

# ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. 1.

TUCSON, PIMA CO., A. T., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

No. 45.

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### MEETING AT FLORENCE.

The Pinal Prospectors hold a Meet-  
ing after Organization—Speech of  
Governor Safford.

A correspondent reports the follow-  
ing extracts from a speech delivered  
by Governor Safford, at Florence, on  
the 10th instant, on the occasion of  
the organization of the Mogollon  
Mining and Prospecting Company:

It may be considered inappropriate,  
but I find so many erroneous impres-  
sions existing outside of Arizona upon  
the Indian question, that I desire to  
state to you my views upon it, and  
what I believe to be the opinions of  
nearly every inhabitant of the Terri-  
tory; and when I make the statement,  
I intend to call for an expression by  
all within the sound of my voice as to  
whether you coincide with me or  
not. I presume there are within  
hearing about me, at least about five  
hundred men, and among this number  
nearly every portion of the Territory  
is represented. You are representa-  
tive men of the section from which  
you come, and if we all agree, it will  
be fair to state that we represent the  
views of the people of this Territory.

The object most desirable of ac-  
complishment by the people of this  
Territory, is a permanent, lasting peace  
with the Indians, and any course that  
will attain that end the most speedily,  
will be hailed with joy by every in-  
habitant. It has been said and is be-  
lieved by many good people outside of  
the Territory, that we entertain a deep  
seated prejudice and hatred toward the  
Indians, and would deny them, if we  
could, all rights and privileges. The  
error of such belief is refuted by the  
assertion of the well-known fact that  
the Papago, Pima, Maricopa, Yuma  
and Mohave Indians, nearly all quite  
large tribes and occupying locations in  
different portions of the Territory,  
with rare exceptions, live in perfect  
harmony with the whites. It is true  
that some bad Indians among the Pi-  
mas have, at different times, commit-  
ted depredations upon their white  
neighbors; often poor men have lost  
an entire year's labor by the destruc-  
tion of their crops of grain, but the  
counsel of the people has been peace  
and forbearance, which I hope and be-  
lieve will continue to prevail.

While speaking of these Pimas, I  
desire to say to the citizens of this sec-  
tion of Arizona, that it has been re-  
ported to me that bad men are in the  
habit of selling liquor to them. I  
know nearly the entire population de-  
plore this traffic, be it much or little,  
and want to see it stopped. It is the  
duty of every good citizen to seek out  
and prosecute to the full extent of  
the law these creatures who are engaged  
in this traffic. This work mainly  
rests in your hands, and you will not  
do your duty to yourselves nor to soci-  
ety unless you do it. I wish the pen-  
alties were heavier. I urged our late  
Legislature to increase them. The  
punishment should not be less than  
ten years in the penitentiary, and if  
the crime were punishable by a death  
penalty, I should be slow to pardon a  
convicted monster who for gain had  
engaged in a traffic which is liable to  
bring on a conflict that will result in  
the loss of the lives of many innocent  
people.

But the great practical question we  
have to deal with is THE WAR WITH  
THE APACHE INDIANS. Those far-  
thest away, and who know nothing of  
the condition of the country, or of savage  
Indians, can frame theories by  
which the problem is only theoretically  
solved; but to us who have the re-  
sponsibility of occupying and holding  
the country, we have found it a dan-

gerous and laborious task which all  
theorizing has but aggravated. It  
has been said, and is believed by  
many, that the tales of woe that have  
constantly gone forth, were made in  
the main for speculative purposes;  
that we desired no end to Indian hos-  
tilities, but wanted the war to go on  
and more soldiers to enhance specu-  
lation. That error is easily refuted by  
declaring this truth: We have not  
clamored so much for more troops, as  
we have for more activity on the part  
of those we have had. If we had 20,  
000 soldiers in Arizona, and they were  
permitted to remain at the posts, they  
would give us no relief, nor would they  
ever settle this INDIAN war; and  
we say now, with General Crook in  
command of the Department, we be-  
lieve a lasting peace will be speedily  
conquered, if this distinguished and  
upright officer is permitted the free ex-  
ercise of his own good judgment mat-  
ured by twenty years of practical ex-  
perience among the Indian tribes of  
the West.

Now if we wanted this war con-  
tinued, would the entire population of  
Arizona have run wild with joy when  
the information came that the Presi-  
dent of the United States had placed  
Gen. Crook in command of the Depart-  
ment? We well knew from the pre-  
vious history of the man that his  
coming meant an early peace by war.  
We knew that in northern California,  
in Oregon and Idaho, he had dealt  
with hostile Indians with earnest war,  
and in a very short period of time,  
conquered a lasting peace that endures  
to this day. Had we wanted this war  
continued, General Crook is the last  
officer we should have desired sent  
here.

But in the name of common sense,  
why should any one desire this war  
continued? Look up and down these  
broad valleys where sufficient strength  
and population have accumulated to  
afford protection to cultivators of the  
soil; see the abundant harvest; nearly  
every product that grows in the tem-  
perate or warmer zone, can be pro-  
duced here in abundance. Only three  
days ago I visited a vineyard in Salt  
River valley, of but two years' growth,  
and the vines were borne down with  
the most luscious grapes I ever tasted.  
See the millions of acres of the finest  
pasturage, affording an abundance of  
food the year round, lying idle on ac-  
count of the hostility of the implac-  
able Apache. Our mountains abound  
in precious metals, many portions of  
which have not been explored for the  
same reason. Is it a pleasure for us  
to see the whole Territory covered  
with the graves of our neighbors and  
friends? Our best farming settle-  
ment broken up? Our people in pov-  
erty? And all this merely for the  
money we make in growing grain and  
selling it in many localities for a less  
price than it can be purchased in the  
older States? No. I say give us  
peace and security for life and prop-  
erty, and we will soon exhibit a de-  
gree of prosperity hardly surpassed by  
any other portion of our public do-  
main, and that, too, without the aid of  
further military presence or patronage.

I have been often asked at the East  
if I were in favor of the extermina-  
tion of the Apaches, and have invari-  
ably answered, no; but that I knew  
no way when war existed between  
two nations or peoples except to prose-  
cute it with vigor and power until one  
or the other conquered, and when that  
point is reached, I believe in the most  
humane treatment of the vanquished  
consistent with the safety of all those  
engaged or immediately concerned. I  
desire to see every human being happy,  
prosperous and contented. I believe  
it is the duty of the strong to help the  
weak—the intelligent to educate the  
ignorant. History and all practi-  
cal observations prove that Indians  
respect nothing but power; and not  
until they are thoroughly subdued,  
will they ever accept and do their  
honest share in preserving a lasting  
peace. The Apaches have often pro-  
fessed friendship and in many in-  
stances have been fed at the expense  
of the Government for months at a  
time, and as often they have been en-  
gaged during the same period in the  
most horrid butcheries of citizens. We  
do not want this kind of a peace, but  
we want the murder of innocent men  
and women to be stopped. From all  
former experiences, I do not believe  
this will be done until the Apaches are  
thoroughly subjugated. When this is  
accomplished, I believe the only practi-  
cal way of insuring a permanent peace,  
is for the Government to place them

on a reservation; put them in charge  
of good men; furnish them with food  
and seed to plant; see that they toil  
for their bread as white men have to  
do; educate, christianize and throw all  
the moral influences possible around  
them; and guard them so that they  
cannot go at will off the reservation  
and pillage and murder. Their prom-  
ises amount to nothing, and to insure  
peace and save lives of innocent and  
industrious people, they will have to  
be guarded while this generation lasts.

Now I believe I have stated the  
opinions entertained by nearly every  
man who has had practical experience  
with hostile Indians, and particularly  
the Apaches. Why is it that our East-  
ern friends should assume to know  
more about it than we do? Oh! but  
some say the pioneers of new countries  
are in the main bad, unfair men.  
Now, if they would but reflect, they  
would certainly admit that not all who  
go to our new Territories are bad men;  
and if a man were good and just in  
the East, he will assuredly prove an  
equally good man wherever he goes.  
My experience has taught me that  
humanity is about the same the world  
over, and nowhere have I found a  
keener sense of justice and right than  
in our new States and Territories. I  
have observed that as a population be-  
comes old, family and wealth govern  
the status of a man far more than his  
true worth; while in new countries,  
men are generally accepted and  
treated in accordance with their con-  
duct and dealings with their fellow  
men. If we were to go to one of our  
friends at the East and attempt to in-  
struct him in a business he had been  
familiar with from boyhood, and he  
should ask us where we had derived  
information that would enable us to  
teach him, and we replied from books  
only—for we had never seen a busi-  
ness of the kind; and if he appreciated  
that the books we had studied gave us  
not the shadow of truth regarding the  
business, he would naturally feel in-  
dignant if we insisted that he should  
follow our advice. Yet Eastern people  
act more unreasonably towards us, for  
they have the power in many in-  
stances to compel us to follow their  
plans, and we are not only made for  
years and years to lose all we accu-  
mulate, but many of our bravest and  
best men and women are murdered.

I will not continue the subject fur-  
ther. I have stated in a hurried man-  
ner what I believed to be the views of  
the people of this Territory on the In-  
dian question, and now I want an ex-  
pression from the five hundred or more  
who are around me as to whether such  
are your views or not? I find I am  
right in my opinions—not a single  
voice is heard in the negative.

In conclusion, I want to say one  
word more about our organization. It  
has been said that the people of Ari-  
zona were not patriotic nor enterpris-  
ing. Now I know that a large por-  
tion of you have expended every dol-  
lar saved from Apache thrift and  
theft of your years of toil, to make  
this expedition. You have before you  
months of labor and hardship. You  
are going through a country that many  
others have tried to penetrate, and  
whose bones lie bleaching on those far  
off mountains; while some others have  
returned with broken ranks and  
wounds. You are going to endeavor  
to discover and report to the world, we  
hope, resources in a country almost  
wholly unexplored, that will be of  
value to hundreds and thousands of  
poor people. Is there any American  
who will say that you are not fully  
doing your part towards the advance-  
ment of our great and glorious coun-  
try? In leading you, I shall do all  
in my power to conduct you through  
safely. That my best exertions shall  
be exerted, I believe you fully appre-  
ciate.

THE New York Herald, in a notice  
of our Delegate's convalescence, says:

Mr. McCormick's general health is,  
however, improving, and his physi-  
cians think that he will be able to dis-  
charge his Congressional duties. It is  
to be hoped for his own sake and for  
the sake of his many friends and  
sympathizers that he may yet be per-  
mitted to hold his public position, the  
functions of which he has hitherto so  
well fulfilled.

W. L. WARRING, an Assistant As-  
sessor of Internal Revenue in New  
Mexico, has been promoted by the  
President to that of Assessor for the  
Territory.

## Legal Advertisements.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, June 15, 1871.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL  
whom it may concern, that Wm. F.  
Scott and James Lee have this day filed in  
this Land Office an application for a patent  
from the United States, under an Act of  
Congress approved July 26, 1866, and Acts  
supplementary thereto, to the following  
described argentiferous mining claim,  
known as the Negulla Mine, situated in  
the Sierra de Amole Mining District,  
county of Pima and Territory of Arizona,  
which said mining claim embraces 1,998  
2-10 lineal feet, on said Negulla lode, to-  
gether with a tract of land for mining and  
milling purposes appurtenant to said  
mine, as more fully shown by the diagram  
accompanying said application; the said  
mining claim being bounded and described  
as follows: It is situated on the south  
base of Soap Weed Peak, about one mile  
west of the Soap Weed Gap, in the Sierra  
de Amole mountain range, and beginning  
at the N. W. corner of said claim, at a  
post marked "N. S. & L. M. Co. No. 1,"  
in a stone mound, on the right and west  
bluff bank of a ravine running south, and  
from which a large rock on the apex of  
Soap Weed Peak bears N. 32 degrees E.,  
29.91 chains distance; thence S. 50 de-  
grees E. along the N. boundary at a vari-  
ation of 12 degrees 54 minutes E., one chain  
to a deep ravine running south; thence  
direct on said line to 5 chains, opposite  
which point a shaft and mining works are  
150 links south; thence to 7 chains, from  
which point the top of a hill bears N. and  
S and ends 100 links south of line in  
heavy quartz croppings; thence in same di-  
rection to 16.35 chains, a ravine runs south;  
thence on a line to 18 chains where ravine  
runs south; thence to 24 chains where low  
ridge runs south; thence to 30.20 chains to  
a post marked "N. S. & L. M. Co. No. 2,"  
in a stone mound, being the N. E. corner  
of said claim, from which the large rock  
which is on the apex of Soap Weed Peak  
bears N. 9 1/2 degrees W. and a high conical  
peak bears S 30 1/2 E.; thence S. 40 degrees  
E., 3.03 chains to a post marked "N. S. &  
L. M. Co. No. 3," in a stone mound;  
thence N 50 degrees W. along the south  
boundary 30.20 chains to a post marked  
"N. S. & L. M. Co. No. 4;" thence N 40  
degrees E along the west boundary 3.03  
chains to the place of beginning, contain-  
ing 9 15-100 acres. Any person or persons  
claiming adversely to said applicants must  
as required by law file a notice of the same  
in this office within ninety days from the  
first day of publishing hereof.  
je24-3m WM. J. BERRY, Register.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PRESCOTT, A. T.  
REGISTER'S OFFICE, June 23, 1871.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL  
whom it may concern, that Polbamus  
& Gunther have this day filed in this office  
an application for a Patent from the United  
States, under an Act of Congress approved  
July 26, 1866, and Acts supplementary  
thereto, to the following described argen-  
tiferous galena mining claim, known as the  
Flora Temple Mine, situated in the Castle  
Dome Mining District, county of Yuma  
and Territory of Arizona, which said min-  
ing claim embraces 2,000 lineal feet on said  
Flora Temple lode and 100 feet on each  
side of the course run, in accordance with  
the customs of said mining district, as  
more fully shown by a diagram accompa-  
nying said application: Commencing at this  
point, which is situated S. 33 deg's, 35 min-  
utes W from the south face of Castle Dome  
peak; and S. 71 degrees W. from the north  
face of the most prominent peak next south  
in the Dome range; thence running S. 18 de-  
grees, 30 minutes E., 20 30-100 chains; also  
running N 71 degrees, 30 minutes W., 10  
chains, making in all 2,000 feet of surface  
ground, taking in as aforesaid 100 feet on  
each side of the course run.  
The said claim is named the Flora Tem-  
ple; is a rock claim composed of argenti-  
ferous galena, and situated about 350 feet  
west and running parallel to the Castle  
Dome and Buckeye mines, in said Castle  
Dome Mining District, county of Yuma  
and Territory of Arizona, and upon unsur-  
veyed lands.  
Any person or persons claiming adversely  
to said applicants must, as required by law,  
file a notice of the same in this office within  
ninety days from the first day of the pub-  
lication hereof. WM. J. BERRY,  
js8-3m Register.

### Homes for All.

THE GILA RIVER DITCH COM-  
pany offer inducements never before  
equalled to  
**THOSE SEEKING HOMES,**  
By proposing to sell water rights in their  
ditch, which is of sufficient capacity to  
irrigate FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES of  
land, either for cash, or will allow \$2 per  
day and boarding for labor on the ditch.  
The ditch is now opened for a considerable  
distance. The lands have been surveyed  
by the United States and are now open to  
pre-emption and homestead entries. The  
company's ditch is situated in the South  
end of the Gila river, 150 miles from  
Yuma, and is regarded safe from hostile  
Indians. The climate is magnificent. The  
Grape, Orange, Lemon, Almond, Olive  
and Walnut can be grown, as well as all  
grains and vegetables, and an unfailing  
supply of water is guaranteed. For fur-  
ther particulars, apply to Alexander Mc-  
Key, Supt. of Company, at Maricopa  
Wells, A. T., or to Albert G. Decker, Sec-  
retary, at Gila Bend, on the premises.  
REFERENCES—John Wasson, U. S. Sur-  
veyor General, Tucson, A. T.; John Ander-  
son, Probate Judge of Pima county, A. T.  
ALBERT G. DECKER,  
je24-1f Secretary Gila Ditch Company.