

# ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. IV.]

TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

[No. 22.]

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

—IS—

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Copy, one year, \$5 00  
One Copy, six months, 3 00  
Single numbers, 25

ADVERTISING RATES:

Twelve lines in this type, one sq.  
One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3 00  
Each subsequent insertion, 1 50  
Professional cards, per quarter, 8 00

Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office south side Court-house Plaza.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has THE CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.  
L. P. Fisher, 26 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.  
Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City.  
E. Irvine & Co., Phoenix.

JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.,

TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
OFFICE: COH. STONE AND CONVENT STS.

O. P. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.  
Office in the Hodge Building, Tucson,  
November 1, 1874.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.  
Office north side Congress street, Tucson, Arizona.

J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Office on Congress street.

L. C. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARIZONA,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Office on Congress street.

HOWARD & SONS, & L. DENT,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
LOS ANGELES - CALIFORNIA,  
Legalization of Mexican titles especially attended to. Address,  
VOLNEY E. HOWARD & SONS, Los Angeles, California.  
June 14-ly.

DRUG STORE.

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED my salesroom, and increased my stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices, at

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR,

On Congress street, at my old stand.

Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country.  
CHARLES H. MEYERS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

HAVING PUT IN FINE RUNNING order the

EAGLE STEAM FLOURING MILL,  
in Tucson, I am prepared to fill orders for CHOICE FLOUR

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Patronage Solicited. Please call at the Mill and Examine my make of Flour and Prices.  
July 19. JAMES LEE.

Horses and Mules Ratched

By A. C. BENEDICT,

—on—

SAHUARITO RANCH

—in—

SANTA CRUZ VALLEY,

—at—

\$2.50 per Month for Each Animal.  
Careful Herders Always with the Stock.

This ranch has ample water and the BEST OF GRASS in unlimited quantity.

When ordered by the owner, stock will be fed grain at an additional price to be agreed upon.

Stock for this ranch, left at R. N. Leath-wood's corral in Tucson, with instructions as to feed, time, return, etc., will give prompt attention.

As the care of stock will be made a specialty on this ranch, owners can rely upon their animals sent to it, receiving the best of care.  
January 31, 1874. 17-6m

## ARIZONA IN CONGRESS.

Remarks by Congressmen Kendall of Nevada, McCormick of Arizona, and Nesmith of Oregon, During the Discussion on the Bill to Reduce the Army.

The following, though pretty lengthy, is quite interesting reading for the frontier, and we therefore give it preference over other matter more exclusively local. It is from the Washington correspondence of The San Francisco Bulletin:

In the course of his speech, Mr. Kendall quoted largely from the statements made by General Sherman before the Military Committee to show how usefully the present force is employed, and, at the suggestion of Delegate McCormick, read the General's account of the Fifth Cavalry in Arizona concluding as follows:

Under the leadership of General Crook, it has subdued the wild Apaches, who are now as much afraid of this regiment as Indians ought to be afraid of our soldiers. General Crook, with this regiment and some infantry, has restored comparative peace to that country; not peace exactly, but such peace only as can exist in that miserable desert land. If you, gentlemen, will get Mexico to take Arizona back, I will agree to knock two regiments of cavalry from our estimates. But, as Tom Corwin used to say, "it is our country, and therefore we must love it and protect it."

"Here, perhaps," said Mr. Kendall, I owe an apology to my friend from Arizona for reading too far and too much. [Laughter.]

"Without indorsing all these statements as regards the character of that Territory, which, as I have already remarked, is represented so faithfully by my friend at my side, I would say that, in my belief, the operations carried on by General Crook in Arizona have done more to open up that Territory, abounding, as I think, in vast resources, than all the maudlin sentiment and pious exhortations of your Eastern Peckens and pseudo-philanthropists, so lavishly expended from the organization of the peace commission down to yesterday, when all the people of Arizona were kindly advised by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Wheeler] to abandon the country they have partially subdued, and come within the limits of civilization." [Laughter.]

Mr. McCormick denied the correctness of General Sherman's statements regarding the character of the Territory he represented. He, McCormick, was prepared to say, after ten years of familiarity with the south-western region acquired under the Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden treaties, after ten years of examination of its resources, that he believed it to be one of the richest mineral districts belonging to the government—a country well worth protecting, and which to-day would be returning millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States if it had adequate protection for its settlers, so that they could prosecute their industries without constant interruption on the part of the hostile savages. If this protection were afforded, the Territory would soon yield a revenue of \$20,000,000 a year from its gold and silver mines, to say nothing of its utterly underrated resources of other descriptions. While it was true that many of the bold Apaches had been forced by General Crook to go upon reservations, yet it was equally certain that they would not stay there unless he is allowed to retain all the force he has at this time. The presence of the troops to watch them upon the reservation was, according to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a part of the President's so-called peace policy; and he (McCormick) earnestly protested against any reduction of the number. Furthermore, he protested most emphatically against the acceptance, year after year, of statements from persons who are not qualified to speak on subjects relating to the frontier, and against what he characterized as the absolute indifference to the men who come from there, and who have a right to speak. The frontiersmen, he insisted, are as much entitled to the confidence and protection of the government as though they lived in the city of New York.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, embraced the first opportunity he could obtain to take part in the debate, and made some very emphatic remarks in denunciation of the peace-policy as administered by the "religious element" of the Indian service. These "missionaries sent out by the government," he said, has rendered no protection, but, on the contrary, had robbed and plundered the treasury. All the protection that was ever afforded the frontier was derived from the presence of troops; and the brave and gallant soldiers who were sent out to subdue the Modocs, had been kept in abeyance by the Peace Commissioners for three months, while supplies were being sent to feed the Indians who had murdered our women and our children on the frontier. He proceeded:

"These stump-orators of the Lord [laughter], these broken-down gospel peddlers [renewed laughter], who are selected for the purpose of going out to investigate Indian affairs, come back with the report that the army demoralizes the Indians, and that the frontiersmen are worse than the army.

"I repudiate it, sir, as a frontiersman; and I say that as a class they are as honest as law-adding, as intelligent, and as virtuous as any class of people in this country. \* \* \* "Mr. Chairman, these peo-

ple who desire to break down the army and deprive us to any frontier defence are the men who are disbursing to-day \$10,000,000, under the pretense of benefitting the Indians. Under their organization they have five inspectors. They pick up some old broken down politician, or some dilapidated stump-orator of the Lord in the east who never saw an Indian [laughter], and give him \$3,000 a year and pay his expenses to go out upon the frontier to inspect Indian affairs. [Laughter.] What sort of an inspection is it? The inspector goes there under the direction of the agent, who belongs to his own society, and he has an interpreter.

"The Indians are assembled by order of the agent, and communications are made through a dependent interpreter. These Indians tell a good story. I have heard them tell it over and over again. They tell this commissioner, this inspector, that this agent is a very good man, that he is doing what is right about them. They say he is honest.

"Those old humbugs sit around and tell these stories, and the Indians go home with a sack of flour under one arm and a blanket under the other, as a reward for testifying for this peace commission."

In conclusion, Mr. Nesmith entered his protest against reducing the army, saying: "You may, by a parsimonious contraction of your appropriations, save a few millions of dollars, but every dollar you withhold from so necessary a purpose, will be responded to by the blood of the frontiersman, and the wall of the widow and the orphan."

In this connection it may be mentioned that the Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress a statement showing that there is an outstanding indebtedness of nearly \$700,000 on account of the Indian service prior to June 30, 1873, "caused by the inadequacy of the appropriations heretofore made under the heads named in the statement. The sum of \$422,426 32 is set down to the account of the Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico.

## Railroads and Telegraphs in the Territories.

Delegate McCormick introduced the following bill in Congress February 9, which was read twice, referred to the committee on public lands and ordered printed. It is entitled "Granting the right of way to railroad companies in the Territories of the United States":

That in the several Territories of the United States, excepting the District of Columbia, the right of way across the public lands, not exceeding two hundred feet in width, and not exceeding twenty acres of land for each ten miles of road, for the erection of suitable station-buildings, turnouts, reservoirs, switches, and machine-shops, is hereby granted to any railroad company incorporated under the general incorporation-law of any Territory. And such company may construct, maintain, and operate any railroad in the Territory where such corporation is formed, and through and over such other Territories, or parts of Territories, as it may be necessary to cross in order to complete a continuous line of railroad between the terminal points named in the original articles of incorporation of such company.

Sec. 2. That the legislature of the proper Territory may provide for the manner in which private lands and possessory claims on the public lands of the United States may be condemned to the extent and for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; or such condemnation may be made in accordance with section three of the act entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph-line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862," approved July 2, 1863: Provided, That any such railroad-corporation whose right of way extends through any canyon, pass, or defile, shall not exclude any other such corporation from a passage through the same upon equitable terms. That any railroad company whose route lies across the route of any other railroad company organized under this act, or any act of Congress, or of any State, may cross the same, and for the purpose of so crossing shall have the right to acquire, at the double minimum price, all lands, whether of the United States, or granted by the United States to the railroad company whose line it is proposed to cross, which shall be needed for a right of way, two hundred feet wide, through said lands, and for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other purposes, not exceeding ten acres at any one station.

Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply within the limits of any Indian reservation without the special authority of Congress, unless such right of way is provided for by treaty stipulations, or by act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 4. That in case any railroad projected under this act shall not be completed within five years after the formation of the company, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to the incomplete portion of the line.

February 6, Delegate Elkins of New Mexico introduced a bill "Authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Tucson, Arizona Territory." It was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs, and reads:

That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of building a line of telegraph from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Tucson, Arizona Territory, by way of Fort Craig, Fort McKee, Fort Seldon, Las Cruces, La Mesilla, Fort Bayard, and Fort Bowie; said line to be built and said money to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War.

A QUARRELsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

## The Glory of a Governor.

Following is an extract from a Denver letter to The Times of Chicago. The writer speaks of "the glory of a governor" in but slightly exaggerated terms, and excepting the matter of tourist pests, all he says as aptly applies to the Governor of Arizona as the one of Colorado or any other Territory; and it will especially apply to Territorial Delegates in Congress, except perhaps as to the salary item, and even that is small when all the circumstances are considered. But we'll let the correspondent tell his story:

By way of digression I would remark that it's not much to be Governor of a Territory, but it is more to be Governor of Colorado than of any other of the Territorial domains. Governors are paid the merest pittance, when the amount of work they do is taken into consideration, and they are esteemed a sort of foot-ball for everybody to kick about. They must be men of unlimited means, for their salary would not keep their table supplied with the luxuries that every English snob or American flunkie is led to expect. All these people come along here, and they always expect the governor to "set 'em up." The Governor of Wyoming is a happy man, for nobody does or would stop in that benighted land; tourists can't get to the Governor of New Mexico, for he's fortified away off there in Santa Fe, where another race of tourists and officeholders are lazy and happy. Nobody ever thinks of drifting into the "royal" realms of the Governor of Dakota, and as for the executive of Montana, he's a personage as much a myth as the witnesses in that Las Animas land operation. Arizona, fenced in by those American arabs, the Apaches, is safe from the inroads and annoyance of the modern tourist, and Utah gets but a passing notice and abbreviated visit from them. Colorado is the only Territory that is infested. All the railroads in the country, out one, terminate here and here the travelling cormorants come and "do" the towns, and pester the people. Men with titles—earls, dukes, marquises, and common senators, representatives and presidents—all drift out here. While they are here they spend most of their time in Denver, and then the governor must attend to them. All this on the princely salary of \$25,000 a year. [Since July 1, 1873, the salary has been \$3,500.—ED. CITIZEN.] There is another class more numerous perhaps, but no more "blood-thirsty." If any public man at the east, or in Europe, Asia, or Africa, has a pauper acquaintance who wants to go west, he gives him a letter of introduction to the Governor of Colorado, and hopes he in turn will give him something to do. The poverty-stricken class never lets slip the opportunity to make himself known if he gets into the Territory, and if the executive doesn't "come down" handsomely with money or something else, he'll curse that Governor until the sky is blue with oaths. Then there's an innumerable army of servant girls, and what not, who come out either for pleasure or profit, and they go to the Governor for material or mental aid. The Governor is a sort of individual immigration bureau, a general encyclopaedia, and if he doesn't know of first-class openings for everybody who applies, he is considered an ass.

So, between all these fires, the man who plays the part of Governor here generally gets little thanks for his labors, and is expected to do more work than a section-hand on a railway. This was one reason why McCormick didn't want the "honor" any longer, as he used to swear that he would bankrupt a millionaire, and he couldn't stand it. If ever I go to Congress I'm bound to urge an increase of pay for the Governor of Colorado—providing we remain a Territory—for I do think he ought to have about \$50,000 a year, and then he might do the Territory some credit.

## Who Is the Officer?

Here is a Washington dispatch of February 14, which refers somewhat to "business" in Arizona:

The recent attacks made upon the Interior Department on account of its management of Indian affairs, by those who advocated a transfer of the control of the Indians to the war department, may result in an investigation of the manner in which disbursements have been made for Indians by military officers whenever they have temporarily assumed control of Indian agencies. It is in evidence before the committee on appropriations, that the military posts are paying more on account of beef and other supplies than the Indian agencies in the same localities, notwithstanding the fact that Indian contractors are furnishing supplies on credit, and the military posts are paying promptly. Officers of the Indian department are now fortifying their position with proofs to be used in case of further censure for self-defence. They claim that all the facts they have gathered show conclusively that military officers as Indian agents are extravagant in their disbursements. Among the instances cited is one where a military officer, not long ago, took charge of an Indian agency in Arizona. His vouchers were forwarded to the Treasury Department, but were returned by one of the auditors because the payments charged against the government were manifestly extravagant, and so far beyond what the former Indian agents were paying that they could not be allowed. Other instances of a similar character are spoken of.

FEBRUARY 5, 1874, the Secretary of War issued this order:

Hereafter no issues of arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores, will be made to Indians not in the employ of the war department as scouts.

Department commanders may at exposed frontier settlements in case of emergency, direct the sale of arms and ammunition to actual settlers for their protection, and G. O. No. 31, of 1872, is modified accordingly.

Officers who make such sales will be required to file with their returns the authority of the department commander for the sale, and his explanation of the emergency requiring it.

FEBRUARY 5, Corporal Thaddeus Harvey, Company A, 23d Infantry, was discharged by a war department order.

WARNER BUCK. ANDREW SNIDER,

SNIDER & BUCK,

Dealers in all kinds of

Merchandise at Camp Grant, A. T.,

Consisting of

SUTLER'S SUPPLIES

For Officers, Soldiers and employees about a military post.

Farmers and Ranchers'

Tools and goods of every kind and quality required by them.

Drovers and Stock Dealers

Will find our establishment filled with articles adapted to their wants.

Miners and Prospectors'

Tools and Supplies—and in fact just such articles as they must always have, we keep on hand.

We also keep a

Complete Variety of Goods,

Such as Groceries,  
Clothing,  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Liquors,  
Tobaccos,  
Farming and Mining Tools,  
Cigars, etc., etc.

Camp Grant is situated convenient to Pueblo Viejo and other new settlements on the Gila; not far from the noted Clifton Mines, on the roads between Camps Lowe and Apache, and San Carlos.

Our prices are as low as any dealers and goods as good as can be purchased in the best markets. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

SNIDER & BUCK,  
Camp Grant, A. T., December 29, 1873.

WILLIAM B. HOOPER and Co.

WM. B. HOOPER, San Francisco, California.  
JAMES M. BARNEY, Yuma and Ehrenberg, Arizona Territory.

MERCHANTS,

FORWARDERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

IMPORTERS

By every Steamer, assuring full and fresh their varied select and heavy stock from European, Eastern and San Francisco Markets.

JOBBERS

To Merchants, Store and Station Keepers, Miners, Liquor Dealers, Rancheros and Transporters, at rates which guarantee satisfaction.

COMMISSIONS.

Through Correspondents in the Chief Cities of the World, orders are filled to the letter.

CONSIGNMENT

All Produce, Merchandise, etc., consigned for storage, sale or transshipment, is subject to strictly in accordance with instructions, and to the best interests of the owners.

FORWARDING.

The most prompt dispatch and careful delivery assured. The connections and arrangements are perfect to every point in the Territory.

Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion, U. S. Bonds, Treasury Drafts, Legal Tenders, Soldiers' Warrants, Bankers, Drafts and good Commercial paper, Grain, Hides, Wool and ALL Territorial and Mexican Products bought at value FOR CASH, or advances made as may be desired.

Our Stock is complete. Our connections the best, and we offer to the people of Arizona, Sonora and New Mexico, inducements not attainable at any other house on the Pacific Coast.  
WM. B. HOOPER & CO.  
October 25, 1873.