

THE BLACK RANGE.

DEVOTED TO THE MINING INTERESTS OF THE BLACK RANGE COUNTRY.

VOL. I.

CHLORIDE, SOCORRO COUNTY, N. M., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1883.

NO. 50.

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MINING NEWS.

The consumption of copper in the United States during the past year was 45,000 tons.

The clean-up of the Father de Smet mine for the first half of February yielded \$9,800.75.

Ellis Lever, of England, offers a reward of \$2,500 to any one who will invent a portable electric lamp suitable for use in mines.

Quite a number of American mining properties will be represented at the Amsterdam exposition with fine specimens of their ore.

The Boston and Colorado works at Argo produced \$402,000 worth of bullion in gold, silver and copper during the month of February. This is the largest amount ever shipped by the company in one month, and is a good beginning for the year.

We are officially informed that the directors of Sierra Grande will at their next meeting issue to the stockholders of the company a financial report showing the earnings of the company to date, and the amounts expended in the erection of the mill and the smelter, and the development of the mine. The company has already paid \$300,000 in dividends and the reports will show that there is a handsome balance in the treasury. The company has no debt whatever, beyond the current monthly expenses at the mines. The smelter is running at full capacity and works like a charm, while the mill is running on the dry ores. The usual amount of bullion is being produced.—Philadelphia Mining Journal.

Denver Times: There is no doubt that Jintown is the liveliest mining camp in Colorado to-day. There is more excitement there than there has been in any part of the state for two years. The life of the camp and the excitement which it is creating everywhere, are not questioned; but there is not so much certainty in the feeling which people have regarding the foundation of this life and excitement, and the camp's permanency. One man will tell you that Jintown is a second Leadville; another will say that there is not enough ore in the camp to make one good Leadville mine. A well-known Denver real estate and mining broker, who is now in Jintown, writes to a friend that there is so much excitement up there, that it is impossible for him to come to any conclusion on the merits of the camp. He rather leans to the opinion, however, that there is good mineral there and that while there may not be so much of it as some people think, yet there is enough to build up a lively camp.

The Nevada legislature has done one good thing among many foolish things during its session in enacting the following law, and has set an example which would be well for the legislators of other mining states and territories to follow: "Any person, corporation or association, or the agent of any person, corporation or association engaged in milling, smelting, sampling, concentrating, reducing, shipping or purchasing of ores in this state, who shall in any manner knowingly alter or change the true value of any ore delivered to him, or them, so as to deprive the seller of the correct value of the same, or who shall substitute other ores for those delivered to him or them, or shall issue any bill of sale, or certificate of purchase that does not exactly and truthfully state the actual weight, assay value and total amount paid for any lot or lots of ore purchased, or who by any secret understanding or agreement with another, shall issue a bill of sale or certificate of purchase that does not correctly and truthfully set forth the weight, assay value and total amount paid for any lot or lots of ore purchased by him or them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$1,000, nor less than \$100 or imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Peck's Bridal Couple.

"Say, what kind of a hotel do you keep?" said a green looking man, as he stepped up to the counter and registered his name, and added "and wife" after it. "Can a new married couple settle down here for two or three days and have a quiet visit with each other, and not be scared out of their boots?" The hotel man said they could go right to their room and stay there three days or three weeks, and never come to their meals if they didn't want anything to eat. "But what is the matter, have you been annoyed?" asked the hotel man. "Annoyed!" That don't

express it. We were married day before yesterday at St. Paul and went to a hotel. I live about sixty miles west of St. Paul, and the traveling men put up a job to make me tired. There were about a hundred of them snowed in at St. Paul, and I'll be darned if they didn't keep us awake all night. They knew we were a bridal couple, and they bribed the bell boys and porters to let them act for them, and when we rung the bell for the bell boy a drummer for a Chicago cigar factory came in and wanted to know what was wanted. I ordered a pitcher of ice water, and a Milwaukee drummer for a grocery house brought it in, and he looked at my wife, who is bashful, and made her feel real bad. I didn't know they were drummers until the next day, or I should have killed some of them. I rung the bell for coal, and a traveling man who posts railroad cards around, and works up excitement, he came in and fixed the fire, and he stayed and poked it for a half hour, and he had more gall than I ever see. He asked me so many questions about how long we had been married that I wanted to thump him, but my wife said we didn't want any row the first day we were married. I rung for a chambermaid to clean up the room and bring towels, but it was about half an hour before she came and I went down to the office to see about my trunk, and the chambermaid stayed about half an hour and was very interesting, and my wife said she was a real pleasant, affectionate sort of a creature, and far above her station, and I tell you I was mad when I found out it was a smooth-faced, handsome Jewish drummer for a Milwaukee clothing house who was in with the gang, and he gave the maid \$3 to loan him a dress so he could chambermaid. When my wife told me that the chambermaid patted her on the cheek, and said she was the sweetest bride that was ever in the hotel, and asked for a kiss, and my wife said she thought it would be no harm to kiss a poor chambermaid and encourage her, I wanted to kill him, and I went down to the office the next morning, but the smooth-faced cuss had gone to Fargo. It was all the landlord could do to hold me. Well, when we were at supper somebody got into the room and put cracker crumbs into our bed, and we found a oil cloth floor mat over the top of our sheet, cold enough to freeze anybody. It was just as bad down here on the sleeping car, and I think half of the passengers on the car were those same drummers that were snowed in. It was colder than Alaska, and I would order extra blankets and they would steal them. I had more than twenty blankets put on my bed, and in the morning there was nothing but a sheet over us. And every time there was a blanket spread over us there was a different porter put it on, and I think they were all traveling men. Every little while somebody would pull open the curtains and sit down on my berth and begin to pull off his boots, and I would tell him the berth was occupied, and that he must have made a mistake, and he would look around at us as innocent as could be, and ask our pardon, and go out and damn the porter. Once I felt someone feeling about my berth and I asked what was the matter, and the fellow said he was looking for my wife's shoes to black. Then about every fifteen minutes the conductor would open the curtains, and hold a red lantern in and ask to see our tickets. I think they punched my ticket sixty-five times. Anyway it looked like a plaster when I got up in the morning. I think it was the traveling men who was playing the conductor, but I was sleepy and thought the best way was to let them punch it. Well, about 3 o'clock in the morning someone punched us and said it was time to get up, and we would have breakfast in fifteen minutes. And then we hustled around and dressed the best we could, laying on our backs and kicking our clothes up in the air and catching them on ourselves as they came down. I got my pants on wrong side before, and lost everything out of my pockets, and my wife lost her hair, and had to tie a handkerchief around her head, and when we had our berth made up and set up till day light, and the porter found my wife's hair and pinned it to the curtains of a preacher from Oshkosh, and he kicked, and got mad, and talked about it, and wondered how it came there, and he swore about it, and I think he travels for an Oshkosh carriage factory. Oh, I never had such a night, or two such nights in all my life, and what I want to know is, if I can be quiet here, and get a little sleep, and not be annoyed." The hotel man told him if anybody came around to bother him, to knock them clean down the stairs, and he took his satchel and his wife,

and the colored man showed them a room, and they have not showed up since. It is confounded mean in traveling men to get snowed in and form a syndicate to have fun. They will cause themselves to be disliked if they keep on.

California's First Silver Mines.

A few days ago I came across your publication of "Early History of the Comstock," December 16, 1882. As the writer of that article seems to be anxious to establish true historical facts, I will make a few additional remarks.

It was in the spring of 1853 when Comstock presented to Major R. Allen, then Quartermaster General, in his office in San Francisco, a piece of black ore from Washoe. Allen showed the same to Mr. Killaly, a miner from Real del Monte, Mexico, and to me. Both of us pronounced it at once very rich sulphuret of silver, still an assay was insisted on. Killaly took the specimen to his office and there we made the assay, which was between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per ton. Shortly after I learned that Killaly was dead. The excitement about this rich discovery had killed him. Maj. Allen promised to me to go to Washoe to examine Comstock's discovery, but I declined and returned to Arizona. If I do recollect right, you may find some notes on this in Black's Mining Magazine, published at that time.

In regard to the first working of silver mines on the Pacific slope, after the country came into the possession of the United States, there is no doubt that it was in that part of Arizona south of the Gila river. In the year 1854 I came with Colonel A. B. Gray on the preliminary survey of the Southern Pacific railroad across the country south of the Gila, at that time known as the Gadsden purchase or Mesilla valley. In the month of June we arrived in San Francisco. The interest in the Southern Pacific railroad was then at a high pitch. The information given by us did not fail to create some excitement, particularly our statement of the mineral wealth, although we could not obtain substantial proof of this. A large collection of minerals, gathered on the trip, including specimens of silver and copper ores, was buried by the boys in the Colorado desert, as useless stuff, when the highly interesting pack-mule that carried the provisions and frying-pans declined to accompany us any further. Enterprising men like Major R. Allen, United States army, J. D. Wilson, William Blanding, A. S. Wright and others concluded to send out an exploring party under direction of E. E. Dunbar. In October we completed our outfit in Los Angeles, and started, twenty men strong, toward Fort Yuma. I will give you here the names of some of the company: E. E. Dunbar, McElroy, F. Ronstadt, P. Brady, G. Kibbers, George Williams, Joe Yancey, Dr. Webster, Porter, Alfonso Carson, Charles Hayward, Bental, McCook, myself, etc. Taking the road by Tyny alta, we discovered first the Ajo copper mines, about ninety miles east, south of east of Yuma, where we left eight men to hold possession as best they could. Twelve of us continued to hunt for the Arizona mountains and the celebrated silver mine, Plancha de la Plata, of which it is stated in Ward's Mexico, that a piece of native silver of 2700 pounds had been taken out by the Spaniards. A few days after a piece of nine-teen pounds was taken out of an old shallow diggings, overgrown by stout oak trees.

About this time our party at the copper mine was attacked early in the morning by a company of Mexican soldiers, headed by the Prefect and other authorities, who demanded the delivery of the mine, as situated in Mexican territory. (The boundary line had not been run then). They threatened to take it by force if not surrendered inside of two hours. Mr. Hayward's spirited answer, "We don't think of surrendering; if you want to fight let us begin before the sun gets hot," settled that question. The troops retired to Presidio del Altar, Sonora, just in time to receive the news of our discovery of the long lost Plancha de la Plata. Immediately our company was ordered to leave the country. Knowing our latitude, and being well aware that we had no right in Mexican territory, we thought it prudent to comply.

From the Ajo copper mine the first lot of exceedingly rich ore was shipped to San Francisco in 1856, by the Arizona Exploring and Mining Company. The name of this company has been instrumental in conferring the name of "Arizona" to the Gladsden purchase

The Arizona mountains proper are situated in Sonora. In San Francisco I procured another outfit to work mines near Tucson. Worked first a copper mine about thirty-five miles west from there, and then a silver mine near San Xavier del Bac, for which a company was organized in 1856. The whole outfit for this, which after much delay arrived at Yuma, was afterward lost with man and beast in the desert between Maricopa Wells and the copper mine. Only one man escaped. This crippled the enterprise so much that it came to a standstill.

About this time Mr. Herman Ehrenberg, who had been for some time on the Gila and in Sonora, had formed in New York the Sonora Mining Company, of which Samuel Colt, of Hartford, William Coleman, C. D. Poston, Major Hartley were directors. This company arrived, with Mr. Poston, Ehrenberg and Brunknow, M. E., in 1857 in Arizona, and took up headquarters in the deserted town of Tubac. Shortly after I joined this company. We discovered, besides many silver mines in the Santa Rita mountains, those at Cerro, Colorado and Arivac. There at the Heintzelman mine active mining operations were commenced at once, and very rich ore taken out. A lot of twenty-two tons, taken in 1858 to San Francisco, yielded at the works of Wass, Uzney & Warwick, \$450 per ton, other ore smelted at the mine \$600 per ton. We were then trying to buy lead ores for flux from the then recently opened Patagonia mine, worked by old man Douglass and others. In 1858 Mr. Guido Kustel brought out a large lot of machinery for the Heintzelman mine for the reduction of silver ores by the barrel process. From that time the country became more and more settled.—Correspondent in the Mining Press.

The Pen and the Sword.

Edward W. Bok, of Carroll street, Brooklyn, the indefatigable autograph hunter, lately received the following reply from Gen. Sherman, in response to a letter requesting him to subscribe to the sentiment, "The pen is mightier than the sword."

"I prefer not to make scraps of sentimental writing. When I write anything I want it to be read and connected in form, as, for instance, in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of 'Richelieu,' 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so naked a sentiment. Surely I will not.

In the text there was a prefix of qualification:

Beneath the rule of men entirely great
The pen is mightier than the sword.

Now, this world does not often present the condition of facts herein described. Men entirely great are very rare indeed, and even Washington who approached greatness as near as any mortal, found good use for the sword and pen, each in its proper sphere. You and I have seen the day when a great and good man ruled this country (Lincoln) who wielded a powerful and praiseworthy pen, and yet had to call to his assistance a million of flaming swords.

No, I cannot subscribe to your sentiment, 'The pen is mightier than the sword,' which you ask me to write, because it is not true. Rather in the providence of God, there is a time for all things; a time when the sword may cut the Gordian knot, and set free the principles of right and justice, bound up in meshes of hatred, revenge and tyranny, that the pen of mighty men like Clay, Webster, Crittenden and Lincoln were unable to disentangle. Wishing you all success in your efforts I am, with respect, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN."

Caught at Last.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew at a lecture in New York told the following story about his visit last summer to St. Paul's in London: When we came to the statue and sarcophagus of the Duke of Wellington, I asked the guide if he remembered Col. Bob Ingersoll, and he answered ruefully that he did. When Col. Ingersoll visited St. Paul's the guide (pointing out the statue) said, with dignified solemnity, "That, sir, is the monument of the Duke."

"What Duke?" asked Colonel Bob.

"All the dukes are intimate friends of mine."

"The Iron Duke" replied the guide; "the great Duke of Wellington, sir; his body is inclosed in two metallic coffins, a rosewood casket and a stone sarcophagus."

At this Bob struck the guide on the breast with such ardor that he was knocked six feet away, and exclaimed: "Old man, you have got him. If he ever gets out, cable at my expense to R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria, Ill."

THE BLACK RANGE.

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FAIRVIEW.

J. W. Sansom returned from Hermosa last Thursday. He is much pleased with that country.

Anthony O'Neil packed his burro and started for the Palomas last Thursday, where he will do some prospecting.

P. A. Simpson, county sheriff, came into the range last week, prosecuting official duties. He was accompanied by Mr. Baca of Socorro.

A dearth of beer for a while was the result of a visit of several Chloride citizens last Tuesday. As drinkers of beer they displayed such ability as to astonish the Fairviewites, who are pretty good beer drinkers themselves.

The smelter continues to work with pleasing results. Up to last night eighteen bars of bullion of an average weight of fifty pounds or over, had been turned out. They save ninety-eight per cent. of the metal in the ore, chiefly copper and silver.

In our report of the smelter last week we inadvertently omitted its location. The Black Knife smelter and Black Knife mine are Fairview institutions, the former being situated a short distance south of the town and the latter east in the Cuchillo Negros.

J. F. Morse, of Boston, a member of the Southwestern Development Company, whose properties include the Buffum and other good claims, came into the range last Friday to take a view of the company's interests. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the prospects. Mr. Morse has a brother Austin C. Morse, somewhere in the territory, who he is anxious to hear from. When last heard from in 1880, he was in Bernalillo. Anyone furnishing information as to his whereabouts to J. F. Morse, dispatcher, B. & A. R. R. Boston, will be rewarded for their trouble.

GRAFTON.

Gentle spring is here.

Peach trees in Canada Alamosa are in blossom.

Cottonwood trees have donned their summer costume.

Thomas Scales has purchased a half interest in the Grafton hotel for \$750.

Mr. Elliott has gone to Old Mexico after 5,000 head of cattle to stock his ranches on the Gila.

D. C. Cantwell has sent men to San Marcial after his five car loads of blooded cattle for his ranch on the Gila.

Mr. Mason was out on the west end of the San Augustine plains locating ranches for Turner and his two sons.

James Taylor is limping around with a sprained ankle which he received in jumping from a window in his cabin.

Mr. Dodds, below Ojo Caliente, has cut irrigating ditches preparatory to planting fifteen acres of garden truck.

Miss Ida Clinn, who was in the range nearly two years ago stopping with Mrs. Russell, has again arrived in Grafton.

W. J. Hill, who is ranching on the Gila, caught cold while fighting a fire, and now he has hemorrhage of the lungs.

Wm. McCauly is working on the Iron Duke lode, belonging to himself, Burt D. Mason and A. Rush Bowe. A strike of good dimensions is anticipated.

Kingsbury Bros. are refitting the old Naah building for an office and dwelling. Charles Kingsbury expects his wife soon, when he will go to house-keeping.

Thos. Scales has sent George O'Brien and Patrick Lynch out on Bear creek to work on the California lode, belonging to himself and Mr. Lynch. The property looks well. An assay made some time ago gave over 300 ounces of silver to the ton.

A. G. Fay, superintendent of the Black Range Mining, Milling and Land Improvement company, has returned from Arizona, where he has located a number of good ranches for his company. He expects to return to the ranches in a few days.

On last Thursday evening a number of ladies and gentlemen gave Brad Williams, superintendent of the Ivanhoe, a genuine surprise party. After a hearty repast and a general good time the company retired to their homes well pleased with the entertainment.

Thomas Maloney started for Tombstone last Saturday, where he is interested in a lawsuit over what is known as the Old Flux mine, in which he has a half interest. His wife went out on the same coach on her way to Missouri, where she will visit friends for a few weeks, when she will return to her old home in Adrian, Michigan.

George H. Utter, of Santa Fe, was on Bear creek last week to examine the Nordhausen, and was greatly pleased with the way in which it is showing up. The shaft was put down only a short distance from the creek and came into water at a depth of forty feet, when a cross-cut was made four feet on one side and ten feet on the other, which failed to show either wall. Those who have examined this property say that

the ore is good and the indications strong for a large body. There are about twenty-five tons of ore on the dump. Work was stopped to await advice, but it is about to be resumed again, and should further development warrant it, Mr. Utter says he will erect a thirty-ton smelter near the mine.

CHLORIDE.

Quincy Vance is prospecting the Silent Friend claim in the Salados. A lonesome place.

Corson is making desperate efforts to have his new building ready to occupy by the first of next month.

Sherard took a grub-stake and went to Hermosa last Wednesday to prospect property belonging to Charley Canfield and Frank Hastings.

A night and day shift are rapidly sinking the shaft on the Adirondack. It is now down about forty-eight feet, on the vein, by the side of the rich pay streak, which still holds its width.

The printers took free turkey at Kellem's last Monday. Kellem was the subject of a good many complimentary remarks over the turkey's shoul—we mean wings. He sets a first-class table.

Bishop and Dunn have erected a new whim on the Buffum, which operates nicely. The shaft now 181 feet deep will be continued 200, and possibly to 225 feet, when fifty feet of drifting will be done. They estimate that they have 100 tons of eighty dollar ore on the dump.

The tunnel on the Colossal has reached a length of about 400 feet, which extends it eighteen or twenty feet beyond the shaft. Another hundred feet will bring it to the junction of a spur running due east and west. Meanwhile the mineral is coming in stronger in the main ledge.

Frank Hastings returned from a visit to the state of New York last Friday night. When he started back, on the 6th inst., they were having cold weather and snow sufficient to cover up the fences. Frank says the oldest inhabitant can't remember seeing so much snow as fell there this winter.

The contract of twenty-five feet on the shaft of the Sunrise was completed last week, making the depth now thirty-eight feet, with a pay streak of from eighteen inches to three feet, from which has been had assays of \$250 in silver. Major Beebe informs us that further development will be done before long.

Ed. Holmes, Oscar Pfothenauer and Mr. Bivens started for the Palomas last Wednesday, and camped for the night twelve miles south of Chloride. They erected their tent and built a fire, and while getting boughs with which to make a bed, the fire by some manner of communication destroyed the tent and badly damaged several of their blankets.

The RANGE notices its obituary in several of its exchanges this week. Some of them are inclined to doubt it. We believe this thing was started by the luminary located not a thousand miles from Socorro—which reminds us that the Santa Fe New Mexican has it "the Georgetown BLACK RANGE." Will the N. M.'s "shears man" please look at our heading.

Orange Blossoms.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Chloride, on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., Miss Fanny Duval was united in marriage to Mr. A. H. Norton, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Andrews, and witnessed by a few invited guests who were intimate friends of the contracting parties.

The happy young bride, one of Chloride's fairest, and who never appeared to better advantage, was dressed in pure white, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms and illusion veil that hung in graceful folds to the floor—a costume which was peculiarly appropriate and befitting to her youth, and rendered her appearance such as to call forth many expressions of admiration from those assembled. The groom bore the trying ordeal well and conducted himself with becoming gravity.

After the ceremony the party repaired to Kellem's, where there was awaiting them a splendid repast which in its completeness met the demands of the most fastidious and reflected great credit to the caterer.

Supper being finished, the tables were cleared away and the merry party tripped the light fantastic till the wee small hours, and a most enjoyable time is reported by all.

Mr. Norton is late of the regular army, where by ability, industry and good habits he had attained to the rank of first sergeant, a position which he resigned and obtained an honorable discharge not long since.

The RANGE heartily wishes the happy couple "bon voyage."

ENGLE.

Rogers is in favor of a daily mail between here and Chloride.

The Humboldt mining company holds its annual meeting at Engle, Friday 23rd inst.

It is believed here that there will be a good deal of travel into the Black Range via Engle this summer.

The folks down here think Dr. Has-kell the right man to represent the Black Range at the Denver exposition.

Some fine copper ore—copper glance, seventy per cent.—is shown from the Jim Blaine prospect, in the Fra Christobel mountains.

The pay car of A. T. & S. F. passed down the road on Tuesday last, and distributed to the employees here, making the boys happy.

The old stage "Shamrock" is in the dry-dock for repair at Fitzpatrick's shop. He is building two very light and substantial buck-boards at \$150 each. Fitzpatrick is one of the best mechanics in the territory.

The "Judge" who has sojourned in Chloride some months past, arrived here yesterday with a Mexican wood team. He set out yesterday by rail for Albuquerque. We had no money to loan. "When you have, how can get."

B. B. Huges, one of Colorado's miners, and largely interested in mines in that state, is stopping at Rogers' hotel. He is looking for Judge Felker, from Denver, when he expects to go with him into the Caballo mountains to examine some mining property.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is doing an immense business. One day last week fourteen freight trains passed over the road, and an average every day of about six carrying railroad supplies for the Silver City narrow gauge make considerable of their tonnage.

Two horses were stolen out of the old Palomas stables last Monday night. One of them belonged to Alex. Rogers, and it was driven by Johnny Martin in the Palomas mail service. It is a little black Indian pony, ten or twelve hands high, and marked with a slit in each ear.

Alex Rogers is improving one of the finest stock ranches in the territory or Caballo's. He has one thousand acres with three springs. He is building a big reservoir and putting in a twelve-foot wind mill. He will put in 500 cows at once. In five years he will have a ranch worth \$100,000 in solid cash.

The Humboldt mining company, with headquarters here, represent some forty-three prospects. Colonel Bronson is in charge. They have a splendid assaying outfit and good apartments for officials. They expect to do some work this summer. They have been the past week taking photographs of their prospects and the surrounding mountains.

Tom O'Neil is death on quails. He got away with eight at one shot, in the "city corporation" the other day. He was greatly excited at their frequenting the haunts of civilization and borrowed Rogers' gun for the work. You can imagine Tom's chagrin, and Mrs. Rogers' humor, when it was discovered that he raided the good lady's flock of pet quails.

HERMOSA.

Several cabins and a corral are building, a store and a blacksmith shop being already in full operation.

The American Flag continues to astonish the visitor, as there is no waste dump, the workings being all in ore.

The work on the Pelican shows an increasing ore body in adit No. 2, and in a few days the connection will be made between adit Nos. 1 and 2.

James Dalglish and Johnny Plemmons will soon have their store in running order, as their store is nearly completed and Mr. Dalglish goes to the railroad to purchase goods this week.

The Silver Brick is giving good promise of changing to brick-silver, the only thing necessary for the metamorphosis being reduction works; the recent developments showing native silver in the quartz.

An assay of native silver with some rock attached, from the Palomas Chief, gave 23,624 ounces. Galena concentrate from this same winze gave 318 ounces; while lime rock gave twelve ounces silver to the ton. This mine has about 80 tons of ore on its ore dumps, its waste dump of lime, containing silver enough to add to its value for fluxing purposes.

A couple of curious birds have been monopolizing the attention of the miners here for some time past. They are of a "feather" so to speak, and from a friend of ours, who is somewhat posted in zoology, we learned that they belong to the Millerion Siterium species—a specie now almost extinct in this part of the country—and that they are birds of passage. We were sorry to hear this as we have always been an admirer of such harmless little things, and to think that the ensuing summer may prove too hot for them here makes us feel so sad.

On March first a meeting was held in Palomas cabin for the purpose of forming a town company and the locating of a town site. J. T. Thorne, J. T. Hamilton, W. C. Lewis, D. J. Doran, E. C. Johnson, W. D. Nourse, J. C. Plemmons, B. P. Herndon, J. H. Smith, R. M. White, James A. Hammit, T. J. Miller, C. E. Ayer, being present in person and the following were represented by proxy: Samuel Kelley, James M. Edsall, J. C. Moody, T. M. Kittrell, Samuel P. Foster, John Roach and Newton Marsh. J. T. Thorne was elected president, and R. M. White secretary and treasurer. The south east corner of the town was located by a committee of Messrs. Nourse, Herndon and Lewis, and a notice of location posted on Palomas cabin. The name adopted for the town was Hermosa.

Notice.

A meeting of the members of the Hermosa Town Company will be held at Palomas cabin on Sunday, March 25, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. T. THORNE, President.
R. M. WHITE, Sec.-Treas.

MINING NEWS.

Denver Mining Review: The Denver mining exposition promises to be even a greater success than last year. Capitalists are making heavy investments in various camps of New Mexico. Governor Grant deserves the thanks of every mining man for vetoing the net output tax. Our mines are not yet in such a condition that we, as a people, can afford to have them taxed. Comparatively little has been said in the papers about the rich fissure veins in Gunnison county, but they are there just the same, and work is being done which will result at no distant day in bringing that section to the front.

Albuquerque Journal: Yesterday morning Mr. C. L. Hubbs returned from the Organ mountains where he had been making contracts at both the Organs and San Augustine mining camps for two car loads of concentrated ore per week from each camp for his smelter to be delivered from now on. The Rankin smelter at Copper City is now completed and ready for operations, and before very long the people of Albuquerque will see bullion from that promising camp. Robert Dalton, of the Rio Puerco company, has gone to Copper City for the purpose of superintending the taking out of ore, in the company's mines. The company are the owners of the Michigan, Homestake and several others, all of which are among the best properties in the district.

Albuquerque Democrat: It has been settled that Col. Gillette is to leave the management of the Lake Valley mines on the 20th inst. We suggest that he take hold of the Ivanhoe at Grafton and wake up things in the upper end of the range. He can do it if any man living man can. Jake Briggs of this city has a claim at Hagan's Peak in the Black Range. Negotiations are pending to run a tunnel on Brigg's claim, cutting the Colossal and other ledges in that celebrated district. Albuquerque parties have great faith in the range and will willingly invest where a fair opportunity is offered them. The copper mines of the country are rendering a larger return for the money invested than is realized in any other mining industry. The increase in the demand of copper is much in excess of the increase of the supply, and the product is continually commanding better prices in the market. All parties holding copper claims at reasonable figures can dispose of them readily. Mining journals have standing advertisements calling on owners of mines to send on specimens, etc.

Lake Valley Herald: Judge Shaw has sold the Homestake and Keystone claims, located near Hillsboro, to C. M. Brooks & Co., of Denver, for \$10,000. The Homestake mine is regarded as being the best gold property near Hillsboro, with the exception of the property owned by the company at that place. The mine has been very successfully developed under the working bond under which it was sold, and is showing up splendidly. Messrs Brooks & Co. have had much experience in handling gold mines in Colorado, and are men of good judgment and practical knowledge. They will make of the Keystone and Homestake mines properties which will add to the fame of the district in which they are situated. Robert Bunsen, a mining engineer of high reputation, arrived here Wednesday as the successor to Col. Gillette. He was formerly in charge of the Denver City Mining Company, and previous to that agent of the Pennsylvania Lead Company at Leadville, for which he bought large quantities of bullion. He succeeded W. G. Shedd as manager of the Denver City. The transfer of the management will be formally made by or before the 20th.

Southwest Sentinel: The San Pedro mining company of San Pedro, have just ordered from Fraser & Chalmers their third water jacket copper smelting furnace. They already have two furnaces, same size, in use at their mines. They have also ordered a complete hoisting outfit with boiler and pump. Wednesday evening Bremen run two silver bricks just for past time, weighing two hundred and eighty-five pounds, which nets him about four thousand six hundred dollars. It is said he is in the habit of amusing himself in this manner every once in a while. Dr. Culver has ten tons of ore from the Blackhawk mine—Bullard's Peak district. It is divided into two classes. First-class runs \$5,000; second-class, \$350 ounces. He recently gave George Butschofsky twenty-six pounds of ore to smelt in his adobe furnace, and it yielded five pounds of pure silver, and the slag run fifteen per cent. of this same metal. He is now finding in the mine nickel ore in good quantities at a depth 120 feet. The same ore carries considerable ruby and native silver. Dr. Everts is now in Denver purchasing machinery. The company also intend erecting stores, boarding-houses, etc., on the grounds.

Spring wheat is coming up nicely in the Rio Grande valley. An excellent crop is anticipated.—Gazette.

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Socorro, N. M.

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Table Unsurpassed by any in the Territory.

Free coach to and from all trains. Telephone free for the use of Guests. Fine sample rooms for commercial travelers. Most centrally located, being near all business houses. Fine large billiard and wine room. I call the attention of the public for a liberal share of their patronage.

C. H. SAUNDERS, Proprietor.

Office of Southwest Stage Company.

UNION HOTEL

HILLSBORO, N. M.

First Class Accommodations for Travellers.

Good Rooms, and Table Furnished with Everything the Markets Afford.

OTTO F. GENTZ, Proprietor

Black Range Lumber Co.,

MCBRIDE & ANDERSON, Proprietors,

Have in their Yards at Robinson, Grafton, Chloride and Fairview

LUMBER,

SHINGLES,

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and SASH.

We have our Mill, at the head of Poverty Creek, running constantly. We keep

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL

on hand at all times, and will deliver it to any part of the Range, at reasonable figures.

JOHN MCBRIDE, Manager.

Famous Ranches of New Mexico.

A correspondent of the Financial and Mining News, writing of the sheep and cattle ranches of New Mexico, says: It is a recognized fact that the raising of cattle and sheep and the production of wool are the most profitable industries of the western country. And particularly is this the fact in New Mexico. The ranges are covered with nutritious grass that furnishes food for the animals all the year round. Water is abundant. In the region about Albuquerque and southward the climate is mild and there is never any loss from cold weather. And in the northerly portions of the territory where the winters are severe the broken mesas and timber furnish ample protection against the worst storms that come. In order to give the readers of this paper correct information concerning these great industries, I have obtained facts from C. W. Lewis, one of the largest and most successful operators in this section, and from other sources, which I shall here present. According to the last census reports there were in the territory of New Mexico 10,000,000 sheep, and in the county of Bernalillo 3,000,000. There were shipped from Albuquerque in the year 1882 2,500,000 pounds of wool, and from the territory 30,000,000 pounds. It is estimated that the shipments from here this year will amount to 4,000,000 pounds. Cattle and sheep all run upon the open range, changing from one range to another—any confinement of the herds being unnecessary, and in fact impracticable. They of course have to be attended by herders. To give some definite idea of what is done in the sheep business, take, for example, a herd of 5,000 ewes. These would cost at present prices \$1.50 per head—representing an investment of \$7,500. Ten to fifteen rams are required to every thousand ewes—say seventy-five rams for 5,000 ewes. Half and three-quarter Merino rams can be bought here at \$5 each—say \$375 for seventy-five rams. For eight months in the year three herders, at a cost of \$15 per month each with board, are required. During lambing time ten extra men are required for one month. Shearing costs two and one-half cents per fleece without board, and two cents with board. These figures represent the total expenses. Now for the other side. The increase of the herd is eighty per cent. every year. At the very lowest estimate 5,000 ewes will produce 15,000 pounds of wool per year (two shearings) and this reckoning is made from partly improved sheep from old Mexican stock. The wool as it is brought in the market in an inferior condition never brings less than fifteen cents per pound, and frequently brings sixteen and seventeen cents.

Ranchmen here who are rated at all as in the sheep business have herds of 25,000 and 30,000, and many have 100,000 and 150,000, and when the business is carried on so large a scale it can readily be seen that the profits run up into very handsome figures. It is from this and the cattle business that the largest fortunes have been made.

For a herd of 5,000 cattle a range of 150,000 acres is needed to give them ample moving and grazing ground. Land can be bought in the land grants for thirty-five to forty cents per acre. It is altogether unnecessary, however, in the present condition of the country to buy more than a few hundred acres covering water. The almost universal plan here is to have a small ranch for headquarters and let the cattle run at will over a large area of country. Dry cows can be bought at \$18 and \$20 per head; cows with calves at \$25 to \$30. Large numbers can be bought in the territory at these figures. For the care of 5,000 cattle ten men and twenty ponies are required. Ponies cost \$50 to \$75. The pay of herders is from \$20 to \$25 per month and board. It may be observed that great care should be taken to select honest and careful men to take charge of herds. A herd of cattle doubles its number every three years. Beef steers four to six years old bring \$30 to \$40. Mr. Lewis says that his own experience and that of many others has demonstrated that the cattle business yields, after allowing for all possible expenses and losses, a clear profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent. per annum, and the same in sheep raising. He says that the cattle and sheep business is carried on here in the most careless and reckless manner and yet yields large profits. He is satisfied that with improved methods, the introduction of better bloods, and greater care and attention to all details, these industries can be made to pay an annual profit of forty per cent.

Mr. Lewis owns about 30,000 head of sheep. He makes the proposal that he will furnish to any honest, industrious experienced American any number of ewes from 1,000 to 5,000 on the condition that he (Lewis) shall receive two pounds of wool per head each year; that the herd shall be improved three years or five years by Merino bucks, and that at the end of three or five years he shall receive in return an equal number (to the number loaned) of picked improved sheep, the other party to be entitled to all the rest.

This industry has been the main avenue to wealth and the support of the citizens of this territory for the last two centuries, and the evidences are on every hand to bear testimony to the wealth produced through this industry

alone. Now that the railroads are penetrating the territory from every point, the wool clip, which has been largely credited to Colorado heretofore, will be rightfully placed to the credit of New Mexico, giving us actual, indisputable possession of facts and figures that will rank New Mexico foremost among the pastoral and wool producing states and territories of the Union. It will be seen by reference to the map of the territory that Albuquerque is geographically located in the very center or heart of this vast wealth-producing district, and by the system of railroads before mentioned, which penetrate it from every point of the compass, its products are brought to her doors, where they can again be taken up and distributed to the world, either in raw or manufactured state.

The Mining Investigation.

The Senate and Finance Committee, when it commences its investigation of insolvent mining companies, their business methods and the causes of the depreciation of their shares, will have no difficulty in securing all the evidence that it needs. There is not a mining man, of any standing, who is not anxious to have some action taken to relieve the mining business from the weight of depression which now afflicts it. In this, as in other branches of business, the innocent must always suffer, more or less, with the guilty; thus it happens that the promoters of really meritorious enterprises have frequently found that the disrepute into which dishonest men have brought the mining industry has proven a serious obstacle in the way of their success. It will be the duty of the committee not only to discover and expose the malades from which the mining companies are suffering, but also to recommend the necessary remedies.

The committee will probably discover that among the chief evils of the business is the habit that stock manipulators have of forming companies and selling stock before they have acquired any real title to property. This is an obvious fraud which can and should be suppressed by legal enactment.

Another great evil is that of selling stock ostensibly "for the purpose of raising working capital," but actually for the purpose of paying for the property which the purchaser of the stock is lead to suppose has already been bought and paid for at the time that he makes the investment. If the companies were required, as they are in England, to offer for sale a specified amount of stock for a specified purpose and to sell it all, or else return to the purchasers that part of the money that has been subscribed, it would be better for all concerned.

One thing is plain and indisputable, viz: That the mining stock business can not be made permanently safe or profitable until the law has thrown around it the safeguards of protection for investors and of exemplary punishment for infractions of the rights of stockholders and the public.—Financial and Mining News.

Tough on Tabor.

The Denver Tribune stopped the press the other morning to publish the following special from Washington: Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, senator-elect from Colorado, took his seat in the senate to-day. He was sworn in by Chief Justice Waite, the ceremony being unusually impressive. The galleries were crowded with the beauty and fashion of the nation, many prominent gentlemen and their wives having come from distant parts to witness the important event. The ceremony having been concluded, the senate resumed discussion of the tariff bill. Senator Vest spoke at some length, after which senator Tabor took the floor and delivered what is conceded the most eloquent speech heard in congress since the days of Webster, Clay and Hayne. He opposed the bill on the grounds that it was time for the country to abandon a system of hero worship which has already brought a great amount of mortification. Coming, as he did, from the far west, he had experienced in common with other citizens of Colorado the evil effects of the various Bills which have been let loose upon the public, especially in the border states. "I have no personal acquaintance," said he "with this Tariff Bill, but what I know of Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill and Billy the Kid, has inspired me with the conviction that our glorious country has had quite enough to do with bills of every kind. [Applause] Mr. President, in the name of the silver state, that has honored me with a place here, I protest against this bill—I protest against all bills—and to a vigorous hostility to all legislation of this character, I pledge myself during my entire term in this honorable body." [Cheers].

This evening senator Tabor dined with the president. It is understood the administration has decided to place at his disposal all the patronage west of the Mississippi and ten miles out into the Pacific ocean.

The fall of rain in New Mexico is increasing every year, which proves that New Mexico will be an agricultural territory or state. Why should it not? We have as fine and as good agricultural land as there is to be found under the sun, and with good rain and cultivation the yield from them would be enormous.—Las Vegas Gazette.

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Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale and Plain Pop.

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ROBINSON, N. M.

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THE Black Range Newspaper

Is published in what is conceded to be one of the very richest mining regions of the world, and likewise in a country unsurpassed for stock raising. Consequently it is devoted exclusively to

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It is a local paper, making no pretensions to widespread influence nor the controlling of national affairs. It is sufficient for the BLACK RANGE if it so succeeds in setting forth the advantages and wealth of western Socorro county, that capital may be induced to come hither and open up the rich prospects which have been discovered. The Black Range is new. Prospects for

Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Iron

Such as no country has ever surpassed, abound upon the surface from one end of the range to the other, and as far as work has opened the ledges the indications have been bettered, but development capital comes forward slowly and little can be done without it. The range has abundant grass and water, and live stock to eat the one and drink the other are fast coming in. To advertise the above facts and at the same time earn something more than livelihood from this institution is the aim of the BLACK RANGE newspaper.

ADVERTISERS

Who wish to reach a mining community will notice that the support of this paper is at present almost entirely of that class and that it has no competition nearer than fifty miles; that it intends to represent the four bright, lively towns of Chloride, Grafton, Fairview and Robinson, and has a fair circulation. Rates will be made known upon application. Subscription price printed at the head of the second page.

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