be found the letter of Frederick W. Pitkin Governor of the State of Colorado, addressed to Charles A. Mantz, Esq., of Rico, Colorado. As a straight-forward, manly, bold and outspoken paper, none could be more so, while it gives the people, not only of Pioneer Mining District, but the whole section of the country embraced within the boundaries of Southwestern Colorado, the inner lining of the true situation and status of affairs in respect to the arms and ammunition in the possession of the State, and just what amount of protection they can have or may reasonably expect, in the event the traveling bands of Ute Indians should any day conclude to scour the country of the Upper and Lower Rio San Miguel, Howard's Fork, Rio Dolores, Rico, Rio Mancos and Las Animas Valleys, all exposed, extremely situated and without the least protection of a military character, local, state or general government; the people without the arms and ammunition to protect themselves, or the money necessary to purchase the same, while the Executive of the State gives the citizens of Rico to understand that he has not the arms and ammunition belonging to the State, with which to comply with their demand, or fill their order; the money in hand to purchase the same, nor the law in the statute-book authorizing him in the present emergency to afford them, as tax payers, the least protection, further than the mite which he extends to the district in the present instance. Governor Pitkin is deserving of the thanks of the people of Rico and Pioneer Mining District for what he has done with the few arms he has under his control—as well as for the deep interest he manifests for the section as an isolated frontier point, which ought to be better protected, and we cannot doubt, had he, in his charge and keeping, the number of arms which the citizens asked to arm the company organized, that they would have been sent to them forthwith. Rico is certainly a most exposed frontier town, being about 185 miles from Pagosa Springs, 80 miles from Ouray, 180 miles via wagon road from Ouray to Lake City, and 40 miles from Silverton—without the least protection, while the Northern, as well as the Southern Utes, knowing the trails to the East and West of the town, could concentrate a force at any time, on their way to join their southern conspirators and in less than twenty-four hours murder, butcher and kill every man, woman and child in the entire Mining District here on the Dolores, and as their are neither wagon or rail roads, telegraph wires or regular mail facilities, the outside world in five or six days after would hear and receive a piece of news which has saluted their eyes in the past for over one hundred years, like unto this—

"Terrible Massacre by the Indians of the Miners and Prospectors in the Valley of the Dolores." "The people of Rico, the new Carbonate Camp on the Dolores inhumanly killed and butchered—robbed and plundered by the Utes." Thus the news would be given out, while the dead bodies of men, women and children would line the bottoms of the valleys, the mesa and the mountain sides. Then, and not till then, would the cry to arms take place—not to do the dead any good, but, for sinister or political purposes, to blind and hood-wink the "Great East," and have the oligarchy, there assembled the men in power, like Schurz and Sherman, who are fussing among themselves, as the powers that be, for the present, about our Indian troubles, here on the border; while the people of this great South-West region—the pioneers; who are helping and aiding to make a government, are left to the tender mercies of a set of brutal savages, fed and clothed by the government, who hate and despise their white neighbors, and who, whenever an opportunity occurs, waylay and murder them in cold blood.

Rico, before Lake City, Silverton, or Ouray, needs protection, because the mountains surrounding it are filled with prospectors and miners—the valleys with men, women and children—the town and surrounding country with a good population, who, in time, will aid and help, to the extent of their toil, labor and ability, Making South-Western Colorado what it is destined to be, a wealthy and populous portion of the great Commonwealth in which we live.

One developed carbonate deposit is worth a thousand scratch holes, yet men will continue to paw the sides of the mountains, in order to hold acres by a mere thread and thus increase law suits—for there are men who will continue to jump undeveloped locations, unworked or assessments worked, where no mineral has been brought forth by the labor placed on the claim.

An Interesting Letter From Governor Pitkin.

STATE OF COLORADO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, DENVER, Oct. 17th, 1879. CHARLES A. MANTZ, Esq., RICO, COLORADO.

My Dear Colonel:—Your favor of 7th inst., with certified copy of resolutions adopted by the miners of your carbonate camp, reached me yesterday, requesting me to send you one hundred stands of arms, with ammunition, and to use my influence to have two companies of U. S. troops stationed near you for protection. Two days before your meeting was held, I shipped just one-half the entire amount of arms owned by the State, (not in the hands of regularly organized military companies) to Lake City, to be distributed in the mining camps, that seemed most in danger of attack, in San Juan, and I also shipped ten thousand rounds of ammunition out of the 17,000 rounds on hand.

I realized that all your camps were exposed, and needed all the protection I could afford. At the same time calls were made upon me from every camp near the reservation, for a distance along the border of nearly three hundred miles, and places from fifty to one hundred miles from the reservation, were more or less stricken, and quite as clamorous for arms as isolated places like Rico. I had only 280 stand of arms, and no money or authority to buy more, and had I the money, there were no more arms for sale, except a few rifles in the gun shops. Although it was impossible for me as you see, to do but little for the defense of our people, all these various places expected immediate help, and every place expected to be the first one attacked. As no one knew the movements of the Indians, it was impossible to tell whether if they left their reservation, it would be to attack settlements in the North Park, the Middle Park, on Eagle River, at the various exposed places in Gunnison county, or in San Juan. I succeeded by appeals to the general government, in getting 600 stand of arms, temporarily, for the emergency, and have been able by this means, to send each exposed place a few as a nucleus for a defense. I directed Capt. Richards, of Lake City, and wrote Al Long, at Ouray, that a portion of the arms shipped to San Juan, should be sent to Rico, but being so far away, and not knowing how threatening matters that could be sent.

In this emergency all places have been alarmed, and many of them very selfish, and in some instances, arms which I have shipped for points in danger, have been probably seized at places fifty miles away from a hostile Indian, and kept for use in case of trouble. When the arms were shipped from Lake City to Ouray, I came in for a very liberal share of abuse, because those arms were not returned at Lake City. There are now nearly, or quite eighty-eight companies of regular troops in the San Juan country, which went in by way of Pagosa Springs, under command of General Hatch. I urged him to send troops to Silverton or Ouray, to be distributed from there to protect settlements most exposed, but the General thought best to concentrate first at Pagosa.

There are over one thousand troops under Merritt, in Northern Colorado, and more are coming in, I understand, by way of Denver. The Indians know that the government is determined to hang or shoot those engaged in the Thornburgh and Meeker massacres, and those most guilty are endeavoring to escape, and the balance are endeavoring to prove that they have always been friendly. I trust this will be the golden opportunity of getting them all out of the State, and am doing everything in my power to accomplish this end. The White River Indians will be destroyed, and nothing but the life long friendship of Chief Ouray can save his portion of the tribe. I think your place is no longer in danger, but if your people desire arms, I will do the best I can, and will send orders by this mail, to Capt. Parsell, to deliver your place your share of the arms now at Ouray.

they leave their reservation, they will learn to stay on it until the government removes them to some healthier locality. In great haste, Yours Truly, FREDERICK W. PITKIN.

COLORADO has the inexhaustible gold and silver deposits, but the people of the State, have not the capital, nor a superabundance of money to purchase mining property, as well as to erect machinery to reduce the ores, and also to refine the product, and place the bars of gold and silver upon the market. The mining industry here in San Juan, requires the aid of men possessed with an abundance of means. The profits arising from the outlay, far exceed the great majority of business enterprises, generally, of the present day. A careful examination into the subject, on the part of capitalists, as regards the vast bodies of mineral to be found, and had for a comparatively small amount of money—carbonate deposits, near Rico, in all probability, many who are not informed with reference to the wealth of the country, and the interests to be obtained, may learn more of benefit and use to them, by a thorough investigation of the camp of Pioneer Mining District, on the Dolores, than at first thought or reading appears upon the surface. That there is wealth for hundreds and thousands, within the closest space about Rico, time, energy perseverance, and money will demonstrate.

The State Historical Society is collecting and collating reliable data of the Ute outbreak. Better get a stuffed Ute and stick on his breast the data, not forgetting to tell how long they were a curse and a drawback to an industrious people, and one of the richest states in mineral wealth on the North American continent. After generations, in reading the sheepskin manuscript, will pause and wonder, and ask themselves, what kind of a tolerant people were those early Coloradans, who were so forbearing, lenient and kind, to live under such an affliction so long. If the Utes don't go out, as all the united Colorado press ask and petition—then, on general principles, and as the early settlers of the government, treated the Indians near tide water, they ought to go down—in the ground.

The Indian troubles have caused an immense immigration of miners and prospectors back to their former homes, in the older states. Rico, for instance, two weeks ago, might have raised two and possibly three volunteer companies, to defend the district against the hostile and sneaking Utes. Now, owing to the daily drain since the troubles began, not a whole company could be mustered. Here is an abandonment of country—property interest in business—in fact, a desertion of all one has or owns for fear of the loss of life. The U. S. Senators and members of Congress, as well as the Governor, and State authorities, are well aware of the injury inflicted on the material interests of the Commonwealth and should not relax their efforts until these Ute Indians are taken out of Colorado.

Capitalists and speculators living in the East, who want to make money rapidly, ought to take the trouble of examining our mines, the assays and the mill runs of the mineral taken from them, the wants and necessities of the country surrounding the district and camp. Writing here to reliable parties, and securing solid and substantial information, then use here judgment discreetly upon the statement of the case, as presented. The News, in former issues, has endeavored to give the public information that a reliable without having interest in a mine or any property of value in Pioneer Mining District.

From the Denver (Colorado) Tribune, of October 17th, 1879: "Colonel Mantz dropped some wholesome truths in his speech on the Indian situation last week, which is fully reported in another column of this morning's Tribune. It is true, as he says, that a large majority of the Indians are hostile to the white settlers, and it is also true that those who seem the most friendly, and come most freely around the mining camps are the most to be dreaded. Let the miners on the border read Colonel Mantz' speech and profit by the suggestions."

The Pueblo Chief, recently enlarged and improved in all its departments: is a newspaper in all its details and ramifications, well deserving the patronage of the people of the San Juan and South Western Colorado, and should receive that support and encouragement which its enterprising proprietor deserves, at the hand of every man who desires to see our country and its mining interests advance from poverty to affluence. In the far off regions of Alaska placer gold diggings have been discovered.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE Indian Chief Jack who murdered the agent Father Meeker should be hung or shot on sight, the ungrateful wretch. As in the United States, so in England, the iron trade has increased. Prices advancing. Pleuro pneumonia, a cattle disease, has broken out among the stock in the East, and many are dying. It is anticipated in official circles at Washington City, that the U. S. public debt will be reduced from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 dollars during October.

India wants more silver for circulation and England has to supply the demand. The upshot is that the British government is compelled to purchase American silver. Who done that thing to Ohio and Iowa? Where is the man that struck Billy Patterson? No Ewing and that other fellow over in Iowa. PLACE the Indians in charge of the War Department and then corral all of them somewhere, where there are no white settlers and not likely to be any for the next hundred years. Chill and Peru are still fighting away. The Chilean chaps captured the ram Huascar, belonging to the Peruvians recently, so by this we may infer there will be no more ramming or butting, and the little war of the two South American Republics will come to an end.

The rowing match between Hanlon and Courtney at Mayville, New York, which was to take place Oct. 16th for a purse of \$6000, did not come off as anticipated because somebody saved Courtney's boat in two the night previous. Hanlon rowed over the course and now claims the money. When a Governor of Colorado can issue his proclamation giving notice to the world, that there are no Indians in the State, on any reservations, that event will mark an epoch in the history, growth and prosperity of the State. We would like to see Gov. Pitkin's name to the document.

The yellow fever stricken city of Memphis is about to have a rest for the winter. The latest advices give two deaths from the fatal disease. If the corporation will fill up the Bayou in the rear of the town there will be a cessation of hostilities next year at Memphis as far as Yellow Jack is concerned. THE receipts of bullion at Salt Lake City on October 4, were five car loads from the Old Telegraph, one from the Germania, and five bars from the Ferry Mill, Park City, of the aggregate value of \$11,660; also four bars from the Ontario, valued a \$2,716, and one bar from the Christy, valued at \$2,614.

The express car on the New Mexican and Southern Pacific railroad was robbed on the night of Oct. 16th, by a number of banditti, near Las Vegas, New Mexico. In their hurry they only got \$83, available money. The messengers had about their persons the bulk of the money, and they were not robbed. The robbers evidently are new hands at the business of express robbing. Residents in other portions of Colorado or the Eastern States, are unable to form a correct estimate as to the number of evacuees who quit the San Juan Country as soon as October and November comes. A few old timers only remain and they do so reluctantly, while tender feet gossings, summer snappers of prospect holes, on the look out for fortunes, speculators on little capital, agents for eastern mining companies, all, all go east to avoid crossing the ranges of mountains.

Peter Elvond, the man who was lost coming from Placerville to Ouray, and for a month had nothing to eat except the burnt roots of cactus, came up to Ouray from the Agency this week, and dropped into the Times to narrate his experience. He has been very kindly treated at the Agency and while of course he is still very weak from the effects of his long fast, is otherwise in good health. Dr. Lacy, who was informed by Ouray of the man's situation, and going out with Mr. Walker, an employee at the Agency, brought him in, says that a few more days would have ended the poor fellow's suffering had he not been found." Ouray Times. Peter, might have died but, is it not a hard country about Ouray where such an affair is related to have occurred. Ouray is in Ouray county and Rico is reported to be also—but, here abouts owing to our large population it would be a difficult matter to duplicate Peter's case. Yet, the citizens of Rico are invited to receive their United States mail via Ouray, because it happens to be the county seat.

IF men who own a good prospect will only sink a shaft or put a tunnel on the same, they will come to their Bonanza much sooner than dabbling in a whole raft of assessment holes scattered all over the land. The men who have made fortunes in all mining camps have been those who stuck to their good prospect and worked it well by getting down on the lead solid and rich.

The Forster-Firmin Gold and Silver Amalgamating Company.

From all accounts, as we find published about the machines patented by the above named company, they are just the precise articles needed by the owners of carbonate mines on the Dolores and those on the Rio San Miguel, Howard's Fork and other sections in the San Juan country. The owners of the machines do not sell but rent or lease them to owners of mining claims at a very low figure—hence, men with valuable mining property, can make arrangements with their friends, and by a comparative small investment, the people in Pioneer Mining District, on the Dolores, Iron Spring Mining District, on Howard's Fork and the upper Rio San Miguel Mining District, all in Ouray county, Colorado, can take advantage of the machines of this company and go to work and gather from their possessions, in a short time, whatever of gold, as well as silver may be in their ores, without waiting for smelters or trying to induce capitalists, any longer, to come into the above camps to help them out.

The Forster-Firmin Amalgamators and the machinery that accompanies them, are said to be wonderful in the working and in treating ores. The News is anxious to have wagon roads and machinery at Rico and would like to see its friends on the Howard's Fork and Rio San Miguel have the works to treat their ores. The machinery, to which it alludes appears to be just the article needed. Here is a fraction of the information: A No. 1 Amalgamator, working capacity from 2000 to 3000 pounds of ore per hour. Rent of same—\$100 per month. A No. 2 Amalgamator, working capacity 6000 to 9000 pounds per hour. Rent, \$250 per month. A No. 3 Amalgamator, working capacity 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of ore per hour. Rent, \$350 per month.

Reduce the figures and ascertain the cost per ton. The machines will give from 85 to 95 per cent. of the product, or the contents of the ore treated. A No. 1 Amalgamator weighs about 600 pounds, takes up a space of 8x4 feet. A No. 2 Amalgamator weighs about 1200 pounds and takes a space of 10x10 feet. A No. 3 Amalgamator weighs about 1500 pounds and takes up a space of 10x10 feet. There are washers and setters that go with the above. Horse power engine required is, for No. 1 Amalgamator, 5 horse, and on up to a 12 horse power for larger Amalgamators. The purpose had in view, at this time, is merely to call the attention of our readers to the Forster-Firmin machines. Hereafter we shall particularize the inventions of this company more minutely, in order, that throughout Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico our mining friends may know more concerning the details of this, to them, as yet, unknown machinery, for the manipulation and treatment of gold and silver ores.

The office of the Forster-Firmin Gold and Silver Amalgamating Company, is at Norristown, Pennsylvania, where parties interested, can direct letters for circulars and all information, or apply here at Rico to Mr. Charles A. Mantz, who will give particulars. The machines can be leased by any man or number of men in the San Juan country or elsewhere, who own mines and desire to work them. The rent or lease money, only has to be paid in advance, when the whole outfit is shipped to the lessees as per direction, the lessees paying freight. The circulars, with all information, may be seen and read at THE DOLORS NEWS office, and as winter is now upon us or soon will be, this is the most fitting and proper time to make all arrangements for the end of winter and early spring.

Depreciation of Silver.—A Strike. The people of England—not its laboring operatives altogether, as will be here seen, are moving in behalf of more currency with which to conduct the business of Great Britain. The effect of the depreciation of silver within the United Kingdom has had and is now having the effect of not only depreciating labor, but stagnating every kind and species of business and if the gold regime is to prevail and silver kept from circulation by legal enactments, as winter approaches England's policy upon the money question must certainly bring about among its merchants, traders and manufacturers, as well as its millions of working people, a most frightful state of affairs. Strikes are already incubating and in process, as will be here seen. The unsettled condition of the money market in Europe, caused by the depreciation of silver, the poor man's currency, so called, has compelled manufacturers to reduce wages, and unless Parliament will act in the premises and give to the people a metallic currency, the end of England's woes and troubles will be a general uprising of its masses. At a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at Belfast, recently held, a resolution was passed on motion of Mr. Wright, representative from Birmingham, to memorialize the Government for the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to inquire into the effect of the depreciation of silver upon the commercial interests of Great Britain, and to consider what, if any, action, is desirable thereon. STRIKE IN GLASGOW. One thousand cotton operatives have struck in Glasgow. One of the largest employers at Staleybridge has agreed to temporarily withdraw the notice of a 5 per cent. reduction of the wages of cotton operatives, and it is hoped that other employers will follow his example.

We note among our late exchanges the DOLORS NEWS, a six column weekly published at Rico in this county. The editorial management is in charge of Chas. A. Mantz, Esq., formerly of St. Louis, and from our knowledge of his ability as a writer and varied business experience we do not hesitate to predict the success of the Journal. In another part of our paper will be found the business card of Mr. Mantz, and we take great pleasure in recommending him to all who may desire information concerning the new carbonate camp. All business intrusted to him will be ably and promptly attended to.—The Solid Maldoon.

When the men in a mining camp learn to appreciate their camp newspaper, then and not till then, will their moral, intellectual and financial condition improve.

DOLORES NEWS.

RICO, OURAY COUNTY, COLORADO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

Of the war waged between man and beast in India, the yearly statistics are once more published, and it would seem that during 1877 the slaughter was terrible. Nineteen thousand, six hundred and ninety-five people were killed—forty-six by elephants, 819 by tigers, 200 by leopards, eighty-five by bears, 564 by wolves, twenty-four by hyenas, 1,180 by other wild animals, and 16,777 by snakes. Fifty-three thousand cattle, moreover, succumbed in the fight. On the other side, under stimulus of a reward amounting to more than £10,000, 22,851 wild beasts, and 127,295 snakes have been killed; a large total in itself, but small when the losses of men and domestic animals sustained are taken into consideration.

Bogus Experts.

"It is astonishing how soon men become mining experts who never saw a mine but once. We observe one gentleman just returned from Mexico, who is instructing the public about the enormous mineral wealth of a region in which perhaps it would not be wickered to suggest he is becoming somewhat interested."—New York Mail.

The class of men above alluded to will be somewhat numerous the coming winter, many of whom will hail from numerous camps, in Colorado, and not a few from the San Juan country. They come out like birds of passage during the summer months, and learn more about mines and mining than would fill a guide or hand book, learning persons up on every phase of our mining industry. There are good, true, solid honest, and industrious men in Southwestern Colorado, who are residents, making mining a business, own mines, purchase and sell mines, and should they visit the East for the purpose of negotiating their property, which is perfectly proper and legitimate, they can be easily known from the class of men to whom the Mail alludes.

Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau at Washington City, is now making most extensive preparations for taking the census of 1880, which according to law, must be done every ten years. He is a very good man and does very well and as is the custom in our American country, is praised very much every ten years for every thing he does, while he fits the place and the salary fits him for the interim of nine years, when no census is necessary. The United States Government wants a correct as well as a reliable census, and while Mr. Walker devotes the best part of ten years in getting up the affair and then several years on the overlap, to get the same before the great American people, with all of our advanced notions; in the old European countries, but more particularly in France, England, Germany and other countries; the census is taken in a day, and when completed and placed before the public, which is done at once, as it were, is more accurate than our cumbersome, as well as expensive American mode, which requires not only months—but years to give the people a book—no not a book—but only extracts from manuscripts which are to be printed in a book, as to the facts concerning ourselves as a people. The dear people, never see the official book of the census—it is only the office holders at Washington, and their chums, who are privileged to have any good public record, which is paid for out of the public crib.

Let Women Come.

"The Leadville letter writers to Eastern papers say there is a demand for women up there. So there is everywhere. There are plenty of ladies, dainty, neat, with soft hands and softer heads, but genuine sensible women are scarce than gold-dollar pieces, and quite as safe to tie to.—Denver Republican.

It is all too true, Mr. Republican; but you, of the Capitol City of our State are infinitely better off in the matter of the tender creatures, than we of the interior or southwestern end of our great commonwealth, and therefore, should not howl and grumble. Here the men who own establishments, have neither man or maid servants, wives, or the sisters of wives, hence the producers of gold and silver, in its native state, must of necessity, perform all of the duties, not only of dishwasher, bed maker, cook, wood-cutter, as well as wood gatherer; but are compelled to dry the bed clothes, wash up the apparel, as well as the dish cloths, carry out the slops, clean up the pots, and generally do and perform the usual domestic duties incident to a genteel living in the older states, and as you are happily freed from the routine enumerated, ought not to complain. The San Juan country is sadly in need of female emigration of the virtuous and industrious class. There are a hundred or more men to one woman, and considering the crowded condition of the Eastern states, with a surplus female population, it does seem strange, indeed, that there is not some public spirited woman philanthropist, knowing full well, the true situation of affairs, in respect to her sex in the East, and the wants of Southwestern Colorado, who will not set to work at once, and equalize population to a better purpose, while at the same time, giving relief and benefitting so many people, for the present, and future time, by getting good homes in the west.

Some months ago, the "Jeannette" quitted the United States to penetrate the Arctic regions, and make new discoveries. She has been heard from at a place called St. Michaels, having left her mate another schooner several days in the rear. Thus far the voyage is reported to be most successful in all respects, and if as old navigators predict, the winter should prove to be moderately mild, the explorers accompanying the expedition may be able to give to the world most encouraging news concerning the Arctic regions.

The Law of Publication.

We learn from a Washington telegraph special that the Acting Commissioner of the Land Office has informed the district land officials of Deadwood, that all mineral notices must be continuous. If published in a daily paper, sixty-one consecutive daily publications are required. If any omission occurs, publications must be begun *de novo*. This order is the outgrowth of the late fire at Deadwood, which destroyed all the newspaper offices, and interfered with the publication of mineral claims, as required by law for six days.

The citizens of New York during eight months in the year of 1878, erected 1128 houses which cost them \$10,797,200. In eight months in the year of 1879, they built 1450 houses which cost them \$18,351,512. Increase in 1879 in numbers 322—in cost \$5,644,312. This looks like the great empire city of the United States was still to maintain its supremacy in population and habitations as well as wealth, notwithstanding the prognostications of the would be wise prophets to the contrary.

Internal U. S. Commissioner, is not in favor of the reduction of the tax on whiskey now being urged by all the distillers of highwines and the higher grades of whiskies. His name is Raun, and he it is who is U. S. I. C. and he had a sister and her maiden name was Winnie and she cut a bust of Mr. Lincoln in his lifetime and the aforesaid was opposed to a reduction of the tobacco tax, but the manufacturers of the weed put in their little weight, several hundreds of thousands of dollars, strove in a lobby, and the Congressmen passed the bill reducing the tax on tobacco all the same. The whiskey men will do the same thing, Raun to the contrary, notwithstanding.

General Grant; his son, U. S. Grant, Jr., and his marriage with Miss Flood; General Sherman; his daughter, and her marriage with a young U. S. Naval officer, a scion of the house of Thackeray; are taking up considerable time and space of our Eastern exchanges. The water proof season, at all of the long shores, short shores, sea shores, and other shores, have come to a conclusion, and now comes the marriages, festivities and theatres, as well as a host of other stupendous and luxurious entertainments affairs, too numerous to mention, to occupy the time of city denizens, as well as to create a pocket for them, where they can place their spare ducats.

A USEFUL MAN GONE.—General Francis L. Vinton died at Leadville, Colorado, Oct. 8th, 1879, aged forty-five years, and his memory was honored by the people generally, civil and military. General Vinton was a graduate of West Point; entered the service, and soon resigned, went to France, and there entered the Imperial School of Mines, returned and entered the army in 1861, was afterwards wounded and resigned. In 1864 he was appointed by Columbia School of Mines, New York City, as Professor of Mining and Engineering, and continued to hold till 1876—he resigned and came to Colorado, since which time he has made the State his home, contributing by his talents, and ability as an engineer to develop its mining wealth. In his death the State loses a most valuable citizen.

The Western Union.

On the 8th of October, 1879 this corporation had capital stock amounting to \$41,073,410—of which the company held \$6,004,835. Out of the latter stockholders received \$5,960,608. Balance in treasury of company \$44,227. The amount outstanding June 30th, 1879 was \$41,029,183. The bonded debt on Oct. 8th, 1879, was \$6,264,514. It held in the sinking fund \$126,347.53—which deducted from the last named sum, gives the total bonded indebtedness of the company, \$6,138,166.47.

The receipts of the company for the year ending Oct. 8th, 1879, were \$10,078,897.79. Expenses—\$5,800,119.46. Profit—\$4,269,778.33. Out of the latter sum the following payments were made, to-wit: Four quarterly dividends, aggregating \$2,295,304.50; \$430,528 for interest on bonds; and \$40,056 for sinking fund appropriations, leaving a surplus of \$1,503,888. Out of this surplus \$138,319 was paid for new lines and \$145,134 for purchase of telegraph stock, patents, &c.

The company has been in business for thirteen years, or from July 1st, 1866 to June 30th, 1879, and during that time has made \$46,478,959.97.

And, yet this mammoth corporation when asked by the people of Silverton, Lake City and Ouray, to bring their line into the San Juan country from Del Norte, to each of those places, a distance not exceeding 250 miles, taxed the citizens about \$8000 as a bonus, besides making them pay for all messages sent.

ESTIMATES give the amount of gold on hand in the U. S. Treasury to be \$300,000,000.

There are nine millions of voters in the United States, of which number six millions are farmers.

The express train on the Chicago and Alton road out of Kansas City was robbed by a banditti of \$50,000 on October 9th.

General S. Roberts, Baker, McPherson, and other English Commanders, with their armies, continue the fight in Afghanistan.

The Eastern press are fighting immense political battles just now. Politics and politicians are unusually lively at the present time.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the well known American prima-donna, will remain in Europe until next year, singing in all the large cities.

John Quincy Adams has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, by a Democratic convention. And his father's name is Charles Francis Adams.

It is stated that the stock of gold in the country has been increased during the past four years \$150,000,000 from the products of our mines.

The pedestrian, not unlike the baseball business, will come to a sudden halt, when the people get tired of the show. The next thing will be something else.

Nearly all of the prominent men in Washington City and other important localities have been pumped on the Ute Indian outbreak, and have given up their views.

The British government have ordered cavalry troops into Ireland. An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure, think the Ministers of her majesty, Victoria.

The working-men of California, in the recent election in that state placed in office about forty of their nominees, including Killoch, Mayor of San Francisco.

The steamships arriving at New York, continue to bring into that port millions of dollars in gold coin. It is melted by the Government at once and turned into American currency.

EMIGRANTS in large numbers, of the better class are leaving England and Switzerland with money sufficient to fix themselves well in life when they reach the United States.

A most terrible railroad accident recently occurred at Detroit, Michigan, on the Michigan Central railroad, by which about thirty-five passengers were killed, and thirty wounded.

Prof. Wise, the well known Arentau, recently made an ascension in a balloon. His relations and friends have endeavored to find his body somewhere since that time, but thus far their continued hunt has proved fruitless.

The New York daily Mail is a most excellent newspaper, and devotes considerable space to mining news. The paper has published from time to time, considerable interesting matter about our San Juan country, and its mineral wealth.

Certain gentlemen of wealth and influence in Philadelphia are very desirous that Gen. Grant come there and settle for good. And now they want to make him a director in the Philadelphia American Steamship Company Line.

The Silver-tongued orator of Kansas, Marcus J. Parrott, died on the fifth instant at his old home near Dayton, Ohio. He once represented Kansas in Congress and came within one vote of being one of her United States Senators.

THE Crown Prince of Germany—"Our Fritz," son of Emperor William, of Prussia and heir to the crown, is reported to be in ill health—is cross, fretful and very disagreeable—while his wife, first daughter of Queen Victoria, is said to be gay and lively—always happy, pleasant, pleasing and witty.

Royalty on shipboard, illustrated recently by Mrs. Lorne, wife of the Governor of Canada, known as the Princess Louise, occupying the whole steamship Sarmatian, in going from Canada to England, to see her mother and the balance of the family. No other passengers were allowed to come aboard.

Grant, Schurz, Sherman, Gould, and a whole host of others of a like character, are on the move about the American territory. Besides the house of Grant, in the person of U. S. Grant, Jr., has made an alliance with the House of Flood, in California, and he is soon to marry Miss Flood.

If the people of Europe do not like to ship so much gold to the United States, one of the ways to stop the drain, is not to consume so much of our farm products, and such large quantities of our manufactured goods. Another way—emigrate, and thus become producers as well as consumers.

Five brigands, lately attempted to seize a railway station between Rome and Naples, an hour before the train with the Italian Minister of Public Works upon it was expected to pass. The attempt was frustrated. In the United States the fellows are called tramps or outlaws, and they generally aim to catch the express cars with the money safe.

Deadwood is a true mining camp for a certainty, as from the showing upwards of two millions of property was destroyed by fire, on which there was no insurance, and now the citizens have gone rapidly to work to rebuild their town, and when finished will surpass the old Deadwood. No good mining camp will stay burnt down many weeks.

The government holds in the treasury gold coin which is denominated as follows: Twenty dollar pieces, \$180,000,000; ten dollar pieces, \$3,180,000; five dollar pieces, \$1,357,000; two and a half dollar pieces, \$1,265,000; three dollar pieces, \$265,000; one dollar pieces, \$112,000. In addition to the above, there are \$28,000,000 in gold bullion for coinage into small denominations.

There are several very prominent men now living in Europe, who before long, will begin to furnish first class funerals in their countries and be the means of doing the undertakers some good, if no one else, to-wit: Emperor William of Prussia, Gotschakoff, of Russia, D'Israeli—Lord Beaconsfield, of England, Bismark, of Germany, Czar of Russia and hosts of other individuals in high places, well known, whom we might mention.

BARNUM says that he has been the most stupendous lumberjacker that ever lived, and further asserts that people liked to be humbugged and were always willing to pay their money freely for the fun of it. Beecher and Talmage are following in the illustrious Barnum's footsteps, though with a different procenium, and the citizens take to the amusement with a gusto that is truly refreshing to witness, while the newspaper press, in order to make the thing lively and as well as to fill up columns that might otherwise be no better than blank spaces, whoop up the several gentlemen, not only by printing their sermons, but by giving almost their daily out-come and ingoing of life in the minutest manner and with most elaborate details.

THERE are four million six hundred and fifty one thousand five hundred and twenty seven acres of waste land in Ireland and it has ever been unproductive for ages past—while there are hundreds of thousands of good and industrious people, in the green isle, who are without an acre, a hut, home, habitation, or a place wherein to live, except through the galling and tyrannical ancient English laws, requiring them to pay more for taxes and rent for the scanty living they can eke out of a bit of soil, than the ground is actually worth. The English have for centuries, endeavored, to force and drive the Irish people out of Ireland and they cannot succeed. Here is a chance for her to reclaim the waste soil—sell it to the original owners of the country and thus make useful citizens out of the descendants of those they made beggars and paupers by their unjust land laws.

Death of the American Cremationist.

The cremation of Dr. LeMoine, was successfully accomplished at Washington, Penn., on Oct. 16th, 1879. The funeral services took place at the family residence at nine o'clock in the morning. Afterwards the body was placed in a hearse, and taken to the cemetery, followed by the family, in carriages. At the cemetery, the body was placed in the catafalque, and all persons except the relatives, and those in charge of the furnace, remained in the outside building. At 10 o'clock, the body was placed in a glowing furnace, and the doors closed. The fireman being inexperienced, the cremation was not complete until the following morning about 4 o'clock. The ashes were taken out on Friday, Oct. 18th, 1879, deposited in an urn, and removed to the residence. Dr. LeMoine during his life time was a strong advocate of cremation.

Indian Outrages in California.

San Francisco, Oct. 16—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says a special to the Daily Star from Silver City, N. M., says: The Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande valley and southwest of Ft. Cummings for several days past. The people of Colorado have been besieged and fighting since Saturday and appeal for aid. Sunday a volunteer company of thirty men, under John C. Crouch, went from Mesilla and Las Cruces to their aid. They met a hundred Indians near Colorado, eighteen miles from Slocum's ranch on this side of the road. After a severe fight the volunteers had to fall back. They had a running fight into Slocum's ranch. The killed in this fight were W. T. Jones, county clerk of Donahue county, and four Mexicans. On reporting the news at Mesilla two more companies of eighty men were raised. The companies are composed of the best men in Mesilla valley. The companies were to join Crouch to-day at Slocum's and go to Colorado. Two trains were captured yesterday west of Slocum's and in one of them eleven men one woman and one child were killed and in the other all hands escaped. Both trains were scattered and some of the oxen were killed and the others left standing in the yokes. Corpses lie all along the road. The stage from the east arrived this morning two hours late. The number of people known to have been killed within the past four or five days altogether aggregate about forty. The Indian trail leaving the stage road yesterday leads towards the Black range and the vicinity of the Hillsboro mining camp. Major Morrow, of the Ninth cavalry, with a strong scouting party, is thought to be in the vicinity of Colorado. This is the most persistent fighting the Indians have ever been known to do in this section. They are in large bands and seem determined to stay in the country and fight and make a general warfare.

A United States Land Patent.

During the past six months, some among the most valuable mineral discoveries, as yet known, have been made about the town of Rico, in Pioneer Mining District, here on the Dolores. Some local troubles and difficulties have already arisen in respect to the date of location, corners, surface ground, relocation, and other causes, liable to spring out of the manner, way and mode the business of prospecting and staking off, of claims is carried on by men in mining camps. Next year and the year after, as the prospects now owned are opened and developed, and prove to be enormously rich. Parties will set up claims to them, of one description or another, with a shadow of ownership, fee attorneys, by a division, or all they can gain in a law suit, and otherwise, cause the present possessor, not only trouble, but in addition, a round sum of money, if not one half of the mine, he now thinks he is the owner, or possibly the eventual loss of his property. We, therefore, deem it important, at this early day, to place all parties upon their guard, in order that they may protect themselves, and with that object in view, well knowing that development of mining property in Pioneer Mining District is as yet in its infancy, and that the claims, leads, and lodes owned by the miners are new, and therefore, have no very important values fixed upon them, not to wait until the properties are well developed, and show their great richness and wealth, before the owner or owners take steps to procure a patent from the United States government, for as sure as they do, let them mark the prediction, their paths will be environed by obstructions, difficulties and harrassments, which will lessen their future prospects in a financial point, in a sum of money, which at the present time they cannot form a correct estimate. The cost of a United States patent for a valuable mine is but trifling, compared to the value of the property, and as there are no claimants now, this is the most opportune and proper time, without a doubt, to proceed to make the application, and by taking time by the forelock and clinch the claim beyond all contingencies that might or could happen in the hereafter. We have said this much in the interest and welfare of the owners of mining interests in Pioneer Mining District, as well as for the welfare and well being of the camp, for unless the suggestions here offered, are heeded and acted upon, at an early day, what has happened heretofore in older camps, situated elsewhere, we cannot doubt that a repetition of the same proceedings will not occur here at Rico, and in our young carbonate camp, about the Dolores, and the question go about among men possessing or claiming mining locations, "Who is your lawyer?" which when understood, means that all persons must have an attorney. Miners protect your titles by securing U. S. patents.

The Colorado Mining Review.

We welcome the above publication as an accession to our exchange list and wish it the most abundant success. Colorado has long needed a first class paper, similar to The "Colorado Mining Review" and we trust its carrier may not only be long and useful, but remunerative as well to its owners. In a mechanical point of view, the Review is certainly one among the neatest publications of its kind to be found in any state in the Union; in fact it resembles, as far as type, paper and press work is concerned, a sample book or publication from some eastern type foundry, so exquisitely and neatly arranged are all of its appointments, and details, as a finished piece of typographical work. The Review is published at Denver, Colo., by Warden Cummings and edited by C. M. Kinney, is devoted to the mining industry of Colorado. Issued weekly and furnished to subscribers, postage paid, at three dollars a year. Take it.

A Slight Mistake.

The Colorado Mining Review, Vol. 1, no. 2, of Oct. 9th, 1879, pages 11 and 12 was slightly at fault, editorially, or otherwise, in attributing to John W. Mackey certain portions of a speech, made by him, in regard to Colorado, and printing the same as emanating from that distinguished gentleman, when the great bulk of the identical extract was taken from an editorial which appeared in the DOLORES NEWS, of Sept. 11th, 1878, headed "A Brief History of the Young Carbonate Camp on the Dolores."

ALEXANDER V. GORLA,
Barber Shop,
Shaving, Hair Cutting, and Shampooing in the latest style and fashion.
Glasgow Avenue, (West Side, North.)
RICO, COLORADO.

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GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
GLASGOW AVENUE, - RICO, COLORADO.
It is my intention to always keep in stock, and for sale, a most complete and general stock of American and German groceries, such as mincers want and use. Our new store will be filled with the finest groceries. Our stock of Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars, Lager Beer and Ale, Foreign and Domestic brands, cannot be excelled in Southwestern Colorado. Give us a call as above.

PIONEER RESTAURANT.
HARMON & SHERWOOD, PROPRIETORS.
(Formerly Bolle Bros.)
GLASGOW AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN
MANTZ AVENUE AND CAMPBELL STREET,
RICO, OURAY COUNTY, COLORADO.
Breakfast from seven to eleven o'clock a. m. Dinner from twelve m. to three o'clock p. m. Supper from six till nine o'clock p. m. Lunches and specialties in our line furnished at short notice. All kinds of wild game kept constantly on hand and for sale.

AMBOLD & GAULT,
MEAT MARKET,
Cuts of Beef, Pork, and other meats supplied at all times on demand, or furnished to our customers. Sausage and Hog-head Cheese kept constantly on hand and for sale.
Glasgow Avenue, (Ouray County.)
RICO, COLORADO.

JOHN RILEY,
Feed Livery & Sale Stable,
DAY AND NIGHT HERD.
Prompt and particular attention given to the care of stock, in the stable and herd, while in our charge. A share of the public patronage patronage.
(Glasgow Avenue, South.)
RICO, COLO.

FRANK'S
PLACE,
No. 4, EAST SIDE, GLASGOW AVENUE,
RICO, COLORADO.
In the saloon there is always the best, freshest and most complete stock of catables and drinkables to be found in Rico. He has a most complete and commodious outfit in all respects. He will always endeavor to afford his patrons with a true and genuine hospitality.
FRANK LOVEJOY.

SAN JUAN BAKERY,

Glasgow avenue, near Silver Creek St.,
RICO, COLORADO.

Fresh Bread,
Cakes, Pies, &c.

The Restaurant will furnish
Meals at all Hours
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK!
WITH LODGINGS.

Special Attention Paid to Luncheons
C. ENDERICH, Proprietor.

ALDERMAN & SAYLOR,

BUTCHERS,
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Keep on hand at all times, the finest cuts of Beef, Mutton, Veal, and all kinds of Game, Fish and Birds. Will have a full supply of Vegetables and Fruits, of every kind, as soon as the same can be produced. Our purpose is to keep a
FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET.
For the good of the people of Rico, and we respectfully invite and solicit their patronage, ever bearing in mind that it will be our aim and purpose to give satisfaction in all cases and at all times. Our place of business is on
GLASGOW AVENUE, near SILVER CREEK,

JOSEPH BAKER,

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COMMERCIAL STREET, East Side, between Mantz Avenue and Campbell Street,
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Mr. Baker has had an experience of thirty years, and is prepared to make contracts for the erection of mills, stores, dwellings and other houses. Will attend promptly to all kinds of Carpentering work at short notice. Will furnish on short notice, door and window frames, counters, shelving, or any work in his line, and generally do and perform all work required, or necessary to be done such as the fitting up, erection or completion of any kind of a structure, in a workmanlike manner.

T. M. TRIPPE,

Civil Engineer,
AND
Dep. U. S. Mineral Surveyor,

HOWARDSVILLE,
SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Special attention given to procuring Patents on all Mineral Claims.

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LODGING HOUSE,
TWENTY NICE CLEAN BEDS AND BEDDING prepared, and now ready for the accommodation of the public. The attention of the citizens of Rico, and the traveling public, are respectfully called to our establishment
ON GLASGOW AVENUE, WEST SIDE,
(Opposite Bolle Bros' Restaurant.)
RICO, OURAY COUNTY, COLORADO.

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FOOTE & CO.,

SALOON,
ON GLASGOW AVENUE,

Keep the very best and most choice Liquors and Cigars, with a willingness at all times to dispense the same to our numerous friends, customers, and all who may favor us with their patronage. Give John Foote a call for "old acquaintance sake," and all who thirst can have their appetites gratified.

AMBOLD & GAULT,

MEAT MARKET,
Cuts of Beef, Pork, and other meats supplied at all times on demand, or furnished to our customers. Sausage and Hog-head Cheese kept constantly on hand and for sale.
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RICO, COLO.

DOLORES NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
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By JOHN R. CURRY.

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Single Specimen Copy 10 CENTS
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CATION AT ANY TIME.

STATE PARAGRAPHS.

The mines up Animas Forks are reported to be showing up finely.

The *Occident* newspaper, at Hillerton, Colo., has suspended publication.

Judge Beck's majority for Supreme Court Judge will probably be 5,000.

Wagon Wheel Gap has been well patrolled during the summer and fall.

John G. Taylor, lawyer of Silverton, has gone to east his lines at Leadville for the winter.

Pueblo and Denver seem to be overrun with thieves, roughs, and confidence men.

Yes! Drive the Utes out of the State of Colorado and let the white race take the reservation.

Thieves chop their way out of the Pueblo jail, and the papers say the affair is a mystery.

Mr. Innis, of New York, interested in mines up Cunningham Gulch, has gone east for the winter.

Guns and ammunition have been in demand throughout the San Juan country since the Indian outbreak.

The Crookes, of Lake City, owners of the smelting works, have lied to New York for the balance of the season.

Uncle John Soward, of the Antelope Springs Hotel is reported to be putting his hostelry in good shape for the winter campaign.

J. L. Pennington, of Silverton, was in Del Norte, Oct. 11th. His wife, who has been quite ill, he reports as now rapidly recovering.

The discovery of carbonate deposits near the town of Silver Cliff, have had the effect of placing the district more prominently before the public.

Since the recent storms, about the beginning of October, the weather has been most delightful, all about us in the Dolores Valley, and on the ranges.

Burglaries and robberies are beginning to take place over the State as the winter season approaches. The fellows want to get money to go out with.

Ouray town, in Ouray County, Colorado, is not Ouray, the Indian Ute chief, who resides near the town of his name on the government reservation.

The governor offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderers of R. B. Hayward, who was killed on the 19th of September last.

The newspaper press generally throughout the State declare that the Utes must go. Let the howl go on continuously until the government removes this blight on the future prosperity of Colorado.

It has been authoritatively given out that all railroad difficulties between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Denver & Rio Grande railroads, have been admirably settled, and henceforth things will work moresmoothly.

We learn from a private letter this day received from the Upper San Miguel, that the Gold and Silver Chief lode, owned by Hon. Chas. H. Toll, is developing finely, recent workings having exposed a body of mineral, sampling 400 ounces in silver, and \$70 in gold.

If the military arm of the government do not kill the Indians who butchered Col. Thornburgh, and his brave officers and men, the devil in human shape, will be emboldened to carry out their plots and plans, and kill hundreds of people before many weeks pass over our heads.

Dr. J. P. Whinney of California, formerly of Colorado, predicted to a World interviewer, that silver abounds in the whole range of mountains, from Mexico to British America, but the richest is in Colorado and for the reason that the best yielding silver mines are in the loftiest mountains.

The San Juan *Prospector*, at Del Norte, of Oct. 11th, says: "Judge Bowen, P. F. Barclay and wife, J. D. McKay, and several others, came down from the Summit yesterday. Since refitting the San Juan Consolidated mill Judge Bowen has made a satisfactory run on ore from the Ida Mine, but on account of the scarcity of water he has shut down for the season, but proposes to start it at its full capacity next spring.

Mr. U. M. Chris, the Ute interpreter, estimates the strength of the Utes at seven thousand, and says that all the districts cannot muster more than three thousand fighting men. The White River Agency cannot muster a force of more than three hundred warriors, according to the last distribution about a year ago. The leaders would probably be Chiefs Douglass, Sawwick and Jack. Colorado does not command more than eight or ten lodges. Mr. Curtis distributes the maximum of the fighting forces as follows: Twelve hundred Southern Utes, three hundred White River Utes, three hundred under Chief Canosh, and about seven hundred from the Pikes and Pieds.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

A membership or seat in the New York Stock Exchange was purchased recently by De Witt Seligman, for which he paid \$15,000.

The states of Ohio and Iowa have gone Republican by large majorities and one set are very glad while the opposite are very much displeased.

DURING the week ending September 27, 927 tons of ore were extracted from the California mine, and 1,080 tons from the Consolidated Virginia mine.

The sales in the San Francisco Stock Board for the week ending September 30, were smaller than for any week for some time past, aggregating only \$769,500.

Is General Grant going to be president of the Nicaragua Canal Company, or the United States? Which? Will the ever solid North and the too solid South tell us—we-uns of the West?

If the San Juaners will develop a dozen good mines this winter, get in tunnels and shafts, of sufficient length and depth to show the value of the property, no better advertisement of the country could be invented, nor certain a means of securing good wagon roads.

An open board of brokers, has been organized in New York. The membership is to be 250. Thus far the admission has been fixed at \$250. All persons hereafter coming in must pay \$500 for the next 100 names, and thereafter the fee will be one thousand dollars.

Clerical newspaper puffery has become quite common in these many recent years. The gentlemen of the pulpit are seemingly just as anxious to get themselves into the daily press, as he that studies theatrical boards and stands before the footlights to secure the applause of an admiring audience.

Queen Victoria has twenty-five grand children, which is doing well for a woman only sixty-five years old. Daniel O'Connell predicted about the time of her marriage, that she would be the mother of twenty-five children. Her majesty made an excellent start, but just in the midst of a quarter of a hundred, her husband died.

The Prince of Wales, is reported to be in another woman scrape. No Mordant this, time, but Mrs. Lagtrey, whose beauty is so great and attractive, that crowds gathered about her as she promaded the streets of London.

The Prince has been a perfect Marco Polo in his short life time, and while in Foreign lands, imbibed somewhat of the habits of the people of polygamic proclivities, and brought the same home with him to Merry England, if reports are to be credited.

The power of the press is known and felt all over the world. It makes as well as it makes men. It gives the people a photograph as well as an inside view of the daily affairs of creation. It advertises an obscure business man, brings him before the public, tells the people what he has, what he asks for it, and he makes a fortune. It does a thousand and one things more,—makes Dennis Kearneys, Ben Butlers and hosts of other big men out of very small material by advertising them.

Gold has recently been called by many persons the coin of the rich men, or aristocracy, because the powers in authority at Washington City authorized their subordinates in the few United States Mints many years ago in the country, to stop the manufacture of one, two-and-a-half, three, and five, and ten dollar gold pieces, leaving the comparative small quantity heretofore made, and in circulation, to be gobbled up by bankers, while the mills of the gods in place of construing the United States laws, have continued to grind out, most liberally, twenty dollar gold pieces, which, by the way, no poor man can ever touch, or see, unless he scans them through the show window of some money scalper, broker or speculator, in Lombard, Wall or other noted financial street, or center in the principal cities of the world.

The politicians in the country are estimating closely as to how many people reside in the United States, so as to anticipate the census-takers, and they have about concluded there are forty-eight million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand people in the United States. In the future, then expect to hear them address their constituents about as follows: "My dear, beloved, honored and most respected fellow citizens; we are a great and glorious, as well as primitive, legitimate and most progressive people; our like and kind are nowhere to be found upon the inhabited globe. We are a magnificent people, occupying the best portion of the globe, and to-day our government is the greatest on earth, our people the most enterprising. Our rivers, lakes, estuaries, creeks and ponds the largest; our domain the broadest and most productive; our women the prettiest and neatest, full of style, love and dress. Our men the shrewdest and sharpest on earth, and—and—we cannot hold in longer, fellow citizens. We are now, and for everlastingly will be more, until the next census report comes, the government of the world, forty-eight million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand people. Here he made a side remark that he used to have to say in former speeches, 40,000,000.

Legal Decisions.

A question of practice has been settled by the Department of the Interior in an application for a patent to mining ground under the following statement of facts:

The Lincoln Silver Mining Company of Colorado, on the 31st day of July, 1875, filed application for a patent to 1500 linear feet on the Lincoln lode in the local land office at Fairplay. Publication, according to law, was had. J. H. Morrison, *et al*, desiring to file an adverse claim as required by law—if differences could not be arranged—obtained a written stipulation from the applicant: "That if no amicable settlement could be arrived at, then said Morrison and others should be at liberty to file with the Register and Receiver, their adverse claim, at any time within twenty days after the period of publication should have expired, and that with the same effect as if filed within the period prescribed by law." The case not being settled, the adverse claim was filed within the time given by the stipulation—but after the time required by law—suit of ejectment, as prescribed by law, was commenced by Morrison *et al*, and was continued from term to term for three years by the plaintiffs. Proceedings under the application were suspended for the same time. The Lincoln Company, after this delay, filed a copy of the minutes of the case taken from the court records, and moved that the adverse claim be dismissed and assigns two grounds therefor:

First.—Because the adverse claim was not filed during the period of publication as required by law, but after its expiration.

Second.—That the adverse claim had been waived, by the negligence of Morrison and others, in not prosecuting their suit.

Acting Commissioner, J. M. Armstrong, of the General Land Office, sustains the motion, holding that the statute provides a way of proceeding to assert adverse claims, and that no other can be pursued. That it is not in the power of the applicant for a patent to extend or abridge the period of publication; that parties cannot change the provisions of law; that consent cannot give jurisdiction (referring to the stipulation extending time to file adverse claims in twenty days) to the Register and Receiver; and that the parties cannot, by agreement, clothe the officers with a power not granted by the statute.

As to the second ground, the Commissioner holds that if the adverse claim had been filed in time, then the question of "reasonable diligence," in prosecuting the suit, would have been one for the court to pass upon; and not the Department. Upon the first ground the adverse claim was dismissed, and the applicant allowed to complete his proof, pay for the land and make entry.

There seems to be no particular importance to be attached to the decision; it only holds that law is law, and that law must be complied with in application for patents, and that parties cannot by stipulation, waive its requirements.—*N. Y. Mining Record.*

The Colorado Springs *Gazette* publishes the following articles of agreement for the consolidation of the interests of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Denver, South Park and Pacific railroads, with the statement that the articles have been signed by the representatives of the interests concerned:

First.—The Denver and Rio Grande Company will build to Leadville and beyond, giving the South Park line equal trackage from the junction of the South Park road in the Arkansas at the mouth of Trout Creek, with the Denver and Rio Grande line to Leadville. As a rental for the use of this part of the Denver and Rio Grande line, the South Park will pay 8 per cent, on one half the cost of construction. Pending the settlement of the Grande Canon case, the Denver and Rio Grande will immediately build from the junction to Leadville. The rails and other material are to be transported at cost by the South Park for it. If there is any disagreement on this point, then Messrs. Fisher and Dodge will settle it. Until the Denver and Rio Grande Company connect their canon branch with the junction, the Leadville extension will be operated by the South Park, which will pay over the net earnings of the extension to the Denver and Rio Grande. When the canon branch is completed to the junction, then the gross earnings from Pueblo to Leadville and from Denver to Leadville will be divided equally between the two companies. In equalizing the excess of one over the other 50 per cent. will be allowed for operating expenses.

Second.—The South Park shall build up Chalk Creek into the Gunnison country and all extensions of this line. The Denver and Rio Grande shall have equal trackage on this line, paying a rental of 8 per cent, on one-half of the cost.

Third.—The Denver and Rio Grande Company will immediately make their extensions to the San Juan country and beyond and to New Mexico independently of the South Park. The San Juan country is left to the Denver and Rio Grande.

The Alamosa *Independent* of the 14th, says: Lieut. G. Valois had made all his preparations to start for Europe, when the Ute war broke out, and he at once telegraphed to the Adjutant General offering his services which were accepted in a very complimentary order. We are glad to know that the Lieutenant will secure another leave "when this cruel war is over." Lieutenant Valois has been appointed A. A. Q. M., on the staff of Gen. Hatch, and owing to his familiarity with the Ute country, will be a valuable member of the staff.

Subscribe for the DOLORES NEWS. Send it to your friends in the East.

THE BUSINESS OF MINING.

From the Boston Economist.
It may not be unsafe to say that the days of mining speculation, which have proved so delusive and disastrous to a large class of our people, can hardly be expected to return. Gambling in mining stocks will, of course, continue, but on the threshold of the new era for mining enterprise on which we stand to-day it can be seen that mining is henceforward to be a legitimate business, inviting the confidence of capital, regulated by established conditions and rules, and undertaken in the interest, not of "rings," but of honest investors, seeking for adequate returns. It is only after this method of conducting the affairs of mining properties, precisely as we would conduct any other business which is recognized as legitimate, that the development of our vast and virgin metalliferous territory can become that commanding branch of industry and that powerful element of the national wealth which is the reasonable expectation of all who are properly informed on the subject.

The time is now come, in the face of the country's new prospect in this regard, to take hold of this great industry in a serious way; to discard all but regular practices; to apply to it the straight and strict rules of business; to concentrate all efforts on the work of production only; and to increase the solid wealth of the country by distributing honest and regular dividends among shareholders. Speculation is to be suffered as almost a necessary attendant on an industry involving such splendid results; but speculation is not to be allowed to grasp the reins and usurp the direction. The old order of things is now to be reversed. We have reached a new era in the national development. A great industry is on the eve of asserting its right to be admitted into the circle of regular industries, confident in its ability to lead and overshadow them all.

This subject was very ably touched by President Gibson before the recent bankers' convention at Saratoga, who told his hearers that no other legitimate industry can show such large and well-sustained profits during the past thirty years, in spite of the fact that mining, as a science, had not been much more than experimental. But now the conditions are all marvelously changed, so that mining has become almost an exact science. He added that if it be intelligently, honestly, and prudently conducted, it will yield far larger profits than farming, and with as small an element of risk. Speculation need not cloud it in the esteem of the public, for speculation is rife in wheat products and railway shares, and still the production of wheat and the operating of railroads does not cease to be regarded as a regular and legitimate business.

All testimony from competent witnesses concurs in showing that mining as a business yields the surest and the largest rewards of all kinds for the sum of the capital invested in it. The single object of owning a mine should be to work it. It is a property to be developed and made to pay regular returns. There is really no value in a mine until it begins to produce something. All the speculation over it must be either delusive or prospective. There is nothing but disappointment and loss until the mine begins to yield its products of ore and bullion. It is gold and silver and copper and lead that the world needs to-day, and it does not care how much of it is offered. Hence it is only the actual working of mines that the world cares anything about; not the gambling in shares, which may enrich one set of individuals at the expense of another.

The true object, therefore, of those who profess to be interested in the mining development of the country is to wrest this noble interest from the clutch of the speculative spirit, and raise it to the level of a recognized national industry; to clear it of the stigma which attaches to lottery work, and establish it as a regular business, inviting real capital and promising sure and ample rewards. What has been done in the past thirty years in this country is only a suggestion of what remains to be done. But scientific handling and honest management are the prime requisites for the grand success which is in store for us. The United States possesses a solid foundation for its enlarged wealth and power in the vast treasures of its mines, which, if treated according to the accepted rules that govern all business, will give our country the permanent lead for the future among the nations of the globe.

Mineral Discoveries in Wyoming.
FT. McKEE, October 14.—Great excitement prevails in this vicinity on account of the recent rich discoveries of gold bearing quartz in Big Horn mountains, about seventy-five miles northwest of this post, at the head of Tongue river. A large number of miners are passing through this place en-route to the mines. Nearly all the citizens of this section are eaving for the mountains. Ore has been assayed with the following results: Lowest, four dollars; highest, seventy dollars per ton.

The Apaches.
ST. LOUIS, October 16.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says that General Ord received the following dispatch to-day: "Fort Concho, October 15.—Col. Hatch, commanding the district of New Mexico, informs me that large bodies of well armed Apaches are going south towards Texas. They are probably renegades from the Indian Territory and New Mexico. Have arranged to intercept them and to reinforce and concentrate the forces when necessary."
(Signed) Gen. Grierson.

We have received several numbers of the DOLORES NEWS, recently established by John R. Curry, at Rico, Ouray county, Colorado. It is a six column paper, full of San Juan mining news, including long and well written articles, concerning the find of carbonates on the Dolores, of which mining district the new town of Rico seems to be the centre. We welcome the news to our exchange list.—*N. Y. Mining Record.*

LIVERPOOL advices state that the low prices at which American beef and mutton are sold on the docks has attracted the attention and attendance of buyers.

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MINING BROKER,

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THE

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Representing the

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N. B.—Purchases of all kinds of mining machinery, free of commission. MORGAN DRAPER, Lake City, Agent for San Juan.

Chas. A. Mantz,

RICO, New Carbonate Camp on the Dolores, Ouray County, Southwestern Colorado,

—AGENT FOR—

INVESTORS

—IN—

CARBONATE MINES

—AND—

OTHER PROPERTY.

All persons at home or at a distance who have money and the desire of purchasing carbonate or true fissure silver mines, are requested to communicate as above. Mr. Mantz will remain in Rico and the camp all the winter in the building, corner of Glasgow and Mantz Avenues.

THE DENVER TRIBUNE,

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Barber Shop,

Glasgow Avenue, South of James Lavender's Old Place, Rico, Ouray County, Colorado.

DOLOROS NEWS.

RICO, OURAY COUNTY, COLORADO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

Oat Meal Graham Flower at Cahn Bros. Animas Valley Flour at nine dollar per hundred lbs at Cahn Bros.

Prior to the recent storm, Indians north and south of Rico were seen firing the woods on the mountain sides.

Bring in your list for winter supplies to Cahn Bros., and have them filled; you will save money.

There has been considerable out put in and around Rico for the last two or three weeks, as far as population is concerned.

We must make room for new goods which arrive daily we will give you inducements on big bills. **CAHN BROS.**

Messrs. Raymond & Rogers, of Ouray, are again in town, looking after their business interests.

Call at Cahn Bros., and examine their mammoth stock of goods and their low prices.

Residence has been temporary as the greater portion of the inhabitants have taken the valleys leading toward Alamosa and from thence east.

Capt. Norton recently made the trip from Rico to Silverton, on business, and made the round trip in good order and condition.

Silver Creek ought to have a log bridge thrown over it, at Glasgow Avenue and Commercial street crossing in order to benefit the town of Rico.

It is stated as a fact that the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, on the way towards the San Juan from Alamosa, is to be begun at once. Good if true.

Many of the prospects discovered about Rico, carry quite a considerable amount of gold. There are doubtless gold as well as carbonate deposits all around us.

No scarcity of goods as long as Cahn Bros. have their store and warehouse filled with groceries and provisions, and still pack trains arrive daily, loaded with goods for them.

A. L. Baker, Tobacconist, has located himself in his store, on the west side of Commercial Street, between Mantz Avenue and Campbell Street, and has opened up a fine stock of tobaccos and cigars.

Mines and interests in mines, filled with rich and valuable ores, lying adjacent to Rico, in Pioneer Mining District, can be secured at low figures. The Editor of THE NEWS knows of vast numbers that can be had at comparative low figures.

Messrs. Hamaston, Darling and Du Pont, are about to erect three buildings on the north side of the DOLOROS NEWS office. The lumber is on the ground, and the carpenters are at work framing the houses.

Beverly R. Keim has completed the survey of fifteen mines, owned by him, in Pioneer Mining District. He had an assay of the Florence lode, which showed well in galena and grey copper, one of the fifteen, which gave him over three hundred ounces in silver to the ton.

Messrs. Newman & Irwin, owners of the Newman lode, shipped on Friday, last, a train of forty-four jacks, loaded with carbonates out of their mine, a distance of forty miles to Silverton, there to be sampled in Sweet's sampling works.

Development work is constantly progressing throughout the carbonate camp and from the owners of the properties thus being cared for, the assays of the ore brought forth tell us all as to the true value of the property located within the district.

"FRANK'S PLACE" proposes to be the place for the winter. His new goods are coming into camp and the output of all that is good to eat and drink will be most inviting. Frank is a live and progressive business man, and knows exactly how to conduct business.

The harvest of the burro packers is just now. They are charging five and six cents per pound, from Silverton to Rico—distance only about forty miles. This is the kind of work that keeps the San Juan in the background. Let us have wagon roads.

Our object and aim has always been to give facts, and in many instances of representation, we have largely discounted the finds, for fear of over stepping the mark and boundaries of probability. Our reports of leads, lodes and deposits for next weeks News will endeavor to be accurate.

W. H. Lilley, with a party of friends made the News a visit a few evenings since, for the purpose of celebrating the arrival of the press and material at Rico. Their visit was most acceptable to the proprietor and all present and the occasion will long be remembered as one of the events of the camp. Many thanks, gentlemen, for your kindness.

We have the country filled with the precious metals and men are digging away striking the rich veins and deposits, but as the outside world are incredulous, we refrain from giving the discoveries as we receive them. Next week our purpose is to inform the readers of THE NEWS of a few of the strikes that have come to light and perhaps some of their assays.

Messrs. Reel and McCaw have taken the contract to run a cross cut, on the Montezuma lode located on Yellow Mountain opposite Ophir, on Howard Fork. A Pittsburg company have recently purchased the mine and their purpose is to develop the property during the winter, in order to be ready for next spring business.

As the winter approaches some action should be taken by the town authorities of Rico, to get the brush, old logs, trees, and other obstructions in the main streets out of the way before the snow comes. Who is there among the enterprising men in camp, who will move in this matter. Action should be had without delay.

The press and all material necessary for the publication of THE DOLOROS NEWS having arrived last Sunday, the present number of the paper is printed and published at Rico. As orders and subscriptions have, of late, flowed in quite freely, we print a larger edition of the present issue than usual, in order to accommodate our friends and the public. All persons desiring extra copies of THE NEWS will leave orders at the office.

The miner and prospector are constantly busy, and when the cold weather closes in on those who have neither shaft or tunnel houses complete, or their winter's "grub" stored away, numbers will, of necessity, be obliged to quit work, but there are not a few who will work on their leads all the winter, and show in the early spring to purchasers and buyers, a property that is worth owning.

The citizens of Rico, during the late forty eight hour rain storm, had a most sorry experience with mud roofs; there was not a habitable log house in the whole town, either for day or night living, excepting in a damp and drenched condition. The few shingle roof were sought for temporary shelter, at night, for lodging purposes.

About Rico and throughout the Dolores Valley a heavy rain storm prevailed during a part of the 13th, 14th and 15th of October, winding up with a gentle, but delicate covering of beautiful snow. Afterwards, the sun commenced a most brilliant reign and since all has been as mild and pleasant as could be desired. The peaks and summits are still covered with a gorgeous fringe of white, reminding all that the snow time has come for the fall of 1879.

R. E. Scott, of Ophir, on the Howard Fork, Road Overseer of Iron Springs Mining District, has let a contract to Jacob Ross, to clear the road from Ophir west, of all the loose rock, trees and brush, as far as South Fork, passing by Rock Point. The road is being constructed by the county, and is to be twenty feet in width. As soon as Mr. Ross completes his contract, which will be in fifteen days, another contract will be let at once, by Mr. Scott, to grade this most important road.

Don Jesus Mareno, of Rico, took a stroll a few days ago across the Dolores and nearly opposite of the town, when he came across an old bear feeding on the mountain side. Don Mareno was not only astonished on beholding the old resident so near to the village, but, as well delighted at the opportunity of securing so valuable a prize. He at once let fly a bullet from his faithful rifle which struck, but did not kill the animal. Bruin, on receiving the shot forthwith began to climb Expectation mountain, with the Don close upon his heels, and when the fitting opportunity arrived, Don Mareno gave the bear a conter shot which killed him. He was brought down into town and his weight approximated nearly 500 pounds.

Frank Lovejoy, of Rico, received, a few days ago, a most unique piece of pottery or Etruscan ware, in the shape of a cup, goblet or box, beautifully embossed and bearing upon its face great age and antiquity. The mould and make of this singular piece of workmanship mentioned, carries it back to the most ancient of times, and the endorsement on the card, giving the history of the cup, is to the effect that it is supposed to have belonged to Agamemnon, king and warrior, as it came from the excavations made at Mycena, and is among the few articles allowed to be sold by Dr. Schaeffer, the well known explorer after the lost cities in Greece. Mr. Lovejoy esteems the present as one of great value and will use it. His chromos have come.

The visit of Rev. C. M. Hoge, to Rico, was not only entertaining and instructive in its character, but useful and beneficial to the people as well as the church likewise. While here, an Episcopal organization was perfected, a lot of ground on which to erect a church edifice secured and steps taken to procure lumber sufficient to complete the house. Beverly R. Keim is to furnish a bell for the steeple early next spring.

The following named gentlemen were elected as vestrymen or trustees of the church for the ensuing year:

- Charles A. Mantz, Senior Warden.
- Leon Eggers, Junior Warden.
- F. W. Raymond, Treasurer.
- D. McGraw, Secretary.

Thus it is that the young town of Rico, progresses step by step, on its sure and certain way towards metropolitan proportions.

PERSONAL SHADOWINGS.

Jas. W. Vance, Clerk of the District Court of Ouray County, was in Rico last week.

Judge J. H. Pinkerton, of Animas valley, paid Rico and the News office a visit last week. He was looking after his toll road interests.

Sherman, assayer, of Rico, has gone to Colorado Springs, to remain with his family; and Assayer Seek will soon go to the same place to do like wise.

Mr. Peter Guertin, of Ouray, made our town a visit last week, for the purpose of taking its size and dimensions, with a view to investing and going into business.

Prof. Glass, of the firm of Butler & Glass, owners of the lower Arastras, on the South Fork of the Rio San Miguel, has come to Rico to look into carbonates.

Mr. H. Diehl, owner of mines, is preparing and making arrangements to visit the East. He is the owner of some valuable interests, and has charge of others equally as rich.

Frank Lovejoy, proprietor of "Frank's Place," has been to Silverton to secure his winter supplies of eatables and drinkables. He made the journey without difficulty, and was pleased with the trip.

Eber C. Smith, an assayer, formerly of Silverton, has come to our town to reside, and associated himself in business with J. H. Seek. Hereafter Mr. Smith will be found at the Colorado Assay Office, prepared to do all work in his line, which his friends and those of Mr Seek may desire.

T. Payne Kennedy, Miner and Prospector for a Clinton, Iowa, Company on the Rio San Miguel, paid Rico a visit last week and will leave for the East in a few days to inform the balance of creation what a wonderful rich country in gold and silver deposits we have in the San Juan country.

Sheriff Parsell, of Ouray, recently re-elected sheriff of Ouray county, for the next two years, came over to Rico on business, and will remain in the district for several days. Mr. Parsell has made in the past a good sheriff, and the people appreciating his worth and value as a public officer gave him a flattering vote at the recent returns.

Rev. C. M. Hoge, of Ouray, made a visit to Rico last week and was very much gratified with his reception and pleased with the camp. Mr. Hoge is an Episcopal divine and on Sunday, October 26th, held service morning and evening, which was well attended. The reverend gentleman made a most favorable impression—his sermons gave general satisfaction and it is hoped that Mr. Hoge will repeat his visit at some day in the near future.

C. S. Moore, M. D., a regular practicing physician and druggist, has become associated with W. Higgin in his business. Doctor Moore, we can say from a personal knowledge, is not only a good physician, but, as well, a gentleman, who is most kind, painstaking and very attentive to his patients. The people of Rico are fortunate in securing a good physician and druggist, and we take pleasure in recommending Doctor Moore to all persons, who may at any time require his services.

W. Higgin, druggist, formerly of Animas City, has removed his large and extensive stock of drugs, chemicals, and a most complete stock of useful goods to Rico, taken a store on Glasgow Avenue, and opened the same for sale. Since Mr. Higgin came to our town, he has entered into co-partnership with Dr. C. S. Moore, and hereafter the firm will be known as W. Higgin & Co. We commend the gentlemen of the firm as being men who understand their business, polite and accommodating, and ever ready to attend to the wants and demands of all persons who will extend to them their patronage.

Organization of Rico School District. The families of Rico having petitioned the County Superintendent of public schools, giving the number and names of children of school age, residing within the district, County Superintendent Hoge appointed Squire E. A. Robinson to notify the voters of Rico. Notices have been posted in three public places within the district, naming November 9th, 1879, as the time, and Mr. Darling's cabin as the place where a public meeting and voting will take place and where a vote will be taken for or against having a public school district. If two-thirds of the votes cast are in favor of the proposition, the voters will at the same time choose a board of directors for the district.

This is a step for Rico in the right direction. In another column of THE NEWS, it will be seen, that a church organization has been perfected and now comes its proper counter-part—the school house. Here at Rico, amidst these grand ranges of the Rocky Mountains, filled with inexhaustible true fissure veins and deposits of gold and silver, less than six months ago, but two solitary log huts showed that the place had been once upon a time, or was, an abiding place for the trapper and prospector. Now, there is a young, but growing town, sprouting, putting forth its branches and budding out with a vigor that presages plainly that before it is two years old, it will number a population teeming with energy and business, like other flourishing mining camps.

GOLD AND SILVER ASSAYS.

Prof. Seek, assayer of Rico, has made since the middle of September last to October 27th, 1879, 649 assays of the ore found in Pioneer Mining District. Assayers are not privileged to give either the names of the mines or the owners of the same, hence we can only here note a few assays made, in order to give the character of the ores discovered in the camp:

Oct. 18th, 1879.—One assay gave 5,730 ounces in silver per ton. One assay gave 22,000 ounces in silver per ton, and 43 ounces in gold.

Oct. 20th.—One assay gave 223 ounces in silver per ton, and 10 ounces in gold. One assay gave 104 ounces in silver per ton. One assay gave 101 ounces in silver per ton, and five ounces in gold.

Oct. 21.—One assay gave 786 ounces in silver per ton. One assay gave 538 ounces in silver per ton.

Oct. 22.—One assay gave 945 ounces in silver per ton, and 7 1/2 ounces in gold. One assay gave 78 ounces in silver ton.

Oct. 24.—One assay gave 201 ounces in silver per ton, and 1 1/2 ounces in gold.

Oct. 26.—One assay gave 19 ounces in silver per ton.

Oct. 27.—One assay gave 73 ounces in silver per ton, and another gave 89 ounces in silver per ton.

Eggers Bros, Assayers, Rico, Colorado, make report to the News that from August 24th to October 27th, 1879, they made 604 assays of ores taken from the mountains adjacent to the town.

The highest assay made, gave 1,200 ounces in silver. The average of all assays made of ores in Pioneer Mining District, gave 36.85 ounces in silver to the ton.

We herewith append a few of the assays, included in above average, which will give information as to the richness of the ores in the camp.

Assays of ores from Newman lode: 426 ounces in silver, and 4.1 ounces gold; 1174 ounces silver, and 11.3 ounces gold. Assays of ore from Puzzle lode: 1200 ounces, 1104 ounces, 280 ounces, 956 ounces, and 610 ounces in silver per ton.

Assays of ore from Cross lode: 490 ounces and 476 ounces in silver per ton.

Assays of ore from Hope lode: 477 ounces, 55 ounces, and 67 ounces in silver per ton.

Assays of ore from Black Demon lode: 118 ounces, 547 ounces, and 122 ounces in silver per ton.

Assays of ore from Yellow Stone lode: 44 ounces, 40 ounces, and 92 ounces in silver per ton; and 52.8 and 62.8 per cent in lead.

Assays of ore from Alma Mater lode: 238 ounces, 151 ounces, 74 ounces, and 45 ounces silver per ton.

Assays of ore from lodes unknown, names not given to assayers. 289 ounces, 61 ounces, 279 ounces, 765 177 ounces, 577 ounces, 510 ounces, 200 ounces, 208 ounces, and 90 ounces in silver per ton.

MINING PROPERTY.

The Governor lode is about one and three-fourths of a mile up on the east side of the Dolores river, and on the west side of Telescope mountain. It is a mammoth vein of red carbonates. The ore streak runs from eight to ten feet. The shaft sunk is about fifteen feet, and the adit about twenty feet on the same. The assay of surface ore gave twenty-five ounces in silver to the ton. This mine is owned by Governor Pitkin, Ben Butler, H. K. Smith and W. Horne.

The Melvina lode is located about two and a half miles north of Rico, on Telescope mountain, and is owned by Wm. O'Neil & Co. This mine is improving, and looking remarkably well, and the owners intend developing their property during the winter. A shaft house will be finished at once. At present a pay streak is shown, of about three-and-a-half feet on the Melvina lode, and if the owners prosecute the work laid out, in the spring they will have a property worth placing on the market. No mine can be worked for the output or for sale unless it is developed.

The Wash lode is a location on the west side of Telescope mountain, near the Dolores river, about two miles north of Rico, and adjoins the Melvina lode. It is owned by Truitt & Co., of Ouray. This mine shows a pay streak of about a foot in width, and the assays have given, 207 ounces in silver to the ton. Another assay gave 49 ounces. The ore shows a light grey carbonate, overlapping a bed of hematite iron about five feet thick. The latest assays of the ore from this lead gave a run of 503 ounces in silver to the ton. This location on another side, adjoins the Pigeon and the Bradshaw lodes.

First Born of Rico.

The wife of G. W. Spencer, of Rico, gave birth to a fine healthy boy baby, on Sunday morning, Oct. 12th. As this was the first child born in camp, the populace were at considerable pains to learn whether it was a boy or girl, who were the parties, and how the mother and child were doing. We can say that Mr. Spencer is a good and permanent citizen—Mrs. Spencer an excellent lady, and kind mother, and that she and the baby are doing well, the father and mother happy and well pleased.

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