

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

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.

I. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.

Schneider, Grierson & Co., Arizona City, E. Irvine & Co., Phoenix.

WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands, Tucson, Arizona. 50-4f

HUGH FARLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Office - On Congress Street.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 11f

O. F. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Practices in all the Courts of the Territory. Office: First door east, telegraph office, Tucson, Dec. 19, 1874. 11-1f

EVERETT B. POMROY,

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Will practice in the several courts of the Territory. Office in Northwest corner Congress Hall block, Congress street. 30-4f

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

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will practice in all the Territorial Courts, office on Congress street, Tucson.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, ARIZONA & SONORA Land and Mining Act. Office in Zeckendorf's building, Pennington street. Tucson, Arizona.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS. TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

BRIGGS GOODRICH. J. W. CLARK,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Partners in all business except that which relates to criminal matters. Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds for California. Briggs Goodrich District Attorney for Pima County. Office corner Congress and Myers streets, Tucson, Arizona. 30-4f

STEPHEN G. MARCOU,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, ABOGADO Y CONSEJERO,

Se ocupa de todo lo que pertenece a su oficio; habla Español y da consultas GRATIS a los que necesitadas no tienen con que pagarlas. Los que vivea lejos del Tucson pueden consultar, por escrito, tocante a las leyes del Territorio de Arizona. Tucson Arizona, Julio 31, 1875. 40-4f

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for these excellent cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and retail generally in quantities to suit. Their superiority over any cigar in the market has been proven, and in price they can be sold for the same price paid for common cigars.

Tucson Assay Office.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an Assay Office in Tucson, and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:

Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50

Single Assays for Copper, \$3.00

Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$5.00

SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer, Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 15-1f

LEGAL PAPERS EXECUTED

— by —

S. W. CARPENTER,

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY, Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, Contracts, Dissolution and other legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, and at moderate charges.

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Myers Street, nearly opposite the

New Brick Hotel.

Work satisfactorily done at these rates:

Shampooing, 25 cts.

Shaving, 25 cts.

Hair Cutting, 50 cts.

Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$1.00

Please call and try my work. July 10, 1875. 90-4f

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

The following exquisite little poem was written about ten years ago by a thirteen-year-old school girl of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and published first in the Journal of that city. Charles G. Halpine, ("Miles O'Reilly") who was at that time publishing the New York Citizen, came across it accidentally, and being struck by its beauty, reprinted it in the Citizen, with a complimentary mention of half a column in length. The next week he published it again, and devoted to it a column of paper by calling attention to its wonderful beauty, pronouncing it the finest poem ever written in America. This was not all. The week following he printed it again—for the third time—and gave the rare beauty of the poem, and the fact that some reader might have missed seeing it, as an excuse for doing so. A few weeks after this, the author of "Little Brown Hands" received from the publishers a copy of Blackwood's Magazine, containing the poem and a quite lengthy editorial notice, similar in character to the one given it by Halpine. It is not probable that more than one reader in fifty thousand knows even the author's name. It is Miss Mary H. Krout, and she is still living in Crawfordsville. "Little Brown Hands" should render her name famous though she had never written another line. But she has written many other beautiful poems, and is at present, if we are not mistaken, a regular contributor to one of our first-class periodicals: They drive home the cows from the pastures,

Up through the long shady lane,

Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields,

They are yellow with ripening grain.

They find, in the thick waving grasses,

Where the scarlet-tipped strawberry grows;

They gather the earliest snow-drops

And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow;

They gather the elder-bloom white;

They find where the dusky grapes purple

In the soft-tinted October light.

They know where the apples hang ripest,

And are sweeter than Italy's wines;

They know where the fruit hangs the thickest

On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds,

And build tiny castles of sand;

They pick up the beautiful sea-shells—

Fairy parks that have drifted to land.

They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops

Where oriole's hammock nest swings,

And at night-time are folded in slumber

By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toll bravely are strongest;

The humble and the poor become great;

And from these brown-handed children

Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman—

The noble and wise of the land,—

The sword and chisel and palette,

Shall be held in the little brown hand.

How Imprisonment for Murder Works.

In a late number of The New York World, we find the following pointed remarks on this subject:

A couple of years ago the legislature of Iowa, affecting the melting mood and dropping the pitying tear on account of a gentleman appointed to die because of a mistaken idea of ownership in another gentleman's life, abolished capital punishment. The result has been an immense increase of capital crimes and a no less immense increase of lynchings, here, if anywhere, and ever, comparatively inexhaustible. At Des Moines a short time since, there were nine murder cases, all new, on the docket of the criminal court. Last week six murders of peculiar atrocity (if there can be said to be a degree of atrocity in crimes against life) were reported from various parts of the State. Almost every jail in the State contains a wretch guilty of rape or incest, and offenses of this nature are literally of daily occurrence. The result will be the re-establishment of the gallows as soon as the next legislature meets, and in the interim a good deal of irregular hanging. It is true that hanging is about as bad a use as a man can be put to, but it is no worse than that to which he puts his victim.

Taxation near Line of New Mexico.

The people of Yavapai county complained last year that owners of stock on the Little Colorado, evaded the payment of their taxes. We remember distinctly of hearing members of the legislature from that county refer to the necessity of so framing the revenue law as to compel both tax-collectors and property owners to discharge their obligations to the county. In this connection we copy the following from the Albuquerque Review of July 24:

Several of our sheep owners in this county, have lately been notified by a personal envoy from the Arizona authorities, that they must endeavor to go to the Rio Colorado Chiquito by the 10th of next month to look after their herds. It is a probable fact that the herders got within the limits of Arizona and those authorities want to know whether they will make it all right or else risk the innocent flocks. The time allowed for settlement is thirty days. We learn that several of the men who have their sheep in that locality have immediately gone to see how the matter can be arranged.

Sheep and Wool Business.

To show how this business increases and what it will soon amount to in Arizona, we give the following figures regarding it in California:

No industrial interest has increased more rapidly in California than wool growing. In 1854 the entire product of the State was only 175,000 pounds, valued at \$14,000. In 1874, only twenty years later, it had risen to 36,088,701 pounds, valued at \$8,182,000. This industry is still making great progress, not only in the extent of production, but in improved grades of sheep and the yield per head.

PROTECCION DE PROPIEDAD.

El Mejor Modo es Soportando Buenas Escuelas Publicas.

Nuestro actual Juez Supremo ha tomado los mayores empeños en favor de la instrucción publica por medio del sistema de escuelas comunes en nuestro país. No hay un entusiasta que sobre este asunto haya hecho mas. En su argumento en favor de un impuesto de Estado a beneficio del sistema de escuelas publicas que el ayudo a establecer en Nevada, sostuvo "que las partes mas populosas del Estado debian de contribuir algo para sostener las escuelas de los lugares de afuera," y prosiguió explicandose de esta manera:

"Es evidente que semejante sistema no causa injusticia a los padres de familia que viven en los condados mas populosos, pues sacan la misma cantidad de dinero en proporcion al numero de sus niños que está distribuido a los niños que viven en los estramuros de la civilización; y la aplicación de la regla es simplemente para hacer que los grandes capitalistas de las metropolis que no tienen hijos y de consiguiente no sacan ningun provecho para sus familias o para si, paguen su proporcion para la enseñanza de los niños de todo el Estado. Lo que el capitalista paga se incorpora en el fondo general, y de allí se distribuye de suerte que tambien trae sus ventajas a las comunidades muy populosas, porque sacan del fondo general en proporcion al numero de niños que tengan, y por consiguiente no resulta injusticia ninguna. Ni es injusta para el capitalista, porque segun la teoria de nuestro gobierno él debe pagar para proteger la propiedad, y me supongo no hay quien dispute que no hay mejores medios de proteccion, como soportando BUENAS ESCUELAS COMUNES. Por lo tanto el no debe de quejarse—o si se queja no debemos hacer aprecio de sus quejas, sino que debemos continuar levantando un ligero impuesto sobre sus haberes, para soportar la instrucción publica."

Así podrian ver nuestros lectores el fuerte lenguaje que uso Mr. Danne en defensa de un impuesto para sostener las escuelas comunes—no parciales ni de otra clase que las que se sostienen ahora en Arizona por medio de impuestos del Territorio y de condado. Dice que el capitalista que no tiene hijos ni saca ningun provecho individualmente, no sufre ninguna injusticia, y que si se queja "no otros (incluyendose el mismo) no debemos atender a sus quejas," porque él se supone que no hay medio mejor de proteger la propiedad como soportando las escuelas publicas. Nunca sugirió que ademas de los capitalistas habria otros que tambien se quejarian, y por una inferencia justa no debia atenderse a sus quejas. Muchos son de opinion que si el Juez Danne hubiera permanecido en Nevada, sus ideas sobre la cuestion de escuelas publicas habrian seguido en armonia con sus procedimientos en la constitucion convencional.

EDUCACION COMPULSORIA.

No es agradable dar al publico los mejores procedimientos de un hombre, y por lo tanto reproducimos las siguientes esprochaciones dirigidas en la Convencion Constitucional de Nevada durante el pasaje de la cláusula en el articulo de educacion.

El Sr. LOCKWOOD dijo: Deseo decir algunas palabras solo con el objeto de presentar una sugerencia al miembro de Humboldt que ha propuesto esta enmienda. He tenido una poca experiencia en las escuelas de California, y se que hay una clase de personas para quienes este provisto seria muy repugnante. He visto personas tan fanaticas en su creencia religiosa, tal como los Catolicos Romanos, aunque no tengo ningun desojo de mencionarlos individualmente, los cuales sostendrian que todas las escuelas publicas fueran sectarias, y que mas bien permitirian que sus hijos crecieran en la ignorancia que dejarlos asistir a ellas. De aqui resulta, para mi opinion, si debemos o no violar las preocupaciones de esa clase de gente, aun para aquello que nos parece ser en su propio bien.

El Sr. DUNNE dijo: Esta enmienda no se propone para obligar a asistir solamente a las escuelas publicas; solamente requiere que todos los niños deban recibir instrucción cada uno hasta cierto grado y los padres de familia pueden enviar sus hijos a las escuelas que sean de su agrado. La objecion que pone el miembro de Ormsby no es aplicable.

Se vera que el Juez Danne declaro "la objecion del miembro de Ormsby (Mr. Lockwood) no se puede aplicar." El entonces sostuvo la educacion compulsoaria como la mejor medida sin referencia a ninguna denominacion religiosa, y tenia razon. Las alegaciones que los Catolicos ofrecen no podran aplicarse porque ellos no estan obligados a enviar sus hijos a las escuelas publicas. Ni una sola palabra dijo en esa convencion que los Catolicos estaban obligados a pagar impuestos para soportar escuelas a las cuales no pueden o no quieren enviar a sus hijos. Todo su argumento desde el principio hasta el fin fue que el Estado debe educar y de consiguiente

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN.)

ARIZONA.

FLORENCE, July 31.—A fancy short-horned bull has recently arrived on the Gila from Kentucky. He is closely related to the one which was sold a few months ago to the partner of A. T. Stewart for \$12,000, and was shipped to England.

A half-way house was erected last week, between Florence and Pinal Camp for accommodation of travelers. A hotel to be called the Mansion House, is to be built near Pinal Camp. It will be mostly built of pine lumber. Four new discoveries were made recently within four miles of the King, named "Centennial," "Prospect," "Iron-clad," and "Dearmill." All are rich in silver, the croppings assaying from \$400 to \$1000 per ton. One hundred miners are wanted.

MARICOPA WELLS, July 31.—Amahisca's train left for Yuma yesterday, and Appel's train for Tucson this morning.

MARICOPA WELLS, August 2.—Messrs. Kerens & Mitchell arrived today and will occupy two days in making settlement with James A. Moore. Then they will go to Tucson.

Weather very warm—thermometer being 106 degrees in the shade.

YUMA, August 2.—Fifty tons of silver ore arrived in the last two days from Castle Dome or Picacho mine. Great quantities of ore are being brought for the new smelting works of McLane & Co., which will soon be finished and work commenced.

Steamer Gila leaves for mouth of river early in the morning.

Weather very warm.

PRESCOTT, August 3.—The mill at the Crook mine, now under construction, will be finished in about three weeks. There is also a force of men at work on the new road to the mill. There are about 250 tons of ore on the dump. Three new ledges discovered within five miles of the Crook mine. W. A. Columbo and Charles Stewart located the Mammoth a few days since. This ledge is thirty-five feet in width, carrying gold, silver and copper. No regular assay has yet been made of the ore. Banning's water-wheel arrastras, in Maple gulch, are working over from his mine—the U. P.—half mile south of Maple gulch. Frederick's mill, which shut down to repair, resumed operations Sunday noon. This mill has a 14-horse power steam engine. Mr. Fender, the proprietor of the Bully Bueno mine is building a thirty-five foot overshoot water-wheel on Turkey creek, to furnish power for his new 10-stamp mill, which will be finished by late fall. Has about 1500 tons of rock on the dump, which was got out by the old Bully Bueno company in 1867. The 20-stamp mill built by the old company and which was burned in 1867, will furnish machinery for Fender's new mill. There is plenty of water in Turkey, Bear, Wolf and War Eagle creeks, at present, but not expected to last much longer, unless we are favored with more rains soon. There is nothing being done at the Del Pasco mine. The mill which has for some time past been running on the War Eagle, has shut down, and is now idle. McKenna & Goodwin are running three arrastras on War Eagle on War Eagle ore. One arrastrer in Bradshaw basin is working Buckeye ore. Work is being vigorously pushed forward at the Peck mine. About eight tons of ore are sacked awaiting transportation, and from twenty to forty tons in sight in the mine. C. C. Bean, one of the owners, left here Sunday with a pack-train of seventeen animals to pack the ore to this place. Mr. Bean has contracted the transportation at the rate of \$22 currency per ton from the mine to San Francisco. There are about thirty men prospecting in the mountains in the vicinity of the Peck mine. News from the Sedgewick district, about two and a half miles down Turkey creek from the Bully Bueno, reports several ledges—Compton, Buckeye, Hartford and Dexter—will be reopened in a few days. These ledges were located during the Indian troubles several years ago, and have not been worked since. The Compton ore assays \$300, the Buckeye \$280, the Hartford \$250, and Dexter with a pay streak of two feet, \$100.

Weather clear and pleasant.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—This morning as the Central Pacific train was being run on the freight ferryboat Thoroughfare, the speed was so great as to push it through the boat, and a number of cars ran into the bay. Particulars not yet obtained.

Wm. Kelly was thrown from a buggy, yesterday, on the Cliff House road, and died last night at St. Mary's hospital.

A San Diego dispatch of August 3, says it is announced that Paymaster Sprague (well and favorably known in Arizona) has been relieved from duty in the Department of California and

ORDERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

as chief paymaster, also that Lieut. C. F. Lohie has had his leave of absence extended to December 31, with permission to go beyond the sea, and that his resignation has been accepted to take effect on expiration of leave.

Paymaster Maynardier was ordered to proceed to Yuma by steamer of July 22, for duty in Department of Arizona.

Capt. H. C. Egbert of Fort Yuma, has been granted, July 13, a leave of absence for two months on physician's certificate of disability.

August 2, mining stocks in San Francisco were much improved—Ophir selling at \$70 and California at \$70.

EASTERN STATES.

Duncan, Sherman & Co., heavy New York bankers, failed about July 28. Travelers abroad holding letters of credit from the house are said to be secured, with very few exceptions.

The report that Beecher's paper, the Christian Union, has lost ground since the great trial, is said to be untrue.

On the 30th ult., wool in Philadelphia stood: For medium 28@31; coarse California 24@25; California medium 30@35.

July 25, a cyclone passed over Fountain county, Indiana, tearing houses to pieces, uprooting trees and sweeping away things generally. Five women were killed.

A New York dispatch of July 30, says the Cuban insurgents have captured an immense convoy near Puerto Principe. Half of the Spanish were placed hors de combat near Remitios. The rebels drove the Spanish column to their entrenchments, killed 150, and captured their baggage and \$150,000 in cash. It is also reported that the Spanish bank refuses to lend the government two millions on account of non-payment of previous loan.

A New York dispatch of August 2, says California wool is lower; that many eastern mills had closed and others would in this month. Manufacturing in Great Britain is fully as gloomy as in the United States.

Reports come from New York that there is a prospect that the Western Union Telegraph company will absorb the Atlantic and Pacific company's lines.

The public debt was reduced in July \$1,205,000.

At Washington, suitable military and naval honors have been ordered in memory of the late ex-President Johnson.

A Chicago dispatch of August 2, says an arrest of a gang of counterfeiters had just been made at St. Paul, with their printing press and chemicals complete for carrying on the business, and also one hundred thousand dollars partially completed currency.

Death of ex-President Johnson.

Here are our dispatches, received on Tuesday, regarding the death of this remarkable man:

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 31.—Andy Johnson, last of the Presidents, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and died at half past two this morning. All the public buildings in the city are being draped in mourning, and all flags are at half-mast.

CHATTANOOGA, July 31.—Death of Andrew Johnson at 2:30 this morning confirmed. He desired his winding-sheet should be the flag of his country.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—As a mark of respect for ex-President Johnson, the flags over the Executive Mansion and public buildings in the city are at half-mast.

Andrew Johnson was probably as widely known as any American of his time. He rose from an unlettered young man to the Presidency of the nation. He was always bold in declaring his views, and his honesty of purpose has been generally conceded. We believe the judgment of the country is that he was an honest man. He possessed some of the leading characteristics of Gen. Frank P. Blair who recently died at St. Louis. At the time of his death, he was United States Senator from Tennessee and would have been for the next five years had he lived. His public life was remarkable above that of most men. He always had the most devoted friends and bitterest of enemies. Without having seen a line of comment (at this writing on Tuesday morning) by other papers, we venture the opinion that the voice of the press will be more than ordinarily kind and favorable in speaking of ex-President Johnson's life.

ALTHOUGH heretofore published in THE CITIZEN, we give the following, knowing that interested parties have either overlooked or forgotten it:

Hon. S. S. Burdett, commissioner of the general land office, has decided that in all cases of application for patent for mining claims which are based upon re-location, the register will require the applicants to file with their application for patent, a copy of the original notice of location of the mining claim for which patent is sought; a complete abstract of conveyances from the original locators to the parties making the re-location; and a copy of the re-location notice together with an abstract of the conveyance from said re-locators and their grantees to the applicant for patent.

SADDLER, HARNESS MAKER and Upholsterer.

WORK IN THESE SEVERAL LINES done in

Good Order and Style,

and with promptness and satisfaction to customers, at my shop on Congress street, in Tucson, just opposite Lord & Williams' store.

A. E. JOHNSTON, July 3, 1875. 30-4f

Fresh, Sweet Butter.

THE BEST BUTTER IN SOUTHERN Arizona is made and brought to the TUCSON MARKET

by H. Kimberlin in San Pedro Valley, and sent to market frequently by mail backboard.

E. N. Fish & Co. are sole agents in Tucson, where the butter is stored with great care and is at all times

IN FINE CONDITION.

Everybody that uses it recommends it. July 24, 1875. 42-3w

PIONEER NEWS DEPOT.

—AND—

CIGAR STORE.

THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, Magazines and Novels.

Also, a fine assortment of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC., constantly on hand.

J. S. MANSFELD, Lesinsky's block, Congress St. Tucson, Arizona.

Morrison & Elliott.

Manufacturers of

Soda & Sarsaparilla,

Main St., one door south of Archibald's.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE citizens of Tucson to our business.

Soda Water or Sarsaparilla delivered to any part of the City free of charge, at \$1.50 per dozen.

Connected with this is a BAR which is well supplied with Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Tucson, Arizona, June 11, 1875. 30-4f

The Attention of

MINERS