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TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, A. T. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

[No. 3.

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[U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.]
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Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.,
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WE have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., which we will sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. 5-11

Notice.
THE COLORADO STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
Steamship Newbern
will leave for Phoenix for month of October on 1st of every month, each river route. Freight landed in twelve (12) days from San Francisco. Agents of the Company 610 street, San Francisco, California.
J. POLHAMMERS, Jr.,
General Agent.

A GENERATION BACK.
We are apt to think the present times
Are sadly out of joint;
To sigh, and then toward ages past
The reverent finger point.
Of model husbands, model wives,
Say we, there was no lack—
Of manners, moral pride, and worth—
A generation back.
The girls were modest, neat, and fair,
The boys were brave and true—
They labored on, from sun to sun,
With joys and pleasures few;
The children went to bed at dark,
And seemed to have the knack
Of being seen, and never heard—
A generation back.
And thus it is from age to age,
And thus 'twill ever be:
The scenes enacted long ago
With partial eyes we see;
Our offspring in the years to come
Will tread the beaten track,
And praise the conduct of their sires
A generation back.

PIMA DEPREDACTIONS.
Last week, we briefly alluded to the raid of certain Pima Indians upon the farm of P. R. Brady. He is not the only settler about Florence and Sanford who has this year had crops destroyed by the lawless Pimas, and it is notorious that in years past, they have committed many similar depredations. Their Agents have repeatedly called the government's attention to the fact, and yet no steps have been taken to punish the depredators or prevent more outrages. Agent J. H. Stout, in his report of a year ago, uses this language:

The next evil to which my attention has been more directly called, and which bids fair to result most disastrously if not met with a prompt and firm suppression, is the apparently increasing tendency of these Indians to leave their reservation in hands of persons who are not only ignorant of the laws of the Territory, but who are also ignorant of the rights of the white man. The latter being more numerous than the former, and being more powerful, they are strong enough to subject them, and indeed when the young men are told by the old chiefs or head-men of the might and strength of our Federal Government, which will some day be turned against them if they still continue to molest its citizens, they laugh and ask: "Why does not the Great Father do something with us if he is so powerful as you say? We do not believe it; there is no power greater than ourselves."
The settlers are firm and determined and the Indians are insolent, and if the latter do not from this time forward restrain their propensity to appropriate to themselves the property of others, the most fearful results will inevitably ensue. If they still intend to depredate on the fields of their white neighbors, they will do it over their dead bodies, and the oft-repeated boast that they "have never shed the blood of a white man" will have soon passed into history.

We are informed that both Mr. Stout and Supt. Bendell have repeatedly appealed to the Indians to stop their raids, but in vain, and it is not surprising that the patience of the settlers is exhausted. Such willful trespassing on crops, water ditches, &c., as over 100 Pimas were guilty of last week, is inexcusable and enough to incite the wrath of the best natured men, and in any well governed, civilized community, would cause bloodshed. But compared with the Indians, the settlers are few in number, and however just and great their exasperation, they have been prudent in not firing upon the marauders, and in calling upon the Agent for legal redress. We believe there is no instance of settlers disturbing the Pimas, while the latter have often and unwarrantably damaged the citizens of the Gila and Salt river settlements. Upon an appeal to the Agent by Mr. Brady and other prominent citizens of Florence and vicinity, Mr. Stout expressed his sympathy with them and anxiety to bring the Pimas to prompt account, but asserted that he was powerless without military aid; therefore he drew up a request to General Crook to station a company of cavalry at or near Florence, at least until the crops are gathered, which was favor-

ably endorsed by General Howard, Major McCormick and Supt. Bendell, who all chanced to be present. These officers all think such protection necessary not only to save crops, but to prevent the beginning of actual war.
A company under a discreet officer, with authority to summarily arrest and hold for punishment all Pimas found trespassing upon the fields, gardens or other property of settlers, may save collision which will otherwise be inevitable, and which once begun, may lead to a struggle between the settlers and Pimas, which will be a costly matter for government to suppress—not to speak of the sad confusion it must make in an important part of Arizona.

In this connection, it may be said that the trouble began in permitting numbers of the Pimas to live, as they now do, off their reservation. Their plea was a lack of water to cultivate their lands within the reserve, but it is not a sufficient excuse for their trespasses on either private or government lands open to settlement. They should be made to return, and then if government is convinced they have insufficient water, and an extension of the reserve is impracticable, the President's favorite plan of removing them and the Maricopas to Indian Territory, might be executed.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.
Our readers generally will remember the famous Richard confiscation case, and that the prosecution attempted to procure a decision to the effect that the Indian country was to be given up to the white man.

A case involving a question of what Indian country is, recently came before the United States District Court in Oregon. The presiding Judge is Lorenzo Sawyer, formerly one of the most eminent members of the Supreme Court of California. The case grew out of the arrest and imprisonment of a citizen by Captain Goodale of the Twenty-third Infantry, on the charge of "introducing liquor into an Indian country" and selling it to Indians near the post in command of defendant. After a full hearing of the case, Judge Sawyer, among other points, charged the jury:

That an Indian country in Oregon could only be within the limits of an Indian reservation; and that such reservation might be both a military reserve and Indian reservation at the same time; and that the law of Congress did not permit an officer to confine a prisoner more than five days without starting with him to deliver him up to the civil authorities for trial, and that the law was peremptory and not directory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gen. Emory has just arrived here from Texas. He reports great activity all along the line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Five hundred miles are already under contract, and large forces of laborers are engaged. Gen. G. M. Dodge, the Chief Engineer, has arranged for an additional force of one thousand Chinese to be put on the line as soon as possible. The work is being prosecuted with unequalled energy.

By Special Orders No. 74 of date October 15, Major A. J. Dallas, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from duty at Camp Apache and ordered to assume command of Camp Lowell at Tucson.

SOMETHING NEW.
We are in receipt of the following letter, and as the best way to elicit the information sought, we publish it:
47 W. ADAMS ST. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
September 28, 1872.
ARIZONA INDIANS.

About 700 years ago, the son of one of the Welsh Princes, viz: Madawc ap Owain Gwynedd, and a number of his fellow countrymen, took to some ships built by themselves and sailed westward, and it is supposed now that some tribes of the present Indians are their descendants.
Two or three Welsh travelers state that they have met with Indians at different times that have spoken a kind of imperfect Welsh, and they retained some traditions that their forefathers were Brythones (Britons), and other incidents tended to show that in all probability these are Welsh Indians; and some correspondence has appeared on the subject some time since in the "Baner ac Amseran Cymru" newspaper—the leading periodical of the principality of Wales, projecting the idea that if such is the case, it would be a good object to send Welsh missionaries among them, presuming that they would listen more to some people from the same country as their fathers than to others, especially when those could speak a language they (Indians) knew something of before hand. And if missionaries could succeed to evangelize and civilize the Welsh Indians, it is more than probable that through them they might extend the same blessings to the remainder of the Indians. I have undertaken to collect as much information as possible on the subject, and the British Consul here has promised to aid with what assistance he can give. Almost all I know at present, is that the said Welsh Indians are for the most part in Arizona.

Military Items.
By General Orders No. 86, War Department, of October 2, First Lieutenant Geo. F. Price was promoted to a captain in the Fifth Cavalry, to date from August 29, 1872; by the same order Edward L. Keyes was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the same regiment (Troop C), to date from July 27, 1872; also Orlando L. Wiegman was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry (Company K), to date from July 30, 1872; also First Lieutenant V. M. C. Silva was promoted to be a captain in the Twenty-first Infantry (Company B), to date from July 22, 1872; also Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, to be First Lieutenant, to date from July 22, 1872, vice Silva, promoted, (Company E), same regiment.

As we say on the frontier, Henry Ward Beecher has a level head, and in June last he wrote as follows:
General Howard, who certainly will not be accused of undue lack of philanthropy, has come to the conclusion, if the last reports are correct, that the Apache question must be dealt with by the strong hand rather than by the glib tongue. As we long ago pointed out, there must be unity and consistency in the course of the Government toward the numerous and treacherous tribes who are classed under the name in Arizona. Few-words with Chiefs do no good in such a case, since there are no Chiefs whose authority is respected among them. We trust that General Howard's report will set the matter at rest, so far as sentiment is concerned, and that General Crook will be allowed to proceed with the strict enforcement of justice and order upon reds and whites alike.

The Campaign in Arizona.
Much as it may shock persons ignorant of the character of the Apaches, the course now being pursued by General Crook's troops in Arizona is the only one calculated to bring them to terms, to teach them finally that murder and pillage are unprofitable, and to give peace to the brave and industrious settlers who are trying to develop great resources for the benefit of the whole country. The temporizing policy, so long followed, has encouraged the savages to believe they could stay and rob with impunity, and the long list of their unoffending victims far outnumber the list of Indians killed in battle. Now that the war is carried into their mountain retreats and rancherias, they will obtain new ideas of the power of the enemy they have so long contemned, and will ere long be glad to sue for peace in earnest, and to accept the guardianship of the Government.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

AT A MASS MEETING HELD
in Tucson October 12, 1872, the following named citizens were respectfully recommended to the voters of Pima county as well able to fill the respective offices named at the coming election, November 5, 1872:
COUNCIL.
MARK ALDRICH,
HIRAM S. STEVENS,
S. R. DELONG,
LEVI RUGGLES.
HOUSE.
JOHN R. ALLEN,
J. W. SWEENEY,
ALBERT C. DECKER,
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
J. S. VOSBERG,
WM. C. DAVIS,
L. M. JACOBS,
JOHN T. SMITH.
SUPERVISORS.
E. R. TULLY,
E. N. FISH,
WM. ZECKENDORF.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
L. C. HUGHES.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JOHN L. HARRIS.
CLERK OF THE COUNTY.
OLOMON WARREN.
CHIEFS OF THE PEACE.
CHAS. H. MEYERS,
RICHARD WOFFENDEN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
TO THE PUBLIC.
LARKIN W. CARR is announced as a candidate for COUNTY SUPERVISOR of Pima county, at our next general election, by the citizens of the Gila river. o19t

JAMES W. OVERTON is an independent candidate for the office of CONSTABLE at the ensuing election. 8te

WM. S. OURY
IS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
For Sheriff.
Tucson, June 1, 1872. jel-2m

AUGUSTUS BRICHTA
IS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
For Recorder
Of Pima County.
Election, Nov. 5. 14

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY
friends, A. B. SALES will be an independent candidate for CONSTABLE in Tucson precinct. o65-11

AT THE SOLICITATION OF MANY
friends, A. C. BENEDICT will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER at the ensuing election.
Tucson, A. T., Sept. 17, 1872. se21-14

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE
that OSCAR BUCKALEW will be a candidate for the office of COUNTY RECORDER of the county of Pima, A. T., at the coming election, November 5, 1872. se7-14

FOR SHERIFF.
PETER R. BRADY will be an independent candidate for Sheriff at the November election. aa3

FOR SHERIFF.
H. OTT is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election. au3-d

Pine Lumber!
THE SANTA RITA SAW-MILL CO. now prepared to furnish all kinds of lumber and shingles at the lowest prices and of the very best quality for offered in this market. Persons wanting any kind of lumber will please leave their orders at the store of Messrs. E. N. Fish & Co., and they will be promptly filled. M
OLD TYPE, SUPERIOR TO
RABBIT METAL for boxing, for sale at Tucson Office.