

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. II.]

TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1872.

[No. 13.

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

DR. J. A. MAGINITY,
DENTIST.

Office two doors north of Tully, Ochoa &
DeLong's store,
MAIN STREET, TUCSON.

Mechanical and Operative Dentistry
done with neatness and dispatch.
Diseases of the Mouth, Jaw and Palate
treated.

All who now need work of this character
must call soon, as my stay here is limited.
All operations warranted. 1641f

PIONEER
NEWS DEPOT
—AND—
CIGAR STORE.

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. MAIL

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL
LINE!

FOUR HORSE COACHES
arrive at Tucson every

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

TIME TO SAN DIEGO.. FIVE DAYS

This will enable the travelling public to
reach San Francisco in EIGHT DAYS.

Fare to Arizona City.....\$50
" San Diego, (in gold coin or its equiv-
alent.).....\$80

JOHN G. CAPRON, Proprietor.
J. E. BAKER, 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)

BABBIT METAL.

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

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

—IS—
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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Professional cards, per month, 3 00

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Rates. Office in northeast corner of Congress
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JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

Authorized Agents for The Citizen.

L. P. Fisher, San Francisco
Schneider Grieron & Co., Arizona City
H. A. Bigelow will receive and receipt
for money for THE CITIZEN at Prescott.

THE APACHE QUESTION.

[From The Christian Union (Henry Ward
Beecher's paper), Nov. 22.]

The Indian policy of the present
administration has been in the main
successful. The absence of general
frontier wars is testimony which can-
not be otherwise interpreted. Most
of the tribes recognize the power, and
put faith in the promise of the gov-
ernment, now that the frauds of
agents have been stopped, and the
laws are vigorously enforced in favor
of the red man, as well as against
him.

But it must not be forgotten that
the Indian question is made up of a
good many questions, and each of
these, of a good many Indians. The
state of things in Arizona must be
judged according to the actual cir-
cumstances there, not the failure or
success of certain measures elsewhere.

The first feature of it that deserves
attention is the fact that there are
many different tribes in that Territory.

We find, for instance, the Pimas, Mari-
copas Papagos, Mojaves, Yumas, Utes,
Moquis and Navajoes—all friendly to
the whites, and many of them living
upon reservations. The Pimas and
Papagos are hereditary foes of the
Apaches, to whom they are more ter-
rible than our soldiers. Their frequent
expedition into the Apache country,
in middle and eastern Arizona, possess,
however, little military importance,
since they are accustomed on obtain-
ing a victory—though it comprise but
a single scalp—to go home and cele-
brate it.

The Apaches consist of many in-
dependent, scattered bands, having
little in common but their hostility
and cruelty. They have been the im-
memorial foes of the Mexicans; but
up to 1859, they lived at peace with
the American settlers, whose small
numbers led them to court the good-
will of the savages, while their
poverty offered no inducement of
plunder. The causes of the rupture
which took place in 1859 are not cred-
itable to our pioneers; but it is prob-
able that the predatory Indian bands
would not much longer have dis-
tinguished between American and
Mexican victims, even if they had not
been excited to revenge by outrageous
acts of robbery and murder. It is of
no use to recount these; the guilty
parties are mostly slain; certainly
they are not the sufferers of the present
warfare.

The Apaches proper include the Pi-
nal-Apaches, Tontos and Coyoteros.
Besides these, the renegade Mojaves
and the Yavapais have voluntarily as-
sumed the prefix Apache, as a badge
of hostility, and because they have
found that the name strikes terror
into the hearts of the settlers. All
these divisions however, must be
considered as subdivided again into mere
parties or gangs. Cachise, of whom
so much has recently been said, is not
"the chief of the Apaches"; but
merely of a notorious band of the Pi-
nal-Apaches. It is doubtful whether
he would keep such a promise if he
made it; most doubtful, whether his
band would obey his authority if he
commanded them to desist from
plunder; and quite certain, that the
other Pinals, and all the rest of the
Apaches hordes, would pay no atten-
tion to him at all.

The white population of Arizona
consists of the army; the contractors,
teamsters, etc., who live by the army;
the desperadoes and outlaws who have
found a refuge in this wild Territory,
after even the tolerably lawless life of
other Western regions became too
orderly for them; and the adventurous
pioneers, Mexican and American, who

have been attempting for years to
develop the agricultural and mineral
resources of the Territory. The latter
class deserve protection, and has
failed to receive it. Large districts of
Arizona, settled by the Mexicans a
hundred years ago, and once full of
prosperous ranches, have been depop-
ulated by the Indian wars, and have
relapsed into desert solitude. At
present, the settlers are mostly
gathered (except on the lower Gila,
and in a narrow strip of country along
the Colorado in a few principal towns,
and even here they do not feel secure;
while traveling, even on the main
highways, is perilous indeed, as the
recent massacre of the gifted Loring
and his fellow-passengers on the
Wickenburg stage bears witness.

The reservation system, thus far as
applied to the Apaches, is apparently
a failure. They are not an organized
community, capable of concluding and
keeping treaties; and there is positive
evidence that they use the reservations
and rations provided by the Govern-
ment as the base of their hostile
operations. This is the result partly
of the character of the Indians them-
selves, partly of the criminal laxity
of the agents of the Government, and
of a collision of policy between the
War and Indian Departments, in the
highest degree unfortunate. Nothing
could be worse, in dealing with such
savages, than to feed them with one
hand and fight them with the other.

Crook killing and Colyer cajoling,
naturally lead the Apaches to continue
their course of alternate plunder and
pow-wow.

We think the decision of the ad-
ministration to put the Apache ques-
tion entirely into the hands of the War
Department (for this is our interpreta-
tion of the powers conferred to General
Schofield in the matter) is the wisest
that can be made under the circum-
stances. Moreover, the military force
in Arizona should be increased, if
necessary, and maintained in thor-
ough equipment and efficiency.

But the army in Arizona needs
something besides reinforcements or
supplies, namely, an improvement in
discipline and morals, especially among
officers. The manner in which many
of them behave is calculated to make
any government policy unsuccessful.

The grand jury of Pima County, in
its official report, last month, made
the following presentation:

"We find that the habit of beastly
drunkenness has generally prevailed
with few marked exceptions among
the officers commanding at Camp
Grant, Camp Goodwin, and Camp
Apache, where the Apache Indians
have been fed; that the rations issued
at these camps to the Indians have
frequently been insufficient for their
support, and unjustly distributed,
sometimes being issued instead
of meat; that one Quartermaster of
the United States said he made a sur-
plus of 10,000 pounds of corn in issu-
ing rations to the Indians of Camp
Goodwin. We find that a command-
ing officer, at Camp Apache, gave
liquor to the Apache Indians, and got
beastly drunk with them from whisky
belonging to the Hospital Department
of the United States Government; also,
that another officer of the United
States army gave liquor to the said
Indians at said camp; that officers of
the United States army at those camps
where the Indians are fed are in the
habit of using their official position to
break the chastity of the Indian
women; that the present regulations
of Camp Grant with the Apache In-
dians on the reservation are such that
the whole body of Indians on said
reservation might leave the reserva-
tion and be gone many days without
the knowledge of the commanding of-
ficer."

It strikes us that these accusations
had better be investigated by courts-
martial, and an example made of the
drunken, dishonest, and licentious
wearers of epaulets. If this is the
behavior of our officers, no wonder
our soldiers desert and the Apaches
both hate us and despise us.

OUR latest storm news is to Dec. 27.
The Central route east of Corinne
was blocked and storms continuing
there and also in California. Except
from San Diego, we are without Cali-
fornia mails, and nearly all our east-
ern matter is stuck somewhere between
Omaha and San Diego, and the news
indicates that we need not expect it
soon. Hurry up the Texas Pacific.

The Apaches.

A letter of December 28, written by
a well-posted gentleman at Camp Mc-
Dowell, says:

The Apaches come and go here
whenever it suits their pleasure.
Sometimes we have as many as 200 in
a time, then again not more than
15 or 20. I understand that these
Apaches play a pretty sharp trick on
our good Uncle or some of his agents.

They draw rations at Camp Grant,
then leave there on a pass, come to
this post, draw rations here, get a pass,
go to Date Creek, draw rations, leave
there and go to Camp Verde, do the
same there, go back to Grant, and by
that time are ready to renew the same
tramp. Very nice trick this, is it not?
Some Yankee about it.

The Arizona Miner of December 23
has this bit of expected news:

About 40 miles to the eastward of
Prescott, at Camp Verde, the reserva-
tion braves have been conducting mat-
ters to suit themselves, generally. Of
late from 700 to 800 of them have
descended to call at the post every
fifth day and draw their rations; but,
more recently, upon being informed
that they must call and receive pro-
visions daily at the Commissary, all
the warriors turned up their noses, be-
came threatening and insulting, com-
mitted some trifling depredations and
put back to the mountains.

A correspondent of the Santa Fe
Post, writing at Las Cruces, Decem-
ber 16, gives this report:

We shall have squally times, for the
Apaches will without doubt refuse to
go, and will show fight when an at-
tempt is made to force them to go.
They are at work in this vicinity
again. Last Saturday they ran off all
of Shedd's horses from his ranch.
Yesterday they killed a herder of Am-
ador's this side of the mountain.
There were two of them and they
were armed with rifles.

This is from The Las Cruces Bor-
derer of December 23:

By private letter from Fort McRae,
which we know to be reliable, we learn
that the Indians have already left
Cañada in large numbers for the
mountains. Cachise is still on the
reservation, but does not come to the
agency for rations. Few Indians are
now drawing rations, and all declare
they will not go to the new reserva-
tion.

From all the above, it is plain to be
seen that our "red brother" still re-
gards himself as unsubdued—deter-
mined to do as he pleases; and, in no
wise that it must be so, we again
assert that nothing but a prior de-
monstration of overpowering force
will make the Apaches either in good
faith go upon, or so act when on, the
reservations provided for them by
Government.

A TUCSON correspondent of The
San Diego Union sends us a commu-
nication regarding a report he made
to that paper and our reference to it
last week. He disavows any inten-
tion of setting afloat a false impres-
sion regarding this community, and in this
we know he speaks truly, and in our
comments last week we said as much
in his favor. What we justly com-
plained of is, that he did send out a
false impression when the least amount
of inquiry or acquaintance with the
public disposition here would have en-
abled him to have said what he did,
and enough more to have done justice
to the people of Tucson. Our position
is that a writer should never blacken
the character of a community by
partly stating a case which if wholly
and truly stated would be quite credit-
able. We again acquit the corres-
pondent of other than the best of
feelings towards the people of the
whole Territory and this place in par-
ticular, but this very fact gives his
reports most injurious weight when
wrong.

JANUARY 4, Governor Safford ap-
pointed Monroe Thomson a Commis-
sioner of Deeds, to reside in San
Francisco.

Legal Advertisements.

Semi-Annual Report of the Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
PIMA COUNTY,
TUCSON, A. T., December 25, 1871.

HON. JOHN ANDERSON, JUDGE
of Probate for the county of Pima,
A. T.—Sir: I have the honor to transmit
herewith a report of the Estates that have
been administered upon by me for the six
months ending December 25, 1871. Very
respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN S. THAYER,
Public Administrator.

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of John P. Preston.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$252 85
Amount paid out to December 25,
1871..... 245 98
Total receipts.....\$252 85
Total disbursements..... 245 98
Cash on hand..... \$6 87

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of Francisco Cruz.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$64 25
Amount paid out to December 25,
1871..... 63 13
Total receipts.....\$64 25
Total disbursements..... 63 13
Cash on hand..... \$1 12

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of Rees Smith.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$332 25
Amount paid out to December 25,
1871..... 173 98
Total receipts.....\$332 25
Total disbursements..... 173 98
Cash on hand..... \$158 27

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of A. Gonzales.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$46 00
Amount paid out to December 25,
1871..... 29 95
Total receipts.....\$46 00
Total disbursements..... 29 95
Cash on hand..... \$16 05

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of Charles Mc-
Kinney.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$346 29
Amount paid out to December 25,
1871..... 88 25
Total receipts.....\$346 29
Total disbursements..... 88 25
Cash on hand..... \$258 04

John S. Thayer, Public Administrator,
in account with Estate of D. H. Stickney.

Total amount received to Decem-
ber 25, 1871.....\$208 90
Total amount paid out to Decem-
ber 25, 1871..... 231 65
Total receipts.....\$208 90
Amount due Administrator..... \$22 95
Filed December 30, 1871, and ordered
published in The Arizona Citizen for the
information of all whom it may concern.
JNO. ANDERSON,
Probate Judge.

de20-2w

Delinquent Tax Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT
in accordance with Section 34 of an
Act, approved February 18, 1871, "to pro-
vide revenue for the Territory of Arizona
and the several counties thereof," I did,
on the 14th day of December, 1871, deposit
a certified copy of the Delinquent Tax
List of Pima county with J. E. McCaffry,
District Attorney for said county; and no-
tice is also given that unless the delinquent
taxes therein specified are paid to the Dis-
trict Attorney within twenty days from
this date, action will be commenced by
said District Attorney for the collection
of such taxes and costs as required by law.
J. H. ARCHIBALD,
Treasurer of Pima county, A. T.
Tucson, A. T., December 16, 1871.

Lista de Tasaciones Delincuentes.

SE DA POR ESTA AVISO, QUE EN
acuerdo con la Sec. 34 del Acta apro-
vada en Febrero 18, 1871—"para proveer
fondos para el Territorio de Arizona y los
varios Condados del mismo"—he de-
positado el dia 14 de Diciembre A. D. 1871,
una lista de Tasaciones Delincuentes en
manos de J. E. McCaffrey Procurador de
Distrito del Condado de Pima y por tanto
doy aviso que si las Tasaciones Delin-
cuentes all especificadas no se pagan al dicho
procurador McCaffrey en el termino de
veinte dias, desde esta fecha, se comenzara
el proceso por este, para coleccionar las tales
Tasaciones y los costos exigidos por la ley.
J. H. ARCHIBALD,
Tesoroero del Condado de Pima, A. T.
Tucson A. T. Dic. 16, 1871. del6-3w

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 Elron-
berg, 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. [o14-2w