

of Arizona and across the entire Territory of New Mexico, and had observed that the country was still undeveloped and but sparsely settled. We had been traveling eastward nearly a month, and were then approaching the Colorado line, without having seen any substantial evidences of the alleged progress or prowess of the white race.

'We were all gathered about our community campfire one evening, smoking cigarettes and relating experiences, I had already spread my blankets on the ground, and was lying there contemplating the glories of that August night, the drive we were about to make over the Raton Range, and our near approach to the railroad. Marijildo came over from the circle of Indians, and, with evident concern, told me that Tahzay was "not talking right." Cochise, Tahzay's father, died in 1874, and Tahzay became head chief of the Chiricahuas. And now Marijildo told me that this young chief had been boasting to his traveling companions of the wonderful prowess of his people; that he had been relating in detail several deadly battles which had occurred prior to the treaty made with General Howard, in each of which the Chiricahuas had triumphed valiantly over their paleface foes. Tahzay had concluded his recital, said Marijildo, by declaring it was good that the treaty had been made with his father four years before--otherwise there would be very few white people left alive.

"Don't be alarmed," I said to Marijildo; "let Tahzay enjoy his dream a little longer, if it pleases him. In two days we will be on the railroad, and then very soon Tahzay will see something of homes and farms, of villages and cities. of the white man's country. Doubtless these exhibits will prove a revelation to the boastful young chief."

'At El Moro we reached what the Apaches called the peshbetin--the road of iron, It was but natural that the Indians should manifest genuine interest in the railroad, particularly in the locomotives. Yet there was no undue excitement when we boarded the train. However, soon after the