

TOMBSTONE WEEKLY EPITAPH.

VOL.-IV. NO. 1.

TOMBSTONE, COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA, JULY 15, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TELEGRAPHIC.

INDIANS ATTACK GLOBE.

The Egyptian War Commenced Tuesday Morning.

Admiral Seymour, Commanding the British Squadron, Opens the Ball.

Jail Delivery—Cowardly Crime in Louisiana—Radical Muddle in Pennsylvania—Small-pox at Mazatlan—Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House has passed a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, but the Senate, realizing the impossibility of concluding work by that time, disdained to even confer on the subject.

The conference committee on the bill to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, agreed upon the only remaining points in controversy.

The Cabinet again to-day considered the affairs of Chili and Peru.

At the instance of the counsel for the prosecution, the grand jury will be reconvened Monday, when the newly discovered evidence in the Star route frauds will be laid before that body. It is rumored that prominent officials not openly mentioned will be indicted.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following telegram from Engineer Melville, dated Irkutsk: Arrived at Irkutsk with Ninderman Noras and the relics. Missed Harper on the Lena, and sent Bartlett to join him. Want permission to return home.

An adjourned caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held to-night to determine party action that body in regard to the House bill for the reduction of the internal revenue tax and the general subject of tariff reduction. The caucus was largely attended and agreed that the House bill for the reduction of the internal revenue tax be taken up for action by the Senate immediately after the pending appropriation bills. There was a general expression of the sentiment was in favor of making some small reduction on the rate of internal revenue taxation on tobacco.

Among the items in the Sundry Civil Service bill agreed to in Committee of the Whole to-day are \$200,000 for a fog signal at San Luis Obispo, and \$12,000 for a fog signal at Lime Point.

In the House, Butterworth (Rep.) made a speech in reply to Bayne (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, who, on Thursday, severely condemned the administration of Arthur. Butterworth's speech was an eulogy of the President and an attack on the Democratic party. Butterworth, in the heat of debate, so far forgot himself as to make an allusion which was of a nature to be unfit for publication and which was characterized by Cox (Dem.) of New York as the remark of a blackguard. Subsequently an effort was made to have the colloquy omitted from the record, which was accomplished, though not until Morey (Dem.) of Mississippi suggested that the chair request ladies to retire from the galleries. Bayne, in reply, said the removals of collectors by the President were in violation of the constitution and laws, and contrasted Garfield and Arthur, unfavorably to the latter.

Lenox Erasto Chavey, chief engineer of the surveying party mapping the Tiboran, has returned from that island, bringing with him four of the Ceris tribe that inhabit it.

Secretary Folger appointed Col. C. X. Deahue, late Controller of Customs at Sitka, Alaska, to a position in the customs service in Arizona.

In the House, Willis attacked the conduct of his colleague while speaking of him as a slanderous man, filled with malice.

Secretary Chandler will to-day telegraph to Engineer Melville, of the lost steamer Jeanette, giving him permission to return home with his party.

Hicks is coming in for his share of criticism, as he seems to be working the Guitau case to get all the advertising possible. He is trying to get up a quarrel with District Attorney Corkhill now regarding certain points of the case.

The Republican caucus this evening will determine the programme for next week. There is a great desire to dispose of the pending election cases, but it will be almost impossible to get a Republican quorum.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—According to rumor to-night the new indictment in the star route cases include Thos. J. Brady and Stephen Darsey a prominent U. S. Senator, and Jno. A. Walsh, and is based on a transaction connected with the Salsbury contract, and Louisiana and Texas routes. It is also rumored that Walsh will be used as a witness against the others.

In the Star Route cases, Judge Wylie dismissed the grand jury till

Wednesday. Route 40104, from Mineral Park to Pioche, Arizona was taken up and facts brought to light of an unsavory character.

The Senate bill, granting the right of way to the Arizona Southern road, through the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, was passed.

The fund for the relief of the wife of Sergeant Mason is again swelling under the reminder of the past ten days. "Betty" is very comfortable, and expresses a hope to be able to carry a pardon to her husband soon.

The announcement that Guitau's bones are bleaching in the sun on the roof of the Medical Museum draws a large number of curious people. Today the bones are said to have been removed from the boiling vat on Saturday and washed. They will be exposed to the sun daily for two weeks to bleach, after which they will be aired together and the skeleton will be ready for inspection. They are constantly guarded on the roof by a colored man to prevent them being stolen.

The Hostiles Attack Globe.

TUCSON, July 10.—The Star's Fort Thomas special says that a courier just arrived from McMillan sends a dispatch from Globe announcing that on the 7th inst. forty Apache bucks attacked the town, but were repulsed after a hard fight by the citizens. The fight lasted half an hour, during which the Indians tried to set fire to several buildings without success. One white man was wounded. The Indian casualties are unknown. The Indians retreated in the direction of Pleasant Valley and Salt River, driving off all the stock they could find. A party of fifteen men left Globe yesterday to warn and protect citizens in Pleasant Valley. Four companies of the Third cavalry started from here yesterday in pursuit of the hostiles. These Indians are the renegades who killed Calvege, reinforced by about twenty others belonging to the White Mountain band in the vicinity of San Carlos.

Killed by his Mistress.

CHICAGO, July 13.—At eight o'clock this morning, Charles Stites, for many years caller on the call board and a well known man in the board of trade circles, was shot over the heart and instantly killed by a young woman of doubtful reputation who passed under the name of Madeline Stites. She obtained access to his room by an artifice, when a quarrel ensued which resulted in his death. The woman claims that Stites, who had for some time been on terms of intimacy with her, had made her life unbearable by his dissolute habits and cruelty, and she had determined to leave him, and her announcement of the fact precipitated the quarrel of this morning.

Uncle Sam's Farming Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The number of farms in the United States in '80, was 4,008,907. Of these 2,984,306 were occupied by the owners, and 322,357 rented at a fixed money rental and 702,244 rented for shares; farms of less than three acres, 134,889 above three acres and less than ten; 264,749 between ten and twenty; 781,474 between twenty and fifty; 1,032,910 between fifty and one hundred; 1,695,983 between one hundred and five hundred; 75,972 between five hundred and one thousand; 28,578 were one thousand acres in extent or upwards.

Cowardly Friends.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A Post-Dispatch special from Shreveport, La., says: In Webster parish McGoyler, a colored boy fourteen years old, severely beat a white boy named McDonald, and fled to Arkansas. Some days ago McDonald's father, assisted by J. J. Pickett and John Ammond, pursued, captured and brought McGoyler back. They tied him to a tree and shot him to death. The body was found yesterday with the bones picked bare by vultures. The assassins will be arrested.

The Pennsylvania Republican Muddle.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Journal's Washington special says it is announced by those in the confidence of Senator Cameron that the meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee last Thursday resulted in a determination not to have a new convention. If there is any compromise it will be the work of the Central Committees of the two organizations. Mr. Cameron is unalterably opposed to removing General Beaver. He says he is the strongest candidate.

Disabled at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—This afternoon the British barkentine Madge Wildfire was towed into the harbor in a disabled condition. The vessel sailed sixty days ago from Calleo for Humboldt. When within 127 miles from her destination the vessel encountered a terrific squall and was knocked over on her beam ends. She was with great difficulty righted, and it was found necessary to cut the main mast and other portions of the rigging. Necessary repairs will be made at once.

Another Convert.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Rev. Dr. Geo. A. Lafton, pastor of the Third Baptist church, whose erratic conduct on a tram recently occasioned so much scandal, has resigned his pastorate and he will preach a farewell sermon next Sunday. He will also leave the ministry and it is intimated that he will go into business here.

End of the Iron Workers' Strike.

CLARKFIELD, Pa., July 10.—The strike is virtually ended.

Mexican Items.

(Special to the Epitaph.)

TUCSON, July 8.—The Star's Guaymas advices, under date of July 7th, says Lorenzo Vidal was stabbed to-day twice, in the mouth and shoulder, by Ignacio Miranda, and is lying at his residence, on Mercado street, in a precarious condition. The cause of the stabbing is attributed to business rivalry, both being tailors, and drunkenness combined. Miranda has been arrested and is confined here in the carcelo. He also has a bad scalp wound on the head from a rock in the hands of Vidal.

The feast day of San Juan Bautista was generally observed here. A large ball at San Jose de Guaymas was given.

Two days ago an Indian had both his hands blown off while trying to prime a giant powder cartridge. His arms were amputated by Dr. Spence.

El Fierro Corral, a semi-occasional sheet comes out, in a recent number, attacking the railroad company on the hiring of American laborers and the using of English in its business, besides the establishment of the station at Punta Larre instead of at Punta Ocrea.

Matthews, the Hermosillo incendiary, is heavily ironed and under guard. His crime is liable to be punished by death by shooting.

Alta Mirano, alias Manuel Lopez, who was recently released from Tucson to the authorities of the Mexican Government, under the extradition treaty, was brought to Hermosillo. He has killed seven persons that are known of. His last escape before being turned over to the United States officials, was from the jail at Hermosillo, when he killed a sergeant and soldier, and he then was under a sentence of death.

FOREIGN.

THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION—WAR IMMINENT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9.—This evening, from a steamer in the inner harbor, soldiers were distinctly seen digging trenches and carrying shot from one fort to another. The English Controller General and staff of the English consulate have gone aboard ship to-night. All members of the consulates are now on board of vessels in the harbor. The English consul sent notice to other consuls, advising them to notify their countrymen to quit Alexandria within twenty-four hours. Seventeen more heavy guns have been placed in a position menacing the British ships, notwithstanding the threat of the Admiral to open fire. Admiral Seymour is now considering whether he will take action. All British vessels have steam up. Correspondents have all been advised to get aboard. The American admiral has sent word ashore to say that should one of his ships be hit he will return the fire.

THE ENGLISH RESERVES CALLED UP.

LONDON, July 9.—Notices summoning the reserves have been issued.

AMERICAN PLUCK.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—Admiral Nicholson, of the American fleet, warned the Arabs working on the forts if they fired at him he would return the fire.

PREPARING FOR THE SCRIMMAGE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—All foreign war vessels, except the English, are leaving the harbor.

WAR BEGINS TO-DAY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—The twenty-four hours expires at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the bombardment will commence. Admiral Seymour summoned his captains aboard the flag-ship, yesterday, and settled the details of the bombardment. The French fleet will not participate in the bombardment.

PARIS, July 10.—It is announced semi-officially that the French fleet will go to Port Said, in accordance with an understanding with Admiral Seymour.

THE WAR BEGINS—BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, July 11.—A correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs as follows: ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—7:40 a. m. The Alexandria, Sultan and Superb opened fire upon the fortifications. The batteries at once replied, but their shots at first fell short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in and the action became general. After a twenty minutes cannonade two forts ceased firing. Fort Pharos appears to be much damaged. The ships, so far as can be perceived, have not suffered any damage.

THE EGYPTIANS MEAN FIGHT.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard's dispatch from Alexandria says a somewhat numerous colony of Italians and Greek Europeans have quitted the city. Those who remain have barricaded their houses. The military say they will defend the forts to the last, and then retire into the interior, where preparations for resistance are complete.

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED.

LONDON, July 11.—A telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company's steamer Chiltern sent at 11:15 this morning says: The bombardment still continues. The forts are gradually being silenced. Ros. El. Ten forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandria, Superb and Peme-ran.

THE DOOMED CITY.

LONDON, July 11.—The Stand-

ard's correspondent on the "Invincible," telegraphs the following: ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—9:10 a. m.—The attack on the forts has now been kept up two hours; smoke hangs over the town, along shore, batteries and among the ships, and it is difficult to see what damage has been done. It is certain, however, that the enemy has suffered very heavily. Fort Massa el Konat has been blown up by fire from other batteries. The forts are slacking their fire. The top of the tower of Fort Pharos has been carried away and many guns have been dismantled on that and other forts, the flag of Geneva and Red Cross is flying over the hospital in the city. Dutch and Greek flags are hoisted over their respective consulates. At the beginning of the bombardment immense excitement was visible. Crowds of people were seen wending their way toward the Palace. The streets are now deserted, the people having fled or taken refuge in cellars. There are no signs of surrender so far.

CHAOS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—All foreign men-of-war outside the harbor and foreign consuls, except the British, protested against the bombardment. Admiral Seymour declines to allow newspaper correspondents aboard the war ships. English refugee ships have left the harbor. The telegraph ship Chilton also is outside. The Egyptians are still working on the forts, so report those people fleeing in every direction, and there is a great panic.

SUEZ CANAL CLOSED.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Port Said states that the British consul there by order of Admiral Seymour, has stopped ships from entering the Suez canal. Admiral Seymour telegraphs as follows: The ships opened fire at 7 o'clock this morning. The return fire from the forts was weak and ineffective. An explosion in front of Mora El Konat had occurred by 8 o'clock. The ships engaged are the Invincible, Temerin, Penelope, Superb, Sultan, Inflexible, Alexandria and Monarch.

TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, July 11.—The second battalion of the Royal Irish regiment has been ordered to proceed to Egypt within 24 hours.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—Admiral Seymour commences an attack on Fort Gabarie and harbor forts in the morning. The small effect of the 81-ton and other guns on the earthworks caused disappointment.

YOU DO US PROUD, MR. SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Gen. Wallace closed a confidential audience with the Sultan, which lasted four hours. It is believed the subject of conversation was the Egyptian crisis, and that friendly inter-mediation of the United States was suggested.

TURKEY WAKING UP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11, evening.—The Porte has telegraphed to Musurus Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, the following: The Porte has learned that Admiral Seymour has opened fire. It is superfluous to dilate upon the extreme gravity of this fact in view of the emergency of the matter. The Porte confines itself to requesting you without a moment's loss of time to make a pressing representation to Lord Granville to issue orders to cease firing immediately, in order to avert still greater misfortune.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

The first dispatch received from Alexandria says: The magazine at Fort Aja has been blown up.

A private telegram from Port Said states that the French consul there has ordered the embarkation of French subjects. The occupation of the Port he said was expected to take place to-day.

DE LESSEPS PROTESTS.

LONDON, July 11.—The Paris agent of the Suez canal telegraphs: De Lesseps has written to the naval commanders, protesting against the action of the British Consul at Port Said, in preventing vessels from entering the canal, as a violation of its neutrality and declaring that the company will hold the British government responsible. The whole staff of the canal remain at their posts.

THE PORTE PROTESTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, notified the Porte Monday of Admiral Seymour's intention to bombard the Alexandria forts if Arabi Pasha remained obdurate. The Porte the same evening telegraphed Musurus Pasha, Ambassador at London, that such an act would constitute a grave infraction of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and it is expected the British government will order Admiral Seymour to abstain.

THE FORTS BLOWN UP.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The fire from the fleet commands the railway to Cairo. Up to noon four forts in all were blown up. No casualties to the fleet discernible.

GETTING NEAR HOME.

Port Ada magazine, which was blown up during the bombardment, is located close to the viceregal palace, outside the harbor.

ENGLISH CASUALTIES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The 6:50 p. m. action is finished for the day. Casualties on the English side, forty wounded and none killed.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

THE HUACHUCA WATER AND ITS SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

A Grand Enterprise, of Which Tombstone Should be Proud.

Pure Water and Substantial Works—The Originators of the Scheme and Its Cost.

Possibilities Accruing from the Great Enterprise.

The completion of the Huachuca Water Company's pipe line to Tombstone has naturally attracted attention to the magnitude and grandeur of the enterprise. Heretofore it was a standing joke that Tombstone people had to drink whiskey in order to escape the malarial effects of the water. Now, however, that agreement will no longer work. The clear and purest of waters flow through our streets in unlimited quantities and thirsty souls can quench their appetite without having recourse to that which inebriates. Last Wednesday a party of gentlemen left the city to visit the supply at the other end, and enjoy the refreshing breezes of the Huachucas for an interval. An Epitaph representative was among the party. Tombstone was bidden good-by about noon time, and the dust of the Charleston road rolled lazily from the wheels as the carriage sped along. Neptune Wells was soon passed; the Good Samaritan mine frowned down on the party from the steep hillside; some distance to the left the Stonewall loomed up, and a little further on the Blue Jacket dump looked down from the divide. Still further from Tombstone the Randolph hove in sight, with a half hundred seeming satellites in its train. Approaching Charleston the unlucky Bradshaw was seen on the left of the road, and soon the thud of the stamps were heard in the city of mills on the San Pedro. Charleston looked about the same as usual—at least the party were too anxious to get a glance at the open country and mountain scenery to note any particular change. Between

CHARLESTON AND THE MOUNTAINS.

a magnificent tract of grazing land lay practically useless. Here, with water for irrigating purposes, whole communities could exist. The soil is of the best description for agricultural purposes, and is capable of producing anything that can be grown in the most favored lands. A gradual slope descends from the mountains to the river, but so gentle is the grade that it could hardly be noticed except by a practiced eye, until the mountains are approached, and the level plains are seen bending away to the river. Approaching the mountains the eyes are treated to a fine view of timber land, which an Arizona residence could not help appreciating. Looking back the pipe line looks like a

stretching away in the distance ob-

liviety to the scorching rays of the almost torrid sun. Soon, however, the brow is gently fanned by the cool breezes from the mountains, and the yellow pine, juniper and live oak give indications that the mountains are an actual presence. Soon the bleak, craggy heights loom up in savage grandeur, thrown together in a hundred fantastic groups and contorted into as many shapes. The evergreen trees hug the base of the rocks and sprout out of the interstices of earth that intervene. We are now ascending

CARR'S CANYON.

and have a glimpse of Gird's saw mill in the distance. From here a lateral pipe has been run from a spring of crystal water that bubbles and flows along with the cleanness and purity of dew drops. This lateral intersects the main pipe five miles from the supply in Miller's canyon. A dam, carved from the solid rock imprisons the waters at this point. Here a minimum supply of 300,000 gallons can be drawn off daily, and yet it is but a feeder to the main line of pipe from Miller's Canyon. This beautiful sheet of water is surrounded, by what looks like an orchard of live oaks, planted out with the regularity of a gardeners art. The capacity of the catch basin at this canyon is extensive, and is so regulated by pipes and flumes that it is thoroughly protected from mountain storm. To reach Miller's canyon, the great supply depot of the company, it is necessary to retrace our steps down the canyon and go around the timbered foothills, to reach Miller's. Here the main seven inch pipe taps the chief supply dam. This is a solid structure, able to laugh storms to scorn, with such solidity has it been constructed. It is about 100 feet long, 80 wide and 22 feet deep. At this season of the year, just previous to the summer flow, the water is at its lowest point. Still it has a solid capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and the supply is inexhaustible. It looks like a beautiful

TROUT POND.

and it planted with the funny inhabitants of mountain streams, would be able to keep the entire population of Tombstone in fresh fish. The pipe enters the dam two feet from the bottom, and is fed through a perforated head. Beneath the main, is a seven-inch drain pipe, for purposes of emptying the reservoir for clean-

ing. A large flume has been constructed on top to prevent any disaster by a freshet or other causes. It is eight feet wide, three feet deep and 270 feet long. It is almost impossible for any fragments of timber or heavy sediment to enter the flume, as two breakwaters have been constructed within a half mile above the reservoir. About 2,000 feet down the canyon a three inch lateral pipe taps the main, bringing a supply of 125,000 gallons from the Gird spring. This last line is about 1,800 feet, and has a never failing supply, as above indicated. Another, called the McCoy spring, is about 2,500 feet down the canyon, on the line of the seven inch pipe. This spring has a capacity of several hundred thousand gallons, but the pipe has not yet been introduced. Still another spring, with an ample flow of crystal water, available for the use of the company in case of necessity, is in the vicinity, but has not yet been tapped by pipes. From the above it can be seen that there is no lack of water. Leaving out the reservoir, from the various feeders can be obtained a maximum flow of 800,000 gallons. The water obtained from these different sources is the best to be found in any part of the country. It jets out of the ground in natural springs, with rocky, pebbly bottoms, and is ever cool and clear.

This water neither springs from alkali

flats, nor is drained from the fifth and refuse of the city. Its surroundings are fresh, pure and healthy. There is no possible chance for mud accumulations in the reservoir, as the system of swing pipes are excellent, and the supply is so arranged that any one pipe can be drawn off without detriment to the others. The principal supply at Miller's canyon is controlled by a reel, so that the flow of water can be regulated to suit all purposes. The work of constructing the dams and water catches in the mountains was commenced last September, and on the 16th of March last the construction of the pipe line was begun. About the first of last month water was turned into the grand reservoir on Contention Hill. This magnificent piece of work would be a credit to the enterprise of any community, or the genius of any engineer. This grand distributor is 365 feet higher than the central street of Tombstone. It was hewed out of the solid rock, and is twenty feet deep, 90 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a capacity of holding 1,100,000 gallons of water. The sides are lined with solid masonry, three feet thick at the bottom, and two feet at the top, with the bottom cemented with the best hydraulic cement. It was constructed under the personal supervision of John W. Childs, and is a lasting monument to his genius. From the bottom of the reservoir two seven-inch pipes lead down the hill and intersect 3,000 feet from the reservoir, and one of them then continues 1500 feet further to the corner of Fremont and Ninth streets. Both pipes are regulated by valves, and the short one will be devoted to the use of mills and hoisting works. A five-inch main connects with the main pipe on Allen street, and a six-inch pipe taps it at Fremont. These pipes convey the water along the streets named, intersecting at the different cross streets for supply purposes. When finished there will be fifty-three fire plugs two inches and a half in diameter. To provide against any possible accident, a four inch pipe has been run around the reservoir, tapping the pipe, at some distance before it enters it, and again joining it at a point a couple of hundred feet down the hill.

THE PIPE.

is of the best quality of rolled wrought iron, and was manufactured by the Pennsylvania Tube works. In placing the line 8,000 large collars were used, and it is a singular circumstance, and greatly to the credit of the manufacturers, that not a single one of them was broken. Usually an extra one is ordered for every twenty, but in this case there was not an extra collar needed in the entire work. When the pressure of water was turned on not a joint gave way, nor did there a leak of any consequence occur. This has the greatest fall of any gravitation line in the world. The pressure here in the city is 170 pounds to the square inch.

The success of the construction is

mainly due to the energy and ability of D. W. Longwell, who had the active management of laying the pipes, regulating the supply, etc. Mr. Longwell was for a long time connected with the United Pipe Line of the Standard Oil Company. This company is known as the most gigantic monopoly in the United States, and has its headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. He was recommended by the Standard Oil folks to this company to superintend the construction of the water line, and how well he performed his work shows how correct was their judgment of his ability. Mr. Longwell was ably assisted by Messrs Luddington and Roach, and the close attention these gentlemen gave to details, aided by their practical experience contributed not a little to the success of the work. Mr. J. S. McCoy is the financial agent and general manager, and to him more than any one else the people of Tombstone are indebted for the splendid water works. The work cost considerably more than \$500,000, and the following gentlemen have the most capital invested in

the enterprise: James P. Hill, the

extensive piano manufacturer of New York, P. C. Eastman, Wm. B. Astor, Mr. Ralston President of the Farmers' and Loan Trust Company, and Charles Place. The large experience and capability of Mr. A. R. Fisk, engineer and examiner of the New York, N. E. and Western Investment Co., made the enterprise possible. This gentleman reached town last evening, and the people of Tombstone should show their appreciation of his enterprise and public spirit. Mr. L. J. Gird, the civil engineer of the enterprise, should not be forgotten when the success of the work is being discussed. His engineering qualities came into good play, and the result of his labors is the best compliment that can be paid him. Of course there is not a doubt but the enterprise will prove a profitable investment for those who have risked their money in it. The line passing through the heart of a country needing water to produce any kind of a crop, will in time be tapped for irrigation purposes, and pleasant farms and verdant gardens will mark its course. Cattle will slake their thirst from its ever abundant flow, and the lowing of luscious heaves will echo along the shallow gulches and rolling plains between the San Pedro and Huachucas. Again, it is hardly possible that ore will be hauled to mill on the San Pedro when water can be obtained cheaper here than mules necessary to freight the ore can be fed. It need surprise no one, if some of our great producing mines were making arrangements to remove their quartz mills to Tombstone in a very short time. And certainly, even if the mills already constructed are not removed, there will be no more built at such a distance from the mines, when a never-failing supply of water adequate for all purposes can be had on the ground at moderate cost. Viewing the enterprise from the least enthusiastic standpoint, its success is the greatest boom Tombstone ever received. Insurance rates should come down one-half. The danger of destruction by fire is removed two-thirds, and property owners can go to bed and sleep more comfortably when it is in full working order. At a moderate estimate, the successful introduction of such an extensive water supply is worth \$1,000,000 to Tombstone, and \$10,000,000 to Cochise county. This is something to be grateful for. Let us doff our hats to its successful introduction.

COMMUNICATION.

The Editor of the EPITAPH is not necessarily responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

Satisfied Success.

He who has attained the goal of his ambition is of no further use to the world. God never designed that a man should be satisfied in this world.

History gives account of but one single instance of a perfectly satisfied man. By his industry his old barns were replaced with new ones, and they were all filled with the richest treasures, and he said: "Now soul take thine ease, thou hast had much goods laid up for many years." And the Lord said: "Thou fool, this night shall thy soul be required of thee." Only those who are wanted are missed out of life, and no one is wanted whose mission on earth is ended. We are croaking and whining because we cannot attain the object of our desires, and do not stop to think that the pursuit of our desires is all that quickens our energy. If every man had what he wants what a stale world we would have. It is disappointment which develops the latent powers of the soul, and leads to success. I am talking to miners now, who once had energy enough to leave your homes and wander into this wilderness in search of treasure. You have made one, two or perhaps a dozen efforts and failed, and now you have parted with your pick and donkey, and are hanging around the saloons whining "hard luck" in the ears of everybody. Get out, be men, go and try again. Get down in the old shaft, and sink deeper, and drift wider. No doubt many of you quit within a few feet, or may be, a few inches of vast bodies of ore. Throw off your lazy streak and show the manhood there is in you. You are making yourselves boobies and drones in the community, when a little more effort would crown you with success.

But we have wandered from our subject, Satisfied Success. Among all professions and occupations in the world, miners as a class are less satisfied with their success than any other. At some other time we propose to give the reason.

THE Yuma Sentinel is publishing

scathing editorials upon the subject of the management of the Territorial Prison. There is not a public institution on the Pacific coast, that has been more prolific of misconduct and corrupt handling. The EPITAPH will, when it will do the most good, make a complete expose of the past and present management of the Penitentiary. In the mean time, no journal can accomplish as much in the premises as the Sentinel.

THE Democratic convention of

Yuma county elected Oury delegates, all sterling Democrats, to the Territorial convention. Nothing can beat the "old pioneer," if nominated, for his record is unimpeachable.

ing. A large flume has been constructed on top to prevent any disaster by a freshet or other causes. It is eight feet wide, three feet deep and 270 feet long. It is almost impossible for any fragments of timber or heavy sediment to enter the flume, as two breakwaters have been constructed within a half mile above the reservoir. About 2,000 feet down the canyon a three inch lateral pipe taps the main, bringing a supply of 125,000 gallons from the Gird spring. This last line is about 1,800 feet, and has a never failing supply, as above indicated. Another, called the McCoy spring, is about 2,500 feet down the canyon, on the line of the seven inch pipe. This spring has a capacity of several hundred thousand gallons, but the pipe has not yet been introduced. Still another spring, with an ample flow of crystal water, available for the use of the company in case of necessity, is in the vicinity, but has not yet been tapped by pipes. From the above it can be seen that there is no lack of water. Leaving out the reservoir, from the various feeders can be obtained a maximum flow of 800,000 gallons. The water obtained from these different sources is the best to be found in any part of the country. It jets out of the ground in natural springs, with rocky, pebbly bottoms, and is ever cool and clear.

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