

THE CITIZEN.

Price per Year, \$5; Six Months, \$3

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Saturday, - Oct. 21, 1871.

PIMA COUNTY WARRANTS will be taken at a slight discount at this office for subscription or other indebtedness.

FROM all reports via New Mexico, there seems to be no doubt but that chief of Indian murderers, Cachoise, has gone to Cañada Alamosa Reservation. A letter by Indian Agent Piper to The Santa Fe Post, confirms the reports; and a letter to The New Mexican of a late date says:

To-day at three o'clock P. M. the great warrior chief Cachoise came in to the Reservation at Cañada Alamosa; Agent Piper was ready to receive him, having been in communication with him for several days past, and he came at the appointed time accompanied by about twenty of his warriors. He rode up to the office of the agency, dismounted and walked in with marked dignity and the bearing of a man of great force of character. Major Piper gave him a cordial welcome, and they embraced each other warmly. Cachoise said he had come in empty handed to make peace; that he had come here and drank of the water and felt refreshed; would sleep contented, and in the morning would come and have a long talk and make a treaty of peace. The pipe of peace was then smoked, in which ceremony your correspondent had the pleasure of participation. Major Piper then invited Cachoise and his captains to dine with him, which invitation was accepted with pleasure. After dinner each one thanked their "Ta-ta," said they felt much contented and retired for the night.

It is comforting to know that Major Piper and Cachoise "embraced each other warmly"—it seems to indicate the quality of embraces the agent loves, and for this no one has any right to find fault, and we merely record it as a rather uncommon social transaction.

The Santa Fe papers are in ecstasies over Cachoise's last act of diplomacy. We earnestly hope the old fiend may be acting in good faith, but we shall wait awhile and first see whether the peace is anything but a ruse to recruit for renewed atrocities, before we join in the peace songs our pliant Santa Fe exchanges are singing. If we knew nothing of the past, probably we would now be in raptures at the news from Cañada Alamosa; but with so much sad history fresh in mind and refreshed by almost every mail from the north, east a south, we prefer to go slow on the instantaneous "embracing" process.

THE San Diego Daily Union and also the Weekly have heartily and persistently advocated all Arizona interests, and rarely failed to utter the most correct views in vigorous style. If the editor were a resident of the Territory, he could not more uniformly and correctly write up the Apache question. As a specimen sentiment of The Union, we give the following:

The moment you stop to temporize with an Apache, that moment you lead him to believe you fear him, and you make the consequence to yourself that much the greater. The only way to secure a permanent peace is to drop all this Quaker nonsense, and give the Apaches a good sound drubbing whenever they deserve it. Let them see that the Government is able, and is determined to punish them for wrong doing, and then you secure a lasting peace, and not till then.

A private letter advises us that Major Dudley, Capt. Mills and Lieut. Wessells are to be tried by the Court-martial now convened at Camp McDowell; the first for drunkenness, second for disobedience of orders and third for matters pertaining to his management of government stores.

THE papers this—Saturday—morning bring no later news of the great calamity at Chicago, the wires being out of order. San Francisco had raised \$100,000 and forwarded to the relief of the sufferers.

ON OR OFF.

In adopting the reservation system for the reception and maintenance of hitherto hostile Indians, there is but one great rule to be enforced and absolutely known that it is strictly observed, to insure the hearty sanction of the citizen population, and its ultimate success, and that is to compel all such Indians as go upon reserves to stay on. They must not be allowed to roam at will as at present. If a rule be adopted and rigidly enforced by which all Indians on reserves shall be made to report each day and answer to a given name or in any certain manner establish their identity, we are convinced that the citizens generally will give the reservation system their hearty approval. The question to be settled, is the simple one of whether the Indians are on or off their designated reserves. While depredations continue on every hand, and the reservation Indians are permitted—as at present—to roam whenever and wherever they please, the citizens will hold them responsible for a share of Indian atrocities; in fact it is indisputably known that the reservation Apaches both in Arizona and New Mexico have repeatedly gone out and committed both thefts and murders and returned to their reserves to enjoy government food, clothing and protection. We have seen with our own eyes, letters of Indian Agent Piper, of the Cañada Alamosa Reserve, in New Mexico, in which he admitted that the Indians on said reserve had committed thefts in the neighboring settlements, and that in one instance a mere lack of politeness on the part of the sufferer prevented a surrender to him of his property. In Arizona, the proofs are emphatic that the Indians fed and protected at Camp Goodwin, Apache and Grant have roamed off the reserves and committed both thefts and murders.

It is because of these well authenticated facts that the citizens do not and cannot approve the prevailing reservation system. They care little for the size of the reserves, or for the undeserved good treatment shown the Indian compared to that exhibited to themselves, but they do care, and it is not in the human composition not to care, for that generous and lax system of management which makes every reserve a secure and well-provisioned home for those who rob and murder them. This is what prevents harmony between the citizens and Indian agents—and nothing else. The whole matter of difference rests upon the Indians' liberty to roam when and where they please, do what they choose, return with the spoils of theft and murder, and never be called to account by their agents or government. This they can now do, and the managing agents of the reserves admit the facts as here stated. Let the proposition be clearly made known to the citizens and Indians that all Indians off reserves shall be treated as hostile, coupled with the undoubted enforcement of a rule whereby every Indian who goes on the reserves professing peace may at least once each day be identified, and we now pledge the influence of our pen and paper to a hearty approval of the arrangement, and believe the citizens generally will also join in maintaining it.

Can any fair man object to the foregoing conditions to secure the harmony of the citizens with a plan which affords every possible facility for civilizing the Indians by government or philanthropic men? Can any man not an enemy to law-abiding, self-sustaining American citizens object to the conditions? Will any just man insist that all rights of person and property be guaranteed the Indian and the public money be expended to supply all his bodily wants, and at the same time deny to the toiling, self-sustaining, law-abiding citizens security in their persons and property? If not, then harmony of action on the vexed Indian question, can soon be secured between the frontiersmen and professional and practical philanthropists.

THE New Mexican of October 9 carefully mentions the killing of Feliz Pino, of Valencia county, by a party of Navajo Indians professing to be friendly; also that the same party of peaceable brothers of the forest called upon several boys in charge of a herd of sheep, and The Mexican proceeds to thus explain:

They declared themselves to be peaceful Indians, and asked the herders for something to eat, as the latter were preparing some food they were seized by the Navajos, stripped of their clothing and arms, and bound; the Indians then separated about two hundred sheep from the flock and started for the river; while on the road they saw Pino, who was on horseback, approaching; they then hid themselves behind some rocks by the roadside and as Pino came up shot him dead from their ambush. The Navajos then left the sheep they had taken from the herd, and taking the horse started westward, crossing the Rio Grande near the Bosque de Belen. From all appearances Pino was shot before he had time to make a movement for defense or escape. The boys finally succeeded in freeing themselves from their bonds, and brought the information into the settlements. The trail of the Indians was followed, but they could not be overtaken.

THE CITIZEN moves that Agent Piper embrace these wards warmly and then announce another triumph of the Peace Policy. Ugh!

The New York Tribune says: Senator Logan is authority for a story that the "White Earth Indian Reservation," in Dakota, is run by a ring whose exactions are so grinding that an outbreak may be expected at any moment.

We have not the slightest doubt of the truth of Senator Logan's "story." Nearly every advocate of the ordinary reservation system is a man who practices grinding exactions and is responsible for ten times the Indian outbreaks that arise from all other causes. Grinding exactions, if nothing else, will ere long induce Cachoise's and other bands of Arizona and New Mexico Indians to resume the war path. Note this prediction, reader.

THE Arizona Miner of last Saturday comes to us this morning filled with matter pertaining to the Indian question, and an account of the Indians attacking in force the settlers in Kirkland Valley, and compelling the women and children to flee to Camp Date Creek for safety on the same day that Vincent Colyer passed through the valley; also that the men who remained were refused any relief by the troops at Date Creek—as is reported because of Colyer's influence.

It is plain that Vincent Colyer is like the Apaches a determined enemy of the citizens of Arizona, and that for the first time in our nation's history the United States troops on the frontier are made to aid murder and theft by merciless savages.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE Family, or small Club, as a cook, by one who has had an experience of a number of years—can cook to suit the most fastidious. Apply for further information at this office. oc21-2t*

A CARD.

Tucson, A. T., October 17, 1871. We, the undersigned members of the Grand Jury of October term, 1871, hereby certify that we have had employed in our session John Spring as Interpreter, and that he has performed his duty as such to our entire satisfaction.

P. R. Tully, Foreman,
E. G. Diekey,
C. W. Culver,
L. W. Carr,
A. H. Cargill,
John T. Smith,
T. White,
Sabino Ortero,
Emilio Carrillo,
Fronco S. Leon,
Levi Ruggles,
Juan Elias. 1t*

NOTICE.

MR. A. H. WHITING HAVING DIS- posed of his interest and retired from the firm of Hooper, Whiting & Co., the said firm has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on and conducted as heretofore at San Francisco, Cal., Arizona City and Ehrenberg, A. T., by Wm. B. Hooper, James M. Barney and John S. Carr, under the firm name and style of Wm. B. Hooper & Co., who assume all liabilities and will collect all dues of the said old firm.

(Signed) WM. B. HOOPER.
JAS. M. BARNEY.
A. H. WHITING.
JNO. S. CARR.
Arizona City, A. T., Oct. 7, 1871. [o14-tf]

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC.

—O—

WE very respectfully announce to the Public, and especially

To Travelers,

—That we now have at—

CAMP BOWIE,

A complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS.

which we offer at the lowest rates the such goods can be bought at in the Territory.

We would especially call the attention of Prospecting Parties and Emigrants, and the people of Railston City, that we will

SELL AT LOWER RATES

Than they can buy the same on the Rio Grande, or in Tucson, and save them the great cost of transportation from either of the above mentioned places.

Give us a call and you will be satisfied with both goods and prices.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

Lord & Williams,

(POST OFFICE BLOCK)

Tucson, : : : Arizona

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

TINWARE,

LIQUORS & SEGARS,

[All fresh and desirable]

Which they offer to the public at the lowest Cash Prices. All kinds of country produce bought.

All orders from outside parts promptly attended to Cash advanced on consignments.

C. H. LORD. W. W. WILLIAMS.

Charles T. Hayden,

—O—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

....DEALER IN....

Every Variety

—OF—

MERCHANDISE.

Tucson, Arizona.

November 5, 1870. 1-tf.

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 holden nor will I pay any debts contracted 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. Jy1-3m

BABBIT METAL.

MACHINISTS, or any person wanting Babbit Metal, can find the best substitute in type-metal, of which this office has spare about fifty pounds very cheap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

IT IS ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR and Council of the Village of Tucson.

Taxes upon Dogs.

SECTION 1.—All persons having or owning any dog or dogs within the corporate limits of the Village of Tucson shall pay a tax of two dollars per annum for each dog.

Sec. 2.—All persons owning any dog on which they have paid such tax shall be furnished by the Village Marshal with a collar, upon which there shall be a device, mark or number; and it shall be the duty of the Village Marshal to collect said tax and furnish the taxpayer with a tax receipt indicating that said tax has been paid, the date of payment, the number of the collar furnished the taxpayer, with a general description of the dog for which said tax was paid, and shall make like entries in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall receive on each tax paid twenty-five cents, which shall be in full payment for all services rendered in collecting said tax, and shall pay the balance over of said tax to the Village Treasurer on Saturday, each week, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 3.—The Council shall prepare and furnish the Village Marshal with the necessary blank tax receipts, signed by the Mayor or the member of Council acting as Mayor, and also with the necessary collars as heretofore provided for.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Village Marshal to seize all dogs found running at large, upon which said tax has not been paid, and confine them in a place to be kept for that purpose, and if not claimed by the owner within twenty-four hours, they may be destroyed or sold by the Marshal to pay the expense of seizure; provided, that all dogs claimed by the owners or sold by the Marshal shall not be delivered up, if the sum of one dollar, as fees to said Marshal for seizing said dog, shall not be first paid by said claimant, owner or purchaser, and also the tax hereinbefore provided for paid to said Marshal.

Sec. 5.—Any person who shall counterfeit the device, mark or number of the collar adopted by the Council, with the intent to use or dispose of the same to be used in such manner as to avoid payment of any dog tax, or any person who shall so use any device, mark or number, without first having paid such tax, with intent to avoid its payment, shall upon conviction before the Village Recorder be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 6.—Any person who shall refuse to pay the tax as hereinbefore provided for, after having been notified by the Village Marshal to pay said tax, shall upon conviction before the Village Recorder be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 7.—This ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after the 20th day of October, A. D. 1871.

Passed in the Common Council of the Village of Tucson, this 4th day of October, A. D. 1871.

S. R. DeLONG,

Mayor.

Attest: WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

Recorder.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

the First Judicial District, County of Pima, Territory of Arizona.

ANA CHARALEAU, plaintiff,

against

JESUS FIGARORA,

PATRICIA GRANILLA DE FIGARORA

and

CHARLES BARROWIG, defendants.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting:

To Jesus Figarora, Patricia Granilla de

Figarora and Charles Barrowig, defend-

ants:

You are hereby summoned and required

to appear in an action brought against

you by Ana Charaleau, the plaintiff above

named, in the District Court of the First

Judicial District of the Territory of Ariz-

ona, and to answer the complaint therein

filed with the Clerk of said Court at Tuc-

son, in the county of Pima, within twenty

days (exclusive of the day of service) af-

ter service of this summons upon you, if

served within this county; if served out

of this county, but in this district, thirty

days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a

decree of Court for the foreclosure of a

certain mortgage described in the said

complaint and executed by the said Jesus

Figarora and Patricia Granilla de Figarora

on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1870,

to secure the payment of a certain promi-

sory note, dated on the 28th day of No-

vember, A. D. 1870, made by the said de-

fendant Jesus Figarora for the sum of two

thousand seven hundred and twelve 59-100

(\$2,712 59) dollars, in gold coin of the

United States, or its equivalent in United

States currency, payable on the 1st day of

August, 1871, to the order of Ana Char-

aleau, the said plaintiff, with legal interest

thereon.

That the premises conveyed thereby may

be sold and the proceeds applied to the

payment of the sum found to be due on

said note, with interest thereon; also, for

the costs, expenses and disbursements of

said suit, and in case such proceeds are

not sufficient to pay the same, then to ob-

tain an execution against the said defend-

ant Jesus Figarora for the balance remain-

ing due, and for other and further relief.

If you fail to appear and answer the 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 of

the Territory of Arizona, this 9th day of

October, A. D. 1871.

O. BUCKALEW, Clerk.

District Court, First Judicial District,

oc14-9w] Arizona Territory.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing

between Samuel H. Drachman and Samuel

H. Drachman, under the firm name and

style of Samter & Co., is this day dissolved

by mutual consent. Samuel H. Drachman

retiring from the business, all liabilities

are assumed by J. Samter, and all debts

collected by the same.

SAMUEL H. DRACHMAN,

JULIUS SAMTER.

Arizona City, A. T., Oct. 1, 1871. [o14tf]