

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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— 18 —
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Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2 50 per line.

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W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

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News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

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WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
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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. 29

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Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1st, at 10 o'clock. He is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of women and children.
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Office hours: From 8 to 10 a. m. A. B. G. A. D. O.
Habla Español y ejenta, a precios moderados, todos clases escrituras en los idiomas Inglés y Español. Se le puede contar de la mañana.

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. CARR. 18-4f
Tucson, Feb. 12.

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

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Ver. Notice of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill Sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other Legal Documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges. Bonds searched FREE of charge.

Celestial Restaurant
WONG TAI, - by - Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS Plaza. Congress street near the Church Plaza.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Lony" one of the very best and who is well known to be such.
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 Pennington to O. T. 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.
December 4. 9-4f

We Come and Go.
If you or I
To-day should die,
The birds would sing as sweet to-morrow;
The vernal Spring
Her flowers would bring,
And few would think of us with sorrow.

Yes, he is dead,
Would then be said—
The eorn would floss, the grass yield hay,
The cattle low,
The Summer's go,
And few would heed us pass away.
How soon we pass!
Remember those who turn to mould:
Whose faces fade,
With autumn's shade,
Beneath the sodded church-yard cold!
Yes, it is so—
We come and go—
They hail our birth, they mourn us dead;
A day or more,
The winter o'er,
Another takes our place instead.

Mexican Finances.
From a report made at a recent meeting of Mexican bondholders in London, the following interesting statistics of Mexican finances appear:

Mr. Guedella, in seconding the adoption of the report, said the customs revenue in 1875 produced \$10,000,000, which was more than ample to pay them the 25 per cent to which they were entitled under the Dunlop and Aldman Convention. The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Bennoch, of the council of foreign bondholders, moved the next resolution, empowering the committee "to take such proceedings as they may be advised in best for the interests of the bondholders in the event of the negotiations with the Republic of Mexico being broken off." He would read the concluding parts of a statement regarding the debt and resources of Mexico. The funded debt of Mexico was \$17,554,844, even after allowing the reduction to the extent of 40 per cent in 1864 and the deferred loan, and if they added arrears of interests the indebtedness would amount to \$20,000,000. She had customs receipts of \$2,312,000; taxes, \$561,200; stamps, \$506,300; Postoffice and Mint, \$185,200; and land sales and miscellaneous receipts amounting to \$175,300, or total receipts of \$3,741,500. Her estimated expenses were: Congress and Executive, \$221,000; Supreme Court of Justice, \$23,100; Justice and Education, \$182,500; Interior affairs, \$399,500; Foreign Affairs, \$41,800; Finance—and he should like to know further particulars in this point—\$243,800; Public Works, \$1,099,400; and War, the base of all countries, \$2,138,400, or total expenses of \$4,900,100, showing a deficit of \$1,248,600. He was informed on the best authority that if the customs revenues were only properly collected, they would at least be double their present amount. Mexico had a population of nearly 10,000,000 and area of about 744,000 square miles; and her trade with Great Britain at the end of last year was nearly \$2,000,000. He urged the very great importance of resuming diplomatic intercourse with the country.

THE MAIL SERVICE—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POSTROADS.—WASHINGTON, May 11.—The House Committee on Post-offices and Postroads today examined R. C. Kerens, contractor for carrying the mails on a number of Texas routes, and also on the long route from San Diego, California, to Mesilla, New Mexico, via Tucson, Arizona. He testified that he obtained all his contracts by legitimate means, as the lowest bidder, and had never put in any straw bids. He was awarded the contract for the Mesilla route at \$55,000 per year for tri-weekly service, with a schedule time of twelve days; but through the influence of the Attorney General and a numerously-signed petition, supported by the Territorial Delegate and all but one of the California Congressmen, the schedule of time has been changed to five days, and he now receives \$100,000 per year. His expenses in running the route had been a little more than doubled by the change of schedule. He further testified that the former contractors on this route, Beard & Barlow, had received \$120,000 per annum, but the country traversed had since been settled up, and the risk from Indian depredations greatly diminished. His predecessors had also to construct roads and establish stations, and the amount of outlay business had been largely increased by the development of the country during the past two years. For all these reasons the mail service could now be performed at much less cost to the Government than formerly, and he considered the present compensation fair for all parties. Being interrogated regarding the transportation of merchandise in the mails, witness stated as the result of his observation, that the people would use the mails for this purpose as much at the present rate of 16 cents per pound as at the previous rate of 8 cents per pound. The average amount of merchandise carried in the mails, three times a week, from San Diego to Tucson, he said was 3000 pounds. Express charges on the same route had been 65 cents, but were now 30 cents per pound. He believed the actual cost of carrying merchandise by express from New York to Tucson was about 75 cents per pound, but estimated that the transmission of third-class mail matter between these points via San Francisco cost the Government still more.

ON May 9, the Cupel and Tiger Silver Mining Company filed a certificate of incorporation in the Territorial Secretary's office. Objects of the incorporation, to conduct and carry on the business of mining and milling in Walapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona. Capital stock, \$4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$100 each. Names of trustees, Augustus Laver, Horatio McPherson, Julius Renault, Henry Raymond, and W. H. Smith. Principal place of business, in San Francisco, California.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.—Cullen's station below Wickenburg was almost entirely destroyed last week by fire, including clothing and household effects.

AT noon on May 2, while most of the people of Elkhorn were at dinner, a fire broke out in T. J. Goodman's corral and in spite of every effort of the people who rallied as soon as possible, six horses and harness belonging to the Arizona & New Mexico Express Company were burned, besides a large amount of property belonging to Mr. Goodman including buildings, fences, hay, grain and other appliances in connection with the ground and who worked hard to save property, our correspondent mentions Captain J. W. Sumner, Rev. J. M. Chanot, Squire G. W. Nash, and John A. Rush, Esq., Lieutenant C. P. Daily, Eighth Infantry, saved eight or ten horses by his exertion.—Miner, May 5.

SPEAKING OF Lieut. Philip Reade, of telegraphic connection in Arizona and New Mexico, and now stationed in San Diego, the San Francisco Alta says, with truth: "Lieutenant Reade has more than once distinguished himself for his great efficiency as a Signal officer, and has in his position as Telegraphic Constructor in Arizona and New Mexico, won golden opinions and commendations, not only from his superior officers, but from the people of those two Territories at large."

A French Savant.
Our readers will recollect Professor Pinnart, whose presence in Tucson in February last and whose purposes in Arizona were noted at the time in THE CITIZEN. We find the following extended reference to this gentleman, in the San Francisco Bulletin, of April 26. Many of our people became acquainted with Mr. Pinnart, and although he was very quiet and retiring in his manner, his evident acquirements and ability, with his modesty of pretensions, attracted attention and favorable impression, and the extract may prove interesting to our readers. The Bulletin says:

M. Alphonso Pinnart, a French scientist, connected with one or more of the leading scientific associations of Paris, has some months been quietly pursuing his investigations in the departments of ethnology and philology of living and extinct races on the Pacific coast. There is hardly a mound of any consequence, from Alaska to Mexico, that has not attracted his attention. We first heard of him in Alaska, where he spent many months in the same line of investigations. He constructed a large dictionary of the language of the Aleuts, including all the words spoken by that people in ordinary conversation. He also reduced to writing many thousand words of the aborigines of that country, and made an extensive collection of the stone implements of the pre-historic age and of the skulls of unknown races. The Russian occupation of Alaska was traced back as far as any record could be found. Probably no scientific man has made so thorough and patient an investigation of all that relates to ethnology and philology in that country as M. Pinnart. All the implements considered of importance as illustrating the history of extinct races are sent to Paris. His investigations are published from time to time under the auspices of the society for which he acts. The skulls are figured in plates of large size, and no detail illustrating the ethnology of Indian races, or of pre-historic races loses its place in his records. In comparative philology M. Pinnart pursues his investigations by going among the Indians, living with them and patiently collecting from day to day a word at a time, until his vocabulary in completed.

After M. Pinnart's return from Alaska he spent a few weeks in examining the mounds in this State, particularly in the Tulare Valley, which is rich in pre-historic relics. He reserved California as his home field, and in the interim went to Arizona, where he has been making researches for nearly five months. He has just returned from this last tour with a very rich collection of relics of the stone age. M. Pinnart spent much of his time among the Apaches, who, on the whole, treated him very well. He was able to make a dictionary of their language consisting of about 2,000 words, which he regards of considerable importance in comparative philology. He does not think they are a low type even of Indian races, as the skulls which the scientist collected show clearly enough.

M. Pinnart followed up the valley of the Gila to the boundary of New Mexico, made the acquaintance of the Pima Indians, of whom he has a good opinion, prosecuted for many weeks his investigations among the ruins of extinct cities which abound in the Gila Valley and along its tributaries. The particulars of his investigations he is now incorporating in his report which he is making to the committee on the subject of the withholds until they have been transmitted to headquarters. But his researches were crowned with abundant success. M. Pinnart brought up a number of boxes containing pre-historic relics, stone knives, arrows, mortars, skulls, and whatever was of special interest in his special lines of investigation. After resting and sending off his reports he will go once more to Alaska which he deems a very interesting field for his researches. M. Pinnart, among other labors, has collected a complete documentary history not only of the Russians in Alaska, but of the Russian occupation of California. Probably he has a more complete knowledge of the Russian occupation of this country than any resident of this coast.

It will turn out probably that the most interesting discoveries ever made by a single individual on this coast in the departments of philology and ethnology have been made by M. Pinnart, and that the accounts will be first published under the auspices of a Society of savants in Paris.

GREASING.
In the report of General McCook made in Texas in 1871, and which was lately resurrected before the congressional committee on expenditures in the War department, a mere hint of the probable truth appears, but as an opening wedge it may be worthy of attention. In his report General McCook says, that "his attention had repeatedly been called to the general demoralization that existed in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department, and that there was a system in vogue called "greasing," which meant no less than that Quartermasters and their employees must either have an interest in contracts made or they must be rewarded by presents of greater or less value to favor the recipients of contracts, or act unjustly towards competitors in order to secure the same for some favorite, who would consent to resort to such corrupting and dishonorable practices."

Among the charges lately published against Congressman Blaine, was one that he had seduced a young lady in Tennessee. There has been a complete retraction of this slander by those who started it. The young lady didn't live in Tennessee, she wasn't seduced, and Blaine didn't do it.

THE re-appointment of Dr. C. H. Lord as postmaster at Tucson, was confirmed by the Senate, on April 12.

Report of the Grand Jury of Maricopa County.
The report of the Grand Jury at the Spring session of the district court of the third judicial district, held at Phoenix, Maricopa county, having been sent us, with a request for its publication, that the matter thereof may be more widely disseminated, we herewith publish the same. The report was made on the 22d of April and reads as follows:

To the honorable district court of the third judicial district, in and for the county of Maricopa:—Your grand jury for the April term of court have examined all cases and business brought before it, and find as follows: We, the grand jurors, have examined four complaints and have found three true bills. One for assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder; one for grand larceny; and one for assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit great bodily injury. One case was ignored. We find that the books of the county recorder, county treasurer and county sheriff are kept in a correct and business like manner. It is our opinion that the records of the proceedings of the board of supervisors should be kept in a more full and explicit manner thereby giving a more full and complete history of their transactions. When auditing and allowing bills against the county, the record should show for what purpose the bills were made. We find the books of the district attorney kept in a loose and careless manner, the same not having been posted or balanced since the organization of the county. We would recommend that the district attorney keep a ledger account, and that he post and balance his books immediately after his annual settlement with the board of supervisors, on the first Monday in July of each year. We also find that the district attorney has been derelict, in that he has not pressed suits against delinquent tax payers, and we recommend that the board of supervisors require him to perform his whole duty in this respect, in the future, and that suit be brought immediately for taxes that are now delinquent and now collectible. We are of opinion that the above irregularities are caused by the gross carelessness of the board of supervisors, and we recommend that hereafter they be required to comply with the letter of the law, as laid down in the statutes for guidance. We also recommend that the board of supervisors preserve not only the stubs, but also the warrants after properly canceling the same, instead of destroying them as heretofore.

The county indebtedness approximates \$10,846.71 for which warrants have been issued. There is cash on hand in the several funds, to the amount of \$1945.75, leaving a net balance against the county of \$8,900.98. The district attorney is of the opinion that he will collect yet \$1200, on the delinquent tax list of 1875. We would urgently recommend that the county treasurer be furnished, by order of the board of supervisors, with suitable books in which to keep each of the following accounts, viz: the county general, contingent, school and road funds, and the Territorial fund. We would recommend that the "dance house" fund be transferred to the county road fund, as directed by law.

We find that the court room, and the recorder's, treasurer's and clerk's rooms are in fair condition, and suitable for the purposes for which they are used. The jail is in a useless condition, and we would call the attention of the board of supervisors to this fact, also to the importance of providing some safe means of confining prisoners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN SMITH, Foreman.

GREASING.
A NEW YORK paper says: "Marvelous tales have been told of the endurance of the native horses of California, but their speed and bottom have not often been put on record, as the sportsmen's phrase has it. Not long ago two well known sporting men of this city made a bet of \$20,000 on time, against \$25,000, on horses, against their ability to maintain a speed of 25 miles an hour, and by 36 relays to run over a country road, from New York to Buffalo and back, say 900 miles, in 30 hours. The 36 horses selected arrived in this city this week, having been the fatigue of ten days in the cars so well that their riders say they could have been put to trial within two days. They were sent to pasture in New Jersey, and the grand trial is soon to be made. What is most remarkable in this match is the circumstance that the animals are to carry the fifty-pound saddle of the Slope, and the jockeys are not selected on account of their light weight. In fact it is a temporary revival of the pony express.

An exchange remarks: There have been some radical changes in the last century. A hundred years ago they kissed a lady's hand; now you kiss her lips—that is, of course, if you happen to be behind the wood pile and no body is looking, and you don't want to disappoint her. It may take one hundred years to get from her hand to her mouth, but we never felt that the time was mispent.

SCIENTISTS are now engaged in an interesting discussion, as to whether the late rain of meat in Kentucky can properly be classed with meteoric showers.

Hebrew Vitality.
The Jews are the healthiest and longest lived people on the face of the earth. Their immunity from diseases of all their forms is remarkable. Even the great epidemics pass them by with the inflection of a much lighter scourge than falls upon other races. It is declared that the cholera never chose one of them for its victim, and, in fact, the deaths from this malady have been so few as almost to bear out the assertion. Scurvy is seldom practiced among them. It has been computed, from statistics returned in certain provinces of Austria and Germany, that in a population of 1,000,000 the proportion of suicides between the Jews and the mixed white races was as one to four.

From data carefully studied Hoffman found that between the years 1823 and 1840 at least one-third of the Jews, the Jews of Germany was as one in thirty-nine, and among other races as one in forty. Mayer ascertained that in Furth the proportion of Jewish children who die between the ages of one and five years is ten per cent, and of Christian children of the same age it is fourteen per cent. M. Neuville, calculating from the statistics of Frankfurt, shows even a greater vitality existing among the children of the Jews. He also finds from his data that the average duration of the life of the Jew is forty-eight years and nine months, while of the Christian it is thirty-six years and eleven months. "In the total of all ages half of the Jews born reach the age of fifty-three years and one month, while half the Christians born attain the age of thirty-six only." One-fourth of the Jewish population live beyond seventy years, but the same proportion of the Christian population live only beyond fifty-six years and ten months. The official returns of Prussia give the Jews a mortality of 1.61 per cent, and the whole kingdom 2.62 per cent. While the Jews double their numbers in 41 1/2 years, others require a period of fifty-one years.

In 1849 there was in Prussia one death for forty Jews and one death for every thirty-two of the remaining population. Commenting upon these statistics, which are brought together by Dr. Richardson in "Diseases of Modern Life" that author ascribes the high vitality of the Jews to their sober way of living. "The Jew drinks less than his 'even Christian'; he takes, as a rule, better food; he marries earlier; he rears the children he has brought into the world with greater personal care; he takes the aged more thoughtfully; he takes better care of his poor, and he takes good care of himself. He does not boast of to morrow, but he provides for it, and he holds tenaciously to all he gets. To our Saxon eyes and Celtic eyes he carries these virtues too far; but thereby he wins, becomes powerful, and, scorned boisterous mirth and passion, is comparatively happy."

It is a fact in the history of the Jewish race that they nowhere have paid special attention to the development of physical capacity. They do not from choice enter a military life, they establish no public games, are not given to athletic exercises and pursue no definite means for attaining great corporeal strength and stature. As a people they do not reach a high physical standard, and still their vitality is greater than that of any other civilized race. In applying these facts to the question of the effects of severe physical exercise, Dr. Richardson remarks:—"It would be impossible, and in truth, unnecessary, to enforce any stronger argument as to the negative value of excessive physical exertion in sustaining the vital power of a race. In numerous people, in fact, the most powerful nations have died out and empires of perfect physical beauty and chivalric fame have passed away. But, through all these vicissitudes, one race, cultivating none of the so-called athletic and heroic qualities, and following none of the exercises popularized as 'bracing,' 'hardy,' 'invigorating,' has held its irrepressible own, to remain a more numerous people, in its totality, than ever; a people still presenting a more tenacious life than its neighbors, and showing, as it is relieved of the cruel restraint long forced on it, the continuance also of mental force and of commanding genius in art, in letters, in politics, in commerce and in science."

It may be truthfully added in this connection, too, that the Israelites inflict no tax upon the people for the care of paupers. They care for their own.—New York Telegram.

It appears from a report in the Omaha Bee, of April 18, that Mr. R. C. Kerens, of Kerens & Mitchell, met with a serious loss on his late trip east. Mr. Kerens was en route to Washington, accompanied by his wife and family. Approaching Omaha, early in the morning of April 17, the sleeping car was entered by thieves who stole from Mr. Kerens's party two valises, one containing clothing and jewelry to the value of one thousand dollars, and the other containing papers of great value to the owner but valueless to anybody else. The Bee says: Mr. Kerens stated that the papers were worth to him many thousands of dollars, and that money could not replace them. The loss of them rendered his trip to Washington almost useless. It is thought that the robbery was committed by two tramps, who were on the look out for such bonanza. Two men, one in a brown and the other in a gray overcoat were seen to go through the cars. They came from the second class, and in which a pair of boots was also stolen about the same time. It may be possible that the thieves will return the papers when they find they are of no value to them; on the other hand, it may be that the documents were the very things they were after. Mr. Kerens, upon arriving at Omaha consulted with Superintendent Clark of the Union Pacific, and also with E. M. Bennett, Superintendent of the Pullman line, and yesterday he left for Washington via St. Louis. It is likely he will engage a detective to work up the case.

THE Senate, on April 18, rejected the amendment to the House appropriation bill, which provided that none but bona fide citizens of the Territories should hereafter be appointed as officers thereof.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice to all concerned that he has purchased all the right, title and interest of Hop Kee in the Celestial restaurant at Tucson, Arizona, and is not responsible for and will not recognize any debts which may be contracted by Hop Kee. WONG TAI, Tucson, May 6, 1876. 31-3W

The Gila Valley.
The San Francisco Bulletin, of April 24, has the following:
The Gila Valley, both in New Mexico and Arizona, is just now attracting considerable attention. Several railroads under construction are approaching that valley—the Southern Pacific from this side; while the Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge road is already near the borders of New Mexico. Then the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is heading for that valley, while Col. Tom. Scott is striking out for the same country.

Steps have been taken to organize a colony in Chicago from the Fifty-seventh Illinois Regiment, to occupy the upper portion, or New Mexico part of the Gila valley. We do not know whether the project will be successful, but it may be that old associates in arms have formed life-long friendships, and that a certain homogeneity would be assured from the start. Premising that the material is good, such a colony ought to be successful. There was once a million of people in that valley and on the small tributaries flowing into the Gila. The remains of cities indicate even a greater density of population. The valley of the Gila is by far the best part of Arizona for agricultural purposes, and the best part of New Mexico. The Tribune publishes some statements of the resources of this valley, from which we make extracts.

In the valley of the Gila there is an immense breadth of land susceptible of successful cultivation. Corn, barley, wheat, cotton, and all the vegetables of the temperate zone are already probably cultivated by the few white settlers between the canyon and Sacaton, and by Pima and Maricopa Indians between Sacaton and Maricopa Wells. Below the latter station there is at present no cultivation, except in small gardens at some of the mail stations on the lower river. The Gila valley proper has about 300,000 acres of arable land, its five principal tributaries, the valleys of the Aravaipa, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Salt River and Colorado, 140,000 more, making in all 440,000 acres capable of sustaining an agricultural and mining population of 200,000, which is no doubt a low estimate. During the same season the same land produces two crops, one of wheat and another of corn. The breadth of land now under cultivation is quite small, only some 6,000 acres. In common with New Mexico that part of Southern Arizona lying east of a line drawn from Bocoquivari to the Gila above Sacaton, possesses great pastoral advantages. It is covered at all times of the year with a magnificent growth of grama grass, one of the most nutritious grasses known to stock raisers, and at no season of the year do cattle need other shelter than that offered by natural variation in the surface of the ground.

The agricultural lands, we presume, require irrigation, although in some places one crop may be secured from the natural supply of moisture. The "ruins" show prominently abandoned irrigation ditches, and clearly indicate that this was one of the features of the ancient agriculture. Along the streams there is a considerable growth of cottonwood and mesquite trees. The Pima Indians occupy some portions of the valley, and being honest and peaceable, they are a protection against the hostile bands of Apaches, which of late have behaved tolerably well. The Mormons also are making preparations to settle up a portion of this valley. When it shall be accessible by railroads, as it will be very soon, a large population will flow in, and a number of towns will be sure to spring up here. Settlers will also be attracted to very rich mineral region. The copper mines of the Gila valley are the very rich, while gold and silver mines of great value are in the vicinity.

We do not cite these facts to induce people to start for the Gila valley suddenly. That valley is part of the territory usually termed the Pacific coast, it is far more accessible from this side of the country than from the other. In short the Gila valley is an adjunct of California. The Southern Pacific will be the first railroad to enter that valley, which it will probably strike within eighteen months, and possibly sooner. If there are very great advantages for settlement in that country these facts may be of as much interest on this side of the country as they can be on the other.

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. Letters Postpaid 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 frank, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY
Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.
McNelis & 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.
Washington, Feb. 5. 11

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice to all concerned that he has purchased all the right, title and interest of Hop Kee in the Celestial restaurant at Tucson, Arizona, and is not responsible for and will not recognize any debts which may be contracted by Hop Kee. WONG TAI, Tucson, May 6, 1876. 31-3W

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 is intent to merit patronage. By satisfying his customers with the best of meals.
His bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 25-1f

J. C. LOSS, Sacaton. C. LOSS, Delaware.
Delaware Station.
18 Miles from Sacaton and 22 Miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED a NEW AND CONVENIENT STATION — Between —
SACATON AND SALT RIVER, and are amply prepared to supply the public with the BEST QUALITY OF HAY, GRAIN AND WATER, MEALS, LODGING, ETC. And will also continue the business of most Atlantic Cities.
May 6. 51-3m JOHN C. LOSS & BRO.

Wilkins' Barber Saloon.
Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona.
The only Complete and Oldest Establishment in the City.
SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, HAIR CUTTING, DRESSING AND DYING.
Ladies and Misses attended at their Residences and work done in the most Artistic Style.

BATHS A SPECIALTY.
Hot and Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Other Medicated Baths.
Regular and transient customers may depend upon the most polite and careful attention to orders.
ALEXANDER WILKINS, 31-4f
May 8.

Arizona and New Mexico Express Company.
CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

HENRY WELLS, Pres. J. WICK, Treas.
Aurora, 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, 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. Letters Postpaid 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 frank, carrying letters to any part of the United States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY
Will be received and forwarded with dispatch and Safety.
McNelis & 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.
Washington, Feb. 5. 11

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice to all concerned that he has purchased all the right, title and interest of Hop Kee in the Celestial restaurant at Tucson, Arizona, and is not responsible for and will not recognize any debts which may be contracted by Hop Kee. WONG TAI, Tucson, May 6, 1876. 31-3W