

# THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 37.

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Prospecting claims, and also title to land under the Desert Land and Timber culture laws.  
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R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

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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.

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Fresh Bovine Virus on hand; will Vaccinate for one dollar.  
Office on Main Street, Wellich Building, near the Custom House.

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REFERENCES:—Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, late Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Hon. John H. Mitchell, United States Senator, Oregon.

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Tucson, Arizona.  
Will practice in Civil Cases in all the courts of the Territory.  
Special attention will be given to cases before the Supreme Court.  
Tucson, Arizona, November 1, 1876. 5-

J. M. BERGER,

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

Having purchased all the tools, implements, etc., pertaining to the Watchmaking and Jewelry department of Messrs. Davis & Nelson of Tucson, I am now MORE THAN EVER prepared to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices, and warranted for one year.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry always on hand for sale. Patrons respectfully solicited.  
September 30.

Florence Livery and Sale Stable

Main Street, Florence, Arizona.

DODGE & SUTHERLAND, Proprietors.

THE OLD STAND.

GEORGE FOSTER, Proprietor.  
ON DECK NIGHT AND DAY.  
Corner Meyers and Mesilla Streets.  
A quiet and Pleasant Place to Pass an Hour.  
The Latest Papers, Fine Stock of Choice Liquors and Cigars.

CABINET SALOON.

Next Door to Palace Hotel.

Iced Drinks!

BILL & HOLT, Proprietors.

## The Blind Men and the Elephant.

A HINDU FABLE.

It was six men of Indostan,  
To learning much inclined,  
Who went to see the elephant,  
(Though all of them were blind),  
That each by observation  
Might satisfy the mind.

The first approached the elephant,  
And, happening to fall  
Against the broad and sturdy side,  
At once began to bawl:  
"God bless me, but the elephant  
Is very like a wall!"

The second, feeling of the tusk,  
Cried, "T'is what I have here  
So very round and smooth and sharp?  
To me 'tis mighty clear  
This wonder of an elephant  
Is very like a spear!"

The third approached the animal,  
And, happening to take  
The squirming trunk within his hand,  
Thus boldly up he spake:  
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant  
Is very like a snake!"

The fourth reached out his eager hand,  
And fell about his knee,  
"What this wonderous beast is like  
I mighty plain," quoth he,  
"Tis clear enough the elephant  
Is very like a tree!"

The fifth, who chanced to touch the ear,  
Said, "E'en the blindest man  
Can tell what this resembles most;  
Deny the fact who can,  
This marvel of an elephant  
Is very like a fan!"

The sixth no sooner had begun  
About the beast to grope,  
Than seizing on the swinging tail  
That fell within his scope,  
"I see," quoth he, "the elephant  
Is very like a rope!"

And so these men of Indostan  
Disputed loud and long,  
Each in his opinion  
Exceeding stiff and strong;  
Though each was partly in the right  
They all were wrong!

So off, in theological war,  
The disputants, I wenee,  
Rallied on, in utter ignorance  
Of what each other meant,  
And prate about an elephant  
That none of them have seen!

—John G. Saxe.

## Intelligent Correspondence.

"Explorer" has a letter in the Alta, dated Florence, Arizona, May 25, which shows more knowledge of the Territory and more care in regard to the homestead laws than any we have lately seen in the city papers. Yet the writer makes one great error. He says the Territory "does not need vine growers nor fruit culturists," and herein a great error is made. The Territory needs just such people. Grapes and other fruits are yet very scarce in Arizona, and a large increase of both products would benefit the producers and be most acceptable to the people generally. Abundance of good fruit is a most important element in a community, and does much to promote both the health and contentment of the people. How any person could so mistake the wants of Arizona, as to say that fruit growers are not needed here, is hard to understand. The Alta correspondent exhibits such intelligence on all other important matters, that it is amazing he should have erred in this. People will pay more liberally for good and fresh fruit than they will for another article which is a luxury and almost a necessity. There is not an industry in Arizona in which men specially adapted to the business, could find more profit than in growing fruit of various kinds.

## Successful Milling in Colorado.

A batch of ore from the Freedom lode, Trail Run District, has recently been treated as a test in Georgetown by Mr. Stewart, and the result has been decidedly gratifying to all parties concerned; the mine owner is pleased to find that his ore has actually the commerce value he had placed upon it, and the mill man is more than satisfied with the success of his process. The ore is an arsenical copper and iron pyrites, carrying nearly four per cent. copper, twenty ozs. silver and two ozs. gold, in all worth between \$60 and \$70 per ton. Ninety-two per cent. of the precious metals in the ore was actually obtained. The process has heretofore been elaborately described in the Miner, but we may say that the ore, after the customary pulverization, is roasted without salt, after which it passes through the Hunt, Douglas and Stewart process, assisted or supplemented by the Parvane pan. The ore, Mr. Stewart says, is very easy to treat, requiring no salt in roasting, or chemicals in subsequent stages of the process, and the amount of copper which may be saved nearly pays the cost of reduction.—Georgetown Miner.

Is Col. R. J. Hinton of the Post, had drawn his criticisms of the people of this section a little more favorable, they would have been more just. It is little to say that in some respects, his observations are true, when in very many, they were the reverse. We do not say he intended to be unjust, but the plain fact is that he was in many particulars regarding both American and Mexican people, and we say this after having resided and transacted business here as many years as the Colonel ever spent days in our vicinity.

## Pine and Other Timber Lands.

The question of the preservation and renewal of forests in Europe has engaged the attention and best talent of the wisest scientists and the greatest statesmen, whose theories on the climatic changes produced by the destruction and renewal of forests have been accepted as facts, and under the enlightened governments of Western Europe are being practically demonstrated to the great advantage of those countries by the restoration and preservation of their forests.

It is not my intention to advance or maintain any theory of climatic change arising from the destruction of forests, but only deal with the facts of the wicked and wanton waste of the timber on the public lands, and the consequent loss to the Treasury of the United States.

A national calamity is being rapidly and surely brought upon the country by the useless destruction of the forests. Much of this destruction arises from the abuses of the beneficent laws for giving land to the landless. The operation of these laws is salutary when settlements are made under them upon lands fit for a home and for cultivation by the agriculturist; but the policy, if such it may be called, of allowing the pine lands to be settled upon under the pre-emption and homestead laws is a mistaken charity, prolific of great evil.

These lands, whether situated on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts of the South, the Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi regions of the North, or on the mountains of the Territories of the great interior and the Pacific coast, are alike unfit for agriculture and in no manner meet the requirements of a home and continuous residence for the agriculturist; they are valuable only for the timber growing upon them. Settlement upon these lands under the homestead and pre-emption laws is only a pretense, which enables the destruction of the value of the land by cutting off the timber, and when that is done the homestead or pre-emption is abandoned. In all the pine region of Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi, where vast areas have been settled under the pretense of agriculture under the homestead and pre-emption laws, scarcely a vestige of agriculture appears. The same is true on the Pacific coast and in the mountain regions of Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho.

It will be perceived that I am not in favor of allowing homestead and pre-emption settlements upon the pine and other timber lands, neither am I in favor of permitting the location of these lands by any of the various land scrip which has been issued under Indian treaties or acts of Congress. There remains, therefore, the most difficult task of recommending what ought to be done either to preserve the forests from waste and for future use, or to realize their value to the National Government if they must be destroyed. In every country in Europe the greater part of the forests formerly belonged to the government, and large revenues were derived from them. This is still the case in France and Germany, and I can see no reason why it ought not to be so in our country. The timber on the land remaining unsold is as much the property of the government as the money in its Treasury, and far more important to its future prosperity and welfare. If this is so, then why should it not be kept as other Government property, or sold for its value as the demands of the country require it?

In order to accomplish this, a total change of policy and of the laws is required. The law should provide for the sale of these lands only for cash. Provision of law should also be made for the immediate survey and appraisal of each smallest subdivision. The appraisal should be made by experts and the value based upon the accessibility of the timber. The law should further provide for absolute confiscation of all timber cut upon the public lands, and a fine and imprisonment of the trespassers. No compounding with the offenders should be allowed, as is now the custom. The lands should be subject to private sale for cash only. Some of these provisions would be inoperative, if not until after the lands are surveyed, appraised and subject to sale. In most of the mining districts the timber lands are unsurveyed, and the timber necessary for mining purposes has of necessity to be taken from the unsurveyed lands. Expert agents should be appointed in all such districts to measure or estimate the amount of timber taken and the value of it, at a reasonable price, to be fixed, the amount collected and paid into the Treasury.

It may be said that the expense and loss by dishonest officials would exceed the revenues collected. To this argument I say "No," for the reason that the value of the timber on an acre of good pine land is worth about \$3 per 1000 feet, or about \$30 per acre, and for the further reason that, in my opinion, men may be found for agents for this service who are as honest as in other departments of the Government. If the pine lands were appraised at their full value and depredations prevented, they would sell as fast as the Government would desire to see them denuded of their forests. The timber would be more carefully husbanded in the hands of men who had cost a fair price than in the hands of the lawless or pre-emptor. It is an anomalous fact that the Government is giving away the rich alluvial soil of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota to any citizen who will plant a few acres of cottonwood or other inferior timber,

while under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws, it is granting a license to destroy millions of acres of pine forests of almost incalculable value, which should be preserved as a nation's heritage.—General Land Office Report, 1876.

## Vazura Consolidated Mill and Mining Company.

We take the following extracts from the Daily Exchange of San Francisco, of date May 31:

The property which this company proposes to acquire consists of fifteen distinct mining claims, located in Cerro Colorado mining district, Pima county, Arizona Territory. The property is situated upon and is a part of the Cerro Colorado lode. This celebrated lode is distant, in a southerly direction, about fifty five miles from Tucson, sixteen from Reventon, seven from Arivaca, and twenty-five from Tubac. It is on the public highway from Tucson to Altar, Saric, and all other points in Sonora. The road runs through a broad open valley from Sopori to the foot hills of the Cerro Colorado.

The claims of this company are extensions of the Cerro Colorado mines, amounting to 3000 feet on the main vein. Others are located on parallel ledges, and still others on cross veins, and some on what are perhaps only feeders to the main ledge. Work to a greater or less extent has been done upon all these mines. The course of the ledge is nearly northeast and southwest, dipping slightly to the east. The Cerro Colorado location is the oldest in the district, and the one upon which the greatest amount of work has been done. There is a shaft sunk to a depth of 212 feet, showing both foot and hanging walls, clearly defined. The course, dip, formation and character of the walls prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is a true fissure vein, and the ledge in the bottom of the shaft is eighteen feet wide between walls. The ore varies in character, being decomposed quartz and chlorides at the surface, from which it changes, at sixty and one hundred feet respectively, to antimonial silver and black sulphurates.

The value of the ore steadily increases as the shaft descends. The first assay made at a depth of 1000 to 1200 feet, yielded 14 per cent. of selected ore was taken out and shipped, via Guaymas, to Swansea, Wales, which yielded an average of \$9,000 per ton. The ledge crops out prominently from the ground and is distinctly traceable for a distance of four miles. La Vazura, the principal mine of the company, is situated on the main vein. It is 1500 to 1600 feet, has two shafts, each sixteen feet deep, 6x8; one shaft eight feet deep and an open cut on the croppings about fifty feet long. Each of these shafts is in ore, assaying from \$100 to \$300 per ton. There are large quantities of the same character upon the dump. Work has been done upon the other mines as follows:

Recorder—cut 12 feet deep, 4x25.  
Mina del Tajo—trench from 15 to 30 feet deep, 3 to 6 feet wide and 330 feet long; on the croppings and in good ore.  
Captivo—cut 20 feet long, 4x8 feet.  
Bonanza—cut 30 feet long, 10x10.  
Home Ticket—cut 30 feet long, 5x8.  
Esperanza—shaft 20 feet deep, 6x8; shaft 15 feet deep, 5x6; cut 40 feet long, 7x16.  
Buena Vista—shaft 20 feet deep, 6x9, with tunnel 30 feet long; shaft 25 feet deep, 4x9 feet; shaft 18 feet deep, 4x9 feet.  
Draughtsman—small cuts on crop-pings.  
Poor mine—shaft 25 feet deep, 6x8.

The other locations consist of the Monumental, on the main vein; the Belmont, parallel location; the Surveyor and Esperanza East.

These mines were visited and favorably reported upon as early as 1863 by S. F. Butterworth, Henry Janin and G. Kustel, of Melrose Smelting Works, Alameda county, but distant transportation and hostile savages forbade operations at the time. These mines were formerly owned and worked by a New York company, of which Samuel Colt was one, but in 1858 the people at the mines were killed, the mines abandoned and the country overrun by Apaches, in whose possession it remained until about two years ago, when it was relocated by Mr. John P. Arrey and others, who incorporated the Cerro Colorado mining company.

## Illegal Divorces.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Some time ago Nelson F. Hood, a resident of Aurora, Ind., procured a decree of divorce in a Beaver county, Utah, court, through a Chicago law agency, and married again. In obtaining the decree, he never went nearer Utah than Chicago, and never intended to, as was proven. For the past week he has been on trial in the Dearborn Circuit Court, Lawrenceburg, Ind., on a charge preferred by his divorced wife.

Yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict declaring that Nelson Hood was not a resident of Utah at the time of divorce, and that the decree was illegal. Hood was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned in the county jail for six months. The case has an especial interest from the fact that many parties in this State and Indiana hold similar bills and on their strength there have been subsequent marriages.

## The Advantages of Hard Times.

The times are very hard and there is much suffering in this city. But the times are a very God-send to a certain class. They are composed of that youthful and vigorous corps who are engaged in a perpetual search for work, and who labor under a constant fear lest they may find it. They can stand on the sidewalks and, drawing up to the narrow limit that portion of the body which is found just below their belts, explain, with tears in their voices, how many days it has been since they surrounded a square meal. It is hard for a man to ignore them, because good men are by scores, out of work, and who know that but by refusing one of them, some really suffering man may have the added suffering which lies in a rebuff after pride has been surrendered to necessity? And so these fellows rejoice at a famine. They are real artists. They look sorry enough to have been, every month's son of them, the children of Niobe. Even at a distance one can imagine by their faces that stocks were "off," when Grey discovered that you, whom he melancholy marked for her own. They have a positive and far-off look, as though the hope of reward or comfort in this cold world had been long put aside. And yet they grow fat, and seem to wax in rotundity, even as beans and flour grow scarce. Sometimes, in extreme gratitude, they seize and wring a charitable man's hand and then discover, by the soft and yielding clasp, that the poor man has probably been months and years looking for work. It is such a hand-clasp as would melt an old lady's heart in a moment. She would think, instinctively, of the first grasp of her first-born, when the act meant, at the same time, an expression of affection and a demand for rations.—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

## General Land Office Rulings.

Copp's Land Owner for June reports: The burden of proving that land in dispute is excepted from a railway grant is upon him who affirms the existence of a valid pre-emption claim thereto at the date the grant took effect. He must show that the pre-emptor not only initiated a prior valid settlement, but that he possessed all the required personal qualifications. The filing of record is prima facie evidence of valid right as against a railway, and to secure the tract, the proper evidence must be produced. A pre-emption claim abandoned or invalid, at the time the right of the road attached.

After the lands have been offered at public sale and then withdrawn, they may be restored to homestead and pre-emption entry. Until they have again been offered at public sale, they are not subject to private entry. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has the right to correct what he considers an erroneous decision without first giving notice of such intention to the attorneys of record in the case, but as a matter of courtesy such notice should be given when the interests of the government will not be injured. A survey under the Mining Acts does not withdraw the land embraced thereby from sale or subsequent survey, unless followed by an application for a patent.

## Coffee for Indians.

Hon. J. Q. Smith recently opened the coffee bids in New York, and after the inspectors had carefully examined the numerous samples which were sent in by bidders with their bids, and after due deliberation, the contract was awarded to Messrs. B. Y. Arnold & Co. for the whole quantity of coffee, 445,000 pounds, delivered in New York.

The New York Herald says Mr. Smith stated that the price of coffee, at this proposal, was a trifle higher, perhaps about a quarter of a cent a pound, than the contract awarded in September last, at which time the last proposals were received, but that, on the other hand, the quality of the coffee was considerable better. The coffee is delivered in bags, in the bean and not roasted. Mr. Smith also said that in coffees and also in other materials used in supplying the Indians there were more outside bidders this year than ever before. He attributed this to a growing confidence among the mercantile classes in the integrity of the Indian Department, and added that he thought that there could be no complaint as to the quality of the supplies furnished to the Indians by the government. Mr. Smith stated that the transportation from New York to the Missouri river this year was higher on flour, lower on beef and about the same on coffee and dry goods as last year, while from the Missouri river to the several agencies transportation was a great deal lower on all varieties of supplies.

## Important Treasury Regulation.

New York, June 6.—A Washington dispatch to the Bulletin says: The Treasury is paying out now only large United States notes for drafts. This is the beginning of a movement to place United States Treasury circulation upon a European footing, with small bills in existence, and with specie as the medium of small operations. The idea is to get silver in as large quantities as the Treasury can supply, and also to make people prefer small bank notes to large legal tenders.

The California mine in Virginia, Nevada, cleaned up \$1,502,735.37 in May, and the yield of the two bonanza mines for the month was \$3,000,000.

## The United States Military Telegraph.

A special dispatch from Yuma, published in Saturday's Post, gives the substance of a suggestive editorial, printed in the Sentinel of that place, which advises the removal of the United States military line now connecting San Diego and Yuma to the Colorado river, and there to connect Ehrenberg and Mojave with the remaining military posts of the Territory, as well as with the country generally, via the Atlantic and Pacific lines at Yuma and those of the Western Union in New Mexico. On the first blush the proposition which for practical purposes may be considered as that of the telegraph line now at Yuma, would appear to be in accord with the purposes for which the military telegraph was designed. But when examined, other reasons intervene, and a different state of facts comes to the front. That portion of the public who have to do business with Arizona have not failed to note the fact that a considerable reduction in telegraphic tolls between this city and State and that Territory has recently been made. When the Southern Pacific reached the Colorado river it carried with it the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. The sympathies of this journal, in common with all others who feel the effects in business enterprise of a close monopoly, must be, as it has been, on the side of the telegraph corporation which, while so pluckily resisting its great rival, has served the public well in reducing the cost of services everywhere. But are not the proposed, therefore, to favor a proposition which in its results must show a rival out of Arizona, and so enable itself to dictate all rates and tolls between the Pacific coast and the interior of the Territory, which is now rising so rapidly in importance. The military telegraph line and its managers now have the choice of two outside lines over which to conduct such civil business as it receives. By the removal of the San Diego-Yuma branch, it will have no other outlet to the west except the Atlantic and Pacific. As we before observed, the keen competition of these two lines for the business passing over the military wires have been so far advantageous to the military telegraph line, and this city were a few days ago reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 for a message of ten words. The Arizona charge is fifty cents. With open routes competing to the coast via Yuma and San Diego, it is more than probable that a still further reduction will soon be announced. But without such competition is that likely? With all due regard to the enterprise of the line now established in Yuma, we do not believe it will. In the interest of the public, we therefore suggest that a more reasonable thing to petition for would be the continued maintenance of the San Diego branch or its sale to the Western Union, and the extension of the military line to Ehrenberg and Fort Mojave, via the Colorado river. The importance of such a line to Arizona, the government itself and to the great mining and other interests now being developed in the northern and western portions of the country, cannot be overestimated.—S. F. Post.

## Sonora Affairs.

We have Guaymas dates to June 1, at which time it was believed that Gen. Mariscal was elected Governor. News from the interior announced all quiet. It was thought the Lerdo movement against Diaz would amount to nothing. The railway news from City of Mexico much improved. Letters say a good and live concession for a Sonora and Arizona railway was among the certainties, and that it would be made to responsible railway men and not to mere speculators. Sonora is bound to have the railway, and is also making the strongest efforts for a free transit privilege for private goods through the State. Diaz favors and the Minister of the Treasury has prepared a bill to abolish all export duty on silver and gold both coined and uncoined, and it is very sure to become a law. The Sonora members of Congress are strongly backed by petitions and instructions in favor of all these measures, and if they are secured, it is expected the industries of the State will revive.

## Public Schools.

A correspondent writing to the Alta, says the public school system of the Territory has a most ardent and zealous friend in Governor Safford. During his long term as Governor, even amidst all the difficulties inseparable in a country so large and so thinly settled, he worked faithfully to build up the public schools upon a broad, liberal and permanent basis. Had this been the only fact accomplished during his administration it would be an enduring testimony to his credit. The cause of education has no firmer friend nor more enthusiastic advocate, and if his policy in regard to the schools be adhered to, as it doubtless will, Arizona will be able to creditably educate her children.

## A Peculiar Newspaper.

A PECULIAR newspaper is now published in Paris. It is printed with fiery red ink, on black paper and is ornamented with numerous emblems of death, skulls, cross-bones, etc. Its contents correspond with its appearance. The leading articles, news items, letters from correspondents, and advertisements all have reference to the dead.

## THE FAST TROTTER STALLION

### PEACOCK,

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

Terms for the Season, \$40; 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 light dapple gray. 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, a noble and lengthy body, round and smooth built, heavy quartered, low shoulder with plenty of bone and muscle, short between joints, is of very short position and in no way vicious, is a fast walker, a fast trotter, and bids fair to outstep any of his ancestors. He can show a 2:30 gate any day.

### PEACOCK'S RECORD:

Peacock was sired by T. Sawyer's Gray Messenger horse Union, of San Mateo county, Cal. His dam was young Dinah. Her sire was Montreal, a horse of French descent and had a record of 3:38. His grand dam was old Dinah, 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 Danwell; she was sired by A. J. Easton's Black Hawk horse David Hill. Her dam is a Thoroughbred mare and is the dam of Haskaway, Richmond, Boulevard and other well known race horses; her dam is by Red Bill; he by Medcock and he 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, of Bridgeport, Addison Co., Vt.; his dam was sired by Sir Charles, Sir Charles by old Durock, the sire of old American Eclipse. Sir Charles' dam was Plato, out of old Messenger, his Grand Dam by old Brutus. Sir Charles was raised by James Cox, Esq., of Long Island. H. C. HOOKER, Owner.

Care taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility. No charges for pasturing. March 2.

## 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, \$40 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 15 hands 3 inches high, and weighs 1500 lbs. 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, a noble and lengthy body, round and smooth built, heavy quartered, low shoulder, strong back, big through the heart, short joint, heavy quartered, 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.

### PEACOCK'S RECORD:

He was sired by L. D. Sawyer's Gold Dust of Kentucky, he by Vermont Morgan or Wiley Horse; his dam a Chestnut mare by Durock; Durock was by Cook of the Rock, and he by imported Blooded. 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 is harness or to saddle, no man's horse that lives can outstep him. He has a fine, natural gait trotting gait, sure footing, quick and active. His half brother Rolla Gold dust, trotted in 2:21; Lucette Gold dust, a five year old, trotted in 2:23. That is the kind of family of horses the Gold dusts are, and many others too numerous to mention.

H. C. HOOKER, Owner.  
All care taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility. No charges for pasturing. March 3.

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