ARIZONA WEEKLY JOURNAL-MINER.

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The Good Name of the Territory Vindicated. Malice Exposed and Campaign Lies Nailed.

Prostitution of the Peoples' Interest to Schemes for Political Aggrandizement Shown Up.

Administrative Incapacity and Collusion with Political Harpies Clearly Demonstrated.

Disregard for Truth and Distortion of Facts to the Great Injury of Territorial Interests

Positively Proven Against the Present Democratic Administration in Arizona

Official Statement of Arizona's Liabilities and Assets Showing the Governor's Campaign Reports False.

READ, PONDER, SEND ABROAD TO YOUR FRIENDS, AND FILE AWAY FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

It is not a pleasant duty to criticise severely the acts of public servants, although it is within the province of honest journalism, in promoting the public weal, to expose official incapacity whenever found.

The credit and good name of Arizona has been most foully attacked. The progress of the territory has received a most serious set back. It has become almost impossible to negotiate our bonds and securities abroad and on that account the most desirable enterprises for the development of our resources and the promotion of needed internal improvements have been brought to a standstill. How have the people's interests been betrayed?

The evidence accumulates and the proof is incontrovertible that this unfortunate state of affairs has been brought about by a set of political schemers, who have determined at all hazards, and at whatever sacrifice of truth and public progress to carry out their partisan purposes.

Very soon after assuming the duties of his office and before he could reasonably claim to thoroughly understand the scope of his position, the present democratic governor of Arizona prepared a report and sent it to Washington, setting forth in general terms and without regard to details that the financial affairs of the territory were in a deplorable condition, and indulging in a wholesale arraignment of his predecessors in office, and the legislation had under them, erroneously, whether intentional or not, placing the territorial indebtedness at $700,000, claiming that the territory had comparatively nothing to show for this in the way of assets, charging previous administrations with reckless extravagance, implying that the rate of taxation for territorial purposes is burdensome, declaring with eager presumption wherein the legislation was wasteful and unnecessary and inviting the attention and action of congress.

The result of this hasty and ill advised action by Governor Zulick and the perversion of truth in his report was to induce the Harrison inquiry into the financial condition of the territory, and to attract the attention of the whole country through associated press dispatches and otherwise to our alleged bankrupt condition.

The Secretary of the Interior, in view of the aggravated state of affairs here, as represented to him by Governor Zulick, laid before the Senate of the United States a copy of the acts of the 13th legislature of Arizona, with a communication referring to the so called reckless and extravagant legislation.

Territorial bonds which were in demand at a premium before these false reports were promulgated are not desired by investors even at a considerable discount. The progress of the territory has received a set back which can only be relieved by a complete refutation of these injurious misrepresentations.

We believe that Governor Zulick now regrets his hasty action and that he was misled by over-zealous and unprincipled partisans, political harpies, who to promote their own desires and gratify personal malice perhaps, were willing to sacrifice the public credit.

He has certainly experienced a change of heart upon some subjects, (or he is a model of inconsistency) notably the Normal School, over the advantages of which he waxed eloquent in a late speech at Tempe, although in his report to Washington previously referred to he said: "We need neither Normal School or University," and characterized the appropriations therefor, as "extravagant and reckless."

In his statement of territorial indebtedness he included the $25,000 for university purposes although the bonds have not been issued nor have they been called for.

He has recently filled vacancies in the Board of Regents by appointment, however and if the Board organizes and the bonds are demanded and issued as authorized by law he will no doubt congratulate the people in his usual happy manner upon the establishment of the institution.

He has already considered it politic to depict in glowing terms to the people of Salt river valley the advantages of the insane asylum, which is in the course of construction there. The appropriation of $100,000 for the construction of the asylum and maintenance of the territorial insane it will be remembered has been the subject of especially caustic criticism by the Governor and his political associates.

This inconsistency is in keeping with his notorious proclamation in which he advertised our people as outlaws and promoters of turbulence and disorder, which he retracted and explained after the mischief had gone abroad.

It is barely possible that the Governor means well but the fact remains that by his inconsistencies, errors of judgment, or partisan zeal, whichever it may be, he has worked a great injury to Arizona, and the cajoling and flattery which he now offers to the citizens of the territory wherever he goes will scarcely be accepted as an adequate return for the mistakes he has made and the blows he has given the public credit.

The people of Arizona will hardly be such credulous dupes, as to believe the Governor a sincere friend to their interests unless he promptly and unequivocally endeavors to undo the harm he has done by the misrepresentations contained in his reports. Unless he does this he must be considered by all intelligent citizens, independent of cliques or political affinities, as an unworthy public servant and a political demagogue.

Following in the wake of the injurious and distorted reports sent abroad by the Governor came a remarkable campaign document published by the Prescott Courier and widely circulated as a supplement to that paper. It was evidently intended to serve the double purpose of prejudicing public opinion for partisan interests, in connection with the election which does not take place until next fall, as well as to help intrench democratic federal officials in their indefensible attack upon the good name and credit of Arizona.

The authorship, it is alleged, belongs to the Governor's office, but as no proof to that effect is apparent and as it was first published as editorial matter by the Courier the credit or discredit of its promulgation belongs to that paper.

It is a truly democratic article; it is entirely partisan; it improperly places responsibility; it argues repudiation; it is ingeniously worded to mislead; it is false in its deductions and unjust in its inferences; it can have no weight within the territory, except with the ignorant and unthinking, whom it may deceive. It may do much harm abroad in conjunction with the governor's reports, in affecting sale of territorial bonds, and retarding the construction of railroads and other internal improvements, within our boundaries. For this reason it should be noticed, refuted, and the refutation thoroughly circulated. It falsely places the territorial indebtedness at $700,000, and is harmonious throughout with the method adopted by the governor of manufacturing political capital for partisan purposes, regardless of truth at whatever cost to the welfare and advancement of the territory.

Under the caption of "Dimes and Dollars" this peculiar document confines itself to the proceedings of the last two legislative assemblies and clumsily attempts to prove that republicans and republican officials were wholly responsible for what ever improper legislation was had. The absurdity of such a proposition is apparent in the fact that the lower house of the 12th legislative assembly, and the one in which the appropriation bill originated was organized and controlled by democratic members, with a strong working majority, and both houses of the 13th legislative assembly were composed of half democrats and half republicans. By reference to the journals of both bodies it will be seen that many of the acts which "Dimes and Dollars" characterizes as unnecessary and wasteful were democratic measures, actively defended by democratic members.

That there has been extravagance and a considerable misappropriation of public money for clerk hire, printing, etc., in excess of the provisions made by the general government for expenses of territorial legislatures, during the last two sessions of the legislature in Arizona is true, and whether the opinion rendered by Assistant Attorney General Montgomery in relation to the legality of such appropriations is good law or not, the appropriation for such purposes in this territory have been excessive and unreasonable, which fact is deplored by all who are desirous of good government, regardless of party affiliations. But the attempt of the author of "Dimes and Dollars" to fix the entire responsibility for this extravagance upon the republicans of the territory and to acquit democrats of all blame in the premises is a ridiculous and vain effort to make political capital for his party by shifting responsibility.

His argument is based upon the fact that at the time this legislation was had the governor of the territory was a republican, and because of his failure to veto these acts, the republican party should be held accountable for all extravagant appropriations, even though they were the result of democratic measures. Of course, this specious reasoning is prepared to deceive the ignorant if it is expected to deceive anybody. Everyone, who knows anything at all about legislative methods, knows that these obnoxious appropriations were not presented to the governor as specific acts, thereby affording him an opportunity of vetoing them, without destroying the efficacy of other and necessary legislation, but that after being adopted by the legislators of both political parties they were presented to the governor, embodied in the general appropriation bill. He had no alternative, but to approve the bill or by vetoing it kill all the meritorious legislation, based upon appropriations, and leave the territory without a revenue for two years. It is doubtful if the latter course would have met with the approval of any considerable number of our citizens even if the opinion of the Assistant U. S. Attorney General, upon the legality of the objectionable appropriations had been then before the governor. It is also doubtful if by such a course any very large amount would have been saved, as added to the inconvenience of conducting the affairs of the territory without any provisions for revenue, the territorial warrants would, as a natural consequence, have become very much depreciated and the territorial credit seriously impaired.

There would have been a howl raised long and deep from those who desire north and south railroads or other internal improvements and beneficial enterprises which many of the appropriations of the 13th legislature were intended to promote. It is also more than probable that having agreed upon the amount of appropriations the legislature would have passed the bill over the Governor's veto. But be this as it may, with the cunning peculiar to political tricksters, a fair and truthful statement of the case is studiously avoided, and the inference which the uninformed are expected to accept is that the Governor could have vetoed portions of the appropriation bill without vetoing the whole and therefore he and his party are directly responsible for the extravagance with which the legislature is charged. Such shuffling subterfuges and clumsy efforts to shift responsibility are easily exposed. They cannot deceive the people. The people realize that if these evils are to be corrected they they must elect able and honest representatives and that allegiance to party must not be allowed to shield venality.

The Courier has never come out squarely on the proposition, that the entire appropriation bill passed by the 13th legislature should have been vetoed. It has endeavored to promote partisan purposes by evasions and misrepresentations. The author of "Dimes and Dollars," assuming that he is not the Courier editor, adopts the same course. It is doubtful if either of them will put themselves squarely before the people as advocates of repudiation, although if the following excerpt from the latter's campaign boomerang means anything, it means that he is in favor of going back on the territorial obligations.

"Ask congress to intervene and annul acts of the last session whereby the expenses of our territorial government will be increased without adequate benefits."

It is possible that the writer's object was to pander to a few dishonorable extremists by that paragraph trusting that it would be overlooked by the upright and fair dealing members of his party. We venture to say that in all Arizona there cannot be mustered a corporal's guard of either democrats or republicans who will favor the dishonorable method of repudiation. The people of the frontier are not made up of such material.

Impartial members of both parties, who have the good of Arizona at heart, must surely deplore such cowardly stabs at the good name of this territory, and regret such injurious attacks upon the territorial credit.

In searching the public utterances of ex-Governor Tritle for evidences of culpability, the partisan writer found the following language in the governor's message to the 12th legislature:

"The withholding of the use of money is not always proper economy. The expenditures made for such purposes as give the people increased comforts and greater conveniences, and which enable them to acquire wealth more rapidly is always proper legislation."

Upon this he comments as follows: "He gave the legislature to understand that there would not be, so far as he was concerned, any check given to their rapacity, and by employing more clerks than would be required to run any legislature in the country, they were doing what they could "to enable them to acquire money more rapidly."

The charge is so weak and silly, and the imputation so manifestly unjust, that it can only inspire contempt.

We do not propose to champion ex-Governor Tritle. He is not infallible, and has doubtless committed many errors of judgment, but we know this of him: When he assumed the duties of the office of governor of Arizona our affairs were in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. He went to work with energy and ability to place our territorial government upon a prosperous basis. He went to Washington, and accomplished more in two weeks for the good of Arizona, than all our territorial delegates had done. He secured the appointment of a U. S. Attorney, and put in motion the machinery of the United States courts within the territory. He secured the cooperation of the federal government in suppressing outlawry and disorder. Through his instrumentality, the territorial prison abuses were corrected. The territorial indebtedness was funded. Bonds were retired, bearing a high rate of interest, and a lower rate secured. Territorial warrants advanced from 80 cents on the dollar to about par. The territorial credit and business prosperity improved in every way.

He has always been foremost in promoting beneficial public enterprises. He has expended money liberally in developing the resources of the country, and, unlike his successor, his voice has never been raised against the good name and credit of Arizona, for the gratification of narrow political prejudices nor for the attainment of personal political aims.

We not only know this, but the people of Arizona know it, and they will scarcely receive with favor the venomous attacks made upon him by political schemers for political purposes.

As to Auditor Clark and Attorney General Churchill, who are also attacked the former bears the reputation of being an able and honest officer, against whose capability and integrity the breath of suspicion has never been cast. The only charge that can be sustained against him is that he is a republican.

The latter we believe to be a capable and faithful public servant. He has been mostly viciously assailed by the democratic press of the territory and the most venomous assaults appear to be the outgrowth of personal animosity and malice. If General Churchill has been guilty of malfeasance in office let him be impeached and let the tirade of abuse which has been leveled at him cease. The people are tired of it and it can do the territory no good.

Continuing his remarks the repudiator enumerates a long list of what he calls "doubtful expenditures," which in "a great measure" he assumes with supreme conceit might at least have been saved to the people. He attacks the propositions of insane asylum, territorial library, university, Normal School, territorial prison, commissioners to the expositions, commissioner of immigration and other minor items and covertly thrusts at the public schools.

He had probably not been advised of the change of heart experienced by his chief in reference to the normal school, university and insane asylum, but he makes the admission: "How much of this was necessary to the well being of the territory we cannot say."

The citizens of Arizona have discussed these questions pro and con and understand them. The iterations and reiterations of partisan writers and a partisan press cannot hoodwink the people.

It is evident that considerable questionable legislation has been had and the responsibility is properly placed with those legislators who have misrepresented public interests and doubtless they may be found in both parties.

It made no difference to the author of the "Courier Supplement," in which party these measures of doubtful expediency originated, his sole purpose was to besmirch a previous republican administration. No matter how great a sacrifice of truth it cost or what the effect of his campaign paper might be in depreciating our territorial securities, preventing the investment of capital and otherwise giving the progress of Arizona a back-set. It mattered not to him how injuriously he assailed the public credit or what false impressions he created abroad. He was blindly seeking a partisan advantage at whatever cost to the public weal.

The whole policy of the present democratic administration in the territory has been to encourage partisan antagonisms amongst the people, to misrepresent and villify their predecessors in office to recklessly assail the territorial credit, assuming and advertising abroad that a deplorable financial condition exists and charging the responsibility therefor to the mal administration of republican officials.

Commencing with Governor Zulick's distorted and untruthful report of the territory's finances, which has already done incalculable harm, continuing with Marshal Meade's summoning partisan grand jurors at great expense to the general government and great detriment to the good name of Arizona in the vain hopes of securing indictments against republican federal officials for partisan purposes, and followed by the publication of a pernicious campaign document prepared by a person whose profession is evidently of the lowest order of political intrigue.

The leaders of the party having outlined their plan and commenced operations, the rank and file have set up a characteristic howl of approval and are preparing exultantly for a raid upon the territorial offices next fall, all of which they expect to capture and they reck not what methods they employ, or how much they injure the territory so long as they secure the spoils.

Having performed the disagreeable duty of exposing the enemies of Arizona's progress and prosperity in their evil scheming for political preferment, it remains for us now to correct the false statements which have been sent abroad as to the territory's financial condition and endeavor so far as possible to counteract the effect of the misrepresentations which have been published in regard to the territory's indebtedness, and to relieve in some degree the depression which has been forced upon Arizona's credit.

We have sought and obtained the official figures, which are absolutely reliable. The JOURNAL MINER has done this for the purpose of promoting so far as it can, the best interests of our people and for the purpose of refuting to the best of its ability the damaging slanders which have been circulated.

The actual bonded indebtedness of the Territory at the time Gov. Zulick's statement was forwarded amounted to

	$ 477,000
On standing warrants	120,948.27
Total indebtedness	$597,948.27

Since that time the indebtedness has been reduced by the payment of warrants and stands to-day as follows:

April 1, 1879, Gilette and Figueroa road bonds, 10 per cent	$ 20,000.00
Florence and Globe city, 10 per cent	10,000.00
Tucson and Globe city, ten per cent	10,000.00
Aug. 1, 1879, Agua Fria and Camp Verde, 10 per cent	10,000.00
Mar. 1, 1879, Prison bonds, 10 per cent	15,000.00
Mar. 1, 1880, Prison bonds, 10 per cent	15,000.00
May 1, 1881, Yuma and Ehrenberg road bonds, 10 per ct	10,000.00
July 1, 1883, Funding bonds, 7 per cent	260,000.00
Ten per cent bonds retired at this time:	
Prison bonds, 1881 $ 7,000	
" " 1882 13,000	
Phenix & Globe city, 10,000	
	$30,000
May 15, 1885, Gila bridge at Florence, bonds, 8 per ct	15,000.00
July 1, 1885, Insane Asylum bonds, 7 per cent	100,000.00
Nov. 1, 1885, Apache county wagon road and bridge bonds, 8 per ct	12,000.00
Outstanding warrants to date	101,045.90
Total indebtedness to date	$578,045.90

As an offset to this indebtedness there can be positively claimed as assets, territorial property, as follows:

Territorial Prison	$ 175,000
Insane Asylum (the bonds having been charged)	50,000
Fund for maintenance of insane	50,000
Normal school, buildings and grounds	10,000
Roads and bridges	100,000
Territorial Library, furniture, &c.	3,000
Total assets	$388,000

Which substracted from the total indebtedness would leave $191,045 90, which has been consumed during a long period of time in the expenses of government, promotion of immigration, for education, etc.

If credit is given in the shape of assets for the capital which has been brought into the territory through the instrumentality of commissioners and the increased assessable property which has been added to the wealth of the territory by the influence directly and indirectly of territorial appropriations, there will be a heavy balance to the territory's credit.

But considering the situation as it is, fairly and impartially, we ask, in all candor, what foundation in fact have the alarmists for their attack upon Arizona's financial standing.

The rate of taxation for territorial purposes, including the interest on bonds, school purposes, providing revenue, and for all needs of whatever nature, is but a trifle over six mills on the dollar—less than six and a half mills. All of our territorial bonds, even those bearing the lowest rate of interest, should be eagerly sought after by investors, and should command a premium, and previous to the hue and cry which has been raised by democratic repudiators, for political effect, and talk of annulment by Congress, they were in demand.

If Governor Zulick is a true friend to Arizona, why did he with such unbecoming haste present our territorial finances in the very worst possible light, assuming a condition which does not exist and implying that taxation is burdensome on account of legislative extravagance, for which republicans are entirely responsible? Why do the partisans continue to publish such slanders except in the hope of political gain, regardless of the injury they inflict upon Arizona?

The indebtedness of some of the counties is heavy. This too, with characteristic democratic gall, has been charged to republican misrule, and "Dimes and Dollars" endeavors to fix the responsibility for it upon the last republican administration, when everybody knows that the greater part of the indebtedness accrued before it assumed office, and a large proportion of the county governments have been controlled by democrats.

In all cases where the county indebtedness is heavy, there are valuable public improvements to show for it, and with the increase of wealth in assessable property, which will come to Arizona under truthful representations, this indebtedness will rapidly decrease. No doubt there has been extravagance at times in the management of county affairs, as there have been legislative abuses. The way to correct these abuses lies in the selection by the people of able and honest public servants.

Arizona has done well that the indebtedness is not larger. Remote from the centers of civilization, the commodities of life have been expensive; labor has been high; roads difficult to construct and public improvements costly; confronted continually by a savage foe, with but indifferent aid from the general government, the people of this territory have built up a commonwealth and maintained a government of which they need not be ashamed. In the face of extraordinary difficulties they have established social order, inaugurated a praiseworthy educational system and erected public buildings.

Let our delegate declare what we have done for ourselves and demand from Congress the aid that is justly our due for public buildings, the development of artesian water and other internal improvements.

Let Senator Harrison, Secretary Lamar or any other man know honestly what we have done and how we stand, and let it be announced from the hill tops and from the valleys, and published everywhere that the credit of Arizona is first class and that her people are not repudiators, the reports of partisan tricksters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Invite capitalists to purchase our bonds and build our railroads without aid. Let our resources be developed and our prosperity increased, and visit upon those reptiles who have been defaming this territory for partisan objects the contempt they deserve.

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Mail for Juniper, via Simmons leaves Saturdays and Tuesdays at 7 a. m.; arrives Sundays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

J. H. A. Marsh, Postmaster.

Atlantic & Pacific Railroad TIME SCHEDULE.

WEST BOUND	STATIONS. (Mountain Time)	EAST BOUND
1 20 a m	Lv.....Albuquerque.....Ar	11 15 p m
9 55 a m	*Coolidge	1 30 p m
10 12 a m	Wingate	1 40 p m
10 35 a m	Gallup	2 15 p m
11 10 a m	Manuelito	2 50 p m
12 34 p m	Navajo Springs	3 55 p m
1 20 p m	*Holbrook	4 40 p m
2 45 p m	Winslow	6 15 p m
4 54 p m	Canon Diablo	8 03 p m
5 22 p m	Flagstaff	8 35 p m
6 20 p m	*Williams	9 30 p m
6 50 p m	Ash Fork	10 00 p m
7 20 p m	Peach Springs	10 40 p m
8 21 a m	Hackberry	11 40 p m
8 48 a m	Kingman	12 20 a m
9 40 a m	*The Needles	1 25 a m
9 45 a m	Fenner	1 35 p m
12 31 p m	Ladlow	4 10 p m
3 00 p m	*Daggett	6 40 p m
3 25 p m	Barstow	7 15 p m
	(Pacific Time)	
6 10 p m	San Bernardino	9 00 a m
6 35 p m	Colton	9 30 a m
8 45 a m	San Diego	10 45 p m
6 15 a m	National City	10 00 p m
9 10 p m	Los Angeles	7 00 a m
6 35 p m	Mojave	8 10 a m
10 05 a m	Ar...San Francisco...Lv	3 00 p m

*Meal Stations.

Through tickets to all important cities east and west on sale at the principal stations.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Via Laguna to the Indian village of Acoma 45 miles.

Via Wingate to Fort Wingate, 3 miles; distance 45 miles.

Via Manuelito to Fort Defiance (Navajo Agency) 25 miles; Canon de Chelle, 65 miles; Keam's Canon, 90 miles.

Via Holbrook, tri-weekly stages, to Fort Apache, 90 miles; Springerville 85 miles; Grand View, 50 miles; Taylorville, 35 miles; Moqui Indian Village (no regular stages) 90 miles.

Via Navajo, daily stages to St. Johns, 55 miles; Springerville 55 miles.

Via Winslow to Brigham City and Sunset.

Via Ash Fork, daily stages to Prescott and Walnipe-Barracks, 34 miles; daily stages from Prescott to Phenix and tri-weekly stages to Fort Verde.

Via Peach Springs to the Grand Canon of the Colorado, 15 miles.

Via Kingman, daily stages to Stockton Hill, 10 miles; Mineral Park, 10 miles; Cerbat 45 miles.

Via Yucca to Signal, 50 miles.

Via The Needles, steamers to Yuma, Colorado river agency, Fort Mojave, Mojave City, Hardyville, Arizona, and El Dorado Canon, Nevada.

W. A. BISSELL, General Passenger Agent.
D. B. ROBINSON, General Manager, Albuquerque, N. M.

ARIZONA STAGE CO Carrying U. S. Mail and WF & Co's. Express —BETWEEN— PRESCOTT and MARICOPA Via GILLETT.

Leave Prescott daily at	6:00 A. M
Arrive at Phenix at	2:00 P. M
Arrive at Maricopa at	5:00 P. M
Connecting with A. & P. R. R. trains East and West.	

Stages for the North.

Leaves Maricopa on arrival of Trains from the West at ..... 7:15 A. M
Arrive at Phenix daily at ..... 8 A. M
Arrive at Prescott daily at 6:15 P. M

—BETWEEN— Prescott and Phenix. Via Wickenburg and Vulture.

Leave Prescott, Monday, Thursdays at 3 p.m. arrive at Phenix Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m. making connection with stage for Maricopa.

Returning, leave Phenix Monday and Thursday at 3:30 p. M

Arrive at Prescott Wednesday and Saturday 6 a. m.

—BETWEEN— Prescott and the A. & P.

Leave Prescott daily at ..... 6:00 A. M
Arrive at Ash Fork at ..... 7:30 P. M
Connecting with the A & P trains East and West.
Leave Ash Fork upon arrival of trains daily at ..... 6 A M
Arrive at Prescott ..... 7:30 P M

OFFICE IN BANK OF PRESCOTT, Prescott, A. T. James Stewart, Supt. Prescott. J. F. Meador Agt. at Prescott.

Gotlieb Urfer's Saloon & Lodging House Cortez Street, Opposite Office Row. Prescott, Arizona. Wines, Liquors and cigars of a good quality always on hand. Neat and clean beds, well ventilated rooms.

MILLIGAN'S Tonsorial Palace. Gurley Street, next to Arizona Brewery

Baths, Hot and Cold	50 cents
Shaving	25 "
Shampooing	50 "
Hair Cutting	50 "

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