

ARIZONA INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Review by Gov. Safford—Reference to Department Commander's Inefficiency and other Features.

TUCSON, February 14, 1877.

ERRON CITIZEN: The continued depredation by Apache Indians in South-eastern Arizona, since last April; and the very extensive recent raid by them, which has resulted in the murder of at least eight men and the loss of a large amount of property, induced me to send a brief message to the late Legislative Assembly which caused that body to adopt prompt and, so far as in its power lay, efficient measures to place in my hands the means to restore peace and order, and to give protection to the suffering citizens of this Apache afflicted section of the Territory. And for the promptness and unanimity which characterized the action of the Legislature, the thanks of the people are due that body. To intelligently deal with this question and effectively cure the evil, it is necessary that a clear understanding be had of the situation, and to that end I propose to submit a few facts.

The Chiricahua or Cachi Indians were placed on the Chiricahua reservation in 1872, by Gen. Howard. They were given a large area of country and allowed to do as they pleased, except that they were prohibited from murdering or robbing in Arizona. The result was that a constant war came up from Sonora, of their depredations committed in that State. Large amounts of property, such as horses, mules, arms, ammunition, money, and even women's clothing were brought to the reservation and disposed of, while the savages spent most of their time on the reservation in drunkenness, often beating and killing their own women. This condition of affairs continued from 1872 to the 7th day of April, 1876, when they broke the peace in Arizona and killed Rogers and Science at Sulphur Springs on the reservation, about twenty miles west of Bowie, and on the following day, April 8, they killed Lewis on the San Pedro, and took the horses belonging to the ranch. A company of soldiers followed these Indians and overtook them in a mountain south of Bowie. The Indians challenged the soldiers to combat; a few stray shots were fired; no one was hurt, and the soldiers retired in good order to Camp Bowie, leaving the Indians master of the situation. The Indians then followed the soldiers into the Post to obtain rations and enjoy a little rest, after this bloodless fight. Among them were the well known murderers of Rogers, Spence and Lewis, with their hands yet red with the blood of their victims. They all went to Camp Bowie, and with lordly stride "loafed" around the Post, drew their rations and made purchases with their ill-gotten gains. The reader will naturally enquire, were not these murderers promptly arrested, and if not, what caused this dereliction of duty? That I may not be charged with prejudice in this matter, I will allow the officer who was then, and is now in command of Camp Bowie to explain for himself and in his own words. Capt. Curwin B. McLellan, in a letter to Agent Jeffords, dated Camp Bowie, May 23, 1876, says:

The first knowledge I had of their (the murderers') return, was conveyed to me officially by you, I never asked you whether you intended to take measures to have them arrested, nor did you refuse to take any action in the matter, but on the contrary reported to me that you were at all times ready to assist in making the arrest of the murderers.

Capt. McLellan was backed by two companies of cavalry, yet no attempt was made to arrest these murderers, nor was the least effort put forth to punish the Indians who had defied the soldiers and driven them to the Post. About this time I was telegraphed from Washington for my advice as to what disposition should be made of these Indians, and I replied that they should be removed at once, either to the Hot Springs in New Mexico, or the San Carlos, as might be found best. Learning that the latter was chosen by the Indian Office, I hastened to Prescott to confer with the Department Commander, to secure, if possible, his cordial co-operation. I found he was not inclined to act unless so instructed by the Secretary of War. I then telegraphed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the situation, and asked him to obtain instructions from the Secretary of War, which he did, and shortly afterward War Department instructions were given the Department Commander to give full co-operation in the removal of the Indians; and about three weeks afterward he obeyed the instructions and came to Tucson and thence to Bowie. The removal of a part of the Indians was effected. A part of them refused to go, aggregating a little over 200 men, women and children, and when these left, they made a broad trail, taking with them horses and all their effects. They were followed a few miles by a company of soldiers and the White Mountain Indian scouts, when further pursuit was abandoned, and the whole scouting party returned to the Post. The Chief of the White Mountain scouts, Mr. Stanley, subsequently told me that when the scout abandoned the trail, they were close behind the Indians, and that by energetic pursuit they could not have escaped; that he so told the officer in command, and in return was politely informed by said officer, that when his advice was desired it would be asked, and this is the way these savages were

allowed to escape, and they have since that time made sad havoc with life and property in this distressed section of country.

As soon as those Indians that consented to be removed were started from Camp Bowie, the Department Commander hastened to Tucson and on to Prescott. I had a short interview with him at this time in Tucson, and asked him to leave one company of his Indian scouts to go after these renegades. He replied that he had applied for the privilege of enlisting another Indian scout, especially for this work. It was evident that without the use of friendly Indians, it was useless to attempt to go after these renegades with any hope of success, and it was equally evident that months would pass by before the necessary orders could be obtained and a new company of scouts be enlisted and ready for action, but the Department Commander decided upon the line of action he first indicated, and, as was evident would be the case, the savages have ever since had it pretty much their own way.

Scouts have been sent out from time to time, incumbered with army wagons, but without Indian scouts to assist them; and however energetic the officers and soldiers may have been, they had not the means to accomplish anything. With no efficient opposition, the savages have steadily carried on their work of death. A number of men are missing and no trace has been found of them. Among them were two who went into Stein's Peak range, east of Bowie, prospecting. After having been gone several days the third partner reported the fact to Capt. McLellan at Camp Bowie, and asked for a few men to go and find the bodies and bury them. This request McLellan refused, and said if men would go into the mountains when they knew there were hostile Indians out, they must take the chances, and he had no men to send to look after them. I sent, last October, an affidavit of the surviving partner to the Department Commander, giving these facts.

July 14, 1876, Geo. Todenworth and Jos. L. Cadotte were killed a few miles south of Camp Bowie. David Burroughs, who was with them, escaped. A few men were sent from the Post to bury the dead, but no effort was made to punish the Indians.

About this time, the Department Commander adopted the strategy of trying to write the Indians out of existence, going upon the principle that the pen is more powerful than the sword, and information was promulgated from sources near his headquarters, that there were no hostile Indians out, and that these people were being killed or killing themselves, merely to get soldiers for speculation; when in fact, the Department Commander has never been asked for more soldiers, but he has been entreated to send some Indian scouts. The pen in this instance did not have the desired effect, for on September 13, 1876, J. C. Johnson and Calvin Mowry were murdered by the Indians on the San Pedro at the same place Lewis was killed in April preceding. Then the Department Commander became furious for information. Lieut. Henely had incurred his great displeasure, some time before, by reporting to him that there was a large number of the worst of the Chiricahua Indians still out committing depredations, and that active scout should be carried against them. For this piece of truthful information, poor Henely suffered the extreme displeasure of his superior officer, and will probably yet live and learn to say that a horse is sixteen hands high, whether he believes it or not, if his commanding officer say so. But the Department Commander must have reliable information. An untutored mind, not educated at West Point or not skilled in the subtle arts of war, would have naturally supposed the best way to obtain this reliable information, would have been to send a scout fully equipped, with orders to follow the perpetrators of these depredations, if necessary, to the Gulf of Mexico, and when found, punish them; but our Department Commander chose a more harmless way of doing this business, and ordered Major J. H. Lord, Quartermaster at this place, to go to the scene of disorder and take affidavits to prove who were responsible for this mischief which was constantly interfering with the balls and parties and private theatricals at headquarters. The Major like a true soldier and man as he is, immediately at considerable risk of life, and without military escort, went over the places raided by the Apaches, and took ten affidavits, all showing the mischief to be the work of the Apaches, and from the best information found that there were about forty in the band. These affidavits were sent to the Department Commander and were pigeon-holed, and from sources near him we again heard, as a result, that all is lovely; no Indians of a hostile nature are out; and everything would be perfectly serene but for a few scoundrels who want more soldiers to speculate upon; and the balls and private theatricals at headquarters go on and rejoice in perfect peace and security. In the meantime the ranch of the McGary's, at Barbecomeri, is attacked and all their loose stock is taken. But that did not amount to much; they were only poor ranchers and ought not to have lived in exposed places.

Then followed, December 1, 1876, the attack on Hughes' ranch at Crittenden, and the loss of over twenty head of horses. As will be seen, from April 1 to December 1, not the least check had been given to these Indians. During this time, I repeatedly wrote,

telegraphed and twice went in person to see the Department Commander; and now I am told that I am meddling with something that does not concern me, because I have stated the facts and complain at such inefficiency. Upon the question of meddling, I will not waste words, but I am of the opinion and shall act upon it, that to make the strongest possible effort to protect the lives and property of the people, is my first duty.

After the attack on Hughes' ranch, Lieut. Rucker with some Indian scouts and cavalry, took the trail, followed the Indians, overtook them and killed a few; but he at once returned to the post and the Indians after being stirred up, were left to do as they pleased, from the San Pedro to Oro Blanco, and, as a result, have killed at least eight men and taken a large amount of property, and are still masters of the situation. The Chiricahua band have undoubtedly been reinforced by Hot Springs Indians from New Mexico. It was evident to every one, except the Department Commander, that such would be the result of months and months of successful marauding by this band. If efficient measures are not taken to put them down, I shall expect to see them all break out.

I have been authorized by the Legislature to raise volunteers; and if I can get arms, I intend to enlist and place under the command of an experienced officer, friendly Indians from the San Carlos. I know the people can ill afford to bear this expense, and I shall not expend a dollar that I do not consider necessary to protect the lives of our people. If I succeed in getting arms and placing a company in the field, I feel sure the best efforts will be put forth to succeed.

In closing this long letter, I desire to say that I do not wish to be understood as indulging in general criticism on the army. I believe the officers and soldiers of the Army in Arizona, are as brave and efficient as can be found anywhere; and I have reason to know that many of them feel keenly mortified at the inefficiency of military affairs in Southeastern Arizona, and had they been properly encouraged to deeds of activity, the result would have been different and many valuable lives would have been saved.

In this discussion, I do not expect to be supported by those who are making money out of the army. In my efforts heretofore to get rid of inefficient officers, this class of citizens have generally been against me, until I succeeded in ridding the Territory of ineffectual officers, and then they have generally been the first to claim the credit of having done it. In this instance, I do not care to get rid of any one. All I ask is protection for the lives and property of this people. I say without fear of contradiction, that there are ample soldiers and scouts in this Department to give protection to all parts of the Territory. I will say further, that I feel an equal interest in having every part of the Territory protected. The lives of the northern part, are equally dear to me with the lives of the people of the southern part, and no fair man can or will show that I have ever, in word or deed shown the least partiality for or against any part or section of this Territory. I have been treated with marked kindness by all the good people, and I take great pleasure in saying now as I am about to retire from office, that I entertain great affection for them in consideration of the kind support I have always received at their hands.

Very Respectfully,
A. P. K. SAFFORD.

LATE news from Florence and the neighboring mining camps is of the most encouraging nature. The town itself is full of life and business, and prospectors reporting new discoveries, travelers coming to see what it is all about and capitalists looking for investments, are constantly pouring in. The gold quartz ledges, recently discovered, of which we have lately heard considerable, are some 50 miles to the northward of Florence near Superstition Mountain and in the vicinity of old Camp Reno. The ledges are said to consist largely of decomposed gold quartz, and considerable dust has been found on the surface. These discoveries are said to be very valuable. Mr. Culver, formerly resident here, is reported to have found a rich ledge some four miles from the Silver Queen and eight miles from the King. The ore is full of horn silver and there is said to be plenty of it.

The Montezuma Canal Company are going ahead rapidly with their ditch and are getting out a valuable property. They expect to have it done by next June. Their canal is an extensive work, some 9 feet at bottom and 16 on top, and will bring under cultivation large new tracts of land. The shares are now worth \$500, and few if any to be had.

A LETTER received here from Florence, on the 13th, makes the painful and unwelcome statement that there are quite a number of cases of small-pox in the town.

MAJOR WORTH, English Infantry, with Capt. Stanley as guide, and large command of troops and Indian scouts are out after hostile Chiricahua Indians. Left Grant early this week.

Gov. SAFFORD's letter needs no comment. It is truthful as well as historical. If it hurts the Department Commander—the latter can credit the damage to his own failure to do his duty.

THE HELLISH WORK.

Four More Victims of Murderous Savages—The Indians Sweep the Southern Frontier at Leisure.

Mr. Juan Elias returned here last Saturday evening from his mournful task of burying the latest known victims of the present Indian raid that has devastated the best portion of our southern border. About February 5, a small band of Indians who had separated from the larger band devastating the Sonoita and around Crittenden, struck off west and keeping right along the main roads to an extent, as if they knew the utterly defenceless condition of the border, came out at Tubac. After some depredations here, they passed on to the Reventon, then to the Oro Blanco, and, returning by the Canoa, disappeared in the direction of the Santa Rita Placers, probably en route to the Chiricahua fastnesses and the bosom of Streeter. On their raid west they took in Sopori and some four miles west of there is where the first killing occurred. At this point on the night of the 7th, this band of Indians found three Mexicans asleep at a camp fire and shot them dead in their blankets. These men had been down in Sonora on business and were returning. Their names are Emilio Pino, of Caborca and Jose Bracamantez and Concepcion Armenta, of Tubutama. In the same vicinity, the Indians also killed Jose Ma. Chavez, the major-domo of Pedro Aguirre, and formerly in the employ of Estevan Ochoa, and an excellent man. On Thursday, the 8th, Mr. Elias with some ten others, went out from Sopori and buried the poor victims. Mr. Elias informs us that besides these dead, there is one man at the Canoa, shot through the thigh and another man at the Aravaca wounded, the ball entering the elbow cap and tearing his arm to pieces and then passing through his back—both men shot by this same band of Indians. The latter on this raid captured and carried off 45 head of horses and mules. No one but the settlers on our poor frontier, can appreciate the severity of such a loss of stock. The Indians were evidently armed with needle-guns as many shells belonging to that arm were picked up.

Since the above murders, on Tuesday last, the herder of J. M. Castelo, was shot by Indians near San Rafael ranch. The poor victim outrode the Indians but death overtook him within a mile of Santa Cruz. He fell dead from his horse and the animal going into town riderless the people came out, found and buried the dead man and also discovered that the Indians had jumped San Rafael ranch and taken 10 head of stock.

CITY law and Governor's letter deprive us of publishing many items of interest this week.

BORN.

On February 12, in Tucson, Arizona, to the wife of Theodore Welisch, a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Drug Store
AT
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the People of Florence and vicinity and to the Traveling Public, that they have established in the above named town

A First-Class Drug Store,
Where they propose to keep constantly on hand everything pertaining to the business and which they intend to sell at

The Most Reasonable Rates.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by an EXPERIENCED PHARMACEUTIST.

Orders from all parts of the Territory respectfully solicited.

N. B.—In connection with this business will be established a Hospital and Infirmary. Where all classes of diseases will be treated scientifically by

Experienced Physicians.
DRAPER & CO.

REFERENCES:—O. Dodge, Cosmopolitan Hotel, San Francisco; Maj. Gen. Oakland; Col. White, Oakland; Wm. McKenzie, Oakland; Capt. C. W. C. Howell, Yuma City; Capt. P. M. Fisher, Ehrenberg. February 17. 29-11.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, COUNTY of Pinal, In the Justice's Court, Gila Township.

Robert Anderson, plaintiff, vs. George Richmond and Michael Welch, defendants.

The Territory of Arizona, sends greeting to George Richmond and Michael Welch, defendants.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Florence, Pinal county, Arizona Territory, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, who claims to recover of you, the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and 95-100 dollars, for money and material furnished between the 7th day of June, A. D. 1876, and the 25th day of July, A. D. 1877, to said defendants by said plaintiff at their special instance and request, as per complaint filed in my office.

When judgment will be taken against you for the said amount, together with costs, if you fail to appear and answer. Given under my hand and this 10th day of February, A. D. 1877.

JOHN D. WALKER,
Justice of the Peace of said Township. February 17. 29-11.

For Rent.

TWO ROOMS, (FRONT AND REAR,) front room with board floor and ceiling. Best location. Rent very reasonable. Apply to the office, formerly occupied by Fish & Co., with or without warehouses. Apply to THEO. WELISCH. February 17. 29-11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

SITUATION AS COOK.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES A SITUATION as Cook in a small family in Tucson. He is a sober and industrious man and a Good Cook. Is somewhat deaf, but it does not interfere materially with his business.

WAGES MODERATE.

Address, ALEXANDER SOUVILLE, Care Mr. John A. Spring, Tucson, February 17. 29-11.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the Justice Court of Joseph Nease, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, on the 8th day of February A. D. 1877, upon a judgment duly entered in said court on the 7th day of February A. D. 1877, in favor of the county of Pima, plaintiff, and against Tomas Ortiz and the unknown heirs of Ignacio Ortiz and San Ygnacio de Canoa Grant, defendants, for the sum of ninety-nine and 99-100 dollars (\$99.99) damages, together with the accrued costs thereon, to-wit: the sum of forty-six and 97-100 dollars (\$46.97) and together with the accruing costs thereon, and by virtue of a levy made under said execution, I will sell at Sheriff's sale on Monday, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, in front of the court house door at the city of Tucson, county and Territory aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described property, or so much thereof as will satisfy the said above-named judgment, percentage, accrued costs and costs accruing, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants, of, in and to that certain piece, parcel and grant of land situate, lying and being in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, and being known and designated as the San Ygnacio de Canoa land grant, and containing about four leagues of land, and situate about forty miles south of Tucson, and every part and parcel of the improvements on the said land.

C. A. SHELL, Sheriff. Dated at Tucson, A. T., February 13, 1877. 29-31.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

War Against High Prices.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

Will from this date sell their large and Well Assorted stock at a

LARGE REDUCTION from former rates, and offer Great Inducements to Cash Buyers,

We ask a call and will sell goods on an Independent Basis.

FREE from all COMBINATIONS.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Just Received by SAM'L. H. DRACHMAN.

—the best— Assorted Stock of General Merchandise

Ever brought to this market, consisting of LADIES and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, PERFUMERIES and TOILET ARTICLES, WHISKY, BRANDY and NATIVE CALIFORNIA WINES, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, MENS and BOYS CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, CROCKERY, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, GENUINE HABANA CIGARS, PATENT MEDICINES, LOOKING GLASSES, all sizes, HANGING and SIDE LAMPS, And other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the

Lowest Market Rates for Cash.

Parties ordering goods from the Country may rely upon getting

Just What they Order.

Any article purchased that does not prove as represented, may be returned to me by express at my expense. We consider it no trouble to show goods. You will find it greatly to your advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Store Corner Main and Congress streets, S. H. DRACHMAN.

NEW STORE.

Just received the finest stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Latest style of Gents' Hats, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ever seen in Tucson, which I am prepared to sell at extremely

LOW PRICES.

E. LEWENSTEIN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cor. of Main and First St. Yuma, Arizona. 304 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

James M. Barney. Successor to the Late Firm of William B. Hooper & Co.

Continues the Business in ARIZONA and CALIFORNIA

—AS AN— IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE MERCHANT. MERCHANT.

Shipping Commission Merchant. Will Carry a Full prime Stock of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, SADDLERY, DRUGS AND MINING MATERIALS, DRUGS AND MINING MATERIALS.

Merchants, Station Keepers, Miners, Ranchers and Freighters

ARIZONA and MEXICO.

Solicits Orders for Goods and Assurances—Satisfaction.

FORWARDS FREIGHT AND MERCHANDISE to any Part of the World—Insuring—desired.

BUYS or MAKES ADVANCES on all— ARIZONA AND MEXICAN PRODUCE.

The SALE OF ORES and MINERALS a SPECIALTY.

Buy and Exchange Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion, United States Treasury Drafts, Legal Tenders, Soldiers' Warrants and Vouchers and Good Commercial Bills.

Special orders will be attended to by the San Francisco Branch House with promptness and fidelity. All orders and commissions should be addressed to JAMES M. BARNEY, Yuma, Arizona. January 29.

PINKNEY R. TULLY, ESTEVAN OCHOA, Tucson, Arizona Territory. SIDNEY R. DRLONG, Apache Pass, A. T.

THE OLD and LONG ESTABLISHED commercial house of

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

to its numerous friends and patrons, once more sends greeting and would respectfully announce to all interested that we are receiving and opening a

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK of Goods from the

Great Eastern and Western Markets Consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Also a full stock of BOOTS & SHOES of all ranks, sexes and conditions. Miners' Tools. BELLOWS, of all sizes.

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

Trader's Store In APACHE PASS and CAMP BOWIE, Arizona Territory.

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

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

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

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE and with special reference to the requirements of THIS MARKET. We are confident we meet the necessities of our customers at REASONABLE RATES as any house in the Territory.

To examine our stock and PRICE our goods, will be to purchase. Pine Lumber for Sale. We have all qualities and kinds of PINE LUMBER For sale in lots to suit customers. TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

Sawmill for Sale.

A SAW-MILL COMPLETE IN ALL particulars, entirely new, with a 62-Inch Circular Saw. For sale at a VERY LOW PRICE. For particulars of price, &c., either apply in person or by letter to THE CITIZEN office, September 18. 40-11.

MINING DEEDS FOR SALE at THE CITIZEN office

THEODORE WELISCH HAS CHANGED his business to the premises formerly occupied by Fish & Co. Tucson, February 6, 1877. 18-21

Presbyterian Church. Services at the Court-house every Sabbath at 11 A. M. All are cordially invited. J. E. ANDERSON, Pastor.