

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, April 15, 1876.

No. 28.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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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.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
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 COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,

MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
TUCSON, ARIZONA. 50-1f

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

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

BRIGGS GOODRICH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
District Attorney for Pima county, Notary Public and Commissioner Deeds for Tucson.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

W. W. CURTISS,

(Late Chief Clerk General Land Office).
No. 706 1/2 St. Corner G.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will attend to the presentation of cases before the General Land Office and all the business of the office.

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. 25-1f

FARLEY & POMROY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Notaries Public, Office United States District Attorney, Office on Congress street.

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.

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.
January 8. 14-1f

Celestial Restaurant

HOP KEE & CO., Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS on Congress street near the Church Plaza.
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.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month. 9-1f

L. LAPHEM, FRANK H. COOK,

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
LAPHEM & COOK, Proprietors.
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel extends on Main Street from Washington to O, in the most desirable part of the City.
Guests are assured that their wants and comforts will have acceptable attention at this house.
TERMS: MODERATE. 9-1f

Lafayette Restaurant.

PARCIVAL & TAPE, Proprietors.
SITUATED ON MYERS STREET, one door South of Maish & Driscoll's. Elegant, newly furnished, cool, high-ceilinged dining-rooms.
Private Apartment for Ladies and Families.
Meals at all hours, Day and Night.
Soup from 11 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. All Hot Lunches.
Dolls and Parties supplied on Reasonable notice.
French Claret and other Wines to order.
Two First-Class French Cooks.
Terms—\$10 per week. \$1.75 per day. 75 cents per meal.
Dolls and boarders may rely upon receiving the most careful attention.
April 1, 1876. 25-1f

SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

Its General Topography—Magnificent Scenery—Fine and Extensive Timber—Agricultural and Grazing Resources—Water Supplies—Sanitary Conditions.

The report of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, acting assistant surgeon United States Army, attached to the exploration party of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, forms a very interesting part of the report of the latter officer for the year 1875. Believing that the matter will more generally reach the local public if published in a newspaper, we make interesting extracts from the government published report and give them herewith. After stating the developments of the surveys of his detachment elsewhere, Dr. Rothrock says:

Leaving Fort Wingate for Camp Apache, in Arizona, our course lay more to the south. Thence we crossed the Zuni Mountains immediately back of the post. Our ascent lay through dense forests of pine and fir. The wants of the fort have, however, somewhat thinned it out, at least of the best timber.

Gaining the summit, a thousand feet above Fort Wingate, we were at an altitude of about 9,000 feet above the sea, a fine open, park-like region, with a large growth of yellow pine and fir covering the hill-sides. A diversified herbage vegetation was out in the most brilliant colors, beautifying alike the woods and open grounds. It was a perfect garden of Penitence, and among them, for the first time on the journey, we saw the most striking of them all, P. Torreyi. Already the flora had fairly assumed a southern aspect. Arceuthobium on the pines and mistletoes on the oaks became, among other new features, at once a predominant element of the vegetation. Amid such a wealth of flowers, we could for the time forget the weary, dreary country we had passed through. Good forage was abundant.

Descending the southern slope, we passed through oak groves, and finally entered a winding valley, camping for the night at a spring which is one of the heads of the Zuni River. The Navajo Indians had here large herds of cattle, of sheep, and horses, all looking as though they found abundant nutriment in the grass of the region. Timber continued in abundance on the hill-sides a few miles south of this. By the time we had reached Pescado, it was again dwarfed in size and less abundant. An altitude of less than 7,000 feet is at once manifested in the country by the deplorable remains of what were, at from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, magnificent forests.

On the Zuni down several miles, while a herd of cattle, a band of sheep, or a well-cared-for field, belonging to these industrious Indians. Along the river they had utilized every foot of the soil they could irrigate, and their crops were the best we had seen. On the table-land, a few miles south of their village, we saw the first fair-looking crops growing without irrigation. Apparently, this point was a center of surface-drainage, and a substratum of clay made the soil more tenacious of its moisture. During July and August there is a well-marked rainy season here. The rain is precipitated in torrents, and most effectually sets at rest all doubt as to the rain-fall in these months. The vegetation, already languishing under the intense heat, revives, as if by magic, and presents a verdancy the more cheering by contrast with its parched appearance a few days before. We experienced a severe hail-storm, that, if a regular accompaniment of the rainy season, must at times do great damage to the growing crops. In fact, we saw some that were actually beaten flat by it.

Near Deer Spring, in Arizona, the country became better timbered again, piñon and cedar covering the lower grounds, and larger pines the higher. In fact, the general appearance of the region promised well for its future. A deer was seen at Deer Spring indicated that this desirable locality had not passed unnoticed. There is an abundance of good water, with a strip of meadow-land that, when once drained, could be made very productive. For several miles south of this place the road lay through a valley from two to ten miles wide, the surrounding mesas absolutely hemming it in on all sides with their precipitous walls. Skirting the edge of this valley there was a fair supply of timber, and at several points springs appeared at the bases of the mesas. The soil, though in some places somewhat alkaline, was absolutely black with decaying vegetable matter, and seemed in point of fertility like a vast mass of compost.

It certainly is a fine situation for herds at any season of the year, and might even prove a desirable farming location, though on this point I am unable to speak with certainty. From the abundance of water on the sides of the valley it is not improbable that water in abundance could be had by digging. Twelve miles south of Deer Spring the scene changed, and we entered a waste of sand-hills, which stretched off south to the Little Colorado. They were covered with the usual desert growth of greasewood, sand-grass, and sage-brush. An occasional clump of piñon pines survived the desperate struggle for existence, serving to show at least how hardy the tree is.

The Little Colorado is, where we crossed it, a deep, narrow stream, with water enough for irrigating purposes, hence the immediate valley may be regarded as belonging to the usual desert agriculture. In July the heat of the sand-hills on either side is almost intolerable. Nearer its head, the river drains a valley that now produces fair crops of corn and barley. The proximity of the Sierra Blanca, with their accumulated winter snows melting away until in the spring, and the frequent showers of July and August, make a certainty of the water. Indeed, near the base of the mountains irrigation might almost be dispensed with, so frequent are the showers. Cave Spring is fifteen miles south of the Little Colorado. The water comes

flowing out of the base of the basaltic lava, as is the case with the best springs of the country. As usual, the meadow through which the stream ran had its crop of sedges and rushes, and, in the course of ages, had become quite fertile from the successive crops of vegetation that decayed there. The adjacent hills were well covered with bunch and grama grasses, notwithstanding the roots had often to penetrate into the crevices of the lava for nutriment.

Piñons were sparsely scattered over the country. As a grazing center, this is a desirable location. From this to the bottom of the timber-belt on the Sierra Blanca the road was through a region in which thousands of cattle might roam and find enough of forage most of the year. Water is within easy reach.

Arizona is, emphatically, a land of contrasts in scenery; its tropical climate either parching the soil and vegetation, or, under a fair supply of water, causing the flora to deck the surface with a luxuriant covering of verdure. Nowhere is this statement more strikingly true than in the Sierra Blanca and the adjoining plains to the south. On the latter, the ensemble of the vegetation is dwarfed and hardened from the aridity of the soil and rapidity of evaporation. In the mountains, however, dense forests alternate with well-watered glades, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and flowers. The succulent tissues of the herbaceous vegetation appeared by contrast with the harder plants of the plains to show an excess of vitality; and an abundant nutrition, expansion into leaf, instead of contraction into the least possible evaporating surface, is characteristic of the rank, luxuriant growth of the Sierra Blanca. Rising from an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea to 11,388 feet, the ascent was a mountain of parallel latitudes, we have climate superimposed on climate, from one as dry and hot as that of Sahara to a warm-temperate, and a temperate, and a subalpine. The flora of the region ranged from the cacti and acacias of the lower grounds to the asters, golden-rods, and piñon pines of the middle, and after crossing the belt of the large pines and firs, disappearing with dwarfed firs, a mountain of helianthus on the summit of the Sierra Blanca.

Standing on this elevated peak and looking over the surrounding region, one of the most striking views on the continent is unfolded. Ridges run in all directions from this culminating point, and descend through a stretch of miles like so many radii in an immense circle. They start from a mountain of mass of infinite grandeur and dwindle out on the grassy flats from 2,000 to 4,000 feet below. Between them are well-watered valleys, producing grass enough for all the herds of the Territory. Plains rich in all the glory of an autumn-coloring could confer on their herbaceous vegetation, belts of shrubs, and low woods, and, by trusting, yet harmonizing, combined to complete this perfect landscape. The impress upon the mind of such a view is final, and can never be forgotten. Where the ridges proper ended, the general slope of the country had been cut into cañons, each a tributary channel for carrying the torrent of water made by the melting snow to the main stream. Erosion could here be detected, illustrating to us the wonderful history of our western domain. The mesa thus left between the cañons were topped with the ever-present trachytic powder. Water and fire, each supplementing the other, had impressed the final features on the country.

It is certainly within the limits of safe prevision to assert that, as this portion of Arizona and the adjacent parts of New Mexico are rendered more safe from Indian predations, and accessible to the immigrant, settlers, attracted by its soil and climate, will flock in to occupy it. From the summit of Sierra Blanca looking to the east, mountains of low altitude, with fine valleys between them, rise, one beyond the other, for at least sixty miles; and most of the territory embraced in the area represented a combination of fertile timber, grazing and farming lands. Above 7,000 feet we can hardly expect that agriculture will become a dominant interest. Above this, however, is just where the best timber and summer cattle-range is found. At Willow Spring (altitude 7,195 feet) the snow occasionally is several feet deep, and hence wintering stock there is out of the question, except in an unusually open winter. It is a safe assertion that there is enough of good pine timber for the whole Territory for many years. Pine attains a height of 70 feet, and some of the firs reach a greater height. An oak, in its general appearance somewhat like our white oak, grows abundantly over this region. It does not exceed 25 feet in height, and the trunk is much branched. The wood is "close-grained" and solid; hence it may be of considerable service in the future of the country. Bunch and grama grasses, along with others, the nutritive qualities of which are not so thoroughly recognized, grow luxuriantly everywhere, and it would be hard to over-estimate their importance in a Territory the general reputation of which for fertility is as bad as that of Arizona. Let it should be understood, I will qualify these statements on the Sierra Blanca district by saying that I do not speak of its resources as compared in general with those of the surrounding regions, but intend my remarks to be taken absolutely; i. e., the district would in any portion of our dominion be regarded as one of unusual promise. It is one of the most inviting portions of our country yet remaining for civilization to occupy. A large portion of the hay for winter-use of Camp Apache comes from the vicinity of Willow Spring. The mesas on either bank of the White Mountain Creek, and in sight of the post, furnish all the pasturage requisite for the Government animals, to say nothing of the hundreds of Indian ponies, whose owners belong on the reservation. Good crops of corn are grown on the alluvial flats in the valley, even under the stony culture of the Indians. The slovenly garden is an exponent of the capacity of the soil under better treatment. It furnishes to the troops stationed there the ordinary vegetables of our eastern market. The altitude of Camp Apache is 4,925 feet.

My attention was called at the camp to a most unexpected locality, a good pool of water was found. It appeared to be well known to those who were in the habit of passing over the road, as the signs indicated that it was a regular camping-ground. From the number of deer tracks about the place, it is probably the only water-hole within miles to which they could safely venture. Pasturage was about the same as at Cottonwood, but the soil was more sandy and unpromising in character. Clumps of grama-grass grew between chico and cressote plant. The only tree was the inevitable piñon, which occasionally, in the most favored spots, managed to survive.

Here the trail turned off to Camp Grant. At one or two points, in the distance of twenty-five miles to that post water could be found sufficient for camping purposes. There was no lack of grass along the trail and some timber, too, existed along it in the arroyos and on the adjacent foothills of Graham Peak. We however kept the road, which was through a country of the same character to Eureka. The valley in which this is situated, without having a constant-flowing stream, appears to have enough of water to meet all the demands of a large herd. The ground is at several points quite boggy, indicating a ready means of obtaining more water than appears on the surface. In fact, it is a sort of drainage-basin for the neighboring hills. A strip of fertile soil exists above the ranch. Timber of good quality can be had in any abundance within a few miles. Without having anything to make this an attractive location for a home, there is no doubt that it will yet be an important point in the stock-raising interests of the country.

Camp Grant, (altitude 4,753 feet, twelve miles east of Eureka, is on the southern slope from Graham Peak, in a region far from attractive in its appearance, yet in reality promising all the essentials of a desirable location in Arizona. Wood, water, and grass are in abundance and comfort for man and beast; and these are all present in abundance at Camp Grant. Much of the winter-supply of hay is from the granaries, which grow on Graham Peak on the hills at the foot of the peak. The proximity of Graham Peak (10,516 feet high), which is densely covered with forest-growth, and on which there is an immense precipitation of snow and rain, causes many springs and streams to reach the edge of the plain on which Camp Grant stands.

The timber on Graham Peak is simply magnificent. The pine of the region covers thousands of acres, constituting a most valuable lumber. Under twenty miles across the country is the well-known "Hooker's Ranch," where, with abundant water and good grass, large droves of cattle are now thriving.

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either roasted or eaten uncooked. The taste is not unpleasantly astringent. It is said they must be taken immediately after falling from the tree to obtain them in prime condition. A wild cherry was found in the neighborhood of Bowie, attaining at the Chiricahua agency, a few miles further south, the proportions of a good-sized tree. The fruit was large, and far superior in flavor to that of any other wild cherry I have tasted elsewhere. In fact, it was quite equal to many of our common cultivated cherries. Strangely enough, from ignorance or some superstition, the Indians were not accustomed to use it.

The mescal of the natives appears to comprise two species of agave. The underground stem is baked in a pit, the exterior portion peeled off, and then used by the Apaches as a regular article of food. It is nutritious and palatable, but to one eating it for the first time it may be slightly laxative. A fiber is obtained from the thick leaves that answers for the manufacture of cordage, the Apaches making it into lariats. The juice is boiled into sugar or syrup, or distilled into a whisky containing an enormous percentage of pure spirits. The stem when dead and dry, is then, as the last use to which it can be put, laid over the rafters of the native houses to spread the mud upon. And it is a fact all travelers in that region should know, that in some of the driest portions of the country thirst may be quenched by sucking from the cut end of the mescal stem the saccharine fluid it has such an abundance of. The Indians, with the same object in view, peel away the outer hard covering and chew the pulpy material in the heart of the stem. Either plan may prove serviceable in time of urgent need.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

Board of Supervisors.

The board of supervisors of Pima county held their regular meeting on Monday, the 3d instant, convening at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day. Present, members Fish, DeLong and Elias, and clerk Carpenter, E. N. Fish in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the county Treasurer presented his accounts for the quarter ending March 31, and they were examined and approved. In the matter of the petition of citizens of the town of Safford, praying for the establishment of a school district, it was ordered that their prayer be granted, and that said school district shall be known as school district No. 3. Ordered that the school district at San Pedro shall hereafter be known as school district No. 2. The board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

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Point of Mountain Station.

Eighteen Miles West of Tucson.

A. H. SALES, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS REOPENED this popular and convenient Station, and is amply prepared to supply

Good Hay, Grain and Water

for animals, and—

FOOD AND LODGINGS for the traveling public generally. Remember the place, 18 miles West of Tucson on Yuma road. February 26, 1876. 21-1f

The Elliot House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS amply prepared to accommodate the traveling and home parties, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor

Intends to Merit Patronage

by satisfying his customers with the best of meats.

His bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. March 4. 22-1f

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 to 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, \$3.50.

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

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 MOHTAR, 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.

Arizona and New Mexico Express Company.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

HENRY WELLS, Pres. E. Wick, Treas. Aurora, N. Y. Cleveland, O.

W. W. CURTISS, Gen'l. Supt. Tucson, Arizona.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED to transact a GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS

between—

Tucson and the Terminus of the Southern Pacific Rail Road,

—now at—

White Water, California,

—running via—

Florence, Phenix, Wickenburg and Erbenberg, Arizona.

Making close connections with their stages for PRESCOTT and Northern Arizona, and selling tickets at their offices good over the

Central & Southern Pacific Railroads

to—

SAN JOSE, SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO,

And intermediate places, and thence to all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United States.

Quickest and Easiest Route to San Francisco.

Large and Comfortable Kimball Four and Six Horse Coaches.

SHORTEST DESERT CROSSING. Good Water, Good Stations.

Six and a Half Days to San Francisco. Two Days to Prescott.

The Arizona & New Mexico Express Co. having completed its organization of lines, offices and employees, has entered upon a general carrying business between Tucson, Prescott, and the Terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where they will make connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., for Express matter destined to all parts of the United States and Europe. Are now ready to carry passengers and do a general Express Business.

Letter Postages will be carried on all our stages. Three times each week, each way. Government Stamped Envelopes will be sold by us at our offices, with our frank, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.

McNeele & Urban's Cincinnati Bank, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at our Tucson and Prescott offices.

Orders for the Purchase of Goods — at — San Francisco and elsewhere, will have prompt attention.

The Collection of Notes, Drafts and Acceptances will have special dispatch.

Through rates given to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Stages leave our Main office at Tucson, on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent, Tucson, Arizona, Feb. 5. 11

ROAD STATION RECEIPTS READY printed and for sale cheap at the Office.