

WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER

S U P P L E M E N T.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, 1877.

WHO LIED?

[COMMUNICATED.]

OFFICE OF BRIGGS GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DIST. ATT'Y FOR PIMA CO., 1st JUDICIAL DISTRICT, A. T. TUCSON, A. T., May 28, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:—

Who has lied, the Surveyor General of Arizona Territory or I? The affidavit of William A. McDermott, Star reporter, herein set forth, will show.

In a sheet, known as the "Citizen," published weekly in this town, and edited by one John Wasson (late of Idaho), who now holds the lucrative office of Surveyor-General of this Territory, appeared a "leader," on the 26th inst., which was headed, "That Lying Dispatch." The said leader or article attempts to deny the truth of the following dispatch (which was sent by me to, and published in, the MINER, a respectable journal of Prescott, Arizona): "A deputation, headed by Wasson, Editor of the Citizen, and Hugh Farley, Attorney for plaintiff in the Injunction case, invaded the chamber of Judge French last night. A reporter of the Star stepped in to see fair play, and the crowd scattered."

Now, John Wasson, through the same sheet—the Citizen—calls me a liar, a base liar, for sending the above telegram. Read the following affidavit, and then decide who has lied.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, } ss.
COUNTY OF PIMA, }

William A. McDermott, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Star reporter referred to in the dispatch; that he gave "B. G." the information as stated in the above dispatch, and says further on information and belief, that the dispatch as sent by "B. G." was to all intents and purposes true. WILLIAM A. McDONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, on this 28th day of May, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL.] J. A. APPERSON,
Notary Public Pima County.

The said dispatch states nothing but facts; no conclusions; and when I sent it, I knew I had good, fearless and reliable authority to substantiate it in every particular.

John Wasson seems to fear that in view of the fact that the motion to dissolve the injunction in the Capital case, was heard and taken under advisement by Judge French at 12 o'clock M., on the day of the night on which Farley and Pomroy, attorneys for the plaintiff Toole, in said suit, and Hon. S. R. DeLong, J. S. Mansfield and Mr. Cooler and himself—six in number—invaded the Judge's chamber, as stated in said dispatch, will lead all intelligent minds to but one conclusion, and that is, that the invasion, or visit if you please, at such a time—during the pending of a decision so important to all bona fide citizens of this Territory—was, at the very least, very ill-timed, if not intended to influence the Judge to decide the case then before him according to their views, which are known to be hostile to the removal of the Capital to Prescott.

No doubt, John Wasson will try, as he usually does when he has been guilty of putting up a dirty job, to sneak out or put some one else between himself and the responsibility of this improper visit. But if Wasson shrinks the responsibility of the said invasion, then Farley and Pomroy must assume it; for if the object of the visit was to work upon the Judge's feelings respecting the said injunction matter, which I believe, not only from the particular circumstances of this affair, but from the past reported conduct of this person, John Wasson, toward and concerning certain officials of this Territory, so far as the said John Wasson was concerned, was for the purpose of influencing the Judge's action. So, if this Wasson, by his snake, fox, sheep-killing dog attributes, succeeds in shifting the responsibility of this unwelcome invasion or visit, Farley and Pomroy need not attempt to avoid, by a technicality, the responsibility that must attach to either them or Wasson for this invasion or cunning visit. For the known good character of Hon. R. S. DeLong, J. S. Mansfield and Mr. Cooler, forbids the impression even that they had any idea of the real object of the visit, as I understand it. So they are blameless. No doubt they were made to believe they had occasion to call upon Judge French at this time; but

who made them so believe? If Farley and Pomroy, then so much the worse for them; for professional etiquette and honor should have prevented them from approaching Judge French on a subject in any way pertaining to or connected with the injunction suit, or at all on the very night of the day on which they had argued the case for the plaintiff. To do, in said cause before the self same Judge, and pending the Judge's decision. And right here, let me state as a matter of fact (which can be proved if the gentlemen desire it) that at the time the said Star reporter stepped in upon this deputation they were talking about a statement charged to have been made on the street by Judge French respecting Mr. Farley's management of the said injunction suit. I can also prove, and will at the proper time and place, that John Wasson at the time the Star reporter appeared in the said chamber of Judge French commenced to speak to the Judge respecting Mr. Farley's conduct of the said suit, and since this Wasson is so apt at drawing conclusions as to what I meant by my dispatch, I propose to state what appears to me to have been Wasson's object and intention in calling upon Judge French, at the time and place aforementioned. In plain words, I think John Wasson, editor of the Citizen and Surveyor General, would have attempted to browbeat Judge French (relative to this injunction case) had it not been for the timely arrival and interference of the "Star man." Mr. Wasson essays to be regarded as a dignified and respected journalist, but does not hesitate to use the words liar, base liar (especially when his little put up jobs and nefarious practices are about to be exposed). Yet in his article so adroitly written, he failed to show that I had lied, for he admits that he and five others were in the chamber of Judge French at the time stated in the dispatch, but has cautiously refrained from telling the object of the visit at such an inauspicious time. If no wrong was intended why not let the whole affair come before the public? Anything that concerns five gentlemen citizens of this Territory, and the person called John Wasson, and the Chief Justice of the Territory, that requires such hasty and untimely interviews, need not be kept secret. Now, since I have shown by perfect evidence that I do not lie as charged by John Wasson in his little paper, it matters but little to me, what the lying, contemptible, inconsistent, corrupt, cowardly and "carpet-bag puppy" Wasson may publish about me in his false, libelous, unreliable and black-mailing sheet. But I much regret that the Hon. G. W. French, Chief Justice of this Territory, who from his conduct on and off the bench, since his advent among us, has proven himself to be an able and careful lawyer, a just Judge and correct citizen, should allow an article over his signature to appear in a newspaper broil. And I here humbly suggest that the signature of a Judge at law appears to a better advantage under a decision or opinion of his than under a personal in a newspaper. I feel sure there is not a single man in this Territory, or any where else, that can say truthfully that my dispatch either by direct expression or by the faintest implication or otherwise attached any blame or reproach to Judge French respecting the said invasion or visit by the "six," but it is the old trick of that sneaking cur, John Wasson, of attempting to drive others and innocent parties into his fights, hoping thereby to mislead just public indignation, and shield himself even though it may ruin another. And I repeat that John Wasson, editor of the Citizen and Surveyor General of Arizona Territory, is a contemptible, corrupt, old puppy and professional hireling and mercenary liar of the most unmitigated and reckless kind, and is too cowardly to come out like a man, face to face. Mr. Wasson knew and knows now that the sender of the dispatch in question was not "two hundred" miles away from him, and that the sender was Briggs Goodrich, a man toward whom he has long entertained an enmity, and more than once has this person Wasson, through his paper, exhibited that feeling of enmity towards Briggs Goodrich by abusing him in the said paper. Instead of coming forward and man to man, demanding redress for his grievances, if he had any.

My office is in Tucson, Pima county, Arizona Territory, Messilla street, directly opposite the "City Tailor Shop," where I can be found at any time, and am always ready to defend myself—am only on the defensive—nothing more.

BRIGGS GOODRICH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.—The following from the Los Angeles Republican intimates that the people of San Bernardino and Colton are to have trouble about the land upon which is built their towns as well as the farmers adjacent thereto:

The story that Don Pio Pico and others would enter suit for possession of the old San Bernardino Rancho is no idle rumor, but a fact. It is said that Don Pio Pico owned much land in Southern California, and watched it very carelessly, and many parties taking advantage of him took possession under fraud. The San Bernardino Rancho is one of the tracts that he thus lost, although the title is clearly in his favor. Persons acquainted with the facts declare that he will be successful in the suit. The towns of San Bernardino and Colton are both situated on the land in contest, and the remainder is improved farm land. The parties in possession will make a desperate struggle for the property for which they have paid and on which they have put so much improvements.

ROSTER OF TROOPS.—We have received a nicely printed copy of the Roster of Troops, serving in Arizona, for June. The pamphlet was gotten up at the Headquarters printing establishment, by an excellent workman, Mr. Chas. Atlebach.

TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL TO THE MINER.

Columbus, May 31.
The State Democratic Convention will be held here July 25th.

New York, June 1.
Ex-Governor Hendricks of Indiana sails for Europe June 13th.

Paris, June 1.
The Chamber of Deputies will not vote the budget while the Broglie ministry is in power. This is in accordance with the advice of Thiers. The Government intends to prosecute the President of the municipal Council of Paris for remarks insulting President MacMahon. On a possible contingency President MacMahon may resign. M. Thiers will probably become Provisional President. Washington, June 1.

Governor Stone of Mississippi says in Washington papers this morning that there is no trouble in Mississippi.

Washington, June 1.
At a Cabinet meeting to-day the Secretary of War authorized Sherman to instruct General Ord to follow Mexican marauders, if necessary, from Texas into Mexico.

Athens, June 1.
In Chambers, to-day, the Prime Minister announced to the new Cabinet the intention to double the strength of the army by calling for volunteers.

Vienna, June 1.
The Russian army on the Danube is to be increased four hundred thousand men.

Seranton, Penn., June 2.
Four coaches filled with passengers were precipitated from an embankment, last night, on the Lehi Valley Railroad. The scene which followed baffled description. Three persons were instantly killed, seventeen wounded, three mortally.

Washington, June 2.
Prominent Republicans say to-day that there are three causes pushing this Government on to war with Mexico. The South are anxious for war, and may have a bearing on the Administration, in the hope of gaining strength in that section. McCrary's letter is generally regarded as warlike.

Athens, June 2.
After the Prime Minister explained the programme to the Cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Chamber, in despite of a vote of 95 to 63 to hold a secret sitting to-morrow. The early downfall of the new ministry is probable.

Virginia, Nev., June 2.
Sharon's mills will hereafter crush all of the Justice's ores. The Schultz and Von Bergen mills will shut down.

New York, June 2.
It appears that the war in Europe is already aiding American shipmasters. A circular just received says, that in long voyages chartering merchants give decided preference to American over other flags.

Liverpool, June 2.
It is alleged that W. H. Vanderbilt has formed a large railroad combination in this country.

San Diego, June 2.
Intelligent men just from Mexico say that the agitation of the filibustering movement has injuriously affected American interests in that country; that the people will fight for

Diaz rather than have Lerdo installed by foreign power.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.
In the House, yesterday, a bill was reported that adopted by other Southern States. The colored members determinedly voted against it on the ground that it was drawing a line.

Constantinople, June 1.
The Minister of War says that the Russian fight to the last.

Berlin, June 1.
The reported Russian programme for the conclusion of peace, will be self-government for Bosnia, Herzegoviana, Bulgaria, and the Christians of Lazanon to have a very free Government; European commissioners for central European affairs; and accession of territory in the Balkans.

Vienna, June 1.
A conspiracy has been discovered against the Prince of Milan, in favor of the Prince of Montenegro.

The Hague, June 1.
Sophia Fredrika Matilda, Queen of Sweden, died to-day.

London, June 1.
The Russians are advancing towards Diyarkeker. There is much anxiety to prevent them getting possession of the Pirates Valley from the Pacific States.

Iquique, June 1.
The Peruvian rebel turreted ship committed piratical acts against British merchant ships. Her Majesty's ships Shah and May engaged her in Hilo, in the afternoon. She escaped after dark, but was captured and surrendered to the Peruvian squadron.

New York, June 1.
W. C. Tripler, who claims to have been 10 years on the Coast near where the late Captain San Francisco went down, and who had been known for years. He is the most of the old Captains of the Pacific line of its existence in 1862. It appears that a solitary rock in deep water, and quite exposed except in rough weather, about 1858 or 1860 the steamship was on it, and after her arrival in San Francisco pieces of rock were found sticking to the bottom.

Burlington, Iowa, June 1.
A water-spout this morning flooded the country for two miles to the north of the City, causing several thousand dollars of damage.

New York, June 1.
The Times's special from South Carolina and Mississippi represent that Republican white men dare pronounce themselves publicans. The Times thinks, with few exceptions, Civil Service reform under the present administration is a failure.

Key West, Florida, June 1.
An American whaling schooner, Providence, Mass., has arrived here, and reports that while taking oil on a Key West of Cuba, she was boarded by a Spanish cruiser, her papers demanded under penalty of punishment. The Captain produced papers, which were considered sufficient, and he was detained in close confinement for four days, until the arrival of a Spanish frigate.

Washington, June 1.
Secretary McCrary says that the letter of instruction to Gen. Ord, concerning Mexico troubles, expresses deliberate and fully formed determination of the President and Cabinet, that it means neither a negotiation nor war, but means a speedy and effective suppression of Mexican rebellion. It is by no means the object of the President, as some charge, to secure outside trouble in order to attract attention from internal affairs.

Cairo, Ill., June 1.
A tornado struck Mount Carmel, Illinois, to-day, causing great loss of life and property. Twelve persons were killed, thirty wounded and about twenty missing.

Vienna, June 1.
Grand Duke Nicholas recently said to the foreign Consul that neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Derby will prevent them from entering Constantinople.

St. Petersburg, June 1.
Prince Gortchakoff's note to Lord Derby states that the Czar does not want territorial increase in Europe, but only desires autonomy for Bulgaria, and the independence of Roumania and Servia. He demands the accession of Armenia.

London, June 1.
Lord Derby informs Lord Lyons that Great Britain has declined the proposal of M. D'Lesseps to keep open the Suez Canal to all nations, and has intimated to Russia that an attempt to blockade, or otherwise interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded as a menace to India, and incompatible with the maintenance of British attitude of passive neutrality at the time it was intimated to the Porte and to the Khedive that England was firmly determined not to permit that land to be the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

New York, June 1.
The Times says the President's position in regard to the silver question is either