

The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME I.

ST. JOHNS, APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1885.

NUMBER V.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HENRY J. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
FLAGSTAFF, A. T.
Will practice in all the courts in the Territory.

W. L. VAN HORN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HOLBROOK, A. T.

E. M. SANFORD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
PRESCOTT, A. T.

HARRIS BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ST. JOHNS, A. T.
Land business a specialty. Office in Court House.

J. W. STEPHENSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mineral Park and Kingman, Ariz.
Special attention to cases along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

D. D. J. BANNEN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
FLAGSTAFF, A. T.
Office and Drug Store Opposite R. R. Depot. Will give prompt attention to calls from any point on the line of the A. & P. R. R.

ALFRED RUIZ,
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT;
RECORDER APACHE COUNTY,
AND U. S. COMMISSIONER.
Special attention given to the examination and transfer of titles to Real Estate in the county. Office in Court House, St. Johns, Arizona.

W. M. M. RUDD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ST. JOHNS, A. T.
Office in the Court House. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

T. S. BUNCH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ST. JOHNS, A. T.
Office in Court House.

C. L. GUTTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ST. JOHNS, A. T.
Office in Court House.

WELLS HENDERSHOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

C. BECKER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SPRINGERVILLE, A. T.

F. M. ZUCK,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
HOLBROOK, A. T.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
F. M. ZUCK, Proprietor
HOLBROOK, A. T.
This house is neatly furnished and has large, airy rooms, and is supplied with all the market affords. Stage leaves the house daily for Ft. Apache.

Charles LINDINBERGER BAK'RY
LARGE BREAD AND TEA-CAKE
FINE CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH NUTS AND FRUITS.
DELICATE CANNED GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
STORE, EAST END, CENTRAL AVE.
HOLBROOK, ARIZ.
J. F. HAWKS,
RESTAURANT,
Everything New, Neat and Clean. Meals at all Reasonable Hours and Prices. Nothing Finer in the Territory. Fresh fish and oysters in their season.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.
RAILROAD AVE., OPPO. DEPOT.
\$200,000
In presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get a package of goods of large value that will start you to work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 prizes with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time or some time only, to work for us in their own homes. For terms for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.
A PRIZE
Send six cents for postage and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money rights away than anything else in the world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, Tuck & Co., Augusta, Maine.
WIN
more money than at any time else by calling an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLITT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

“NON QUAM DORMIO.”
MULLIGAN'S LUNCH COUNTER
—AND—
RESTAUR'NT EXTRAORDINAIRE
(HOPE'S BUILDING.)
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
S. H. Mulligan, Chef.

From the rising of the sun 'till the going down thereof, the artists of this far-famed Cuisine, serve, with exquisite taste, every attainable edible to gratify the palate, and invigorate the body of the most exacting. AT EVENTIDE—Experts in Specialties, from Lake and Stream; from Field and Mountain assume the government of the larder and dispense, with the abandon of a lavish hand, the luscious benefactions of a universally generous providence. Whoever has a desire to enjoy any or all of these choicest delicacies, served with faultless style, should call at HOPES, Opposite the Depot, Albuquerque, New Mexico. SEQUESTERED SALONS adapted to the comfort of guests who languish for their serene sweetness; are attached to the establishment. Call and be satisfied with what you receive and with what you give as its equivalent.

THE AYER LUMBER COMPANY
OF FLAGSTAFF

Have for the accommodation of the people of Holbrook and vicinity on or near the line of the Atlantic & Pacific road established a depot for the sale of LUMBER in all varieties produced at the Great Mill in the San Francisco Mountains. DRESSED LUMBER of all qualities PLAIN LUMBER of all kinds and dimensions.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, LATH, SHINGLES, BATTENS AND MOULDINGS.

The prices for all kinds of stock will be the same as if delivered at the mill with freight added. Office and yard Central Avenue, West End.
O. P. CHAFFEE, Agent,

F. A. Breed & Co.
CHEAP CASH STORE
A FULL NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF EVERYTHING KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Ranch Supplies, Camping Utensils,
—AND—
PROVISIONS
HOLBROOK, - - - ARIZONA.

Albuquerque National Bank,
Albuquerque - - - - New Mexico.
A General Banking Business Transacted,
OFFICERS.
LOUIS HUNING, President.
JOSEPH BELL, Vice-President.
W. K. P. WILSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
LOUIS HUNING, of L. & H. Huning, Los Lunas, N. M.
JOSEPH BELL, Associate Justice Supreme Court New Mexico.
W. K. P. WILSON, formerly Cashier Central Bank.
W. A. DRAKE, Chief Engineer A. & P. R. R.
EDMUND H. SMITH, Clerk U. S. District Court.
STRICKLAND AUBRIGHT, Physician.
A. M. CODDINGTON, Merchant.

J. A. FIELD, D. G. HARVEY.
This Space Belongs to
FIELD and HARVEY,
And Dont you Forget it.
They carry the Finest Stock of Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Meats, Grain and Everything pertaining to a First Class Grocery Store. The Finest Class of California Canned Goods; a Specialty.
Family Medicines, Notions, Toilet Articles,
CIGARS, TOBACO, ETC., ETC.
Call and get their Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LIST OF WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES IN 3-OZ SILVER CASES—NAMED:
STERLING, 2 Jewels, \$25.00.
WILLIAM ELLERY, 21 Jewels, 25.00.
P. S. FORTLETT (improved) 15 Jewels, patent reg. 25.00.
APPLETON TRACY & CO., (improved) 15 Jewels, pat. reg. 25.00.
B. W. RAYMOND, 15 Jewels, pat. reg. adjusted, 42.00.
ALL STEM WINDERS, 47.50.
The same movements in heavier cases, with Gold joints, from \$25 to \$5 extra. Howard, Hampden, Rockford or any other movement in Gold or Silver cases at similar prices. Remember that every watch is examined and regulated by myself and a written guarantee given.
Note address: **ARTHUR EVERITT,** Practical Watchmaker, Railroad Avenue, Albuquerque, N. M.
P. S. Any watch sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

THE HERALD.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.
Entered in the Post office at St. Johns as second class matter.

POLYGAMY.

John Taylor Addressing the Saints—Their "Persecutions."

A special dispatch to the Globe Democrat says, "John Taylor addressed the saints in the Tabernacle yesterday. He referred to his recent trip, and said he went to Arizona to 'straighten things out a little.'" Some of the brethren were being persecuted there and sent to the American Siberia for living their religion. He spoke of the Federal authorities here who are "persecuting the saints" as "sneaks and tramps." Fellows with papers from courts were intruding themselves into the houses of the saints to spy on them. There was a limit to this thing, when forbearance would cease to be a virtue, but he didn't want violence nor bloodshed just now and counseled the people to forbear a little longer, as there would soon be a change. "The saints live above the law of man, they obey the law of God," and he would never give it up—no, never; so help him God. The congregation shouted "amen." He denounced the Edmunds law as infamous, yet said in obedience to it he had separated from his wives. The anti-polygamy law of 1862 had been declared constitutional at the expense of human liberty and the rights of American citizens. The violation of this provision of the Constitution by Congress, the Executive and Supreme court had caused some of the saints to think of emigrating to another land for the preservation of religious liberty. There might be another pilgrim fathers' day. The green house of John Redding, who forsook polygamy, was burned this morning. Cause unknown, loss, \$2,000. The Grand Jury for the February term of the Third District Court was impaneled to-day. It was purged of all tainted with polygamy or a belief in it.

John Taylor, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints, will live much longer than the Government of the United States shall stand, if he expects to see the time in this country when the "saints" will live above, or regardless of the laws that hold us together as a nation. We are glad to hear him reported as not wanting "violence or bloodshed" at this particular time, and that he has the discretion to say so—that he counsels his dupes to forbear, for a season, with sixty millions of people who more than a century ago repelled and forbade the interference of a priesthood in civil affairs, and who only conceded to the beasts that perish—polygamous selection for the improvement of the stock.

OKLAHOMA.

Where Is It? Who Owns It? Of Whom Was It Obtained—Its Area—Its Present Status, Etc.

The following letter to the Globe Democrat will interest most of our readers. The action of the U. S. Government in the recent forcible ejection of settlers ought to settle the question, however, that they have no claim to the "Beautiful Land," and to obtain the right to make homes for the "thousands of homeless families" there, they must go to Congress through their representatives for it:
The term "Oklahoma" is mythical and signifies "beautiful land." These lands lie west of 97 degrees and extend to 100 degrees west longitude, and between 34 and 37 degrees north latitude; and, according to a late map published by the Interior Department of the General Land Office, this tract comprises an area of about 40,000 square miles or 25,000,000 acres of land. These lands are embraced in what is known as the "Louisiana purchase," bought by the United States of France in 1803, and it embraced all the territory belonging to France which lay west of the Mississippi River. This cession by France vested the title to said Territory in the United States subject to the title of Indians then occupying the Territory. Thus, before the United States could vest clear title to said soil and guarantee the same, it became necessary to extinguish the Indian title to the land. This was

done accordingly, by treaty made with Indians at various times when the United States organized this vast domain into territories.

Hence, the government has always recognized the Indian title to these lands. Subsequent to the abolition of slavery, the U. S. made a treaty with the five civilized tribes of Indians occupying the Indian Territory, and extinguished their title to the western portion of the territory; ostensibly, for the purpose of settling freedmen and other tribes of Indians thereon. The treaty under which said lands were obtained, was made with the Seminoles, March 21, 1866; with the Creeks, June 14, 1866; with the Choctaws, July 19, 1866, and with the Chickasaws and Chickasaws, about the same time. This tract was taken charge of by the general Government, and was ordered to be surveyed and laid off into townships six miles square, which was accordingly done.

Subsequent to this purchase from the Indians, the freedmen, by act of Congress, were made citizens of the United States; hence, they have no more right to occupy these lands than white citizens have. Since its acquisition, however, the United States Government has appropriated about 10,000,000 acres of this land in the settlement of various small tribes of Indians (those removed from States and other Territories), viz: the Sacs and Foxes were ceded 479,657 acres; the Potawatomies, 575,577 acres; the Wichitas, 743,610 acres, and by Executive order, the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kickapooos, Pawnees, Iowas, Missouris, Otooes, Ponas, Nez Perces, Kansas, and other tribes were given reservations. Since settling the aforesaid tribes on these lands, Congress has passed a law prohibiting the settlement of any more Indians in the Territory.

There still remains about 15,000,000 acres of these lands unassigned. The Indians say these belong to the United States. Indian Commissioner Price declares they are Government lands, and the United States Commissioner regards them as such, and has put his stamp upon them as United States public lands in the late map published by the general land department. They are doubtless a part of the public domain bought of France in 1803, and purchased of the five civilized tribes of Indians by treaty in 1863.

As there are no freedmen to settle on these lands, and as Congress has made a law prohibiting the settlement of any more Indians in that Territory, what is Congress going to do with these lands? Do they intend to keep them for the stock rings to herd their cattle upon, and protect them by the United States army against the intrusion of settlers, and allow the thousands of homeless families to go uncared for?

The time has come when the people demand recognition, and Congressmen who do not heed the warning—let them beware! This so-called Oklahoma is indeed a "beautiful land." It comprises some of the richest, most fertile lands in the United States. The general lay of the country is undulating; the land consists of prairie and timber lands; the soil is a rich black loam, and produces an abundance of nutritious grasses. The timber consists of oak, black walnut, pecan, hackberry, ash and cottonwood.

The country is watered by numerous streams—tributaries of the Arkansas River. Along the principal streams there are heavy bodies of saw timber, and in the Wichita Mountains there is pine timber. These mountains are situated in the southwestern portion of the Territory. It is a beautiful range of mountains interspersed with numerous rich valleys watered by mountain streams. It has a salubrious climate favorable to health. The mean altitude of the country is about 1,800 feet above the ocean. A. B. PARKER.

Captain Morton, who was up here recently from Fort Apache, informed us that Indians living around the post are very industrious. They are, also, peaceably inclined. In traveling from Apache to Holbrook, Capt. Morton saw many new settlements in Apache county, and judged that the country is being settled up very fast.—Prescott Courier.

John P. Clum, has taken charge of the Tombstone postoffice.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

A Prescott saloon advertises "dead-lock cocktails."

The Prescott Miner has secured the contract for doing the county printing.

The Catholic church is endeavoring to have the legislature establish an orphan asylum in Phoenix.

The latest railroad proposition is a branch from the Mineral Belt Railroad, via Jerome to Prescott.

The agent of the Papago Indians, has gone to Washington to lay his grievances before the department.

The Prescott printers are kept hard at work, grinding out copies of the many bills, ordered printed by the Legislature.

Governor Tritle has pardoned J. R. Adams, who was sentenced in 1884, to serve five years in the penitentiary for the killing of a constable in Tombstone.

Gov. Tritle has appointed J. W. Eddy president of the Mineral Belt Railroad, to represent Arizona at the dedication ceremonies of the Washington Monument.

Capt. J. G. Burke, U. S. A. is lecturing in Prescott. His subject is, the Indian Campaign of General Crook and his command through the Sierra Madre Mountains.

The Florence and Silver King stage was robbed by highwaymen, about two miles from Pinal, last week. The robbers took the express box but did not molest the passengers or mail.

Anyone glancing over the Cochise Daily Record, published at Tombstone, cannot fail to mistake it for any other than the "Official paper of Cochise County."

The 'Two Republics' published in the City of Mexico, urges the Mexican government to adopt some precautionary measures, in view of the threatened invasion of that country by the Mormons.

During a drunken brawl at Camp Thomas, Frank Tarbell, a gambler, shot and seriously wounded Thomas Pickett. Tarbell made his escape and is still at large, but the chances are he will be captured.

The dance house and saloon, located near the line of the Ft. Huachuca military reservation was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights ago. The buildings are supposed to have been fired by soldiers from the Fort.

The Prescott Miner says, "During a heated argument last night, over the organization of the House, revolvers were drawn by two of the members, and bloodshed was only prevented by the interference of friends.

The House has passed a resolution granting a clerk to each committee. There are twenty-three committees and this item will cost the tax payers over \$8,000. Formerly the House employed one or two clerks at an expense of \$500.

Sub-Agent Hart, of the Papago Indians, who refused to obey the mandate of the court, and subsequently resisted arrest, was tried before Judge Fitzgerald, who sentenced him to imprisonment in the county jail for five days and to pay a fine of \$500.

\$5,256 is the aggregate amount of mileage claimed by the members of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly. They having certified to have travelled a total of thirty-five thousand and forty-one miles. The largest amount claimed was by C. C. Stephens, Councilman Southern District, and Messrs. Leatherwood, Risley and Aram, of Pima county, each being 2,200 miles, while the smallest was that of R. Connell, of Yavapai, one mile.

The Cochise County Record's Prescott correspondent, in speaking of the House of Representatives, says: "Yesterday was a field day for all, a kind of 'go-as-you-please,' or 'Susan's Sunday out. Scrambling matches occurred ad libitum. Congressmen, lobbyists, millionaires, cowboys, schemers, professional bunns, and even sergeants-at-arms, intermixed and looked smilingly on as the distinguished parties slugged each other. It is learned this morning that several disabled gentlemen have retired to the sylvan shades of the Agua Fria to recuperate, and get into physical condition to again enter the bloody arena. The remains of yesterday's battle have been gathered up and secretly and tenderly deposited where they would do no harm. Blood, however, is still in the eyes of many, who will fight at the drop of a hat."