

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI. Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, February 26, 1876. No. 21.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy, one year, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 15¢
Single numbers, 5¢

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq. inch, one week, \$2.00
One square, one week, \$3.00
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Will refer to the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to the treatment of venereal diseases and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. and evening.

Garden Seeds. Garden Seeds.
KELLY & STEPHENS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
— in —
GARDEN SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS,
Prescott, Arizona.
All orders by mail promptly attended to, February 5. 17-18

Palace Hotel.
MAISH & DRISCOLL, Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTIFIED in soliciting patronage, in the full assurance that they can please all who may become their guests.
Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated.
All meals served in the BEST STYLE, with the very best that the market affords.
Terms—Moderate.
January 8. 14-17

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Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Notice of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mills, Bonds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges.
Returns searched FREE of charge.

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, 8.50.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1876. 18-17

Celestial Restaurant
— by —
Hop Kee & Co., Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS on Congress Street near the Custom House.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Louy", one of the very best and who is well known to be such.
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden and always keep their table well supplied with the best articles in the market.
Patronage is solicited.
Face Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month.
December 4. 18-17

Twilight in Tucson.

The fading light beamed
The long Sierra line,
Slants back athwart the sky
Like faint rays through red wine.
The evening star appears,
The Santa Cruz flows down
The bottom lands upon,
The western edge of town.

Guillermo takes guitar
And stans to his love,
Where sits she darkly rare
In balcony above.
"Sita, Jesuita!
Sweet! Listen to my lay!
O gaze upon Guillermo
Between the night and day.
Guillermo feasts upon
Your eyebrows, eyes and nose,
Darling above, in balcony,
To him one glance disclose."
She deigns no word of answer,
She heeds nor plaint nor sighs,
Her thoughts are with Ramundo
Who round the corner lies,
Just at this very moment,
And as Guillermo flies
Ramundo draws his dagger,
The next, Guillermo dies.

At this the maiden fainting,
Falls from the heights above,
And comes down like a thousand
Of brick, on head of love.
Thus perish three brave spirits;
The evening star goes down,
Dark Santa Cruz remorseless,
Flows on just west of town.

We continue to see favorable mention made of the virtues of sunflowers as preventives of malarial fever, etc. A correspondent of the Soil of the South, writing from a place in Alabama, which, he says, was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the result of his experience in the premises. In a single instance where he planted sunflowers around his negro cabins, did their inmates suffer from fevers, while his wife, two children, and two house-servants, all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sunflowers around his own dwelling, which, in his opinion, are accounted for the difference in the results. We trust that next spring the fields, everywhere, may be surrounded by a cordon of sunflowers; that they may be scattered through every vacant lot. Who knows but they may prevent yellow fever also? The opinion is, that the sunflower, in its rank growth, absorbs the malarial elements in the atmosphere that produce fever, or chills and fever; and that it is the life of the sunflower is highly; obnoxious to the health of the human family; nor do I believe that a man could ever have a child who would sleep in a bed of rank sunflowers.

We are so sensitive to the charge of overestimating the value of a friend's work through prejudice, that we let a stranger get the better of us in the expression of appreciation and praise. This is a small and damnable selfishness. Why should we not praise the sermon, the picture, the story, the poem of our friend? How did he get to be our friend in the first place? Did we not choose him from among ten thousand, because of those very qualities which attract us anew in his art? It is very certain that a man's intimate friends are often the last to suspect his possession of unusual abilities. This is a trite observation, but one is constantly being surprised at some new proof of its truth. It was not long ago that a gentleman told us that he did not believe a certain celebrated poet had any real genius because he once lived in the same town with him and knew that his family were no better than any of his books, however. It was the old story over again, "He, a great man! Nonsense! I knew him when he was only that high."

The following are the official figures of the Postoffice Department, showing the amount of postage prepaid by the larger political dailies of the country during the year ending December 31, 1875:

New York Tribune	\$29,294 16
Chicago Tribune	11,929 84
New York Times	11,586 92
" Herald	8,643 92
Cincinnati Times	4,883 02
Boston Journal	4,483 02
St. Louis Republican	3,331 38
Chicago Times	3,246 60
" Tribune	3,094 38

This table merely shows the mail circulation of the journals mentioned, and does not indicate the number of copies sent by express companies, sold by news agents and delivered by carriers.

In the early days of Pennsylvania there was a law that started as follows: "That if any white female of ten years or upward should appear in any street, lane, highway, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theater, or public place of resort, with naked shoulders (i. e., low necked dress), being able to purchase necessary clothing, she shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than two hundred dollars." The closing paragraph of the law, however, "permitted women of questionable character to bare their shoulders as a badge of distinction between the chaste and the unchaste."

The Cook's cañon stage robbers have probably made good their escape. No trace of them was found after the pursuing party left El Paso. A reward of \$2500 has been offered for their apprehension by the secretary of the New Mexico Express company.

If you have a favor to ask of a man, now be sure and shut the door after you when you go into his office.—N. O. Republican.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill restoring the old rates of postage on transient third class mail matter.

SOUTH OF TUCSON.

Santa Cruz Valley Past and Present—Cerro Colorado, Guija and Yellow Jacket Mines—Ostrich Mill, &c.

As matters of observation and recreation, we recently spent a week in looking at the Santa Cruz valley to a few miles above Calabasas; what yet remains in sight of the famous Cerro Colorado mining works and mines; the recently discovered silver ledge in the Guija mountains; the Ostrich quartz mill and the mining done and being done on the Ostrich gold ledge.

THE SANTA CRUZ VALLEY.
This valley has certainly been occupied over one hundred years. Its entire length bears certain evidence of this fact. Considerable settlements have grown up and disappeared, and there is not even satisfactory historical connection between the former and the present settlers. Ruins of buildings (including mining works,) larger and better than any now occupied, constitute the indisputable testimony of the comparative extent of the former people and their improvements. This testimony may be seen at San Xavier and other points near Tucson, but the more obvious proofs are presented about Tubac and south of it. To students and very inquisitive people, much that we could write in this behalf, would doubtless be interesting, but with the farmer, stock-grower and miner struggling along to meet current necessities with hopes of something more, it would probably be a mere passing thought, and therefore we will turn to a brief notice of advantages the valley now presents for the settler, and some of its improvements.

Like all or nearly all streams between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, the Santa Cruz runs underground here and there sinks entirely just below Tucson and many miles before its junction with the Gila. Of course, water can be had anywhere by digging, and by proper economy in saving and distribution many more farms could be supplied with the running water, and this is evidently recognized by the people who are now beginning to make new homes at various places. Rich bottom land is miles wide here and there, with table and mountain lands on either side, covered with the best grasses. At places, are extensive and heavy growths of mesquite and at all points enough to supply fuel and some building material for years to come; near the stream, much cottonwood and some willow grow, and some of the former is large and can be made useful in building, fencing, &c. High up the valley, or rather in the elevated lands adjacent, there is much live oak. At this time, the valley is about equally devoted to stock-growing and farming—the former probably prevailing. The lack of winter rains is severely felt at this time by many of the stock men, and some of the farmers apprehend the scarcity of water for the last irrigations of their crops; in fact every interest will to some extent suffer unless considerable rain falls soon. The valley and more desirable sections near it, are alive with cattle and sheep, and as a whole they are in good condition, and many very fat. The time was when prudent men would carefully herd during the day and inclose their stock at night, but it is plain that those who give their animals greatest liberty, have the most thrifty ones. Maish & Driscoll's cattle, and those of Otero and Benedict, are in excellent condition, and they run at will; and it may be said that all cattle along the valley, save those recently brought from the Sonora, are in thrifty condition, and the sheep are generally improving. With sheep, more care is required, and it is quite certain that their health and therefore growth will be best promoted by shearing twice each year.

About the usual area of barley and wheat is being cultivated, and at present the prospect, owing to a failure of the usual winter rains, for full crops, is rather gloomy, although the growing grain now looks healthy. At sight, one is impressed with the superior character of John T. Smith's cultivation. He has sold off all cattle, hogs, and save necessary horses, keeps no stock and is devoting his whole attention to growing grain and vegetables. But we may here remark by the way, that Mr. Smith takes great interest and pleasure in raising game chickens and is well up in all "the points" of them. He has growing about seventy acres of wheat and barley and has plenty of water to insure good crops. He is preparing a large area of ground in admirable shape for growing vegetables, and will give this branch of business the larger share of his time. But for the possibility that a valid Spanish or Mexican grant may be found to cover his farm, he would ere this have had fruit and ornamental trees and hedges growing. Whether Congress does or does not enact desirable laws in this interest at its present session, it is quite certain that steps will soon be taken towards ascertaining the validity of alleged titles to such grants.

A. C. Benedict is about to build a new house on the Huibabi ranch very near the old church. It would be difficult to find a more desirable location for stock-growing, and considerable rich land and enough water for stock and farming are there, and abundance of timber all about. Many parties are projecting some improvements at various points from Tucson to the national boundary, and all in all the valley is increasing in wealth and population.

THE CERRO COLORADO.
Returning down the valley, we took the road which leads up a strip of rich valley land for several miles, with water for a couple of miles on the Soport ranch, so the place famous mines and mining works of the Cerro Colorado company. Here is ground upon which was enacted as costly, foolish, and perhaps as bad a farce in the name of mining, as any of the many in all our western country. From all that from time to time has been told us, we can but conclude that the projectors and local managers of this now effectually played-out and abandoned mining operation, could safely enter themselves as competitors for a high premium in an exhibition of the hundreds of successful but senseless squanderers of money, independent of that used in developing mines of possible value. In remnants of their stuporous folly—if nothing worse—may be seen at nearly every cabin and populated place in the country roundabout. Here and there on the public highway, may be seen large cast iron wheels—in one place near a dozen of them—hundreds of pounds in weight and unlike anything we have ever seen in or about a mine or quartz-mill. Pieces of engines, iron pipe and iron in many and expensive forms, once belonging to that enterprise, may be seen for many miles about. All seems for some time past, to have become common property to be taken and kept by anybody who wants it badly enough to "appropriate" it. The buildings are numerous and crumbling down. The supplementary crumblings down. The supplementary crumblings down. The supplementary crumblings down.

Some months ago, W. C. Ferguson, Alex. McKee and D. C. Thompson re-located the mines and re-occupied the Cerro Colorado village—for the old buildings constitute at least a "deserted village." W. G. Poindexter and T. J. Favorite with their wives and children, Mr. McKee and a few others have resided there, and have done something towards opening up some of the old works, and several exhibit very good looking silver quartz. A new shaft is down to a considerable depth right by the old reduction works; Mr. McKee has let contracts for specified amounts of work on certain ledges, and no one can say in the face of this earnest work that encouraging prospects are wanting; nor that if the Cerro Colorado company had wisely used its means, that it would not have been what its victims were led to believe it would be, a paying institution.

THE ARIVACA DISTRICT.

This district is just a few miles west of the Cerro Colorado, and its principal attraction is an immense vein of silver bearing quartz, cropping out for several miles, and running in an easterly and westerly direction on the northern side of the Guija mountain. At present it is rarely ten to fifteen miles longer by the Altar road, by which it is thought to be not over forty-five miles from Tucson. There are several veins discovered, but in the large one centers present interest. It was first discovered by Barney Conly—or more strictly speaking rediscovered, for near the eastern end is an old excavation of considerable extent, in which work is now being prosecuted and from it some very rich chloride ore is coming. The present pioneers of the district, we believe, are Barney Conly, Pat O'Mera and T. C. Hayes and wife, but many other parties have locations and several are developing them. The new developments thus far consist of openings at many places for about three miles, varying in depth from one to perhaps fifteen feet. All are enthusiastic over their prospects, and esteem the ledge the most valuable yet discovered in Arizona. If the immense croppings are ore found in them and at various places along the ledge, are not very deceptive, it is a magnificent ledge for mining operators of skill and means, to develop; and Mr. Conly intends to leave for San Francisco early in March to invite some of his wealthy friends to come and take a look at it, feeling confident that it will bear high recommendation and intelligent inspection. The croppings indicate a strong and unbroken vein. Assays of the ore run high. The vein lies very favorably for easy developments by tunnels or inclines. In the several sharp and rocky gulches crossing it,

the vein is seen and these gulches contain water above it. The camp of the miners lies down in the flat about a mile from the ledge, where water is plentifully obtained by digging ten feet, and not far below the camp, it comes to the surface. Wood is not very abundant nearer than four miles, although plentiful for camping purposes right at the camp and all round about it. Messrs. Favorite and Poindexter were blessing the rich chloride of the camp, and will work the tract above mentioned. They are confident of success and so are Messrs. Conly and Hayes. Mr. Favorite will at once move his family to the new camp, where he will also keep various articles of most needed merchandise for sale—having made purchases in Tucson this week. About two miles above, is a camp in which some rastras are running on gold ore obtained in the Guija mountain. The camp is composed of a few Mexican families.

Fifteen miles in a southerly direction from Hayes' Camp and seventy-five a little west of south of Tucson, the Ostrich mill and various mines of great promise are located. The mill is one of ten stamps with the usual appliances for working gold ore. It is now being put in order for silver ore by the Lixiviation process heretofore fully described in THE CITIZEN. At present, there is not sufficient water to supply the mill while working gold ore above five to seven hours in twenty-four, but Mr. Bartlett, in general charge, assured us that there was plenty to keep the mill running steadily on silver ore with which it will soon be supplied from the Old Mine. Furnaces have been built and successfully tried in reducing this ore, and it only remains to complete a couple of large tanks for settling, to have everything ready for daily operations. Mr. Bartlett will transport the ore six miles from the Old Mine to the mill on a pack-train under his own charge. The evidences of success with this ore, are two practical tests in the mill and furnaces, with nothing but barrels for tanks, under the management of Prof. Arcey, one lot of ore being worked up to 81 per cent. of the free assay and the other 91—and the barrels are not good substitutes for tanks. Should the mine develop what at present seems certain, it is in contemplation to erect a mill on an eligible site with plenty of water and within one mile of the mine. We had not time to visit the mine, but all who have examined it, agree that it is surely a true vein, and there is no question but the ore is worth from \$35 to even above \$10,000 per ton.

The day we were at the mill, it ran about seven hours and everything moved smoothly and was conducted with the least possible expense consistent with efficiency. It was running on a lot of croppings from the Yellow Jacket—a mine on the Ostrich ledge and two and a half miles from the mill. Some thirty tons out of fifty had been crushed, and enough amalgam had been cleaned up to leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the average product would be at least \$35 per ton, and this gives a large profit to the miner, notwithstanding the ore had to be packed on animals the first mile from the mine and taken thence to the mill by wagon. Tom Roddick, a principal owner in the Yellow Jacket, furnished the ore on his own account, and at the same time that if it would pay, he could safely enter into contract to deliver three thousand tons and mostly of much richer ore, and we are sure he can. His main shaft is down sixty feet, and shows a very large vein of solid ore every pound of which will pay handsomely, judged by numerous lots reduced in rastras and especially by the present run in the mill; then there is a cropping of ten or more feet thick and twenty high, entirely above ground and from which the ore now being milled was taken. Gov. Safford has probably examined more gold and silver mines than any man in Arizona, and very likely as many as any one on the Pacific coast, and he does not hesitate to say that the Yellow Jacket mine is one of great worth—judged by the development and practical results now obtained. We have been in thousands of shafts and tunnels on veins of the precious metals, and regard the Yellow Jacket as very valuable and one that will not fail to pay its owners largely and exert a most beneficial influence in mining affairs hereabouts. We understand that Tom Roddick, Dr. Handy, and others connected with the Ostrich mill, are the owners. There is considerable available water in a gulch just above and below the mine, enough to think it properly collected and managed to run a small gold mill, and wood is abundant. No work is now being done upon the Ostrich and other claims, which may prove equal in value to the Yellow Jacket, and if they should, one of the most prosperous communities on the Pacific coast will grow up there. Even in this dry time, the Ostrich mill can be supplied with water, enough by an outlay of about \$1000, as there are two strong

living springs within a mile of it, at one of which the mill should have been constructed, as it then would also have been near the mine and wood.

GENERALLY.
The whole country southward is pleasing to behold, viewed as a mere sight or as one of great agricultural, grazing and mining resources. Notwithstanding the lack of winter rain, there are now millions of acres of good pasturage within practicable reach of water by proper management; and the numerous springs in the mountains and some in the lower lands, seem ample proof that artesian water can be obtained any where at the average cost in money and labor.

Guaymas Letter.
GUAYMAS, MEXICO, February 2, 1876.
EDITOR CITIZEN: Affairs in a revolutionary point move slowly here. Since the district of Alamos pronounced against the State government, it has become what Arizona was for two months—a refuge for those dissatisfied persons who did not wish to fight against the revolutionists, but who desired to escape the rule of Pesqueira. Small parties of revolutionists from different parts of Sonora have made their way there, and it is supposed that there are now some eight hundred armed men, in and around Alamos, opposed to the Government. Those who are posted, here, say that the decisive battle of this revolution will soon be fought somewhere in that district. The Prefect of Alamos left that town when the people, aided by about one hundred men from Sinaloa under Colonel Lorenzo Torres de Fuente, pronounced. After leaving Alamos the Prefect collected and armed about four hundred men, and Governor J. J. Pesqueira, with his force of four hundred, has left the neighborhood of Guaymas to join him. Their united forces will about equal that of the revolutionists. The fighting qualities of the combatants must then decide it.

Governor Ignacio Pesqueira and Altamirano are at Hermosillo with their men, estimated at three hundred, and keeping that section quiet. At the same time they are levying forced loans on the oppositionists, to keep up expenses, and imprisoning a few occasionally.

It is very hard to give an idea of the situation. Guaymas is now outside of the conflict. The General of the forces here is accepting all who volunteer and enroll themselves as a home guard for the defense of the Port, and these are considered for the time as part of the federal troops and are not under the control of the State government. Deserters who come in from Pesqueira's forces immediately enroll themselves in the troops and cannot be reclaimed by the State government. Some one hundred and eighty men have availed themselves of this chance for refuge. Whether this is founded on law or right or what, is hard to say, but it has given Pesqueira a big disgust, and he has sworn some huge oaths.

Some time ago a petition was forwarded to the city of Mexico, praying the general government to declare the State of Sonora under martial law. No answer has yet been received, but it is the prayer of the oppositionists that it may be granted, as it will check Pesqueira and place the State under federal authority.

As for General Serna no one knows positively where he is. Some say in Alamos, others in Arizona, others that he is on the Sonora river. So far Pesqueira is master of the situation, and although seven-eighths of the people appear to oppose and be against him, he still rules over them with his iron rod. A people like these of Sonora are only fitted for the government which they are willing. When seven-eighths of the people are hostile and anxious to be led out of this Egypt and not a solitary Moses can be found to lead them, they deserve to remain under the rule of Pharaoh.

The Yaqui Indians are reported as having burned some of the buildings of the ranchos ten leagues from this city and killed six persons. You can imagine the condition of affairs and state of business in these parts, under such a reign of terror.

An exchange says that the lower lip first shows signs of intoxication. It is the lower lip which first shows signs of grief in a baby.

This looks bad for the lower lip, but we can't see how it is to be remedied except a truss be used. And even then, if a fellow got so drunk he couldn't stand, people would have their suspicions that the under lip had been fixed.

An American citizen was called on as a witness in a case before one of the justices lately and when the oath was administered he raised both hands and said: "If I spoke noddings what ain't drew, if ever I hope to die so quick as a minute!"

MISS DE LA RAMA is said to have adopted the pseudonym of "Ouida" from her own infantile pronunciation of her Christian name, Louisa.

James M. Barney.

Successor to the Late Firm of
William B. Hooper & Co.,
Continues the Business in ARIZONA and CALIFORNIA
— as an —
IMPORTER and WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

Shipping & Commission Merchant.
Will Carry a Full prime Stock of
PROVISIONS, PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
HATS AND SHOES,
HATS AND SHOES,
HATS AND SHOES,
HATS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, HARDWARE,
HARDWARE, HARDWARE,
SADDLERY, SADDLERY,
SADDLERY, SADDLERY,
DRUGS AND MINING MATERIALS,
DRUGS AND MINING MATERIALS.

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Merchants, Station Experts, Minors, Ranchers and Freighters
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Solicits Orders for Goods and Assure
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FORWARDS FREIGHT AND MERCHANT CHANDISE
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BUYS or MAKES ADVANCES
— on all —
ARIZONA AND MEXICAN PRODUCE
The SALE OF ORES and MINERALS
a SPECIALTY.

Buys and Exchanges Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion, United States Treasury Drafts, Legal Tenders, Soldiers' Warrants and Vouchers and Good Commercial Bills.

Special orders will be attended to by the San Francisco Branch House with promptness and fidelity.
All orders and commissions should be addressed to
JAMES M. BARNEY,
Yuma, Arizona.
January 25.

Milk Cows. Milk Cows.
FOR SALE.
HAVING PURCHASED A LOT OF California Cows, I have for sale One Hundred head of Good Milk Cows for sale at the San Pedro Ranch, Tres Alamos. Price ranging from \$30 to \$75 each, according to quality. All of which are good milk cows and have been kept for milking. They are
All with Calf by Thoroughbred Bulls.
— Some of which have —
Young Calves Now.
For particulars enquire of Wm. Whalen, Tucson, or of C. M. Hooker, Tres Alamos, February 12. 18-17 H. C. HOOKER.

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.

Hides, Pelts and Wool Wanted.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE highest price CASH DOWN, for all marketable hides,
SHEEP SKINS, SHEEP SKINS.

DEER SKINS, DEER SKINS.
— and also for —
WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL, WOOL.
at my office in Tucson,
E. GOLDBERG, Agent.
January 27, 1876. 18-311

Merino Sheep for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS entire flock of Merino Sheep for sale at Very Low Rates.
These sheep are of a very high grade and will sell in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars enquire of Lord & Williams, or to the undersigned.
L. W. CARR.
Tucson, Feb. 12. 18-17

Citizens Wanted.
ANY ONE HAVING TO SPARE, COPIES OF THE CITIZEN of January 8, 1876, will confer a favor by forwarding such to THE CITIZEN'S OFFICE.