

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

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No. 39.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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## Discontent.

Down in the field, one day in June,  
The flowers all bloomed together,  
Save one, who tried to hide herself,  
And drooped that pleasant weather.  
A robin who had soared too high,  
And felt a little lazy,  
Was resting near a buttercup,  
Who wished she were a daisy.  
For daisies grow so trim and tall;  
She always had a passion  
For wearing frills about her neck  
In just the daisies' fashion.  
And buttercups must always be  
The same old dress in color,  
While daisies tress in gold and white,  
Although their gold is duller.  
"Dear robin," said this sad young flower,  
"Perhaps you'd not mind trying  
To find a nice white frill  
Some way when you are flying."  
"You silly thing!" the robin said;  
"I think you must be crazy!  
I'd rather be my honest self  
Than any make-up daisy."  
"You're nicer in your own bright gown;  
The little children love you;  
Be the best buttercup you can,  
And think no flower above you."  
"Though swallows leave me out of sight,  
We'd better keep our places;  
Perhaps the world would all go wrong  
With one too many daisies."  
"Look bravely up into the sky,  
And be content with knowing,  
That God wished for a buttercup,  
Just here where you are growing."

## PREVIOUS TO THE PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE OF THE BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY, AND WHILE IT WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION, GENERAL BANNING, REFERRING TO THE SECTION OF THE BILL WHICH CONFINES ALL PROMOTIONS, TO THE RANK OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, TO GRADUATES OF WEST POINT AND TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, SAID:

If this bill becomes the law, the faithful soldier who carries the gun and knapsack will have some hope of reward for faithful service. His ambition will be encouraged by the hopes of promotion. Educated as he will be under section 18 of this bill, the soldier of our Army will no longer be a mere brute, but a man, hopeful and ambitious, with all the rights, hopes, and prospects of his superior officer. I know there is some criticism of this section, because if it becomes the law citizens can no longer be commissioned by the President. This is not the best feature of the section, then let him enter in the ranks and work his way up. If he will not thus content for the prize, then let it be given to those who have the pluck and courage to take the chances. They will make the best officers. I believe if this bill becomes the law and it is once known that in the future the commission is to be given to the faithful, competent, and worthy soldier and not to the wayward, reckless, worthless son, whose family and political influence secure it for him, a better class of men will join the Army and desertion will become the exception in place of the rule as now. Then familiarity between officers and men in place of destroying discipline and respect, because all, both officers and privates, will be gentlemen.

## Incorporations.

On June 24 there were filed in the Secretary's office, Arizona Territory, articles of incorporation of the following companies:  
The Senator Consolidated Mining Company; objects, mining and milling in Mohave county, Arizona; principal place of business, San Francisco, California; trustees, Eugene Casserly, I. C. Bateman, Wm. F. Reynolds, W. H. Allen, H. P. McNevin; capital stock, \$100,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$100 each; agent in Arizona, Jackson McCrackin; incorporated April 9, 1875.  
The Alta Consolidated Mining Company; objects, mining and milling in Mohave county, Arizona; principal place of business, San Francisco, California; trustees, Eugene Casserly, I. C. Bateman, Wm. F. Reynolds, W. H. Allen, H. P. McNevin; capital stock, \$100,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$100 each; agent in Arizona, Jackson McCrackin; incorporated April 23, 1875.

## In an eloquent speech on the recent celebration of decoration day, in one of the eastern States, General Lloyd Astor said:

I repudiate and repel the idea of widespread demoralization, such ideas as the wholesale and unbridled vituperations of our public men in which some of the writers of the day indulge would convey. If one-half as great pains were taken to chronicle deeds of kindness, acts of self-sacrifice, duties well performed, and severe struggles engaged in by men for the benefit of fellow-men, as are taken to pervert motives, distort facts, and hold aloft as frightful imputations the lives of many a really honest and virtuous citizen, the nation would shine out so pure and glorious that we should scarcely recognize ourselves.

## C. L. CHAPMAN, Esq., for years the private secretary of Gov. McCormick and for a time of Hon. H. S. Stevens, was recently found on duty, in the Executive Mansion at Washington. He was for a number of years a clerk in the Paymaster General's office, receiving promotion during the time, and his call to the President's mansion, is due to his well established reputation for competency; and perhaps his elegant and rapid penmanship had something to do with it. We congratulate Mr. Chapman and hope he may live long and continue to deserve and receive many more promotions.

## It was a New Jersey wife who said:

"My dear, if you can't really drink bed coffee without abusing me, how is it that you can always drink hot whisky without abusing the bar-keeper?"

## Table of Distances.

The following table of distances by United States Military Telegraph is compiled from a similar table published in the San Diego Union, and may be of use and interest to many of our readers:

| FROM TUCSON, WEST. |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Station.           | Miles |
| Water Holes.       | 9     |
| Point of Mountain. | 9     |
| Desert Station.    | 9     |
| Florence.          | 36    |
| Sanford.           | 4     |
| Montezuma.         | 8     |
| Sacaton.           | 10    |
| Sweetwater.        | 6     |
| Pima Villages.     | 6     |
| Maricopa Wells.    | 12    |
| Gila Bend.         | 43    |
| Oatman Flat.       | 20    |
| Burke's Station.   | 10    |
| Stanley.           | 12    |
| Tranconito.        | 12    |
| Mohawk.            | 20    |
| Antelope Peak.     | 16    |
| Fillbuster.        | 6     |
| Mission Camp.      | 3     |
| Rattlesnake.       | 3     |
| Gila City.         | 7     |
| Desconso.          | 8     |
| Yuma.              | 14    |
| Indian Wells.      | 78    |
| Coyote Wells.      | 12    |
| Montezuma Springs. | 10    |
| Jacumba.           | 10    |
| Hills Station.     | 10    |
| Campo.             | 10    |
| National City.     | 39    |
| San Diego.         | 4     |

## FROM TUCSON, EAST.

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Lowell.          | 21 |
| Iron Water.      | 28 |
| Tres Alamos.     | 18 |
| Lime Kiln.       | 12 |
| Two Oaks.        | 10 |
| Steel's Station. | 10 |
| Camp Grant.      | 21 |
| Camp Bowie.      | 45 |
| Rulston.         | 49 |
| Silver City.     | 9  |
| Fort Bayard.     | 49 |
| Hot Springs.     | 16 |
| Rio Mimbres.     | 7  |
| Fort Cummings.   | 16 |
| Slocums.         | 26 |
| Mesilla.         | 25 |
| Las Cruces.      | 2  |
| Dona Ana.        | 12 |
| Fort Selden.     | 33 |
| Alamo.           | 49 |
| Fort McKean.     | 16 |
| Paraje.          | 35 |
| Fort Craig.      | 7  |
| San Antonio.     | 25 |
| Socorro.         | 10 |
| Las Lunas.       | 27 |
| Albuquerque.     | 56 |
| Alamogordo.      | 7  |
| Bernalillo.      | 4  |
| Algodones.       | 6  |
| Pinos Ranch.     | 25 |
| Santa Fe.        | 15 |

## TUCSON TO PRESCOTT.

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Maricopa Wells. | 109 |
| Phoenix.        | 18  |
| Forks of Road.  | 30  |
| Wickenburg.     | 23  |
| Genung.         | 23  |
| Prescott.       | 202 |
| Verde.          | 36  |

## TUCSON TO CAMP APACHE.

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Camp Grant.   | 99 |
| Camp Goodwin. | 40 |
| Camp Apache.  | 85 |

## Correction, &c.

In our Philadelphia letter, published last week, we spoke of but three boxes of ore being on exhibition, and stated that for these, thanks were due to Hon. R. C. McCormick and Thomas Ewing. After writing that letter, we learned that there was a small lot of ore on exhibition from Mohave county, but who is entitled to the credit for it, we did not learn. In time we will get the name or names and take pleasure in giving them publicity.

In this connection, we may repeat that Arizona has substantially lost what can be truly termed a golden opportunity. In the painfully depressed condition of the manufacturing interests of the old States, and to some extent the older countries, capitalists and laborers are anxiously looking about for new fields for their enterprise and labor. The immense displays of rich ores from Nevada, Idaho, Colorado and Montana, cannot fail to attract much capital and labor to those sections. Arizona could and should have shared equally with them the honor and profits of an exhibition of a large lot and variety of valuable ores. There is no sort of doubt but that this Territory could have equaled either of the places named in the matter of ores and many other articles of value to mankind. When mine owners want to procure capital to develop their mines and work their ores, their first move is to show the actual ores to those who are able to supply it. Ores are selected, boxed, expressed and exhibited at heavy cost. Men of wealth and ability from all parts of the world are at Philadelphia not only to gratify their curiosity but to turn their observation to good business account. And they will there find ample opportunity. The section that makes the best display of resources will naturally get the most attention and eventually reap the largest rewards.

A prospector entered a saloon with a horsehair and found his son playing euchre. He tanned the young man's jacket and sent him home, and then sat down and finished the game himself.

## It was a New Jersey wife who said:

"My dear, if you can't really drink bed coffee without abusing me, how is it that you can always drink hot whisky without abusing the bar-keeper?"

## Artesian Wells.

Among the necessary steps to reliable prosperity in Arizona—as indeed in several other Territories—is the successful sinking of artesian wells. A general cultivation of the soil insures a people against suffering for want of food—a prime necessity in human existence; and though an agricultural community may not at all seasons find a remunerative market for its surplus products, it is still secure from want and much personal suffering and generally insures the best prosperity. Following is an interesting article on the subject from the Wallapai Enterprise, and what it says of its own country will apply with much force to every country in Arizona:

Artesian Wells, France, West From A well of this nature was struck in various parts of the world, the deepest of which, we believe, is that at Grenoble, in France, which has reached a depth of three thousand feet, and produces a large amount of almost chemically pure water. There is also a well near Berlin, in Prussia, which has reached a depth of nearly three thousand feet, and although water has been struck, the work is still going on.

In California these wells have been of great value, as they are to be found in almost every valley in the State, making it possible to irrigate and consequently to cultivate large areas of barren land. No particular formation, as geologists would say, is required, as these wells are known to exist in places where various formations meet. The only absolute requisite is a high land or range of mountains at no very great distance. In valleys surrounded by mountains these wells are invariably found at no very great depth, and generally flow with a steady, strong force.

In lands bordered on one side only by mountains, water is generally, but not always found, as for example, on Los Angeles plain, California, bounded on one side by the San Gabriel mountains and on the other by the Pacific ocean, water has been found in many places at very little over one hundred feet, and flowing largely and steadily.

Our Territorial legislature, showing a wisdom in this important matter rarely shown, has liberally offered to the first person successfully sinking an artesian well in the Territory, five thousand dollars in cash if the well is over five hundred feet in depth, and three thousand dollars should the depth be less than five hundred feet. We have in this Territory many large and extensive valleys, some of them more than one hundred miles long and from ten to twenty miles wide, with soil as rich as any in the world, but no water on the surface. These valleys are generally surrounded by lofty mountains, and one of the most extensive and certainly the most adapted to farming—the great Wallapai Valley, in this county, has no outlet. Water pours in large volumes during the rainy season, from the mountains which surround this valley, and on reaching the foot-hills at the border of the valley, disappears in the sand.

In the center of this Wallapai valley are very extensive tracts of fertile land which only need artificial irrigation to make them as fertile as the most luxuriant and productive valleys in California, and water can surely be found. There is everything to encourage the sinking of a profitable investment in the formation of the country, the general surroundings, and in fact everything goes to show that flowing water can be had at no very great depth. And when artesian water is found here we can all see what a very great advantage it will be to all of us. Wallapai valley, which is about one hundred miles long, and from ten to thirty wide, is now a desert, a population of at least one hundred thousand. Sacramento valley, which like Wallapai valley, is entirely within Mohave county, has large areas of very fertile land. All we want is an energetic, go-ahead man to start the first well, and soon our country will number more people in thousands than it does now in tens.

## Repeal of Absolute Veto Power.

In the Senate on June 6, the bill entitled "an act relating to the approval of bills in the Territory of Arizona," came up for consideration. This bill takes away the absolute veto power now vested in the Governor of the Territory, and provides that, bills passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of the territorial legislature shall become law over his veto; also that bills kept by him over ten days without his action, will become laws when passed by a majority of both houses of the legislature. It might be information to some of our readers, to state here, in passing, that in Arizona, as in Utah, the present law gives to the Governor absolute veto power, so that by the exercise of this power or the retention it is within the power of the chief executive to nullify the acts of any majority of the territorial legislative body. The bill above referred to abrogates this power, and places Arizona in the same category in this respect as other States and Territories except Utah and New Mexico. It passed the House, as heretofore noted in THE CITIZEN, in the early part of May. Upon being brought before the Senate, on June 6, Mr. Edmunds of Vermont said:

I call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Territories to the language of the bill, which says that a Territorial act passed in a certain way shall become a law, and suggest whether it is not necessary in order to put it on the same footing as other territorial laws and not give it the approval of Congress in advance, to say "that all such laws shall be subject as in other cases to the disapproval of Congress." I am a little afraid that as by an act of Congress this bill provides for a specific way to pass a law, and says it shall be a law, it would be a little out of the usual category and Congress would have no power after ward to rectify that legislation. So I would suggest an amendment by putting in a proviso "that acts so becoming laws as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect, and none other, as the other laws of the Territory."

This amendment was agreed to and added to the bill, which was then read a third time and passed. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

## Completion of the First Section of the Territorial Prison.

The Board of Territorial Prison Commissioners met on last Tuesday and appointed Geo. M. Thurlow Superintendent of the prison. The prisoners will be removed from the County Jail, (now the temporary prison) to the new prison on the 1st of July. The Commissioners propose to board the prisoners at the Prison, fixing as a basis the Government rations, the cost of which is about the same.

The Superintendent is required to give bonds in the sum of \$5000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The Prison, as it now stands, will accommodate from 12 to 15 prisoners. There are two cells completed with capacity for four, and the outside building of adobe, contains two prison rooms, barred windows, and anchors to secure prisoners, which will safely confine 10, or if necessary more. This adobe building, besides the two prison rooms, has a warden's room, hall for guards, and other necessary rooms for tools, kitchen, &c.

The prison and grounds are supplied with water from the reservoir on the hill, which will hold about 50,000 gallons. This water is pumped from the Colorado River by an engine on the bank—a very complete affair throughout. The appropriation of \$25,000 made by this Territory is about exhausted, and the Commissioners show as a result: The two cells; adobe buildings—part of the prison; water tank; boiler and engine with necessary piping; set of blacksmith tools, with heavy punch and shears; an immense derrick which in future work will be extremely useful; full set of tools for use of prisoners, and a beautiful site. In this expenditure of money, it must be taken in consideration that a considerable sum was expended in excavating, surveying, prison plans, &c., and it is only a wonder here that the Commissioners have accomplished so much under the circumstances. The bonds only realized \$21,265.62 currency—only about \$19,000 coin. Great credit is certainly due the Commissioners, (who have worked without pay or profit) for their earnest endeavors to make the money reach as far as they could. We hope their labors will be properly appreciated by our next Legislature.—[Sentinel, June 24.]

## In the Senate, on June 6, Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill enabling claimants to lands within the limits of the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, reported it without amendment.

The Winnemucca Register has been informed by parties connected with the Eureka and Palisade Railroad that the Company has contracted for 300 miles of track iron, and it is their intention to push the road through to the Colorado river at once.

## Wool and Sheep.

Regarding these subjects of industry and wealth, The San Francisco Bulletin lately had an excellent article from which we take the following, and ask our Arizona sheep owners to read it with care. Every interest is occasionally depressed. But here are The Bulletin's remarks:

There are now not far from 8,000,000 sheep in this State. A few months ago the average value of these was rather above \$2.50 a head. At this rate the eight million, with the lambs, would now be worth \$20,000,000. But, recently, sales have been made at one dollar a head of what we take to be average sheep. Not an isolated instance, but so many and in such widely separated districts, that we infer he could pick up many thousands at that price. This depression has a direct connection with the manufacturing interests of the East. Wool is down. California wools are especially depressed. Sales have been made as low as 12½ cents a pound. There is no money in the business. At these figures sheep drop to a dollar a head. There are plenty of sheep ranches with sheep for sale. Matanzas are about to be established to use up sheep for pelts and tallow.

Ohio is one of the most prosperous wool States in the Union. But we have seen the sheep and wool interest of that State quite as much depressed more than twenty years ago. Establishments were set up to save the pelts and tallow of Congress in advance, to say that all such laws shall be subject as in other cases to the disapproval of Congress." I am a little afraid that as by an act of Congress this bill provides for a specific way to pass a law, and says it shall be a law, it would be a little out of the usual category and Congress would have no power after ward to rectify that legislation. So I would suggest an amendment by putting in a proviso "that acts so becoming laws as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect, and none other, as the other laws of the Territory."

This amendment was agreed to and added to the bill, which was then read a third time and passed. The bill now goes to the President for approval.

## Changes in the Signal Service.

Lieut. Reade of the U. S. Signal Service, has kindly handed us the following:  
Sergeant Wm. Phaedonius, Signal Service, U. S. A., who has temporarily filled the vacancy created by the desertion of Orville K. Tompkins, has, in turn, been relieved at Yuma by Private Wm. E. Guild, Signal Service, who will probably remain permanently in charge. Mr. Guild is a man of irreproachable habits, "looks not upon the wind when 'tis red," and deserves the confidence of the commercial public. Sergeant Phaedonius' special forte is meteorology, and has been relieved at Yuma to enable him to temporarily take charge of Stanwix. So soon as relieved from the latter station by an operator to be ordered out from Washington, Mr. P. will successively visit all of the operating telegraph stations in Arizona and Colorado Military Telegraph Line, with a view to a more thorough and practical instruction of all Signal Service men in the manipulation of the instruments, taking observations for the benefit of agriculture and commerce. Sergeant Phaedonius is highly spoken of by the officers in charge.—[Sentinel, June 24.]

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.  
PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—No eastern mail matter arrived overland last night. The mails failed to connect at Omaha.  
Silver to-day is quoted at from six and a half to seven per cent. discount.  
Small pox epidemic still prevails. Several deaths occurred last week. One hundred and eighteen cases have been reported to date since the disease made its first appearance.

## EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Ex-Speaker Blaine is much better, but his physicians enjoy perfect quiet. He will leave for his home in Maine very soon for repose.  
Congressman M. Saylor of Ohio, has been elected speaker of the House, protem; Cox cannot resume speakership protem without reelection.  
The inflationists in the House attempted today to rush through a repeal of the resumption act but made a bad failure of it. The repealing bill went over.  
Nothing has yet been done with the appropriation bills. The President is firm in his purpose to stop everything not provided for on the first of July, if the bills are not passed.  
St. Louis, June 26.—The Hendricks men are feeling more confident to-day. After the first ballot Hendricks is expected to make decided gains; in the meantime the anti-Tilden leaders are seeking for somebody strong enough to carry Ohio, Indiana and New York are working with great energy. The Tilden managers on the other hand express the greatest confidence in spite of the efforts of Tammany. Several of the state delegations have met and organized.

## J. C. Loss, Stationer.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED A NEW AND CONVENIENT STATION—  
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 at Sacaton.  
May 6 & 31-3m JOHN C. LOSS & BRO.

## Wilkins' Barber Saloon.

Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona.  
The only Complete and Oldest Establishment in the City.

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.  
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Proprietor.  
Location on

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