

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VII.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, April 21, 1877.

No. 29.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims, and also title to land under the Desert Land and Timber culture laws.  
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Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and evening.

**DR. J. M. JANCOS,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
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Fresh Bovine Virus on hand; will Vaccinate for one dollar.  
Office on Myers Street, opposite the Palace Hotel.

**Florence Livery and Sale Stable**  
Main Street, Florence, Arizona.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
Tucson, Arizona.  
Will practice in all Courts in all the counties of the Territory.  
Special attention will be given to cases in the Supreme Court.  
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 3-

**THE OLD STAND.**  
GEORGE POSTER, Proprietor.  
ON DECK NIGHT AND DAY.  
Corner Myers and Mesilla Streets.  
A Quiet and Pleasant Place to Pass an Hour. The Latest Pat. Fine Stock of Choice Liquors and Cigars.

**J. M. BERGER,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,  
Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co's Store.  
Tucson, Arizona.

Having purchased all the tools, implements, machinery, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry departments of Messrs. Davis & Kelton of Tucson, I am now **MORE THAN EVER** prepared to do all kinds of work to my line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.  
A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale.  
Patronage respectfully solicited.  
September 30.

**To Miners and Prospectors.**  
A Complete California Built Quartz Mill.  
For \$1200 Coin or Its Equivalent.  
Consisting of a  
Two Stamp Iron Battery with Iron Frame,  
No. 1 Wheeler Rock Breaker,  
3 Inch Wheeler Amalgamating Pan,  
No. 1 Settler, pan bottom, manufactured by the Miners' Foundry, San Francisco,  
4 Horse Power Bigelow, New Haven, Conn., Vertical Engine and Boiler, and Gear, etc.  
Deliverable in Tucson, Florence and Prescott. The above rates (freight added).  
The undersigned has been appointed sole agent for Arizona, and is now prepared to be successful in operation in California, Nevada and Mexico for many years and see just the thing for the miner or prospector of small means.  
For further information address  
**HENRY S. MURRAY,**  
Prescott, Arizona.  
March 10.

## Life's West Windows.

We stand at life's west windows,  
And think of the years that have gone;  
Remembering the coming sunset,  
We too must remember the morn;  
But the sun will set, the day will close,  
And an end will come to all our woes.

As we watch from the western casements,  
Reviewing our happy youth,  
We mourn for its vanished promise  
Of honor, ambition and truth;  
But hopes will fall and pride decay,  
When we think how soon we must away.

We stand at life's west windows,  
And turn not sadly away,  
To watch on our children's faces  
The noontide of sparkling day;  
But our sun must set, our lips grow dumb,  
And to look from our windows our children come.

Still looking from life's west windows,  
And we know we would not again  
Look forth from the eastern lattice,  
And live over all life's pain;  
Though life's sunrise be brilliant, its sunset is sweet  
Since it brings longed-for rest to our weary feet.

Old Adam mourned his lonely walk,  
And nothing found to please him;  
He sadly needed one to talk,  
To tickle and to tease him.

So when the Lord a rib besought,  
To make another human,  
"Yea, Lord," said he, "take all I've got,  
And fix me up a woman."

**The Press on Assistant Secretary McCormick.**

From the Los Angeles Star:  
It would be extremely gratifying, surely, to Hon. R. C. McCormick, could he have the opportunity of seeing all the complimentary things that have been said of him since his name was first mentioned for a prominent position under the new Administration. The New York Herald, Times, Tribune, Post; the Boston World, Journal; the Philadelphia Press, Times, Inquirer; the Chicago Tribune, Journal; all the San Francisco papers, and, in fact, all of the leading papers on the Pacific coast have commented upon his appointment in terms of the highest praise.

In reducing the pyrites gold ores of Colorado, Mr. J. O. Stewart has discovered some reactions which are not noted in works on metallurgy. Mr. Stewart supposed that after roasting the ore with sulphate of soda, and subsequent treatment with common salt, the gold would appear in a metallic state, contaminated only with the sulphates of copper and iron; and was surprised to find that only a part of it would amalgamate. Upon investigation, he discovered that 60 to 80 per cent of the gold was held in solution in the liquor as a chloride. The best solvent of salt, iron and copper, heated to 180 deg. Fahr., and aerated for the loss in previous metal in the treatment of auriferous pyrites.—Mining Record.

In his Boston lecture, Colonel Ingersoll expressed his firm hostility to any annexation of lands to the United States. Said he: "I recollect when they were talking about San Domingo, I said, 'We don't want it.' They said, 'You never saw such a climate.' 'Well,' said I, 'we don't raise good folks. You take 5,000 preachers from New England and 5,000 professors from our colleges, and all the ruling elders with their families, and put them in San Domingo, and the next generation you will see them bareback on a mule, with their hair sticking out of the backs of their hats, with a rooster under each arm, going to a cock fight on Sunday.'"

SINCE President Hayes came into office two clerks have been kept busy at the White House, briefing and indexing applications for and recommendations to office. Over 400 applications have been received by the President, exclusive of those received by the Cabinet. There are about 1,600 Postmasters who are required to receive their appointments from the President, and over 38,000 who are appointed by the Postmaster-General.

The Post Office Department has prepared advertisements inviting proposals for mail service on about six hundred routes, in all parts of the country, for terms ranging from one to four years from the 1st of next September. Bids will be received until June 9th, and awards made by June 20th.

This is from Ego del Rio Grande, April 7: Some of the most beautiful specimens, gold and copper from the Clifton mine and vicinity, we ever saw were shown us this week by Mr. Leopold Lesinsky, which he has selected to exhibit to his friends in London, England.

G. W. Proctor of San Luis Obispo county, California, writes to the Rural Press that he has sent three sons to near Tubac, Arizona, and expects them to take up land under the desert land law and take out a ditch before he comes to the Territory.

## THE QUICKSILVER FIND.

The Ridiculous Side of It, Etc.

Notwithstanding there may be "more truth than poetry" in the following letter, which tells not an uncommon experience in new mining regions, we still are inclined to the belief that cinabar has been found as stated in THE CITIZEN last week. This letter is so cleverly written and perhaps recites in substance actual experiences, that we give it a place:

CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA, April 9.  
EDITOR CITIZEN: In view of your well known desire to obtain the earliest information regarding new discoveries of all "big things" affecting the interests of this Territory, I think a few lines from this point will not be unacceptable at the present moment. Of course I admit that all things—especially prospecting matters—are uncertain, yet I am confident, from all I can learn, that the most interesting and possibly the most important discovery regards not only this Territory but the world at large, has just been made by a party of gentlemen from this place. The facts as far as I can learn them by careful inquiry and judicious bootholing—for the parties have been and still are very reticent in regard to the matter—are as follows:

For some time past, a soldier of this post has persistently declared a knowledge of an old shaft that had been many years—perhaps centuries—ago worked either by the Aztecs, Toltecs or Antediluvians, for cinabar or quicksilver. The shaft, he said, was accidentally discovered by him a few years ago, while serving his country either as a soldier in, or a deserter from, some regiment to which he formerly belonged, and it was in the vicinity of old Camp Grant. His story did not generally receive credence, though I believe one merchant, not a thousand miles from here, if he did not himself "swallow" the story, allowed the soldier to swallow twenty or thirty dollars worth of whisky on the strength of it. When this merchant at last complained somewhat of the amount expended without any visible equivalent, the soldier, as many have done before him, carried his information to another market. The parties to whom he next imparted his secret, being strict men of strict business habits, although crediting the story or the soldier to several dollars' worth of "half and half" in single drinks and bottles, determined, before they took any decisive steps, to satisfy themselves, as far as possible, as to the truth of his story. To this end they questioned several soldiers who had formerly served at old Camp Grant, as to any knowledge they had of the existence of any such shaft. None of them knew of the existence of any shaft, but several so far verified the story as to say that frequently after heavy rains they had seen quicksilver floating down the stream on the surface of the water. This was conclusive proof that somewhere in the vicinity existed a rich body of the valuable metal, and when the soldier offered to sacrifice dear life in case of failure, by telling the parties that if he didn't show them the shaft they might throw him into it; that settled it and they concluded to go with him. Night sessions were had, papers were drawn up and a party of five or six "folded their blankets like nabobs and silently stole away." Now perhaps you may think, judging from many other such stories told of this country, that it was a hoax, that they didn't find any shaft. But they did. They found a shaft covered with some fifteen feet of solid earth, they say. How in Heaven's name the soldier knew it was there under all that earth, I cannot tell. But the earth removed, there gaped the shaft deep and dark.

With much labor, a rude windlass was constructed, a rope was attached and the boldest spirit of the party was lowered into the chasm. Accounts differ as to the depth to which he descended; some of the party say seventy-five feet, others two hundred and fifty, but as they had only a common pike-rope attached to the windlass, I am inclined to think the last estimate somewhat exaggerated. At the bottom of the shaft were found the remains of two mules with which it was all over. The party after spending two or three days staking out claims, extensions, etc., returned to this place, bringing with them several rich looking specimens (of the mules) They declare themselves well satisfied with their "find," and are quite sure they have a good thing. But the strangest of all is yet to be told. A gentleman who was one of the party, a man of mature age, large experience, and considerable scientific knowledge, and who has served with distinction as an officer of the law at this place, told me confidentially, that after due deliberation he had come to the conclusion that the end of the shaft uncovered by them was not the top but in fact the bottom of it. He says the earth they removed was in precisely the same condition as that surrounding it, with no evidence that it had ever been moved or tampered with since nature or her workmen, the elements, had deposited it there. His theory is that the mouth of the shaft is at the antipodes, and that owing to the death of the superintendent, the failure of the company, or some other unknown cause, they had stopped work after following a lead clean through the solid earth, lacking fifteen feet. I mildly objected that to me it seemed impossible to construct hoisting works to raise the ore such an immense distance. He silenced me with two sentences. "Be Heavens," he said, "didn't Archimedes offer to move the earth, only he could find no place for his machinery, and do you suppose the likes of him couldn't pull dirt out of a hole a matter of twelve or thirteen thousand miles?" "But," I replied, meekly, "the diameter of the earth, if I recollect right, is some twenty-five thousand miles?" "True for you," he says, "but don't you see after they passed the center of the earth, the ore would all be brought that far by the attraction of gravitation." That silenced, if it did not convince me, and after carefully weighing the matter, I confess I am inclined to think his theory may be a correct one. I confess I forget what Archimedes went to after falling to find a support for his fulcrum. He might have gone to mining and if he did, he was not the kind of a man to be satisfied with a "small thing." The greatest objection I see to the theory is the well known increase of heat as shafts descend which it continues in the same degree to the center of the earth, must make it very warm working in that vicinity, but still it can't be much worse than a stage trip from here to California in the month of August, passing through Yuma, and men have been known to live through that.

I think I have not stated the precise location of the shaft, and since it can now work no harm to the parties interested I would inform all who either through curiosity or in the interests of science wish to visit it, that it was found in the center of the parallel ground at old Camp Grant. Some envious outsiders who have no desire for the future greatness of this part of the country, are so mean as to suggest that it was an old well sunk by the soldiers and afterwards covered up.

## AN OUTSIDER.

The California Storm.

From The San Diego Union, April 4:  
Yesterday will be long remembered for the phenomenal exhibition of weather to which we were treated. Such a wind storm has not been known in the last sixteen years, as we are assured by a gentleman who has resided here since 1849. The only thing approaching it in our own recollection is the great "blow" of January, 1872, which began about 6 p. m., and continued until 8 o'clock. Yesterday's gale began early in the morning and blew all day long. It reached its culmination at about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the register at Mr. Howgate's office marked a velocity of 75 miles per hour. The greatest velocity previously recorded in San Diego was 39 miles per hour. The dust was frightful; so thick were the clouds that houses on the opposite side of the street were obscured from view. It is well that these visitations only come at intervals of several years. One such blow as that of yesterday will suffice for a long time. This is a phenomenon peculiar to Arizona and the Colorado desert. The storm of yesterday began out on the desert on Saturday, and swept in a circle over the country, pouring through Los Angeles on Monday in all its fury. We are informed by passengers who arrived on the steamer that it was even more violent in Los Angeles than here, losing force as it swept around down the coast. It may be remembered that the gale of 1872 was succeeded by heavy rains, and it seems likely that such will be the case now. The sky is heavily banked up with clouds in the east and southeast.

The Union is a little "off" in saying that such a phenomenon is "peculiar to Arizona and the Colorado desert." It is true as to the great California desert, but less true as to Arizona than as to many portions of California, Nevada and Utah.

The New York Mining Record says: A new regulation has just been made by the Treasury Department to facilitate the distribution of silver coin. Any broker depositing \$1000 or more in national currency at the nearest Government depository, will receive at his place of business the same sum in silver coinage upon receipt of the notice of deposit here. Hitherto the Treasury has required customers to get silver at national depositories. The distribution of coin continues without check at the rate of a quarter of a million a week, or about twelve millions a year.

We have a Yuma letter of April 8, which says that "Texas Pacific railway operations were stopped at this place yesterday." The company had been keeping up a little showing at Yuma for several months, but the actual sound of the Southern Pacific locomotive whistle at that place, has convinced the Texas Pacific company that a little showing of work would neither build its own road nor prevent any other from being built. A competing road was and is very desirable, but the prospect of getting one from the Texas Pacific company is about hopeless.

## Timber Land Laws.

Last week THE CITIZEN gave the Desert Land Law and Land Office Instructions, and herewith are the original and amendatory acts of Congress regarding the acquirement of title to public land by the cultivation of timber.

An Act to encourage the Growth of Timber on Western Prairies.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall plant, protect and keep in a healthy growing condition for ten years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way on any quarter-section of any of the public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter-section at the expiration of said ten years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; Provided that only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

Sec. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said register or receiver that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; Provided however, That no certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of at least ten years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within three years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she or they have planted, and for not less than ten years have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive the patent for such quarter-section of land.

Sec. 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, it shall be proven after due notice to the party making such entry and claiming to cultivate such timber, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office that such person has abandoned or failed to cultivate, protect and keep in good condition such timber, then and in that event said land shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain" approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, at the time of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have had under cultivation, or two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way and in good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall upon due proof of said fact by two credible witnesses receive his or her patent for said homestead.

Sec. 5. That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any lien or debt contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor.

Sec. 6. That the commissioner of the general land office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money.

Sec. 7. That the fifth section of an act entitled "An act in addition to an act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies," approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be in effect, and that whenever a party holding a claim under the provisions of this act, or whenever making final proof under the same, shall prove by two good and credible witnesses that the trees planted and growing on said claim were destroyed by grasshoppers during any one or more years while holding said claim, said year or years in which said trees were so destroyed shall not work any forfeiture of any of the rights or privileges conferred by this act; and the time allowed by this act in which to plant the trees and make final proof shall be extended the same number of years as the trees planted on the said claim were destroyed in the manner specified in this section.

Sec. 8. That the planting of seedlings, or cuttings shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of the timber-culture act. Provided, That such seedlings, or cuttings shall be of the kind and for the purpose contemplated in the original act, and shall be properly and well planted, the ground properly prepared and cultivated; and in case such seedlings, or cuttings should not germinate and grow, or should be destroyed by the depredations of grasshoppers, or from other inevitable accident, that the ground shall be replanted at the vacancies filled within one year from the first planting; Provided, further, That parties claiming the benefit of the provisions of this act shall prove, by two good and credible witnesses, that the ground was properly prepared and planted in such seeds, nuts or cuttings, and were destroyed by inevitable accident in such

## THE FAST TROTTER STALLION PEACOCK.

Will stand the present season at the Sierra Bonita Ranch, Arizona, commencing March 15th, 1877.

Terms for the Season, \$10; parties sending three mares will be charged \$100.  
His get can be seen at the ranch.

DESCRIPTION:  
He is ten years old this spring, is 15 1/2 hands high, weighs 1500 pounds, is a light dun with grey. He is a fine style and proud, has a fine silver colored flowing mane and tail, has a large round nostril, wide between the eyes, well cut around the throat, with a strong, deep slanting shoulder, a round and lengthy body, round and smooth built, heavy quarters, low heavy stifle with plenty of bone and muscle, short between joints, is of very kind disposition and in no way vicious, is a fast walker, a fast trotter, and holds fair to outstep any of his ancestors. He can show a 2:30 gate any day.

PEACOCK was sired by T. Sawyer's Gray Messenger horse Union, of San Mateo county, Cal. His dam was young Mrs. Herd's mare, named Peacock, a horse of French descent and had a record of 2:38. His grand dam was old French, imported from Kentucky in 1838 by S. M. Stone, Esq., and is the dam of many fine trotters.

Union was sired by Gray Messenger Stockbridge Chief. His dam was San Jose (dam); she was sired by A. L. Easton's Black Hawk horse David Hill. Her dam is a Thoroughbred mare and is the dam of T. Sawyer's Richmond, Beauvais and other well known race horses; her dam is by Red Bill; he by Modoc and by Gray Eagle.

Stockbridge Chief was sired by St. Louis Champion Stockbridge Chief. His dam, the celebrated Gray Messenger mare Nancy Dawson, well known as a remarkable trotter on the Eastern turf. St. Louis Champion Stockbridge Chief was sired by the world renowned Black Hawk, a fast Bridgport, Addison Co., Vt.; his dam was sired by Sir Charles, Sir Charles by old Durckel, the sire of old American Eclipse. Sir Charles' dam was Fido, out of old Messenger, his grand dam by old Bontua. Sir Charles was raised by James Cox, Esq., of Long Island. H. C. BOOKER, Owner. Care taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility. No charges for pastures. March 5.

KENTUCKY TROTTER STALLION JACKSON ROLLA GOLDDUST

Will stand the present season at the Sierra Bonita Ranch, Arizona, commencing March 15th, 1877.

Terms of Service for the Season, \$10 or Three for \$100.  
Sixty of his get can be seen at the ranch.

DESCRIPTION:  
He is twelve years old this spring, a rich blood bay, a fine black flowing mane and tail with black points, no white, stands full 16 hands 2 inches high, and weighs 1100 pounds; he has a fine clean bay face, large nostrils, a large windpipe, well cut out around the throat, a fine neck, short between joints, plenty of bone and muscle, a fine, strong, deep and slanting breast, strong loins, heavy quarters, big through his stifle, with plenty of length under him, and is pronounced by competent horsemen to be as well balanced a stock horse as ever stood in the Territory.

He was sired by J. L. Dorsey's Goldust of Kentucky, he by Vermont Morgan or Wiley Horse; his dam a chestnut mare by Duro; Duro was by Cook of the Rock and he by imported Diomedes. For further particulars see Wallace's Stud Book.

DISPOSITION:  
He is as kind a horse as lives, can be handled by anybody, don't bite or kick, and is no way vicious whatever; he is a very fast walker, a fine cheerful feeling horse, and in harness or to saddle, no man's horse that lives can outstep him. He has a fine, natural, rapid trotting gait, sure footed, quick and active. His half brother Rolla Goldust, trotted in 2:22; Seattle Goldust, a five year old, trotted in 2:23. That is the kind of family of horse the Goldusts are, and many others too numerous to mention.

H. C. BOOKER, Owner. All care taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility. No charges for pastures. March 5.

W. C. DAVIS, JOHN YOUNG, DAVIS & YOUNG, TUCSON. Manufacturers and Dealers

TIN WARE, BRASS AND SHEET IRON WARE.

The patronage of country merchants solicited.

Desert Station. 17 Miles from Tucson and same from Prescott station.

CHAS. H. LABERRE, Proprietor.

The Table is always supplied with an ample variety of well-cooked food. No exaggeration in this. Stage passengers and travelers by their understand it, and to them all unacquainted with the fact are respectfully referred for information.

The Corral is Large and is always supplied with grain, hay and abundance of good water. Special care taken with stock or other property entrusted to the proprietor.

Everybody familiar with Chas. H. Laberre's management of Desert Station speaks in the highest terms of it. January 27, 1875. 16-ly.

The Elliot House, Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

J. C. LOSS & BEO, Proprietors.

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

Intend to Merit Patronage by satisfying their customers with the best of meats, and in fact keeping it hot.

BEST HOUSE IN ARIZONA. Their bar is always supplied with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. January 22, 1877. 17-ly

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

YUMA, April 16.  
To THE CITIZEN: Following named arrived here today at five o'clock p. m.: Chas. Crocker, President Southern Pacific railway; Gen. D. D. Colton, Director and financial agent, Gen. Corning, Superintendent; Arthur Brown, Superintendent of bridges; also Ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana; Messrs. Shaw and Requa of Nevada.

Railroad will be within three miles of the river in eight days and opposite Yuma in twenty.

McHaigh who goes to Prescott to accept the Peck mine on behalf of Lent & Co. who purchased it for four hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, left Dos Palmas yesterday.

YUMA, April 17.  
To THE CITIZEN: The railroad magnates and party left at noon for the end of the track. The terminus will be moved to within eight miles of Yuma on Saturday of this week. A temporary station and turn-table will be made eleven miles from Yuma for a short time to deliver freight. A landing will be made on each side of the river below, one mile from town where the company will swing barges across. The bridge is ordered under way and will be placed across the river after it recedes. A drawbridge will be located within the town limits. No more steamers will come from San Francisco via the Gulf or vice versa. Steamers will be employed from Yuma up the river on regular trips.

Col. James M. Barney is now shipping ten tons of Silver King ore every alternate day to San Francisco by rail. The town is full of strangers. All report more coming.

Ewing has a contract with the railroad to deliver up river freight here by Mar 1st, and the government freight will be delivered immediately after.

SAN DIEGO, April 18.  
To THE CITIZEN:—There is no doubt of war between Turkey and Russia. Russian troops are crossing the frontier. England gives up hope of making peace. Russian embassy is withdrawn from Constantinople, and a formal war declaration is expected in a few days. The price of breadstuffs has largely advanced in Liverpool and American markets. In consequence of this news, gold advanced to 107 1/2 today.

Harmonious settlement of Louisiana question substantially reached. There will be a consolidated legislative committee of all members prima facie entitled to seats. Nicholls' government will be recognized at once. The legislature will elect a conservative United States Senator and instruct him to support the administration. The Nicholls' legislature yesterday passed resolutions of confidence in and support of the President, guaranteeing the acceptance of the constitutional amendments, and give fullest protection to the colored people, equal educational advantages and amnesty for all political offences.

The Democratic congressional committee at Washington deny the rumors of a coalition to elect an administration Speaker and express confidence they will elect a Democrat. The Chicago Post's Washington special says a proposition to disband four-fifths of the army is favorably regarded in Cabinet circles as a means of avoiding an extra session of Congress, as the Democrats have positively refused the army another dollar of appropriations with out tacking unconstitutional provisions to the bill. It is urged the extra session would be useless. The same special says the order for withdrawal of troops from New Orleans will be issued this week.

Wheat in San Francisco, \$2.50; gold, 107 1/2; greenbacks, 94 1/2.

AN Act for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person who has made a settlement on the public lands under the pre-emption laws, shall change his filing to that of a homestead entry the time required to perfect his title under the homestead laws shall be computed from the date of his original settlement under the pre-emption laws.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

The Vallejo Chronicle lately said: John S. Wood, formerly of Suisun, has arrived at his old home from Arizona. He is County Judge of Pima county. He reports Arizona as a fine country, and says that John Owens, formerly of Solano county, is Treasurer of Maricopa county, and that Geo. Allison, formerly of Dixon, has a magnificent farm of 160 acres on the Santa Cruz. The country is rapidly settling up.