

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Will receive the practice of his profession. Treatises, etc. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and evening.

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DEPARTMENTS TO INFORM MY PATRONS and the public in general that I have opened an

Assay Office in Tucson,

and am ready to work in any line of my business at following prices:

Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$1.50

Single Assays for Copper, \$1.00

Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$3.00

SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,

Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875.

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress street, one door east of Cuckoo's house.

Work satisfactorily done at the rates:

Shampooing, 25 cts.

Shaving, 25 cts.

Hair Cutting, 50 cts.

Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.

House call and try my work.

July 10, 1875.

Legal Papers Executed.

— by —

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Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

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

Agency Key West Cigars.

—

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for these excellent cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.

Their superiority over any Cigar in the price they can be had for the same price paid for common Cigars.

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FURNISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or digests of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and information regarding the Public Lands, Patents, Internal Revenue cases, and all other matters coming before any Department of the Government, the Court of Claims, Congress, the United States, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or any other office of the United States, or may be transacted through

JAMES E. McCAFFRY, Attorney,

Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made.

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WANTED TO COMPLETE THE FILES of a subscriber, these copies of THE CITIZEN, Nos. 1 and 9 of Vol. 2. A fair price will be paid for them, if left at this office.

The Melancholy Days.

As the seasons run their round to the papers will be found certain phrases. Thus, in spring, they talk of "Winter Lingerer;" About November first so is the time of "Beautiful Snow;" With the soft September haze enter "The Melancholy Days."

To the skilled observer, all signs of these times are signs of fall. Autumn on the trees overhead. Golden tints the leaves, or red; Vagrant rusts the bottle attack. And pull her gust-buff further back. Give her hair an extra friz. And make her cheek more red than tis.

At the watering-places all deserted is the banquet-hall; Waiters, without reprobation, Take stamps of small denomination; Rarely rises from the sea A blue-nosed Anadyomene, The chilly salt spray splashing through Toshiver a protracted "Ugh!"

In lanes once consecrate to ball, Echoes now the mud-lark's call: "Shiney your side." At break of light, With frost the sidewalks sparkle white, "Fall Styles" are in the windows shown; Theatre portals wide are thrown; All the world comes back to town, Coal goes up and stocks come down.

Alas! the children. Many of them are taken sick towards 9 a. m.; Naught in the papers one espies But "tricks exposed" and "off-matinee!" In railroad-car, saloon, or boat The social quizzance "takes a vote;" The ice-cream sreamer's scream is dumb; The Melancholy Days Have Come.

Arizona to be Colonized from New England.

The reports of recent explorations and topographical surveys in Arizona are attracting very earnest attention to that Territory at the East. The Boston Globe of October 29th, prints a call for a public meeting on the 18th, to devise plans for the colonization of the Valley of the Little Colorado, situated in Central Arizona, by people from Massachusetts. The advertisement reads that the meeting would be presided over by Hon. Andrew J. Baily, and would be addressed, among others, by "Captain George H. Pettis, late of the First California Infantry, for five years stationed in Arizona." A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to emigrate to a country of "such marvellous resources." The State of Kansas had its beginning in this way of colonization, and there is reason to believe that the Territory of Arizona presents to emigrants seeking farms and homes in the far West greater inducements than Kansas, or any other region west of the Rocky Mountains. The valley of the Chiquito Colorado is described by those who have explored it as in all respects inviting to farmers, grazers and lumbermen. It has a rich soil, plenty of water, great forest resources, and abundance of game—all ways the sign of a rich country, and a climate equal to the best in the United States. All it requires is settlement and cultivation by intelligent and industrious people to make it one of the richest and most pleasant places on the continent. Moreover, there are many such valleys in Arizona. Those of Santa Cruz and Salt rivers are not a whit behind it in natural resources of soil and climate; and the table lands, covering millions of acres, afford excellent pasture the year round for sheep and cattle. The vast mineral resources of Arizona will furnish a good home market by and by for the products of the farm and herd; and before many years shall have passed, the several divisions of the Territory will be in railway communication with San Francisco and the great cities of the Western States. The Globe encourages the colonization scheme in a well written editorial, which concludes with this extract from the report of Lieutenant Whipple: "This section (Chiquito Colorado valley region) cannot be surpassed. With two hundred miles, besides beef cattle and sheep, we were able to camp where we pleased without fear for the want of grass. Nature has furnished grass, sufficient water, and a climate most favorable."—S. F. Bulletin, October 27.

DOXS PIATT lately met a landlady from Trouville, the fashionable French watering-place, who said to him, "I have a distinguished American lady in my house." "Ah, indeed!" exclaimed Piatt, "and what is her name?" "Madame Mansfield," was the enthusiastic reply; and she is very distinguished. She receives Earls, Dukes and Princes. Piatt put up his thinking-cap. He turned over all the Mansfields he had ever heard of. At last he exclaimed, "Josie Mansfield?" "Ah, you know her?" "By reputation only." "She is very extravagant—ah! very extravagant. She changes her dress four or five times every twenty-four hours, dines in her room a la carte, and has broiled chicken every day."

IS MOURNING—"Jake," said a rather seedy-looking negro to a friend, "hey you got a black weskit to spare for a few days?" "What for, Abe?" "Oh, I lost my aunt Betsy a few days ago, and I want a black weskit to wear to a party."

CHIEF JUSTICE DUNNE.

Rightly Understood Abroad—Leading Administration Journals Demand his Removal.

Despite The Miner's efforts to misrepresent the exact issue between the people and Chief Justice Dunne, it is getting to be correctly understood abroad, and being understood, the demand for his removal from office is unreserved. The two leading administration journals of the Pacific coast, in view of their true understanding of the case, explicitly call for Mr. Dunne's removal from the office of Chief Justice. The Alta says "he has lost all power for usefulness," and thinks "it due the people of Arizona, who have suffered so much and borne it so long, that this man's seat be declared vacant, and another man fit for the place be appointed to fill it." The Enterprise, whose editors were his warm supporters in Nevada, says "evidently the man has lost his own self-respect;" that "the cause of good government demands that the authorities at Washington heed the prayers of the people of Arizona, and dismiss Judge Dunne;" and that "he is a disgrace to the judiciary of the United States, and a theme of regret and mortification to his former friends." But here are the articles in full:

[From The Alta California, October 27.]

Chief Justice Dunne of Arizona.

No man is fit to hold or worthy of the office of Judge of a Supreme Court, or any other, for that matter, who takes upon himself to advocate or oppose laws which may come before him for interpretation, or to discuss as a partisan a particular principle in the government of which he is a part. For these very subjects are liable to come before him for an impartial application of the law, or for an impartial interpretation of the statute. What confidence could the people of California have in an opinion rendered by Chief Justice Wallace, or any of his associates, if he or they were known to have stepped down from the Bench to oppose the very principle, or institution, or law, they have been called upon to adjudicate? Common decency should restrain a Judge from so violating his obligations.

Yet we are forced to believe that such is the course pursued by Chief Justice Dunne, of Arizona. Whether he claims to be a Republican or Democrat we do not know, nor does it matter a whit in respect to this paragraph. Whether the one or the other, his first duty was and is to the Government and the people, to exercise his authority as an incorruptible interpreter of the law. Before he went to Arizona he lived in our neighboring State of Nevada, a member of its Legislature, [Constitutional Convention instead of Legislature.—Ed. Citizen.] and was prominent as an advocate of public schools. Then he was where there had sprung up no opposition. But transferred to Arizona, for some cause he has become one of the bitterest opponents of the common school system, and by lecturing and otherwise has, according to the reports and journals of Arizona, done his utmost to injure the system, and, if possible, destroy it there.

He seems to have fallen under unfortunate influences. The people of Arizona, particularly of the District of Pima, of which Tucson is the capital, had exerted themselves to build up their common school system according to our usual American ideas—free for all, without distinction. But the Chief Justice, appointed by the President of the United States, takes upon himself to denounce it publicly, and to accuse in all who favor it as conspiring to rob a portion of the people of their school money. This foolish, not to say dishonest, course, so unworthy of a man holding so high, responsible and delicate a position, has aroused a perfect storm of opposition, and even indignation, and they are clamorous for his displacement, contending that he has destroyed all power and opportunity of doing anything for the Territory and people, because they have lost all confidence in and respect for him.

Beside his opposition to the common schools, he is accused by the authorities of the village of Tucson, the acting Mayor and the Councilmen of that town, of causing among the people "a feeling of insecurity of life, liberty and property;" and they respectfully ask the United States Attorney-General, Pierpont, to remove Judge Dunne. The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and two other members, ask the same thing, giving, besides his opposition to the public schools, his tyrannical course, usurping the authority of the Board, and compelling the Board to allow and pay accounts which they did not consider just, together with other objections which they urge. The members of the Bar make similar appeals over their own names, to which the Sheriff, the Treasurer, the District Attorney and the Recorder of the county, sign theirs. To this is added a memorial of the merchants and others of the town of Tucson, a long list of Spanish and American and German names.

LETTER FROM GOODWIN.

Death—Mail Matters—Arrival of Four Thousand Sheep.

CAMP GOODWIN, November 4, 1875.

—EDITOR CITIZEN: Thomas McWilliams long and favorably known in Arizona, died sometime during the night of October 25. It is believed he died of heart-disease. He was apparently full of life and health on retiring for the night but the next morning was found dead—having died without a struggle, as his eyes were closed as if in sleep. He was a native of Ireland and I understand had no relatives in this country. He was postmaster at Camp Goodwin and was an upright citizen.

Our correspondent points out many specific cases of miscarriage of letters and papers, somewhat after the manner he has heretofore done, and also makes pertinent inquiries as to the existence and whereabouts of the Postal Agent. THE CITIZEN deems it duty done in this matter at present. If the irregularities continue, we are perfectly willing to join in a request for a thorough examination of business along the whole of the new and old lines connected with it. If it be true that mail matter was more certainly received in Pueblo Viejo valley via the Apache Pass post-office, then indeed is there need of a thorough overhauling. It seems a great pity, after all the labor of procuring the new route and service thereon, if it prove to be for carrying mail that belongs to other routes instead of its own. Negligence or carelessness of postmasters is surely the cause of all the trouble.—Ed. CITIZEN.

The military mail has been discontinued between here and San Carlos and also between Camp Apache and old camp Supply on the Colorado Chiquito. Hereafter all eastern and western mail for San Carlos and Apache, will be obliged to pass through Camp Goodwin—the great mail center of Arizona.

Some four thousand head of sheep arrived here last Saturday, from Talara, New Mexico. They were bought by Mr. E. Ochoa, of Tucson, under a contract with Agent Clum, for the San Carlos Indians. Mr. Ochoa says this large drove made the through trip with a loss of but half a dozen, and are in very good condition.

[Here are allusions to persons which at present are omitted. Probably there will be no further call for anything of the sort, and if so, it were better to say nothing more.—Ed. CITIZEN.]

C. A. FRANKLIN.

[From The Alta California.]

Secretary Chandler.

Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, the new Secretary of the Interior, has for years been a favorite object of attack by journals hostile to the Administration, and they have conveyed the impression that he is unfit for his position or for any place in the public service. We are told, however, by gentlemen in whose judgment we place great confidence, and who know him well, that he is a man of high ability, integrity and fitness in every respect.

Michigan has kept Chandler in high office for eighteen years, and that endorsement raises a strong presumption in his favor among those who do not know him. The Detroit Free Press, the leading Democratic paper of his State, says that he is a man of extraordinary energy and business capacity, and of an integrity above suspicion. The Free Press says of him:

Whatever use he may have made of his position—however he may have controlled Federal appointments to strengthen him in his place or however unscrupulous as Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee he may have been in the use of anything or everything to win success for his party—he always remained as a Senator and as a man, unrepulsed and unrepurchable. As Secretary of the Interior he will if his past record furnishes any guarantee for the future, be thoroughly honest himself, and insist upon honesty on the part of his subordinates.

The Detroit Post, the leading Republican paper of the State, has the following:

Mr. Chandler is eminently fitted to reduce the intricate affairs of that Department to system, order and efficiency. He is a business man all over, and all through, and a remarkably successful one. He is one of the most vigorous, systematic, shrewd, clear-headed and wide-awake business men in the country. He is a kind, but very strict and energetic disciplinarian. He has a thorough knowledge of public business. Under him, neither incompetency, nor fraud, indifference to the public interests, nor carelessness of any kind or degree, need expect any mercy. If "rings," or contractors, in search of fat jobs, expect to get the advantage of the government in any bargain which he controls, they will be much mistaken.

A WOMAN writing from Washington, says: "The custom of my own sex—interchanging kisses whenever they meet—has been so much ridiculed that it is going out of fashion among refined people, and is kept alive in the districts, where railroad, telegraph, and newspaper facilities are unknown."

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Hon. James Ochs, Mayor of San Francisco, died at ten o'clock this morning, after an illness of only few days.

SANTA RITA PLACERS.

Present and Prospective Condition of the Mines—Dry Washing Tried—Nuggets Found—Supplies—Remarkable Cave Discovered.

SANTA RITA MINES, Nov. 1, 1875.

ED. CITIZEN: There is not much news here to tell you. The water is getting scarce, especially on Greater creek where there is scarcely more than enough for drinking purposes. Sucker gulch has sufficient water to keep seven or eight rockers going, and at that place there is probably more money taken out of each week than in any other of the district. Mr. Hefly has bought a water right from Mr. Caughlin, and is making preparations for two or three rockers. He has some very rich claims but has to pack his dirt over three-quarters of a mile. T. G. Rusk and Wm. Suttle have employed the dry washing machines of Mr. Pairo, but as yet it is not known whether they will be a success or not. They were worked on trial for two days and Mr. Rusk found that they lost more of the gold than they saved, but hopes that they will be able to make such improvements on the machine as to be able to save all the gold. If they succeed, dry washers will be in great demand, for there can be so much ground washed that would otherwise be useless.

There has been some large nuggets found lately. A Mexican found one sticking up out of the ground in a small side gulch, which weighed seven ounces, but after the quartz was broken off the pure gold weighed but seven ounces and five dollars. Nuggets weighing from four to twenty dollars are found almost daily. Most of the miners do not expect to do more than make expenses, until the rainy season sets in, when mining will commence in earnest, and the amount of gold that will pour out of the Santa Rita mines "will astonish the natives."

The store-keepers appear to be doing a fair business, and among them is Jas. Speedy. He has built a substantial house into which he has moved his store, where he is dealing out the necessities of mining life. There is one restaurant in operation and others about to start.

Don Frederico Javan is supplying the miners with excellent beef twice a week at twelve and one-half cents per pound. Fejiciano Montaña of Gardner's ranch, furnishes all kinds of vegetables, including good "spuds" and butter.

Henry Gifford lately discovered a large cave in the summit of one of the ranges of the Santa Rita mountains. He is in company with Messrs. Suttle, McKenna and another man, entered the cave through a small opening in the cliff, under which it is situated, by ropes, as the floor is some distance from the opening. They found a large room, the roof of which was studded with hanging stalactites with one beautiful stalagmite reaching from the floor to the dome, having the appearance of being delicately carved. When a light was made, it was almost transparent. The party having no candles they could not thoroughly explore the cavern to find its extent. The room they found was over 100 feet long by twenty wide and about ten high. There is no doubt but it extends to a considerable distance into the mountain. About the mouth of it, there were recent tracks of cinnamon bear, and plenty of them in the neighborhood.

Railroad progress towards Arizona.

The Los Angeles Herald lately said: "The Western Development Company [which is the Construction Company of the Central Pacific railroad] have ordered a large amount—a great many thousand tons—of steel rail to be used on the Southern Pacific road East of the San Geronimo Pass. The Company correctly anticipate that as their road progresses eastward, the demand on its carrying capacity will be very great, and they intend to meet this demand as far as possible by building a first class track. When thirty miles more of road is ready to operate, the trade and travel of all Arizona and Northern Mexico will pass over it."

The Los Angeles Star of October 28, says: Captain J. A. Smith, one of the leading field engineers of the Southern Pacific railroad, is in the city and will leave to-morrow for Colton, where his camp and field equipment awaits him, and soon after his arrival to the latter place will start on a surveying expedition across the Mohave Desert to the Colorado and beyond. The work of definitely determining the line of the road to Yuma will be completed as soon as possible, and the work of constructing the same will not be allowed to lag.

The husband and wife arranged that when one was drunk the other should work, thus keeping on every other day. But once John kept drunk for three days and came home in distress. "And what are you crying about?" asked his helpmate. "Oh, I feel so unhappy," cried John. "Unhappy! and you've been drunk while I've been working ever since day before yesterday. Do you expect to be an angel?"

General Land-Office Transcripts.

Relating to the legal powers and duties of the General Land-Office in furnishing exemplifications of patents, papers, or plats on file or of record therein, the commissioner, on July 20, 1875, issued a circular of which the following are the more valuable paragraphs:

First—All copies which may be required by parties interested, will be furnished when the cost thereof shall first have been paid to the General Land-Office.

Second—The applicant must address a communication to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, designating the tract or tracts in regard to which the verified transcripts are wanted, describing as accurately as possible the record, papers, or plats of which said transcripts are desired, and sending a sum of money quite sufficient to cover the cost according to the extent of the copying required; and should the sum sent to this office be in excess of the actual legal cost, such excess will be returned to the applicant.

The following is the tariff established under the statute, section 461, for furnishing transcripts, to wit:

1st. Fifteen (15) cents for every hundred words in a transcript.

2d. Two (2) dollars for copy of town-ship plat or diagram.

3d. One (1) dollar for the Commissioner's certificate of verification and official seal.

4th. One (1) dollar for appending such certificate and seal to official certificates of approval of assignments of bounty land scrip.

Third—Upon the receipt at the General Land-Office of the application, particularly describing the record or paper of which transcripts are required, accompanied by the requisite amount to cover the expense, the same will be duly acknowledged, and the exemplifications promptly transmitted.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner.

Squaw-Men.

Following is a Washington dispatch of October 28, to The Alta:

Agent Howard, of the Spotted Tail Agency, has written a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complaining of the squaw-men of his agency. He says the squaw-men are leading the Indians, and are the cause of nearly all the trouble that the agents in their district have. He asks the Commissioner to aid him in driving them out of his agency, and to successfully accomplish this he desires to be authorized to cut off the rations hitherto issued to squaw-men and their families.

To this the Commissioner replied, giving the Agent the permission he desired. The next question will be whether the Agent can carry out his plan, as the squaw-men have great influence with the Indians, and have always been very prominent in all the treaties and councils. The Indians have always resented any bad treatment of the squaw-men as much as they would in regard to themselves. It is highly probable that if Agent Howard cuts off the rations for this class of men, there will be trouble ahead that he cannot control, and that the last state of the Agent's troubles with the Indians will be worse than the first.

The Washington news gatherer would not be himself, if he did not misrepresent or hinder almost every right step by the officials of the Indian Bureau. Instead of sending out this bit of encouragement to the squaw-men, he could have as easily and possibly to some purpose, accompanied the news with the statement that Agent Howard was right, and so was the Commissioner, and that the whole power of government would, if need be, be used to sustain the officers. But that would have been encouraging real reform, a thing the newspaper reformers are mostly hypocritical about.

ARIZONA TERRITORY is our neighbor. Tucson is the capital of the Territory. Eighteen years ago it was one of the most well-begone collections of jackals and mud cabins we ever saw. Times have changed. The liberal and enterprising citizens of that burg have just completed a splendid public school house at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. Hon. Estevan Ochoa and Messrs. Welsh and Etchells, the school trustees, deserve great credit, and say THE ARIZONA CITIZEN for the zeal and energy they have displayed in the matter. This is not strictly speaking a local item, but every new school house built on the frontier exerts an influence for good in the whole coast.—[Los Angeles Star.]

THE Sacramento Record lately declared that it is the intention of the Central Pacific railroad company to establish a hotel at Philadelphia for the benefit of the Pacific coast visitors to the Centennial. Such a hotel would naturally become a rendezvous for extrens Western men, and would be at once a convenience and comfort. We hope the railroad men will carry out such a programme.

The Chicago Tribune speaks at President Grant's recent speech that Des Moines was almost impromptu, having been written in pencil on four sheets of note paper during thirty minutes before supper and after attending a reception by the school children and taking a ride past the schoolhouses. This disposes of the notion that the speech was a well-contrived effort to obtain popular favor.

EUGENE—"Come, set down on the shelly shore, and hear the mighty ocean roar." Amelia—"I can't sit down, you silly goose, because I've burst my pin; back loose."