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## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 117  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.  
TUCSON - - - - - ARIZONA.  
Office on Congress street. 117

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Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory. 117

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**Shaving Saloon!**  
Congress street—first pole above Pioneer News Depot.  
**WORK IN THE BEST STYLES AT** reasonable rates, such as  
Shaving,  
Shampooing,  
Hair Cutting.  
Best Razors used.  
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—AND—  
**CIGAR STORE.**  
THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, Magazines and Novels.  
Also, a fine assortment of  
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.,  
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J. S. MANSFIELD,  
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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
DEALERS IN  
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Importers of Fresh Garden Goods.  
Highest prices paid for Soldiers' Final Statements and Government Vouchers. 117

## THE LONG AGO.

BY GAYLORD J. CLARKE.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river time,  
As it runs through the realms of tears,  
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,  
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,  
And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,  
And the summer like buds between,  
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go

On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,  
As it glides in the shadow and shyness,  
There is a magical Isle up the river time,  
Where the softest of airs are played;  
There is a cloudless sky and a tropical climate,  
And the James with the compass trying.

And the name of this Isle is The Long Ago,  
And we bury our treasures there;  
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—  
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!

There are trinkets and tresses of hair,  
There are fragments of song that nobody sings,  
And a part of an infant's prayer;  
There's a lute unswept, and a harp with out strings,  
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings  
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore  
By the mirage is lifted in air;  
And we sometimes hear, through the turbulent roar,  
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before  
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed Isle,  
All the day of life till night—  
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,  
And our eyes are closing to slumber white,  
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

The Amended Mining Law.  
The following is an Act of Congress passed first to the Senate and finally in the House February 26, of the late session. It will be seen that the time for performing certain work on mines located prior to May 10, 1872, is hereby extended thirteen months:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the tenth day of June, 1874.

## INDIAN SUPERINTENDENTS.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to the measure to reduce the Indian Superintendencies and to create Inspectors of Indian Affairs, who will twice each year visit every agency in the United States. It is optional with the President that Superintendencies shall be continued, and as the law does not go into effect until July 1, nothing is to be done until that date.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. I notice that the Clerk in reading the amendment recommended by the Committee on Appropriations omitted the superintendents and superintendencies. As printed, the committee's amendment provides for superintendents.

Mr. Sargent. Exactly; but the final clause abolishes all superintendencies. The clerk of the committee in drawing up the amendment inadvertently included the superintendents. The Clerk of the House has read the amendment as the committee agreed to recommend it.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. And there are to be no longer superintendents and superintendencies?

Mr. Sargent. No; we intend to abolish the superintendent and superintendent's clerk, as we believe the business can be better done by the inspectors in the way here recommended.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. I do not wish the House to act on this matter without some reflection. I think they will see that it is a good measure, but I want them to be advised precisely what it is.

The Indian superintendents, as now established by law, are located at fixed points in the Territories, where the superintendent has a whole Territory under his charge. He has an office, a clerk or clerks, and is a sort of director or superintendent of the affairs of the different agencies through his Territory. It is found in practice that the superintendent can do but very little in the way of any personal superintendence of the agencies, which are at remote points. He keeps his office, and the tendency is that he becomes a sedentary official, doing but little good anywhere. It is now proposed to abolish that office after the 30th of June next, and to have instead a board of inspectors, whose business it shall be to travel from agency to agency, each taking one agency at one time and another at another time, making a full and accurate report of those agencies.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona. I move to amend by striking out the last line of the amendment. I am not willing that this useless character shall be attributed to the superintendents of Indian affairs so far as I have known them. It is but just to say in behalf of the present superintendent in my own Territory that he has not been in the habit of remaining in his office, but two or more times each year he has visited most, if not all, of the agencies in that extensive Territory—an undertaking involving much hard and dangerous travel and exposure, as I can attest from having borne him company upon a recent official tour. I believe I may say the same of the practice of the superintendent for the State of California, who happens to be on this floor at this moment.

Now, it may be a good thing to abolish these superintendencies, but in the Territories farthest west, where there are most Indians, where the difficulties, dangers, and expenditures of travel are greatest, and where the advance in the civilization of the Indians is slow, it seems to me we should have some more direct means of communication between the agents and their superior officers than we shall have under this new system. It is proposed to leave the agents to report to the inspectors or directly to Washington. Sometimes it takes three or four weeks for a letter to reach Washington, where as the agents can communicate with their superintendent in a few days at farthest, and constantly there are important questions arising which the agents wish to immediately refer to some one having more power

## MATTERS AT CAMP APACHE.

We have a letter before us written at Apache March 8, from which we condense as follows:

The Indians seem demoralized during the past few weeks, and have made attempts to kill persons at this post. One did shoot Edward Renner (brewer). The ball entered the right side and passed through the right arm above the elbow. It was found and taken from near the spine by Dr. Soule, who thinks the patient may recover although the wound is very dangerous. The right arm must be paralyzed for a long time, if not for life.

The Indians are getting meaner and somewhat dissatisfied. The principal cause of this is the great extent of sickness prevailing among them. They receive all the rations due them, but still are not satisfied. The correspondent thinks a change of agents contributed somewhat to their discontent.

There is one fact noticed by all the whites at the post, viz: The Apaches appear to have more firearms and more ammunition now than ever before. Where do they get these arms? is a question daily talked over here, but none can certainly answer it; but the opinion of all here is that they buy them of Mexican traders from New Mexico. The correspondent suggests summary hanging to stop this trade, but before the hanging begins, we think the real guilty parties should be known.

The new agent keeps a guard of soldiers at the agency buildings. Lt. F. K. Upham is quartermaster here, and expects to be absent a short time while taking Mrs. Upham to Santa Fe on her way to the States. The Lieutenant is a good officer, and government could not find one who would look better to the public interests than he does. First Lieutenant W. C. Manning now commands the post. Captain Randall is expected to return from his scout about the 20th instant. First Lieutenant Garvey is commanding a cavalry company here, and was recently on a scout when he made several good Indians. No one has yet come to relieve Dr. M. Soule who is still here. Mr. C. E. Conley will soon start for Tucson; and probably Lt. Garvey and Mr. Conley will leave for there in a few days.

We have a post-office here now but no postal service. Service should be established between here and Fort Wingate, not only for military and citizens here, but for citizens on the Little Colorado.

Private Land Grants.  
Regarding titles granted by Spain and Mexico to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, the U. S. Senate passed the following important resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested, through the United States minister at Mexico, to ascertain the condition of the records and public documents of that Government relating to the lands now embraced within the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico; also, at what place or places such records and public documents are deposited, and in whose custody; and communicate to the Senate such information touching the premises as he may have been enabled to obtain; and also what will be the best method, and the expense thereof, of procuring true and authentic transcripts of such records and public documents.

Complimentary Resolutions.  
CAMP BOWIE, ARIZONA TERRITORY, }  
March 17, 1873. }  
At a meeting held by the soldiers at Camp Bowie A. T. on the 17th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, whereas Dr. Samuel L. Orr (who is about to leave this post and return to his native city Philadelphia) has while at this post shown such courtesy towards us and such attention to the sick under his care, and by his conduct won the admiration and respect of all, we do hereby communicate to him our sincere thanks, hoping that ere long he will gain the highest distinction attainable in his profession.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to Dr. Orr and a copy forwarded for publication to each of the following journals, viz: Washington Chronicle, Army and Navy Journal, Philadelphia Inquirer and ARIZONA CITIZEN.

JAMES BRITTON, Co. D 5th Cavalry, President.  
DUNCAN MATHESON, Co. F 23d Infantry, Secretary.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD made these appointments March 17: C. A. Luke, of Prescott, to represent Arizona at the International Exposition at Vienna, Austria, which opens May 1, this year. This appointment was made in accordance with an act of the late legislature of February 12, 1873. Henry W. Fleury, probate judge of Yavapai county. This was made because Dr. Geo. D. Kenidall, who was appointed and confirmed at the session of the legislature, declined to accept the office.

The ultimate conclusion of the conference committee to whom the matter was referred, was to retain four Superintendents and provide for five Inspectors.

Mr. Sargent. There are no superintendents now in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or New York. In all these Territories and States we get along admirably without superintendents. There are superintendents in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico, besides the northern and central superintendency. There may be something in the suggestion of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. McCormick] that five men cannot efficiently perform the inspection required under this proposition; and I do not know but that the number ought to be increased to seven.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. I suggest to my colleague on the committee [Mr. Sargent] to make that modification now.

Mr. Sargent. I think it would be very much better to let the question be considered by the conferees whether five or seven of these inspectors are necessary. I prefer that there should be no more than five, if we can get along with that number; but if, in the judgment of the conferees, seven should be necessary, I shall ask, when the bill comes back, that seven be fixed as the number.

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