

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. 1.

TUCSON, PIMA CO., A. T., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

No. 52.

Professional Cards, Adv'ts, Etc.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.,
OFFICE ON PLAZA,
Opposite the Convent. au12-1f

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.,
OFFICE:
WEST SIDE OF PLAZA, TUCSON, A. T.
OPPOSITE THE CONVENT.

A slate for calls may be found at the
Drugstore. 161f

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will practice in all the courts of
the Territory.—11f

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[District Attorney for Pima county.]

TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Office next door to Custom-house.—11f

JOHN ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Special attention given to Chattel Mort-
gages under the law of 1871.
Office—West side of Church Plaza.
211f

E. F. DUNNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
1301 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL promptly attend to the collec-
tion of all claims placed in his hands
against the Government of the United
States.... Will also pay special attention to
procuring patents for Mining claims, and
School Lands, etc.... Respectfully refers
to Governor A. P. K. Safford, and Hon. R.
C. McCormick. 11f

PIONEER
NEWS DEPOT

—AND—
CIGAR STORE.

—0—
THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERI-
odicals, Magazines and Novels.

Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.,
constantly on hand.

J. S. MANSFELD,
Lecinsky's block, Congress-st,
Tucson, Arizona

TUCSON,
ARIZONA CITY

—AND—
SAN DIEGO

U. S. S.
TRI-WEEKLY MAIL
LINE!

FOUR HORSE COACHES
arrive at Tucson every
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday

Mornings: Depart at 6 p. m. on Tues-
days, Thursdays & Saturdays,
Until Further Notice.

TIME TO SAN DIEGO... FIVE DAYS.
This will enable the traveling public to
reach San Francisco in EIGHT DAYS.

Fare to Arizona City.....\$50
San Diego, (in gold coin or its equiv-
alent).....\$30

JOHN G. CAPRON, Proprietor.
Thos. Ewing, Agent, Tucson.

J. F. BENNETT & CO.,
SOUTHERN

Overland Mail and Express
Company.

ARE NOW RUNNING A
two-horse vehicle three
times a week, from Tucson to the Burro
Mines, where they connect with Coaches

For All Parts of New Mexico, Texas,
Chihuahua and Eastern States.

Particular Attention paid to carry-
ing Express Matter, and comfort of Pass-
engers. Office at Lasinsky & Co.'s store,
Tucson. (no131f)

BLANK FORAGE RECEIPTS, handy
to have in the house of stationkeep-
ers, &c., for sale. Sent by mail, for each

The Arizona Citizen

—IS—
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription Rates:
One Copy, one year.....\$5 00
One Copy, six months..... 3 00
Single numbers..... 25

Advertising Rates:
[Twelve lines in this type, one sq.]
One square, ten lines, one time.....\$3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 50
Professional cards, per month..... 7 00

Business Advertisements at reduced
Rates.... All Bills Due Monthly.... Office in
north-east corner of Congress Hall Block.
JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

Authorized Agents for The Citizen.

L. P. Fisher.....San Francisco
Schneider Grieron & Co.....Arizona City

THE APACHES.

Opinions of the Press and Public Men Thereon—How Government Should Treat with Them.

We have frequently been obliged
to occupy much space on the Indian
question, as one of all pervading im-
portance to this people, and also of no
little moment to the nation. In its
discussion, we have always taken that
view which experience has taught us
is the one best calculated to promote
the true interests of the people and
government and in the end the Indian
also. For this honest course, Mr.
Colyer has declared his purpose to
injure us pecuniarily, that is to say—
Free speech will not be tolerated
with impunity by United States offi-
cials in Arizona. If Mr. Colyer is
a king in fact, as he declares and
boasts of possessing more power than
absolute monarchs would at this day
dare to exert over their subjects, then
he may and is welcome to succeed; but,
in the meantime and henceforward,
THE CITIZEN will go on as we pre-
sume will all the papers which express
like sentiments to our own. Possibly
Mr. Colyer, whose information of the
Indian character is obtained only
under protection of the armed troops
of the nation, has nearer correct views
than those journals from which we
quote, and most of whose editors have
gathered their Indian history under
more matter-of-fact circumstances
than Mr. Colyer, but he will find it
an up-hill business to change or stop
their utterances. The Press of the
United States is quite free and is
daily growing in independence and
consequently in power. Conscious of
the correctness of our own views, it is
pleasurable to find the representative
Press of all the Great West substan-
tially in harmony with us. Our
quotations must be brief and scores
of like opinions expressed at different
times omitted, as well as those of
dozens of other reputable journals:

The San Francisco Bulletin often
has expressed sentiments like the fol-
lowing clipped from its columns as a
specimen:

It is announced that, in view of the
Apache troubles, Vincent Colyer has
set out for Arizona, to make every
effort, not to force the savages to keep
the peace, but to induce Cachise, the
famous Apache war chief, to visit
Washington, see the sights, be feted
and speechified at by well-meaning
gentlemen, whose knowledge of In-
dian affairs and Indian character is
hardly superior to that of the Apache's
about astronomy. * * * If Mr.
Colyer, who takes with him an armed
escort for his own protection, can
satisfy the country that troops are any
less needed to protect the people of
Arizona against the Indians, or if,
after a grand pow-wow at Washing-
ton, he will engage to trust himself
among them without an armed escort,
a favorable opinion may be entertained
of his reported errand. But till such
time, the work of impressing the Ap-
aches with the power of the Govern-
ment ought to be left to the army,
with a full supply of ammunition,
and orders to suppress outrages by or
against them; and the public enter-

tainment of the noble red men should
be dispensed with. When, throughout
the country, ill disposed citizens
threaten to murder peaceful persons,
it is not customary to send an em-
sary to induce them to travel long
distances to be convinced that there is
power enough in the land to bring
them to the gallows. That power is
forthwith exerted against them. Why
should it be otherwise in the case of
bloodthirsty savages?

The Alta California has often and
often plead our cause in the most
pointed and intelligent way, and very
recently said:

The Indian question is becoming
more and more complicated. The
peace policy does not seem to work
well; it rather stimulates the red
devil to renewed acts of fiendishness,
and leaves the whites at their mercy.
The gentler savage rather likes the sup-
plicant manner in which a great and
powerful nation like ours begs for
mercy at his hand, and when the
whites merely venture to protect them-
selves when attacked, or fly to places
of safety.

The people of this coast would like
to know how much longer this nobler
man farce is to be continued, and
how many more white men must be
killed before the Apaches are taught
that murdering American citizens is
wrong. If a band of white people
had committed one-tenth the number
of murders the Apaches have, they
would have been hunted to the death
long before this, if it had taken all
the resources of the country to have
accomplished it.

The Morning Call, San Francisco,
speaking of the Mexican State of So-
nora in reference to the Apaches closes
an article thus:

The "peace" system was for a
long time in vogue with that State, to
propitiate these Indians, but it only
made them more insolent and exacting
in their demands.

The Chronicle, News Letter, Herald
and Market Review and other San
Francisco journals have expressed like
sentiments.

Now we come to the Sacramento
Union, a paper pre-eminently sound
on all questions of human rights.
Last May 27th, The Union said among
other things:

The history of North American In-
dian tribes affords no chapter as strange
as that of the Arizona Apaches. Ari-
zona itself covers an area of 110,000
square miles. Over this, with more
than half of New Mexico, all of Chi-
huahua and the greater part of Sonora,
the Apaches have lorded it with savage
sovereignty for the thirty and odd
years which have passed since the
Americans first came sharply in con-
flict with them. All the tribes did not,
in their best estate, number as many
as the Ogalallah Sioux fifteen years
ago. In those fifteen years the Ap-
aches have probably killed more white
people and Mexicans than they had
members in all their tribes or bands.
They have in those years murdered
more whites and Mexicans than were
slain in Kentucky and the whole
Northwest Territory (out of actual
pitched battle) by Indians in the first
thirty years of this century. And
they are worse and more dreaded to-
day than at the beginning of the con-
flict.

There is surely something radically
wrong in the past methods of treating
this evil. We think the wrong lies in
the treaty system. The treaty binds
none but those who sign it. No chief
has authority to bind any other person.
Hence all treaties are ineffectual, and
in waging war against the Apaches,
the law of self-defense compels their
enemies to adopt the bloody code of
extermination. Terrible as this may
seem, we begin to believe it presents
the only solution of the Apache ques-
tion. Every prisoner taken and turned
loose is soon found to be in arms
again, as implacable and cruel as
ever.

What Arizona needs at once is such
a commander as General Crook. It
is to be hoped that the next Congress
may give this subject special attention
and General Crook all the means he
may wish to put a speedy end to the
bloody scenes enacted by these human
monsters.

In the same journal, of September
9, we find an elaborate article on the

Arizona Apaches, and as will be seen,
it pronounces strongly for the Presi-
dent's Peace Policy, but excepts
from it "these human monsters," as
it calls the Apaches. We extract as
follows:

There is a clashing of authority be-
tween the Indian Bureau and the War
Department upon the treatment of the
Arizona Apache problem. Crook,
having now got all his forces well in
hand, and being on his way to prose-
cute a vigorous campaign, is con-
fronted by a messenger from the Su-
perintendent of New Mexico, asking
permission to see, confer with, and, if
possible, induce the most noted, cruel
and powerful of the Apache chiefs in
Arizona to go to Washington and
patch up some sort of peace or truce,
to be broken, as are all the Apaches'
treaties, at the first convenient oppor-
tunity. Such an arrangement ought
not to be thought of. It is simply
lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

The peace policy of President Grant
has and always had our hearty ap-
proval. It is humane, economical and
just. It saves over \$3,600,000 a year
to the treasury, and has avoided wars
with the Sioux, Cheyennes and other
tribes during the past year and a half
which would have cost many millions
more. The Secretary of the Interior
reports that while the old thieving
agency policy cost during the last year
of Johnson's administration \$7,042,-
923, the new mode of treating the In-
dian problem cost for the year ending
June 30, 1870, but \$3,407,938, at the
same time avoiding wars which under
the old policy had been inevitable.

This is eulogy enough for the Indian
policy inaugurated by President Grant.
Had he done nothing else, this reform
ought to cause his administration to
be long and favorably remembered.
But this policy is not applicable to
the Arizona Apaches. There appears
to be no remedy left us against their
constant robberies and murders but
that of extermination or remorseless
chastisement. Until this is done, they
will render a territory of 100,000
square miles impracticable to white
settlement. General Crook has been
chosen to push the work. He has
made a good beginning, and he should
not be disturbed or interfered with till
he has had a fair trial and fought at
least one full campaign. The ques-
tion now is, not whether the Apaches
shall be managed by the Indian Bu-
reau or the War Department, but
whether they or the white settlers
shall be driven out of Arizona. When
they are once chastised into a spirit of
obedience to the stipulations of treat-
ies will be time enough to talk of ap-
plying to them the same humane pol-
icy under which the tribes of the
plains and Rocky mountains have
been brought to peace and progress in
civilization.

The Sacramento Record, extremely
humane in its treatment of all ques-
tions affecting humanity, has often
spoken substantially as follows, which
we take from a late number of that
paper:

The safety of General Crook and
his detachment is assured by late dis-
patches from Arizona, but his expedi-
tion appears to have been a complete
failure, and for the singular reason that
the Indian Bureau pursues a policy
counter to the objects of the Military
Department and in opposition to the
interests of the Territory. It is a no-
torious fact that the Apaches have
heretofore frequently sent their women
and old men on to reservations, and
have drawn Government rations for
their whole party, while the warriors
of the band were at the same time en-
gaged in plundering and murdering
all the settlers and soldiers they could
surprise. Thus the Government has
been nursing and protecting the bloody
savages that have massacred its citi-
zens, and thus the work of one De-
partment has been neutralized by an-
other. It is clear that this cannot go
on. It is clear that while the Ap-
aches are afforded convenient asylums
on the Reservations whenever pursued
by the troops, the protection of the
settler and the chastisement of the re-
d-handed savage cannot be accomplished.

The Sacramento Reporter is equally
emphatic to the same effect, and the
California, Oregon, Idaho, Washing-
ton, Montana, Colorado, Utah, New
Mexico, Wyoming, Dakota, and the

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Legal Advertisements.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
the First Judicial District, County
of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

WHEELER W. WILLIAMS, plaintiff,
against
CHARLES H. LORD, as Executor of the
Will of Hiram W. Fellows, deceased; and
WILLIAM H. FELLOWS, defendants.

The Territory of Arizona sends greet-
ing: To Charles H. Lord, as Executor of
the Will of Hiram W. Fellows, de-
ceased; and William H. Fellows, de-
fendants:

You are hereby summoned and required
to appear in an action brought against you
by Wheeler W. Williams, the plaintiff
above named, in the District Court of the
First Judicial District of the Territory of
Arizona, and to answer the complaint
therein, filed with the Clerk of said Court
at Tucson, in the county of Pima, within
twenty days (exclusive of the day of serv-
ice), after service of this summons upon
you, if served within this county; if serv-
ed out of this county but in this District,
thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a
deed of Court for the foreclosure of a
certain mortgage described in said com-
plaint, executed by the said Hiram W.
Fellows, and William H. Fellows, on the
eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1868,
upon certain premises therein described,
in the town of Tucson, county of Pima
and Territory of Arizona, to secure the
payment of the sum of six hundred dol-
lars in eight months from the date of said
mortgage. That the premises conveyed
thereby may be sold, and the proceeds ap-
plied to the payment of the sum of six
hundred dollars due on the said mortgage,
with interest from the 18th day of August,
1869, and for the costs, disbursements and
expenses of said suit.

If you fail to appear and answer said
complaint as herein required, the plaintiff
will take default against you, and apply to
the Court for the relief demanded in said
complaint.

Given under my hand and the
seal of the District Court of
the First Judicial District, this
8th day of September, A. D. 1871.
O. BUCKALEW, Clerk
District Court, First Dist., Arizona.
sc9-9w

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 Polhamus
& 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, 1856, 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 is
more fully shown by a diagram accompany-
ing 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 argen-
tiferous galena, and situated about 330 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 unsurveyed
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 publi-
cation hereof. WM. J. BERRY,
Jy8-3m Register.

Charles T. Hayden,

—0—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

....DEALER IN....

Every Variety

—OF—
MERCHANDISE.

Tucson, Arizona.

November 5, 1870. 1-11.

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
You are hereby notified that from and
after the first day of July, A. D. 1871, that I
am not holder nor will I pay any debts con-
tracted against me, or in my name, except
by me personally, or by my personal order.
And all persons indebted to me are hereby
notified to settle with no one for the same,
except with me personally or my legally
authorized agent, D. C. THOMPSON.
Sanford, July 1, 1871. Jyl3-3p