

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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In Tucson, I am prepared to fill orders for

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July 19, M.

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CASH ADVANCED ON CONSIGNMENTS

Tucson, March 8, 1873. mr15-1f.

I HATE A FOOL.

I hate a fool like pizen,
Bad as I hate a thief,
And hate a liar, for they all
Bring other folks ter grief;
I hate a nosing gossip,
Whose nasty prying snout
Pokes inter people's business,
Ter ferret su'thin' out.

I hate their pizen scandal,
No matter how it's fixed—
With guesses, lies and hearsays
Benevolently mixed,
And dealt out free as water
In long November rains—
And may the king of brimstone
Reward 'em for their pains.

I allers hate a drunkard,
A loafer, and a fop;
And hate a kid-glove dandy,
Whose brains are soft as pop;
I hate deceit and fawning,
And hate like all possessed
A snarling, jawing temper
That gives nobody rest.

A MILD and affectionate wife in Lancaster overheard an acquaintance remark that her husband was fond of "loo." She waited up for him that night, and when he came home asked to know if he had been spending his time with Eoo. The unsuspecting husband admitted that he had; when, without giving him time to explain, she attacked him with her fire shovel. The husband does not exactly remember how the interview ended, but he could never convince his wife that "loo" was a game a cards, and always plays euchre now, and goes home before 10 o'clock.

"MACK," of the St. Louis Democrat, who plays poker himself, thus alludes to Mr. Watterson's trip to Europe: "From the large number of Louisvillians booked for Europe this spring, we infer the winter poker season at that point was very successful. One prominent citizen was heard to remark to his wife a day or two since 'My dear, if I hadn't filled on that last hand yesterday we would have been obliged to skip Italy, but it is all right now; that last 'raise' of Higgins just pays for the Vesuvius and Pompein trip.' Thus do the fine arts of the present assist in diffusing a knowledge of the past."

Pimas After Apaches, &c.

The Pimas have made many successful war raids upon the Apaches, but we have an account of a late one which amounted to nothing. A McDowell letter of July 13 says:

On the 11th instant, about 150 Pima Indians went by this post on a campaign against the Apaches. They returned yesterday and report to have found a camp of 40 or 50 Apaches about ten miles above McDowell. The Apaches fired on the Pimas first and as usual, I suppose, the Pimas run; although they say they returned the fire but did not get any Apaches.

The Pimas acted very strangely on this scout. They did not ask the commanding officer for anything, either to eat or to have their horses shod, as they always have done before when on a scout. They appeared to be very much on their dignity and very independent. They said the government would do nothing for them but would feed and arm the Apaches. They also complain of the low price of grain and said they could not make a living at present prices, and further that the Gila was dry and no indication of rain this Summer, so they could not raise corn and vegetables. They did not want to talk much about the recent trouble on the Gila, but said that they felt no ill will against the Americans; also that as they had killed the Mexican who killed Antonio Azul's son, they were satisfied.

A party of men who have been out with Judge Hayden, looking for timber up the Verde, passed here yesterday morning. They report that while in camp a few miles above here, a party of Apaches came near their camp, but as soon as the Apaches discovered the party, they ran away.

SURGEON SEMIG, who was wounded in the Modoc war when the troops fell into the ambushade in the lava beds, arrived in this city on Monday evening. He has suffered amputation of one foot, and his left arm is paralyzed from the effects of a ball which still remains imbedded in the muscles of the shoulder.—[S. F. Chronicle, July 10.]

MILITARY NEWS.

Capt. Burns Makes a Large Capture of Apaches—Other News Items of Interest.

Our Prescott correspondent furnishes THE CITIZEN with the following late news:

The pleasing information reached Prescott on the 15th inst. by courier, that the command of Captain James Burns, 5th Cavalry, had returned to Camp Date Creek with over two hundred Indian captives, taken during a recent scout to the Santa Maria and Castle Dome Mountains. On the 1st July, the command succeeded in finding the trail of a large party of Apache-Yumas and Apache-Mojaves, and while moving cautiously forward, one of our Hualpai Indian soldiers fired upon one of the hostile Indians trying to get to the rancharia close by. Although the Apache was killed, the alarm was given and the great body of the enemy succeeded in escaping, with the loss of a few badly wounded, whose blood dripping on the lava boulders enabled their line of flight to be trailed over an exceedingly bad piece of country. The Indians were obliged to leave everything, provisions, arms, and clothing, so that after a most energetic pursuit, Capt. Burns was enabled to corral the whole band, and rather than risk the attack of the soldiery, they surrendered unconditionally. Captain Burns was obliged to make many long night marches—one of seventy and another of sixty miles—through a lava country, without vegetation of any kind except cactus and destitute of water and game. This ends the hostile Indians of Northern Arizona as organizations. Captain Burns and his command are noted for acts of gallantry and efficiency.

Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely, now on signal duty in Washington City, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant vice Almy, killed by Indians, which carries him to Co. M, 5th Cavalry, stationed at Camp Grant.

Major Crittenden, 5th Cavalry, has gone to San Francisco on temporary duty, and upon his return will take station at Camp Bowie.

Lieut. Michler, 5th Cavalry, is off on a leave of absence.

Lieut. Ross left Prescott on the 12th instant, enroute to Drum Barracks, where he is to superintend the sale of public buildings on the 31st inst. On the completion of this duty he will visit his friends in the East, having a leave of absence for that purpose.

The Indians on the Verde reservation have lately had an accession of a hundred and fifty Tontos from the Tonto Basin, probably prompted to this by the gentle reminder given them by Lieut. Babcock's command.

Company K, 5th Cavalry, has gone to Camp Verde.

Dr. Bailey expects to leave the Department sometime this fall, as his time of duty here has about expired.

Lieut. Rice, 23d Infantry, has been ordered to the command of the Indian scouts at San Carlos, vice Almy, killed.

Capt. Montgomery, 5th Cavalry, is about leaving Camp Apache on leave of absence, going East via New Mexico.

Lieut. Bourke, aide-de-camp, has been inspecting commissary stores at Mojave, Beale Springs and Hualpai, but is back to headquarters.

In pursuance of an order of July 15, Lieut. C. P. Egan has arrived at department headquarters for temporary duty.

By an order of July 14, acting assistant surgeons C. W. Harper, of Camp Lowell, and W. E. Rust, of Camp Apache, will report without delay to headquarters military division of the Pacific for annulment of their contracts. July 8 an order directed assistant surgeon Henry Lippincott, upon his arrival in this department, to report in person for duty at Camp Lowell and relieve Dr. C. W. Harper.

First Lieut. L. Hammond, Adjutant 23d Infantry, is ordered to report for duty, to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting service in New York City.

Capt. Mason, 5th Cavalry, Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Infantry, and a detachment of recruits are daily expected at Prescott.

THE Yuma Sentinel of last Saturday is not yet at hand though it was due last Tuesday evening.

From N. Y. Tribune July 2. The Centennial Celebration.

Probably in no part of the United States will our national birthday be observed with more befitting ceremonies than in the City of Philadelphia. The site for the great Centennial building, wherein all the peoples of the earth are invited to gather in 1876, and rejoice over the completion of a hundred years of American Republicanism, will then be dedicated with whatever solemnity the city can put forth. There will be no such pageant as might attend a similar ceremonial in the old world; but the occasion will be rich in interesting associations, and the orator of the day will be but a poor type of the American citizen if he be not inspired by the scene to something better than the average eloquence of the Fourth of July. It is little more than a stone's throw to the spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed. The old Hall remains, and the old bell which proclaimed liberty throughout all the land might be heard again if its voice were not cracked. The place will be sacred with memories of patriotism, courage, and devotion; and if we think then and there of our national greediness, it will only be to feel ashamed of it.

Ten years ago the most hopeful of us hardly supposed that a celebration like this would be possible. It seemed then as if the centenary festival must find us either two rival and independent nations, or two hostile sections, unwillingly held together, sharing no aspirations in common, keeping no common holiday. Few of us imagined that, whatever might be the issue of the war, its scars could be so soon obliterated and its bitterness so soon forgotten. It will be one of the most gracious recollections of the day that brethren long estranged will meet in cordial embrace, and soldiers who have fought against each other will unite in saluting their common flag. Nothing will speak so eloquently as this of the real strength and glory of the principles defined at Philadelphia in 1776. The progress of America in the development of her resources, the ingenuity of her inventions, the value of her manufactures, the taste and skill of her artisans, the culture of her scholars and her artists, speak far less for the character of our institutions than the fact that we have passed through this terrible social and political crisis with so little harm that in eight years its effects have nearly disappeared. The last political campaign seems to have marked the close of the brief period of bitterness and distrust which followed the formal cessation of hostilities. The better human nature of the North and the South had been gradually asserting itself for some time; and in the support given by the conquered people of the South to one of the most conspicuous leaders of the party which they had been accustomed to style their oppressors, the smoldering embers of the war were finally extinguished, and we become once more a united people. The spectacle of reconciliation will be the bravest of all the brave sights of the coming Centennial, and the most impressive in the eyes of the world abroad.

A LITTLE LEARNING.—Young Simpson, just beginning the study of natural philosophy, became fond of applying technical names to common objects to impress hearers with a sense of his profound knowledge, and tried the game with his father one evening. When he mentioned to him that he had swallowed some marine acephalous mollusks, the old man was alarmed, and he seized Simpson, and threw him to the floor, and held him, and screamed for help. And when Mrs. Simpson came in with some warm water and the hired man rushed in with a garden pump, they forced half a gallon of water down Simpson's throat, and then held him by the heels over the edge of the porch, and said: "If we don't get them 'things out of William he will be 'pizened.' And when they were out, and William explained that the articles alluded to were mere oysters, then his father fondled him for half an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. Subsequently, Simpson framed his language in more familiar phrase.

The True Peace Work.

As we said last week, Gen. Crook is surely bringing peace to this unfortunate Territory. While feeding and treating kindly all Apaches willing to properly receive such treatment, he has kept his victorious officers and men after those off reserves, and the record, as given in the following order, shows how well they have labored. We give the order complete, for it not only exhibits the work of the troops and the General's thanks to them, but it is marked by a tender regard for all Indians who behave themselves in a tolerable manner:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, July 16, 1873.

General Orders No. 24. In carrying out the provisions of special order No. 13, current series from these headquarters, which required the continuance of military operations against the straggling bands of Apaches still roaming at large, the officers engaged have fully sustained the confidence placed in them and the following brilliant results have recently been attained.

First: Captain George M. Randall, 23d Infantry, surrounded and captured the remnant of Del-chay's band with that notorious chief himself, in the Sierra Ancha Mountains on the 23d of April.

Second: The operations of the troops under Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry, in the Santa Maria Mountains, resulted in the surrender of Tomaspie's entire band of Apache-Mojaves on the 12th ultimo.

Third: The operations of First Lieut. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cavalry, in Tonto Basin, resulted in the surrender of the two bands of Tonto-Apaches under Ca-chie and Naqui-naquis.

Fourth: Reports have just been received of the operations of Capt. James Burns, 5th Cavalry, in Castle Dome and Santa Maria Mountains, resulting in the unconditional surrender of over two hundred Apache-Mojaves, believed to be the last remnant of all the straggling renegades in Northern Arizona.

The foregoing named officers and 1st Sergeant Thomas Haulon and Sergeant Patrick Martin, Co. F, 5th Cavalry, are hereby thanked for their efficient services in the laborious tasks so thoroughly completed.

These operations have not only had the effect of bringing in upon their proper reservations all the stragglers in Northern Arizona but have also taught those already in that no place outside of the limits prescribed is safe, and that while the government lends a helping and protecting hand to all Indians who wish to remain at peace and try to help themselves in peaceful pursuits, it still remains strong to punish those who prefer war and the fruits of plunder.

By command of
BREVET-MAJOR GENERAL CROOK.

Military Timber Reserve.

In accordance with a claim made by the military authorities of this Department, on November 23, 1872, the President of the United States did, June 20, 1873, approve a reserve of timber lands near Prescott described as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 34, of township 13 north, range 2 west, thence eastwardly sixty chains to a stone monument; thence south eighty chains to a stone monument on township line between townships 12 and 13 north, range 2 west; thence westwardly along said township line one hundred and twenty chains; thence north forty chains to a point on the southern boundary of present timber reserve; thence eastward along said boundary sixty chains to southeast corner of said reserve; thence north forty chains to point of beginning; the whole embracing 720 acres.

AN old lady who died at Lowell, Mass., was giving orders for her funeral, and among other things said she wanted to be "laid out" in her black silk gown, and they must not take out the back breadth, as they did when Sally Smith was laid out. "For," said the old lady, deprecatingly, but seriously, "what a figure Sally will cut at the resurrection without any back breadth in her gown."

THE San Diego Union has a Washington dispatch of July 19, which says:

J. A. Tonner, of Delaware, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Colorado River Agency in Arizona.