

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI. Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, April 22, 1876. No. 29.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN
— 18 —
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, \$5.00
One Copy, six months, \$3.00
Single numbers, 15c
ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.50
Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00
Plain death notices, free. Ordinary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2.50 per line.
Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.
AUTHORISED 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, 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 COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.
JAMES ABEGG,
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Clear Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 504F

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.

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. 700 9th St., Corner G. WASHINGTON.
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.

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 assume 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.
Terms - Moderate.
January 8. 144F

Celestial Restaurant
- by -
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.
December 4. 9-4F

L. LAPHAM, FRANK H. COOK,
Cosmopolitan Hotel.
TUCSON, - - - - - ARIZONA.
LAPHAM & COOK, - - Proprietors.
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS hotel extends on Main Street from Fenington to Ott, 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. 8-4F
December 4.

Lafayette Restaurant.
PASCAL & TAPE, Proprietors.
SITUATED ON MEYERS STREET, one door South of Maish & Driscoll's Hotel.
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 6 o'clock p. m. All Hot Lunches.
Balls 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.
Guests and boarders may rely upon receiving the most careful attention.
April 1, 1876. 20-4F

A Sneezing Swain.
(Song adapted for the catarrh.)
Oh, cut with me, dearest, the boodlight is beaming,
Is beaming so soft of the sea,
And long at thy lattice thy love has been dreaming,
Beed dreabig, O dreabig of thee!
(Te-chee!)
Beed dreabig, O dreabig of thee!
By bark of the shore, love, is tenderly rocking;
Before rosy dawn we must flee,
Oh, wave from thy casement a towel, a stocking,
To hie that is waiting for thee!
(Te-chee!)
To hie that is waiting for thee!
Ah, sood we shall dwell amid gladness unbroken;
Far, far frob the world shall it be.
Yes, farther than Long Bradge or yet than Hoboken,
Though all spods are wud beside thee!
(Te-chee!)
Though all spods are wud beside thee!
Don't do up thy bag-hair! 'tis buch bore romantig;
To let those rich tresses flood free,
And don't delay long, for I'm perfectly frantig;
To brave the sea-billow with thee!
(Te-chee!)
To brave the sea-billow with thee!
Ah, haste, darlig, haste; it is truly displeasig;
To stand in wet grass to by dee,
And every wudde in a while to be sneezig;
White dreabig, O dreabig of thee.
(Te-chee!)
Yes, sneezig and dreabig of thee!

Clifton Mines.
The mining operations conducted at Clifton, in the eastern part of the Territory, north of the Gila river, have been so little talked about that the public generally are ignorant of their extent. As showing, in some degree, what is being done in a rich mining section of Arizona, we subjoin some extracts from late correspondence of the Silver City Herald. Under date of March 25, an observer among the Clifton mines writes to the above journal:

The Longfellow copper mine with its surroundings is a decidedly marked feature of this section of northeastern Arizona. It is owned and worked by H. Lesinsky & Co. It can hardly be called a mine, it is in fact a mountain of copper and of unquestioned richness. The company employ from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five men, and work about 275 oxen, mules and horses. The great difficulty heretofore in the reduction of ores here has been the inability to find material that would resist the combined action of fire and the various molten metals contained in the ore, but happily this has at last been overcome and now the furnaces are in successful operation and with no apparent disturbing causes in view to dampen the ardor of the enterprise. When I left, the furnaces had been running five days, without the slightest effect on the linings, whilst heretofore a run of twenty-four hours rendered them un-serviceable. In the mine there are several cuts and drifts. One 120 x 20 feet, 30 feet below the surface at end of cut where work was first begun. Main tunnel, 125 feet, all ore, which paid from 17 to 18 per cent. copper; also lateral drifts, 64 and 25 feet, showing same class of ore. In this cut there is a shaft 25 feet deep, which reveals the same ore from top to bottom. I think I am not far wrong in placing the ore in sight at 100 feet square by 40 feet deep. But this gives no impression of the amount of ore contained in the mine, for the reason that the whole hill is full of it, and I venture the prediction that in your or my day the bottom will not be reached. Near these openings there are two tunnels of 62 and 25 feet, which show ore that does not materially differ, if at all, from the ore already described.

The enterprise this company has shown in the development of their mines, the building of furnaces, opening roads, &c., is deserving of the highest praise. They have, I am told, expended from \$6,000 to \$7,000 in opening a road from Silver City to their mines—a distance of 117 miles, by means of which the fertile lands of the Lower Gila were rendered accessible to settlers, and which resulted in their speedy occupation by men of thrift and energy. Another outlay was necessary before utilizing the ores. Their reduction works necessarily had to be built seven miles distant from the mines, and inasmuch as nature had tumbled the intervening space so roughly, edges had to be pared down, boulders blasted and removed and hills graded—all of which has been done, and now wagons pass over it carrying from four to six thousand pounds.

Seven miles west of the Longfellow is Cornard mine, the property of this company, which also shows well in copper and perhaps of a richer quality than the Longfellow. These mines have a first rate track trail leading from one to the other. Charcoal is packed on burros and hauled in wagons twenty-one miles.

H. Lesinsky and Judge C. Bennett are indefatigable in their efforts to keep this huge concern in motion, and to the initiated, it seems as if their forecast and untiring energy are soon to be rewarded with abundant success.

The postal bill reported favorably from the Senate postal committee on March 27, is Hamlin's measure amended so as to provide that the rate for third class mail matter shall be one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two cents per ounce for any distances over 1,000 miles. The amended bill also provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part of two ounces additional.

Obstacles to Education.
One of the main obstacles in securing the attendance of children of Roman Catholic parents upon the public schools, throughout the country generally, has been the resistance to such attendance on the part of the parents, actuated by the influence of their church authorities. To overcome this resistance and difficulty the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island has lately had under consideration a bill which, in its first section, reads:

No person shall hereafter threaten, dissuade, hinder, or obstruct by denouncing, threatening, intimidating, or otherwise interfering with any parent or guardian who may send or wish to send any child under his control to any public school in this State which shall any person, other than a parent or guardian, attempt to hinder or prevent any child from attending a public school from which such child shall not have been expelled, or which he is not prohibited from attending in consequence of some law and regulation of such school.

And the bill, in another section, provides for a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offence of the kind specified in the section quoted.

Commenting upon this proposed enactment, the New York Independent says:

The best thing to be done with this proposition is to lay it on the table and let it lie there. As a law it would be an outrage to religious liberty and a disgrace to the State of Rhode Island. If Catholic parents choose to be influenced by any threatened denial of the privileges of the church, or by any spiritual anathemas of the Catholic priesthood in respect to the question of sending their children to the public school, then so be it. This is their business, and with it the State can have nothing to do without exceeding its own province. This is a free country for Catholics as well as Protestants; and hence, no law should attempt to provide any protection for Catholic parents against the Church influences of their priests. The question is one which they must settle among themselves, and any regulation of it by the civil power would be simply an act of despotism.

The Law can supply no remedies for the victims of superstition. It must assume their competency to take care of themselves. Nor can it justly interfere with the right of any one, be he priest or layman, to denounce and oppose the public school system, and do what he can, without any act of violence, to induce parents to send their children to private rather than to public schools.

This position of the Independent would do very well, if there were nothing else to be desired or attained in this world but religious liberty. Bread is a desirable thing but "man shall not live by bread alone." Religious liberty is a very beautiful and desirable human right, but there are other rights which the former must not be allowed to crowd to the wall. It is so very easy to step across the line from liberty to license. The Boston Index takes up the Independent's remarks, and puts the case in such fair and impartial light that we give its statement of the matter in full. The Index says:

The general principle on which the Independent rests these criticisms,—namely, the impropriety of State interference in the internal regulation of Church affairs,—is undeniably a sound one; and the Independent evidently intends to apply this principle in all instances to the case in question. If there were no civil rights involved—if it were simply a case in which purely ecclesiastical penalties had been threatened for purely ecclesiastical offences,—there could be no reasonable objection to the Independent's solution of the difficulty. If a Catholic, for instance, should neglect to go to confession, and should in consequence be refused the sacraments by his priest, he ought not to look to the State for redress of such a grievance; for refusal of the sacraments is not a civil wrong, and cannot be recognized as a wrong at all by the courts or the legislature. But the present case is one of more difficulty, and we are inclined to differ from the view of it taken by the Independent. Bearing in mind that this whole question involves the rights of three parties, the children, the parents, and the State, let us analyze the case a little more closely, and see whether there is not a manifest injustice in some such law as that now proposed in Rhode Island.

1. The right of the child to a rudimentary education is sufficiently regarded, if he actually receives such an education; and it is no concern of the State, in that case, where the education is imparted. The State's duty as the protector of the child's rights is discharged, if it does not permit the child to be deprived of his education by parent or priest. So much as this is required by the principle of "compulsory education," which will yet be recognized as essential to the democratic form of government; but more than this would be inconsistent with it.

2. If a Catholic parent prefers to send his child to a Catholic school, and sees that the child is actually instructed there in secular knowledge to the requisite degree,—if he freely chooses to submit his conscience to the dictation of his priest, and voluntarily surrenders the exercise of his conscience as an independent individual,—then again there is no civil wrong, and no call for the State to interfere.

But suppose that the parent conscientiously believes that his child will receive a better education at the public than at the Catholic school, and therefore feels bound in conscience, for his child's sake, to send him to the public school; then it is an essential part of his "religious liberty" to obey his own individual conscience in this matter, without interference by any outside party. He may still remain a sincere Catholic on the whole; he may believe in all the dogmas and rites of the Cath-

olic church, and in every other respect intend to submit to its authority; but he has become so far independent as to desire to exercise his "religious liberty" as an individual, in respect to the education of his child. We admit that he is taking the first step out of Catholicism, and ceases to be wholly faithful to its inexorable logic; nevertheless, he is a citizen, with all a citizen's rights, and, notwithstanding his inconsistency, is entitled to protection in those rights by the State. If only strict logicians, could enjoy their civil rights, we fear that there would be very few to enjoy them; but it is necessary to secure their civil rights to all who do not forfeit them by crime.

But, now that the Catholic parent makes his first beginning in the exercise of his individual conscience, and thereby really begins to fit himself for worthy citizenship in a State based wholly on the rights of individuals, the priest steps in, takes advantage of the parent's still undiminished faith in the Catholic doctrines, and threatens to deprive him of Catholic privileges which he still believes essential to salvation, unless he yields absolute submission to the priest and sends his child to the parochial school. It is of no sort of consequence what particular belief the priest appeals to, in the effort to intimidate the parent in the exercise of his "religious liberty," his individual conscience; it is perfectly immaterial whether the priest threatens death to his body or damnation to his soul, the fact remains that the parent is intimidated and coerced in his conscience, and that his attack on his free individuality is a direct and grievous infringement of his most precious rights. A system of religious terrorism is brought to bear with crushing effect on the thoroughly honest, but timid and superstitious conscience of the Catholic parent who has been trained from childhood to believe in the potency of priestly threats and to submit to them as to the voice of God himself; and what wonder is it, if thousands are frightened into a course which their better judgment deplors?

This is the case with very many Catholic parents, as is proved by the necessity of the priests' resorting to threats as the only means of filling up and sustaining the Catholic schools. Yet wherein is this religious terrorism, driving parents to send their children to schools which they believe to be less useful than the public schools, worse than a political terrorism which drives colored voters to cast their ballots contrary to the dictates of their own judgment? We cannot consider the one any less a crime against the person than the other. The proof of intimidation in the making of a contract or a will vitiates it in the courts; a bill has just been introduced in Congress declaring it a penal offense "to intimidate any witness by threatening him by prosecution"; such influences are recognized in many cases as violations of personal liberty; why not in this?

But if the State cannot meddle with intimidations based on such superstitious fears as these, without mixing the State with the Church,—"Law can supply no remedies for the victims of superstition." But, without inquiring at all into the nature of any alleged intimidation further than to establish its existence as a fact, the law can protect individual citizens from intimidation, altogether, if it invades, impairs, or destroys the free exercise of their individual minds and consciences, or the full enjoyment of their civil rights. Now it is a civil right of every citizen to send his children, if qualified, to the public schools; and every State which, like Rhode Island, guarantees religions and political freedom to its inhabitants, makes the free exercise of the individual conscience also a civil right. It is, then, a violation of their civil rights to attempt by intimidation of any sort, no matter what, to frighten parents from sending their children to the public schools; it is neither more nor less than a crime against the person, and therefore against the State, which the State ought to treat as a crime and to punish as a crime. The crime consists in the intimidation which deters inoffensive citizens against their will, from claiming or enjoying their civil rights—not at all in the nature of the fears appealed to by those who practice it upon them.

Whether it is the Catholic priests or the Ku-Klux-Klan that undertake to play the role of intimidators, it matters nothing; no free State can long survive where such crimes can be committed with impunity, and it is about time for the American Republic to become aware of its own danger in permitting them. On every ground, we fail to see why the proposed law in Rhode Island is not a just, a righteous, and a needed one. Although there is a certain lucubrity in seeing a Church which pleads "papal prerogative" and "parental rights" against the public school system, the initiative in remorselessly trampling them under foot, the subject is of altogether too serious a nature to provoke much mirth; and we trust that the Independent will reconsider its somewhat hastily formed views concerning it. At any rate, we hope that our countrymen will not so hastily dismiss from consideration the pertinent reminder of their duty which Rhode Island, the ancient and tried friend of religious liberty, has now so pointedly given.

"But this is a free country, for Catholics, as well as Protestants," says the Independent. Yes—just so long as Catholics propagate their religion by persuasion, by argument, by appeals to imagination or faith or the senses, or by other peaceable means; and not long, if it is not a free country for Catholics, when they resort to force or intimidation; or, if it is, it ceases to be a free country for anybody else. "Have I not a right to wallopp my own nigger?" indignantly exclaimed the slave-holder, planting himself on his constitutional right to be free from the meddling North. "Have I not a right to make my child religious?" might have been exclaimed by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, who whipped his little three-year-old child to death for refusing to say his prayers. That is the argument of "parental rights," and it is the only argument of the Catholic Church in defence of its treatment of refractory parents themselves. Now it is time to understand clearly that this is not a "free country" for any man to enslave, or to abuse, or

to oppress, or to intimidate any other human being; and the plea of a "conscience" which requires these things ought to be sternly refused. The "liberty of conscience" is a most precious right of the individual, and it should be protected by all the power of the State, so long as the individual does not insist on wronging any other individual; but beyond that point it becomes tyranny, which has no rights whatever in a "free country." The conscience in the matter of the schools is an organized despotism, not the conscience of free individuals; and neither has nor ought to have the least sanction, or protection, or reverence, when it manifests itself in trampling under foot the consciences of individuals. This is a "free country" for individuals alone, not for great corporations whose exclusive aim is to subjugate and enslave individuals; and it will be a woful day for humanity, when the people of the United States, by infatuated concessions and an easy gullibility in swallowing the cunning sophistries of those who aim only at power, cease to protect the rights and liberties of individuals against every oppressor.

No Roads in Arizona.
An anxious inquirer, one among ten thousand, writes us from the States propping a whole cyclopaedia of questions about Arizona, its inhabitants and prospects. Our stock of information generally is very small, and we don't know much any more, and are not sure of what we do know, and would rather not divulge it; but there is one question which he asks that we feel able to answer, and we scarcely think it would be right to abstain from answering, however bad a state of affairs in Arizona the answer may disclose. The correspondent unfeelingly asks, "Is there any roads in Arizona?" The public of Arizona will recognize at a glance the cruel force and frightful consequences of this question, and, if that public were forewarned, they would exert themselves, as did never interested counsel with client, to keep us from truthfully answering that straight, cold-blooded inquiry. But we stand alone and must answer. There are no roads in Arizona! Not one! The bright sun rises and his rays glint and glisten upon and kiss the mountain tops, and the light breaks and pours its blissful flood down crevice and crag and fastness, and upon the mesa and lowland and valley in Arizona, but it don't do any of this with any road in Arizona. There are no roads in Arizona! The sun trails his banners down the west, and the light follows from its warm dalliance with meadow and upland and hillside, but its embraces have known no roads because there are no roads in Arizona. We have tried to keep this from the knowledge of the outside world but this leading question has brought to nought all our futile endeavors, and now that we are exposed our only resort is to brave the thing out and even boast in our cross. We haven't got an inch of road, turnpike, cross-road, plank-road, railroad, cow-path, trail, back-alley or anything, in Arizona, but what are you going to do about it? Can you beat it in any of the great States of the Union, in this centennial year? Why, look at the thing in all its grandeur. Arizona, yes, Arizona, with its millions of people, its great mines still piling out the bullion, its manufactures all ready to be inaugurated, its steamboats breaking its river-waters into glad smiles, its mercantile houses heavily freighted with goods, and forming combinations to keep the prices up, its beautiful women of Spanish and Anglo-Saxon extraction, its monte games and chuck luck and freeze-out, its bloody Apaches and roast chicken, its freight trains and six-shooting buck mule-wackers, and not an inch of road anywhere this side of the lines between us and everywhere else outside of Arizona. No sir, Mr. Correspondent, you needn't be afraid. It's all right, pack up your carpet-bag. Put in your "biled shirt," your ready-reckoner, your guide to the west, your bible and your meditated paper, and come right on. Bless your heart there are no roads, and in the nature of things can't be any roads in Arizona. Don't be backward. Enter into the promised land from any direction, and come across lots and settle down in Tucson and start an opposition newspaper and live by black-mailing, to their hearts' content, every one of the local howlers at THE CRIZZES.

ADVICES from Prescott, of date April 14, state that the mine known as the McKinnon and Goodwin claim, on the War Eagle ledge, Peck district, was sold on the 8th instant to Wells Coe, of San Francisco, for \$15,000 in gold coin. From a thorough examination, Paymaster Maynard finds that Chandler, his absconding clerk, left his accounts short about \$5,000. Chandler had been arrested and was expected to arrive in Prescott on the 17th instant, in charge of deputy marshal Parker. He will be examined by the United States grand jury to convene on the first Monday in May.

In pursuance of orders from the War department, Captain G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster United States army, has been assigned to duty as post quartermaster at Camp Grant.

An Incident of Life in Texas.
A shooting scene in Denton, Texas, which is characterized by a local paper as the most remarkable rough-and-tumble gunnery ever seen in Texas, has its own peculiar elements of horror. Thomas Gerren is an ex-deputy sheriff, who has a great deal of rough work to do in his official capacity of chief-catcher. He boarded at a hotel in Denton, and in the next room to him slept one Jack Patrick, alias Johnson, who was said to be one of Quantrill's men. There were two beds in Gerren's room. One night Gerren expected a young man to sleep with him. He went to bed early, and was awakened by some one fumbling over his breast and face in the dark. He supposed it was his young friend at first, but found it wasn't, and became very angry at being disturbed. It was a stranger who had been sent to occupy the other bed in Gerren's room. Gerren cursed the stranger all the rest of the night, and Jack Patrick heard the cursing and was indignant thereat. The next morning Jack cursed Gerren in his hearing at the breakfast table, and Gerren took exceptions to Patrick's vernacular. The two men clinched in the hall of the hotel. Jack Patrick drew a pistol and Gerren a dirk, and they went at it. Jack fired two shots at Gerren. One ball went up Gerren's coat sleeve and without harming him, and the other passed through his coat and was supposed to have taken his body in its course. Gerren put up his hand and drawing a pistol, he fired, the shot taking effect in Jack Patrick's breast. The men were separated, and Patrick supposed he had given Gerren his death wound. Patrick went across the street, and Gerren was held in the portico of the hotel. In crossing the street Patrick slipped another cartridge in his pistol and fired at Gerren. The news flew all over the town that Gerren was killed. He was in reality not hit. When Patrick reached the other side of the street he got a rifle and levelled it at Gerren. His friends prevailed upon him not to shoot, lest he might hit some of the women and children who were about the porch. Finally Patrick mounted his horse, and with his rifle in hand, rode past the hotel for the purpose of getting another shot at Gerren if he were still visible. The rumor had by this time got afloat that Gerren had been killed while trying to arrest Patrick in an official capacity. A hue and cry was raised against the murderer of Thomas Gerren, and the people lined the streets through which Patrick had to pass armed for the occasion. One man called on Patrick to halt, and as Patrick paid no attention to the order, the man fired. This was a signal for a general firing as Patrick galloped down the street, running the gauntlet of guns. Patrick fired all his loads as he rode. Two mounted men gave chase, and half a mile from town Patrick dismounted and took to timber. His pursuers dismounted and continued the chase, keeping up the firing whenever they could get a shot at the fugitive. Finally a shot from one of their rifles brought Patrick down, and he walked till they came up. He asked them not to shoot any more, as he was already well peppered. He died in a few moments—game as a wild beast. The inquest revealed twenty-three bullet holes in his body. Over one hundred shots were fired at Patrick in all. When it came to light that Gerren had not been hurt at all, the citizens of Denton were very sorry for what they had done to Patrick. He was hummed down and killed through a misapprehension of the state of affairs. The only consolation of the people of Denton is, that Jack Patrick was a dangerous man, and the confederate of two notorious bank robbers, Joe Horner and Reddin.

MR. EUGENE A. FISKE, who recently resigned the important position of chief of the division of Private Land Claims in the General Land Office, leaves today for Santa Fe, New Mexico. He has business connection with the Stevens brothers, attorneys-at-law, practicing in this city, who will attend to cases for him before the courts. Mr. Fiske intends to devote his attention to the specialty of private land claims, in the settlement of which New Mexico has much to do and offers lucrative employment to men of experience and ability. During the six years in which he has been connected with the Government service he has written every decision that has come before the Land Office properly belonging to his division, and has distinguished himself for his knowledge of the laws affecting Spanish and Mexican land grants. His services will be almost invaluable to the New Mexican claimants.—Washington Republican, March 31.

Yuma County.
The Sentinel of April 15, says: The steamship Newburn from San Francisco, arrived at the mouth of the river April 8.
Whitlow's train left for Florence last Monday, loaded with merchandise. Captain Jenks was loading up his prairie schooners yesterday and will probably sail for the interior towns today.
Matt. Cavaness' wagon train arrived from Phoenix last Monday, loaded during the week, and left for Tucson, with full freight of merchandise yesterday.
James M. Barney has shipped during the week 182,600 lbs. of merchandise, by wagons to the interior, and by steamers to Mohave, Lerdo and way ports; and 78 tons of silver and copper ores to San Francisco.

FOREIGNERS do not appear to understand our people. This was particularly the case with an Englishman in a Missouri town car the other day, when a female passenger with a market basket in her lap suddenly jumped up, shrieked "O Heavens!" and plunging her head full tilt against his shirt front, begged him to "jab" his hand down her back and "yank that bug out."

Before the Congressional committee, in the post-tradership investigations, George Bowers, post-trader at Fort Whipple, Arizona, was examined on April 6, and testified that he had paid no money, directly or indirectly, to any one for his appointment or continuance in office.

Point of Mountain Station.
Eighteen Miles West of Tucson.
A. H. SALES, - - - Proprietor.
THIS PROPRIETOR HAS OPENED 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. 21-4F

The Elliot House.
Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, - - - Proprietor.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS amply 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 means.
His bar is always supplied with
Choice LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-4F

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, \$2.00.
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, 8.50.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer.
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1876. 23-4F

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 MOHAWK,
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. H. WICK, Treas.
Arizona, N. Y. Cleveland, O.
C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent,
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, Phoenix, Wickenburg and Erbeburg, 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 employes, 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 all our offices, with our trunk, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY
Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.
McNeale & 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 CRIZZES office.

Arizona and New Mexico Express Company.
CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.
HENRY WELLS, Pres. H. WICK, Treas.
Arizona, N. Y. Cleveland, O.
C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent,
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, Phoenix, Wickenburg and Erbeburg, 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 employes, 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 all our offices, with our trunk, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY
Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.
McNeale & 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 CRIZZES office.