

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI. Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, April 8, 1876. No. 27.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription Rates: One copy, one year, \$5.00; One copy, six months, \$3.00; Single copies, 10c.

Advertising Rates: Twelve lines in this type, one sq. one square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00.

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 remit for money due us.

L. F. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.

James Abegg, Phoenix; E. Irvine, Phoenix; WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA. CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER, YUMA, ARIZONA. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

PAUL WEBER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG, YUMA, ARIZONA. MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.

News, Book and cigar store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands, Tucson, Arizona. 26-47

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

BIGGS GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, District Attorney for Pima County, Notary Public and Commissioner Deeds for Pima County, Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

W. W. CURTISS, Late Chief Clerk General Land Office, No. 709 1/2 St., Congress St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the General Land Office and all the departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, Tucson, Arizona.

I have every facility to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices. My work is warranted for one year. Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co's store. 25

FARLEY & POMEROY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Tucson, Arizona. Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney, Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D. CONFERE PLACANT 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.

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. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars enquire of Lord & Williams, or to the undersigned. L. W. CARL, Tucson, Feb. 12. 18-47

Palace Hotel. MAISE & DISCOLL, - - - - - Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS OF PEEL 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. 14-47

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

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER. Notices of location of lode, mines, water rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other legal documents executed properly and promptly at reasonable charges. Notary detached FREE of charge.

Tucson Assay Office. I REG 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, \$3.00; Single Assays for Copper, \$2.00; Single Assays for Silver, \$3.50; Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$5.00. SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer, Tucson, Feb. 8, 1875. 18-47

Celestial Restaurant - - - - -

Hop Kee & Co., - - - - - Tucson, Arizona.

THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS on Congress street near the Church. The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy" - one of the very best and who is well known to be such. Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden with the best articles in the market. Patronage is solicited. Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month. December 4. 9-47

## A Man with an Aim.

Give me a man with an aim. Whatever that aim may be, Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame, It matters not to me, Let him walk in the path of right, Only working his aim in sight, And keep his aim in faith always, With his eyes on the glittering height.

"Give me a man who says, 'I will do something well, And make the fleeting days A story of labor told.' Though the aim he has all, It is better than none at all; With something to do the whole year through, He will not stumble or fall.

But Satan weaves a snare For the feet of those who stray, With never a thought or care Where the path may lead away. The man who hath no aim Not only leaves no name When this life's done, but ten to one He leaves a record of shame.

Give me a man whose heart Is filled with ambition's fire; Who sets his mark on the start, And moves it higher and higher. Letter to die in the strife, The hands with labor rife, Than to glide with the stream in an idle dream, And live a purposeless life.

## Yavapai Matters.

The Miner of March 31, says: C. C. Benn Esq., returned from San Francisco on Monday, and reports the chances for a mill in Peck district very favorable. After exhibiting his ores to mining, mill and foundry men and explaining the situation of affairs, he was offered anything he wanted in the way of machinery or other assistance on reasonable time and favorable terms.

Wells and O'Brien have struck a quartz vein on Lynx creek, which O'Brien informs us assays over two thousand dollars to the ton. We are no miner, but inasmuch as O'Brien is a lucky man, and Wells sees a long way ahead, owing to his cerebrospinal meningitis longitudinality, we have concluded to become a localer in their discovery, with a possible prospect of becoming a Romanus King, like the hangers on of Flood and O'Brien who have got rich in spite of themselves.

Judge Charles T. Hayden, who has been East on business, including the purchase of goods for the stores in our county, called upon us on Tuesday. The Judge is still hopeful that the Southern Pacific will cross the Colorado at or near Ehrenberg and traverse the River valley on its way to Tucson. He looks very stout and healthy, and expresses greater faith than ever in the future of Arizona. His long residence has attached him to the soil as well as given him superior advantages for studying and learning the requirements of the country, and he gives it as his deliberate opinion that a railroad via Yuma would neither be useful nor profitable as compared with the route via Ehrenberg and Phoenix.

## "A Schmitt."

A German traveller relates the following thrilling adventure: "I goes to Utes last week and meets a friend, and we walk and talk, so we comes mit a grocery store and my friend say he buy some Limburger, so I buy some, too—more as a pound. Well, I comes mit the depot and stumps on the car, and can get no seat all the while and I sits myself mit another feller. Dese cars is very warm and that other man he begins to snuff up mit his nose, and finally he raises der car window about an inch, that cheese it schneil big and I don't say nothing. Den dot other feller snuff his nose up mit himself some more and he look at mit somer queer like, and he give dot windy nodder hitch up. Den he got up and looked under dot seat, and in dot aisle, mit pedore, und peat, und I don't say nothing. Den he look at me some more, and he say: 'My friend, you don't schneil nothing?' Und I say, 'Nary,' and I most die mit myself, so he hitch dot window wider open, and stick out his head and schneil mid myself like eberyding. Schve we got to Rome dot other feller he foller me clear to der car door und shunt on der platform and vach me so long as I am in sight, dot feller he don't get no Limburger where he lives ven he is to home mit himself."

THE PULSE.—Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health, then by comparing it with what it is when ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the healthy pulse of each child, as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow pulse, and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven about 80, and from 29 to 60 years it is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at 70 years. A healthy grown person's beats 70 times in a minute; there may be good health at 60, but if the pulse always exceeds 70 there is a disease, the machine is working itself out, there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding upon itself, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick—that is over 70—gradually increased—that over 70—gradually until it reaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. The pulse decreases when a recumbent position is assumed for any length of time, and is increased by exercise, stimulants and the presence of food in the stomach.

The following new scale of postal rates is attributed to Mr. Jewell: A one-cent stamp for a circulate. A two-cent stamp for a newspaper. A three-cent stamp for a sealed letter. All letters on the right corner. Liek brockers, lick with care. On the right-hand side not every where. Unless you want the Postmaster to make things hot, and "cuss and swear" them.

## A Nevada Prize-Fight.

The Enterprise of N. Y., March 16, 1876, in its issue of March 22, gives the following account of a prize fight which took place on the 21st night, near Virginia City, between two pugilists named Sullivan and Trevisan. Subjoined is the account of the fight.

Everything being in readiness and the men stripped for the battle, at the word they advanced and shook hands and then retired to their corners, until time should be called, which was done at 11.40 a. m. The first round really decided the fight. After some very pretty sparring on both sides and a great deal of shifting from one part of the ring to another, they each managed to land a light blow upon the forehead, causing only a momentary redness and not marking either. Trevisan got in a stroke with his left on Sullivan's nose, with no effect except to cause that worthy to smile as he came back on the mush-trap of his enemy. Sullivan is what is called a two-handed fighter, while it is generally understood that Trevisan's main object is to keep his right fighter at work as much as possible. Some more sparring was now indulged in, Sullivan growing more confident as Trevisan retreated before his rapid passes. At length, in making a drive with his left he gave Trevisan's right duke a chance, and the latter planting a powerful blow under the left ear, sent his man to grass. This virtually ended the match, as Sullivan was paralyzed and was picked up in an almost fainting condition by his seconds, the blood coming from his nose and mouth. "First blood and first knockdown for Trevisan." Time, five minutes.

At the expiration of thirty seconds the referee called the fighters to their places in the arena. Sullivan was smiling and confident. After a few faint parries Trevisan broke through Sullivan's guard and slugged him once on the right cheek, Sullivan going down like lead. He was carried to his corner by his seconds, who exerted their utmost powers to restore their principal to consciousness and bring back his wrestling strength. Second round for Trevisan. Time, one minute.

The referee again called "Time" and again the seconds of Sullivan sent him forward to receive a stunning blow up on the cheek from the hammer-like fist of Trevisan. He went down as before, his face covered with blood and the claret streaming from the cut on his cheek. Third round for Trevisan. Time, eight seconds.

Sullivan reeled forward and fell before Trevisan had an opportunity to strike him. He was "gone" and it was plain to see that the game was up. Sullivan was carried to his corner and it was thought by the friends of Trevisan that the Irishman was trying to get his opponent to strike, and that the Corrishman was cautious and careful, as he could well afford to be, for he had only to choose his own time and place for striking. The time of this and subsequent rounds was so short that it was not taken.

The seconds of Trevisan could with difficulty hold him, as he was eager to follow up the advantage gained, and at the word from the referee he bounded forward and waited for Sullivan to stagger a blow in the ring, when he fell him on the second of Sullivan could hardly receive their man sufficiently to enable him to stand long enough for Trevisan to knock him down, which he did in a manner as if fighting a workman like a dinner as if fighting a workman like a dinner as if fighting a workman like a dinner.

The crowd now began to yell for Sullivan's seconds to throw up the sponge, but as he yet showed signs of animation they put him on his feet and threw up the sponge to the ring and threw up the sponge to the ring and threw up the sponge to the ring.

The backers of Sullivan were greatly surprised and somewhat crestfallen in consequence of the result, and the friends of Trevisan were correspondingly elated. Although the Irishman, as he is called, though born in London, was the favorite in betting, the appearance of the two men would justify no such conclusion, and the opinion of every unprejudiced person was that the best man had the fight. On the way home a subscription was taken up for the benefit of Sullivan and \$25.50 collected. Sullivan got off at Gold Hill, opposite the Caledonia Lodge-house, and was carried by his friends to his room. He is reported to be in a very critical condition. Trevisan says he and Bing Williams can beat any two men on the coast. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed the "mill," Carson, Empire, Reno, Gold Hill, and Virginia, contributing each their full quota. There was some talk of another match between the men who fought yesterday, but it is hardly probable that it will ever take place.

MIXERS say gold is seldom found on the south or east side of a mountain, but on the north or west. The Big Hills are the southeast slope of the Black Mountains, and it is the opinion of most old miners that gold is in paying quantities will never be found there. There are reports from Big Horn of rich discoveries, and it is said there will soon be a general stampede from the Black Hills to the Big Horn country.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE McKean, of Utah, has the following to say of James E. Lyon, who is making himself so fresh at Washington in regard to the Schenck-Emma mine affair: "This man Lyon, in the fall of 1870, brought suit in my court in Utah against the owners of the mine. He failed in the attempt to bribe me with \$100,000."—Idaho Avalanche.

## The Tucson-Irwin Meteorite.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16, 1876. EDITOR CITIZEN.—I have read with pleasure, in your edition of January 15, last, a resume of the history of the above named meteorite, but regret to perceive by your editorial comments thereon that you have been misled into confounding this specimen with another that was taken from your city some years later. When I first visited Tucson, in 1857, there were two meteorites there. One, the great meteorite, "was unclaimed and was found in one of the by-streets and buried in the earth."

"It was a ring, a ring, a ring, weighed then some fifteen hundred pounds and has a diameter equal to that of the small wheel of a carriage. It remained in Tucson, awaiting transportation to the coast, from that time until the autumn of 1861—more than three years—without any one questioning my claim and publicly announced intention to present it as my property to the Smithsonian Institution.

The other was a smaller specimen, a block of irregular shape, estimated at from four to five hundred pounds, larger than one third the weight of the large or my specimen. The small specimen was at that time claimed and used as an anvil by a Mexican blacksmith, who, doubtless, is the claimant, Señor Pacheco referred to in your remarks. When Arizona was re-occupied by the United States forces from California, in 1862, the late Major General James H. Carlton, United States army, got possession of the second or smaller meteorite and soon afterwards sent it to San Francisco for presentation to one of the scientific institutions in that city, where it remains and is known as the "Carlton Meteorite."

That took place two years after I had sent the great meteorite with which my name is connected. What arrangements or promises may have been entered into by General Carlton or his agents to satisfy the claim of Señor Pacheco, I know not, as I left the Territory in July, 1861; but it is only fair to assume that, owing to the onerous and pressing duties incident to an active and military campaign, ending in the subsequent transfer of General Carlton and the larger portion of his troops from Arizona to New Mexico, the propriety of recompensing Mr. Pacheco was unintentionally overlooked or forgotten.

But few of the citizens who entered Arizona with the troops who took possession of the "Gadsden Purchase" in 1857, are now in Tucson to verify this statement, but amongst the few who are still to be found in Tucson are the Messrs. William and Grant Oury and Mr. Estevan Ochoa, who can doubtless corroborate the above facts.

From the foregoing it will be readily perceived that Mr. Pacheco was in possession of his meteorite-anvil two years after the specimen which I presented to the Smithsonian Institution had been removed from Tucson, and that, if he has any unassisted claim for that formerly used by him, he should state his grievances in a manner that will prevent people confounding the meteorite obtained from him by General Carlton with that presented by me to the Smithsonian Institution.

In justice to all concerned I trust you will give this statement a place in your interesting and spicy Journal, and oblige, Yours, respectively, Col. U. S. A. B. J. D. IRWIN.

The finest railroad opportunity in the United States, says the Los Angeles Express, is the route between Los Angeles and the terminus that can be developed on that route would give a railroad the most profitable employment of any railroad in this country. It would open to life and activity some forty or fifty mining districts that are lying dormant, simply because they cannot be successfully worked as long as they are isolated from the outside world. It would create a market for the products of Southern California that would insure a very large freight trade. It would inaugurate an overland route by way of the Union Pacific which would in time become almost as important as that by the Central Pacific. It would develop a lateral route which would supply one-half the territory lying between the line of the new railroad and the Central Pacific, and nearly all the territory of Northern Arizona. It would benefit the people of San Francisco and those who live along the line of the Central Pacific by a connection that would force down the tariff on the only road down in operation through the region, and would be a corrective of the freights and fares generally exacted by the great corporation that is impossible by the route possessing the manifold advantages which are conceded to the Los Angeles and Independence road but long remain unutilized. It needs but that the capitalists at the East should be made conversant with the possibilities of the route to render the scheme of its construction one of the most popular investments ever placed upon the market. The proper parties are now promoting the enterprise in New York, and we shall expect very soon to hear good news from them.

THE ALTA of March 22, says that Joe Wasson, late of the Alta, Post and Oakland Tribune, has become editor-in-chief of the Tucson Citizen (Nevada) Times. Mr. Wasson edited the Pioche Review in 1872.

## The Arizona Colonists.

Here is another item, taken from the Boston Globe of February 29, concerning Arizona colonists. It undoubtedly refers to the party previously noticed in these columns. The Globe says: Yesterday afternoon a farewell meeting of the Arizona colony was held in John A. Andrew Hall. Judge S. W. Cozzens first gave a short address in a forcible and earnest manner. The speech was full of good advice and directions to the colonists concerning the enterprise. He was received heartily by the meeting. Captain George H. Pettis then made a pithy speech of the same tenor as that of Judge Cozzens. After the address, which occupied but a short time, an oyster supper was kindly furnished by Mr. Huggins, the janitor of the building. The time then passed pleasantly until the meeting broke up about five o'clock. The members of the colony, together with their friends, then departed for the New York and New England depot, where they waited until the six o'clock train for New York started. This branch of the colony consists of fifty strong and well determined men, who have had the enterprise long in mind and who intend to make a home for themselves and families. Some of them intend to try farming, others stock raising, and many will devote themselves to mining entirely. The men are hardly, well developed, and for the most part experienced. Several of the younger ones, although not as experienced as the rest, nor as well adapted to all kinds of work, have a strong determination to work, and they will not doubt succeed. Quite a number of dogs for hunting and companionship, were also taken with them, and hunting apparatus of all kinds was in great demand. Those of the expedition having wives and families intend to send for them when all is settled satisfactorily.

This is very pleasant reading, and we are glad these colonists are coming here. If they are of the right kind they can make money here, if they are of the wrong kind they will get discouraged and return to "Boston," with sufficient experience to write books of marvelous and venturesome, real or supposed, and thus make money. The only thing which can not exactly understand in the above account, is the furnishing of the oyster supper by Huggins, the janitor of the building. If the friends of the colonists, or even the "forcible and earnest" Cozzens, had "stood" the oysters, it would have been intelligible enough. But without any forewarning, or anything to lead up to it, Huggins, (the great, perhaps, comes on the boards, and kindly furnishes an oyster supper. We are sorry that we don't know more about this delightful Huggins. The name is particularly pleasing, and we regret to have him present such dissonance as to let that building, and then to gratuitously throw in an oyster supper and leave a questioning world to grope after the connecting links. Cruel Huggins!

Famous Gold Nuggets. An exact model of the famous "Welcome" nugget of gold, found at Ballarat, Australia, is on exhibition at Banker Brothers Exchange Bank, Montgomery street, and attracts universal attention. The "Welcome" is the largest nugget of gold ever found. According to the description accompanying the model, the weight is given at 2,576 ounces, and the value at \$41,882.70. The "Welcome" nugget was discovered June 15, 1858, by a party of twenty-four at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, Victoria, at a depth of 180 feet. It was apparently water-worn and of no regular shape, its length being 20 inches, breadth 12 inches and depth seven inches. It contained about ten pounds of quartz, clay and oxide of iron. It was sold in Ballarat in 1858 for \$32,500. After being exhibited for many weeks in Melbourne, it was sold there, March 18, 1859. It then weighed 2,195 ounces, and brought \$9,325, or \$4 1/4 per ounce. It was melted in London on November, 1859, assaying 99.20 per cent. gold, equal to 23 car. 3 3/4 carats.

The "Blanche Burky" nugget, which was found by a party of four, quite by itself, at Kings river, Victoria, August 27, 1857, at a depth of 13 feet, measured 28 inches in length and 10 inches in its widest part. Its value was \$8,905 12s. 9d. The nugget was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London, the returns to its fortunate owners from this source being sometimes fifty pounds a week.

The "Harron" nugget was found by two young men in 1855, near Old Golden Point, Finger's creek, Mount Alexander—a solid lump of gold. It sold in England for \$4,080. The "Burrasing" nugget, found at Burrasing, N. S. W., at a depth of 35 feet, in 1854, was found with a hammer, yielded 120 pounds of gold, for which \$5,000 or \$5,000 was offered.

A nugget was found at Missak, Ural mountains, Russia, at a depth of nine feet, which sold for \$4508. It is now in the Museum of Mining Engineers, St. Petersburg.

A nugget closely resembling the "Welcome" was found February 5, 1860, in the neighborhood of Donnelly, Australia, by John Deason and Richard Oates. It weighed 2280 ounces. It was found within two feet of the bed-rock, in a loose, gravelly loam resting on a stiff, red clay. It was barely covered with earth. It was almost 21 feet in length and ten inches in thickness, and though mixed with quartz, the great body of it was solid gold. The melted gold from it was valued by the bank of England at \$9,534—2248 ounces of pure gold.—S. F. Bul-

## Mail Facilities.

The San Diego Union, of March 30, has an article on the mail service in the people of Southern California and Arizona will renew their thanks to Senator Sargent for his action in procuring the extension of the additional mail service by steamer. It is a very great convenience to this people, and is appreciated. Even in the Summer time we ought to have the benefit of good mail facilities between the several towns on the coast. When the overland service is in the very best order, it requires five days to get mail matter from Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura to San Diego, while the mails from San Francisco, 200 miles farther north, come through in three days. The business of this coast is important enough to demand the most complete mail facilities that can be extended. In this connection we are reminded of the fact that the people of Arizona have not yet obtained what they are justly entitled to, and have been asking the past year—a daily mail on the southern overland route. The mails are now sent hence tri-weekly, being held over here, instead of going right on through every day. We believe that the mail service is for the benefit of the whole people, who are taxed to pay for it, and that the argument of economy does not apply as governing the accommodation extended to any one section. The great routes through a section in New Mexico, passes through a Mesilla, which the Government has numerous military posts and Indian agencies, and which is rapidly being developed by an energetic and enterprising population. The prosperous towns of Yuma, Phoenix, Silver City and Mesilla in New Mexico, with numerous smaller villages and settlements at intermediate points along the line, are interested deeply in this matter, as well as San Diego, and their wants should be regarded by the Department. We believe the delegation from the Pacific Coast appreciates these facts and will labor to secure the interests of the public in this regard. We are sure that Senator Sargent is anxious to procure for the people every governmental benefit which they are justly entitled to.

A HUGE BLOCK OF MEXICAN SILVER FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—The City of Havana brought to New York on Thursday a block of pure silver weighing 4,300 pounds and worth \$64,000 in gold. The block is a foot in diameter and has six sides each three feet long. It is perfectly smooth and highly polished. It belongs to the City of Mexico & Co., bankers of the City of Mexico, who have consigned it to Gurney, Hoinds & Co., of No. 9, Old Slip, to be exhibited among the Mexican products at the Centennial. It was exhibited at the Mexican exhibition in Mexico last year. The silver forming this immense block is said to have been dug from Ideal Potosi, one of the oldest mines in Mexico. The treasure lies in a hexagonal box in the hold of the steamship City of Havana. The purser of the City of Havana says that the silver block in his box had a day and night unguarded on a wharf in Vera Cruz. "It wouldn't stay long on a wharf in New York," he added. The silver is to be examined by the United States Appraiser tomorrow, and then it is to be deposited in the New York Safe Deposit company's vaults to await orders from the Mexican Centennial Commissioner.

The fecund purser's remark that the block of silver would not have stayed long on a wharf in New York, and there are undoubtedly thieves in New York, and there are notoriously thieves in Mexico, and if we belonged to a nation whose thieves would leave a \$64,000 unguarded block of silver, on an open wharf in a city, in hard times, throughout a whole day and night, unattended, we would be very careful to never say anything about it.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

## EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the bill for the redemption of the fractional currency was passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two to one hundred. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the outstanding fractional currency with silver. It also makes small silver coin a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five dollars, and coin of the denomination of a dollar, a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars.

## PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, April, 3.—The news comes here from San Francisco, that General Schofield has accepted the President's proposition, by the advice of General Sherman, to take the superintendency of the military academy at West Point, and that he will go east in a few weeks.

DANIEL DREW FILES A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.—NEW YORK, March 13.—The Sun says Daniel Drew has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Drew states that his liabilities probably amount to \$600,000. The ownership of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., for \$250,000, and that of the Western University at Middletown, Conn., for \$100,000, are secured by mortgages on his farms. This was done soon after the first troubles, when he felt the need of protecting them. As executor of the estate of his grand-children, Mr. Drew is liable for \$600,000 additional, but this, he says, is secured by mortgages for thirty years past. He dates the beginning of his financial misfortunes to the lock of a million in the Northwest two or three years ago.

## Fine Merino Sheep for Sale.

I HAVE 500 FINE FRENCH MERINO Sheep, which I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at \$4.50 per head in gold coin. These sheep are in excellent condition, with one year's wool on them. The sheep can be seen near Old Camp Grant, or paraded as usual. Inquire of P. Abadie, Tucson. JULES GIRARD. 25-17

## The Elliot House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona. W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS fully prepared to accommodate the traveling and home public, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor intends to merit patronage by satisfying his customers with the best of meals. His bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. March 4. 22-47

L. LAPHAM. FRANK H. COOK.

## Cosmopolitan Hotel.

TUCSON, ARIZONA. LAPHAM & COOK, Proprietors.

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel extends on Main Street from Pennington to Old, is the most desirable place in the city. Their wants and comforts will have acceptable attention at this house. TERMS: MODERATE. 8-47

## Drug Store.

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFITTED my saleroom, 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.

## TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

to its numerous friends and patrons, once more sends greeting and would respectfully announce to all interested that we are receiving and opening a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK of Goods from the Great Eastern and Western Markets. Consisting of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c. Also a full stock of BOOTS & SHOES for all ranks, sexes and conditions.

## FOR TRAINS.

LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, CHAINS, COLLARS, WHIPS, CARRIAGE AXELS, HUBS, SPOKES and RIMS; MULE and HORSE SHOES and NAILS, and in fact everything required for OUTFITTING TRAINS.

Our stock has been selected with great care by one of the firm of most EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE.

To examine our stock and PRICE our goods, visit to our store.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

## Miners' Tools.

BELLOWS, of all sizes. BELLOWS LEATHER, TANKS and NAILS for repairing. ANVILS of all sizes. DRIFTING G and other PICKS and HANDLES.

## Trader's Store.

IN APACHE PASS and CAMP BOWIE, Arizona Territory.

Supplies kept for traders going East or West, as well as GOODS for ALL and at fair rates.

## Pine Lumber for Sale.

We have all qualities and kinds of PINE LUMBER for sale in lots to suit customers. TULLY, OCHOA & CO. January 8, 1876. 14-47