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APPLY AT THE OFFICE FOR ADVERTISING AND JOB RATES.

This paper on file at all the Principal Newspaper Agencies in San Francisco and Eastern Cities.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS: DE FOREST PORTER.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: A. E. DAVIS.

OUR STANDARD BEARER.

The Orleans American, Albion, N. Y., says of our Congressional candidate: "The Judge is a native of Carlton, in this county; he was reared in our midst and our citizens watch with interest the progress of our young men who boldly push out, 'go west,' and backed by ability, pluck and push, achieve success, because they are made up of the elements which command it. With Judge Porter in Congress to look after them, the interests of Arizona will not be left to chance or to the hazard of neglect, but will be cared for as a prudent business man would look after his own affairs. From a partisan stand point, the Republican banner will not be trailed in the dust by acts of his. Arizona will consult her own home interests by giving his nomination the endorsement of an overwhelming majority at the polls, as we doubt not she will."

Of course she will. Arizona is young, vigorous, enterprising, and knows her man. She well knows she cannot afford to be bound hand and foot by the inability of an incompetent Delegate. She wants her gates of progress opened wide and she knows that Judge Porter is the man who can open them. Judge Porter's vigor of action and quick, incisive perception indicates the character of the young Territory that will send him to guard her interests in the National Legislature. Enterprise, life and a strong, vigorous growth show themselves everywhere. Our mines—mines that are being developed, worked legitimately for what they are worth—are increasing in numbers with great rapidity. Immense amounts of capital are being invested that will produce still greater amounts. Mining is here a real not a speculative business. Our broad valleys are being occupied, the waters of our streams turned upon them and they team at once with millions of dollars worth of products. Our mesas and our mountains are the ranges for the production of other millions of dollars worth of cattle, sheep and wool. These immense interests bring with them population and population develops legislative wants. He who represents our Territory in Congress must be as comprehensive, as intrinsically sound and able, as capable of development as are the interests which he represents. Of the two men who aspire to that position there is no question that Judge Porter is by far the nearest to our ideal representative.

Fourteen counties out of sixteen in Maine go Republican, which will be about the ratio of Porter's majority over Oury in this Territory.

Tucsonites are happy. A big circus is coming. Judge Hoover will open Court in Tucson next Monday.

Less than 1,000 voters are registered in Pima county. "A bad showing for that county."

"Blood, lago, blood," was Furdy's slogan; but blood he did not get, as the pistol didn't suit.

Of all faces the Tombstone journalistic duel "takes the cake." Purely evidently showed the white feather.

The Democratic papers have nothing to say of Hiram L. Stevens and John McAfferty. It's all "Briskie."

Prescott is not satisfied with her present prospects, but wants an electric tower on one of the neighboring hills. Creep first, neighbor, then walk.

Hon. J. K. Luttrell, of California, is in Tucson. He is largely interested in mining property in the southern part of the Territory.

The Stars says: "The Governor as yet has taken no steps to negative the Yavapai fraud." He has taken all the steps he can—given an opportunity to test the legality of the census in Yavapai.

From north, east, south and west come the news that Oury's chances are on the wane, while Porter looms up everywhere. On the seventh of November our talented Judge will leave Oury far in the distance.

Five cases of rifles with the necessary ammunition and accoutrements from Benicia arsenal and addressed to Governor Trible, have arrived at Tucson and been consigned to the care of L. Zekendorf & Co., for safe keeping pending their proper disposal.

Grant Oury will be the next Arizona delegate. He has served one term and has done nothing great, but he has seen that the interests of his constituents were not injured by ignorant legislation, and that is enough for the first term of a Territorial Congressman. Were politics of any account in Arizona, we should hope that Porter, the Republican nominee, would be elected; but they are not. Oury has behaved himself well and should be again sent to Washington.—Courier.

That's just what's the matter with Oury. He has only behaved himself well. Politics in Arizona and the affairs of Arizona in Congress are what our delegate makes them. If his ability is of no account, then our Territory and interests are of no account in Congress.

On next Saturday, we suppose, the Republican Convention meets, though there has been no official announcement more than a statement to that effect at a former meeting, some six weeks ago. There is a duty for the Republicans of this county to do—a duty to the county and to themselves. Able, active men should be sent to our Territorial Legislature, men who are identified with the interests of the county, who own property in it and will make it their home henceforth. From such men only can we expect the legislation that will give us railroad assis-

tance and secure us in the many privileges necessary to our rapid, permanent development. The schivality is a matter of immediate dollars and cents, but our legislative members constitute the vital point which concerns our future prosperity. This coming Legislature will no doubt determine the question as to whether Phoenix is to become the capital of the Territory. None but men of power and influence, men who command respect through their force of character, whose interests are inalienably our interests, men who are leaders of men and not followers, are the men the Republican party must nominate if they are true to themselves, to the people, to their past record.

The field must be carefully surveyed. Has the Democratic county convention nominated any man or men who fill the bill? Is there an available Republican who would do as well or better? Where are the clear-headed, sober workers, men who sleep of nights and are able to attend to business intelligently of days rather than those whose nights are scenes of carousal and days but stupid interims of a spree? Are there men or any of them available? Such as those are the men the community demands, that the interests of the county demand in the coming, and to us all important session of the Legislature. We want men who cannot be bought, sold or traded, in every office in the gift of our county. Find those men anywhere, everywhere, but find them. The interests of Republicans are always the interests of the people and not of a faction. Let us stand by the record. Within the Republican ranks may be found as good, or perhaps a better ticket than elsewhere. If so, it is the duty of Republicans to put forward that ticket, but let the welfare of the community always determine its officers.

But equally as ridiculous a proposition is now before the people. We refer to the Congressional campaign between Judge De Forest Porter and the present Delegate, Granville H. Oury. Between the two men, in point of intellect and ability, there can be no comparison, and we believe that every reasonable, intelligent Democrat who is acquainted with the candidates recognizes this fact.

Mr. Oury, admitting all that the Democratic press claims for him, is an old and respected citizen of Arizona, an upright and honest man. He has been in Congress for nearly two years. No one doubts but that his interests and heart are with Arizona; but look to his official record. He has not secured the enactment of a single measure, nor has he on the way, that we know of, a single bill that has the remotest possibility of becoming a law. Admitting that the gentleman has labored assiduously, that he has been untiring in his efforts for Arizona, only demonstrates that his failure is the more pitiable. It shows that his efforts are misdirected, that he is not adapted to the position. It proves that he is lacking in that diplomacy which brings with it influence that may be applied to the interests of his constituency, to the development of the Territory. Mr. Oury is not, nor never was, a public spirited citizen. His intentions, we will not deny, are of the best, but that have energetic, go-ahead spirit which leads to individual benefits and to the advancement of a community in which he resides. Here, in our own little town, both men have resided. In our plazas, in our churches and recreation grounds, as well as other places, there are many recollections of Judge Porter's public spirit, and the city government is more of his creation than of any other man. On the other hand, plainly, yet truthfully speaking, Oury accomplished nothing for himself or the town during his residence here. There is nothing to show that he ever lived here. It is true that these are trifles, but they serve to illustrate the anomalous nature and character of the two men. Judge Porter has, in fact, been indirectly connected with some of the most worthy legislation that has been enacted in the Territory since his twelve years' residence in our midst. Although his position on the Bench has been more or less of a restraint, he has given ample evidence, in a thousand different ways, of his fitness for the position to which he has been nominated.

His first record as a legislator, in Nebraska, and the success with which he there met, is convincing. If that were necessary, as to his efficiency in a representative body, he is essentially a man of the people; his sentiments and character are in sympathy with them, as his work plainly shows. He possesses the social qualities and the political and parliamentary tactics that will enable him to accomplish some good for the Territory. This is a brief and fair analysis of the two candidates for Congress. Laying aside all other considerations, save a plain business view, can there be any doubt as to whom it becomes the duty of the people of Arizona to send to represent her interests in the next Congress. Our needs are becoming greater as we advance, step by step, to the threshold of Statehood. We need a good, clear head, a true heart and a willing and able hand to lift us out of our present embryonic condition. Judge Porter will command influence at Washington. He is a man whose natural resources and ability and scholarly attainments, pleasing graces and polite ways, must attract attention among his associates. All this Oury has failed in, woefully and discouragingly.

Again, Porter is in sympathy, politically, with the majority in Congress, and will not be hampered by the dictation and rule of the obstructionists. All the good that has ever been accomplished for the Pacific Coast has come through the Republican party, and to it must we apply direct for the legislation and assistance now desired. Here is a plain statement of Arizona's position, unbiased, as we have endeavored to present it. Can it be possible that, through partisan blindness and political folly, the people of Arizona

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EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION. TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, To all whom it may concern—Greating:

WHEREAS, Under an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An Act to provide for general and special elections," it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory of Arizona, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1888, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly and such other officers as may be elected by law to be chosen at said election; and whereas, it is further provided in said act that it shall be the duty of the Governor, at least thirty (30) days before any general election, to issue his proclamation designating the offices to be filled at such election,

Now, therefore, I, F. A. Trible, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, do hereby order a general election to be held on the day named in said act, to-wit: The seventh day of November, A. D. 1888, and designate the offices to be filled at said election as follows, to-wit:

One (1) Delegate to the Forty-Eighth Congress of the United States. One (1) Superintendent of Public Schools in the Territory. Twelve (12) Members of the Council of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. Twenty-four (24) members of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, apportioned under the act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the taking of the census of and in the several counties of the Territory of Arizona, approved March 11, 1881, as follows, to-wit: MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Apache county, one (1) member. Cochise county, one (1) member. Cochise and Graham counties, one (1) member jointly. Maricopa and Gila counties, one (1) member jointly. Pima county, two (2) members. Pima and Pinal counties, one (1) member. Yuma and Mohave counties, one (1) member jointly. YAVAPAI COUNTY, four (4) members. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Apache county, one (1) member. Cochise county, three (3) members. Maricopa county, two (2) members. Pima county, five (5) members. Mohave county, one (1) member. Graham county, one (1) member. Pinal county, one (1) member. Gila county, one (1) member. Yuma county, one (1) member. Yavapai county, eight (8) members. Also, there shall be elected in each county of the Territory, two (2) members of the Board of Supervisors, one (1) Sheriff, one (1) District Attorney, one (1) County Recorder, one (1) Probate Judge, one (1) County Treasurer, one (1) County Surveyor, two (2) Coroners and a Public Administrator; also, in each election precinct in each county, one, and not more than two, Constables; also, in each township, two Justices of the Peace, and where more than eight hundred persons reside in a township, to be ascertained by the Board of Supervisors, one additional Justice may be elected; also, in each school district in each county, three School Trustees. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of [SEAL] the Territory of Arizona. Done at Prescott, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1887. F. A. TRIBLE, Governor of Arizona.

Attest: H. M. Van Arman, Secretary of Territory.

A correspondent made a vivid and picturesque description of Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, saying that his appearance suggested the bull dog, one who eats and drinks as though he were at mortal enemy with his food; that the linings of his stomach can only be kept from howling when tugging at the ears of raw whisky, and that he owes the faro banks of Louisville \$20,000.

PORTER AND OURY.

In private life and in personal business the average citizen generally exercises good judgment. If it is a merchant who desires a traveler, if it is a business man who needs the assistance of an attorney, if it is a firm that requires the services of an agent—the very first thing to be considered is the ability, the efficiency and the adaptability of the person to the business before he is employed—recognizing the honesty of applicants as equal. A whole sale house never employs a man because he is a "good fellow," a man never engages for an important case, a lawyer because he is an "old-timer," a house never employs a salesman because he "is honest," if the other necessary requisites and qualities are lacking. In public matters, where politics do not enter, the same rule is usually followed.

We have heard of no butcher tailor or dry goods clerks being sent as representatives from mining districts to the Denver Exposition. And why? Not because there were no good men, old-timers and honest citizens following such vocations, but for the reason that they were not fitted to the mission. In other words, they did not understand metallurgy and mining sufficiently to present the sections in their best and true light.

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GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

The Largest Political Meeting ever held in Mohave County

Endorses the Republican Nominees.

Great Enthusiasm and General Satisfaction

Expressed with the Ticket.

Democrats go for Porter.

In order to give the people of our county an idea of the favorable impression Judge Porter makes in other parts of the Territory, and to show how worthy he is of the esteem and confidence which he has at home, we are pleased to quote from the Alta Arizona, published at Mineral Park, Mohave County, the account of the immense and enthusiastic reception which greeted the appearance of Judge Porter in that county.

The Hon. DeForest Porter, candidate for Congress, arrived in our village on Thursday last and was warmly received by a large number of old time friends and acquaintances of ten years ago, when he was the presiding judge of this district.

On Friday evening the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever witnessed in this county was held at the Court House to ratify the nominations by the Phoenix convention of DeForest Porter, for Congress, and A. E. Davis, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Court House being filled mostly with voters, a few ladies being present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. W. G. Blakey, who in a few well timed remarks, nominated Hon. W. H. Hardy as chairman of the meeting and, having been unanimously elected, came forward and spoke at length of the importance of this fall election. He said it was apparent that our present representative was not only a success but a most consummate failure. He had been in Washington nearly two years and had accomplished absolutely nothing, and a change was certainly most desirable. In making that change the people, in his opinion, could not do better than to elect Judge Porter. He fully and cordially endorsed the nomination of Judge Porter, and expressed the opinion that he would receive the united support of the Republicans of Mohave county, besides that of many of the opposite party who would in voting this fall like above the claims of their party for the sake of bringing about a change in the representative of the Territory for the good of the people. They had become satisfied that Mr. Oury was not the man as he had confessed that he could get nothing for the Territory from the Government at Washington, and they believed that Judge Porter's election would result in great material benefit to the whole Territory. It had been claimed by some that Judge Porter was unpopular here in Mohave county. This was a mistake in so far as Judge Porter personally was concerned. Federal officials had been unpopular here, and that unpopularity extended to the man while in office and did not follow him out of the office. Judge Porter came here about twelve years ago, and he has been identified with the people and the Territory ever since. He had married and settled down and become a genuine Arizona man. He was no Carpet Bagger. He was one of us breathing the same loyalty to the Territory as any other pioneer of whom Judge Porter certainly was one, and the speaker, in common with the people of Mohave county, welcomed Judge Porter among them as an old, tried and true acquaintance, who had been absent in other parts of the Territory, but who, during his absence, had carried with him their esteem. Every one in Mohave county were proud and happy to have again the opportunity of shaking hands with Judge Porter and in November they would be still prouder to go to the polls and cast their votes for him.

The remarks of Captain Hardy were frequently interrupted by applause and at their close the audience manifested their approval by repeated rounds of applause.

At the close of Captain Hardy's remarks Judge Churchill was loudly called for. He came forward and after giving a concise account of the circumstances that led to the nomination of Judge Porter at the Phoenix convention, in which he showed that the choice of Mr. Porter was the result of the calm and careful deliberation of that body, he gave place to the standard bearer himself, the Hon. DeForest Porter, whose appearance was greeted with great applause.—Judge Porter made quite a long speech, lasting an hour and a half, during which he was listened to with the most marked attention, and his remarks were received with approval by the meeting. We cannot give a full report of the speech, but the eloquence of the speaker seemed to be a matter of surprise to many who had before then only known him as a sedate, dignified and non-litigious Judge of the District and Supreme Court where his powers of speech were not exercised. He touched upon the organization

and development of Territories and the manner of their government.

The general Government had from time to time granted to some of the Territories large portions of the public domain within their boundaries and appropriated large sums of money out of the United States Treasury for the purpose of building up, supporting and maintaining schools, colleges, in sane asylums, mints, assay offices and public buildings, for other purposes and also large sums for the improvement of the navigable waters of the whole country, whether in the States or Territories. Millions of dollars have been annually appropriated for the latter purposes. Arizona seems to have been forgotten, overlooked in nearly all these respects. It seemed to him that this might be obviated by the Delegate from this Territory in Congress. Arizona will soon seek to be organized and admitted as a State, after which it will be too late for her to seek her patrimony, to which she is entitled in her Territorial condition as a ward of the Nation. If she fails to demand and receive her patrimony from the hands of her parent—the Government of the United States—who is and always has been ready and willing to bestow upon her all of her just dowry undiminished, as she has done by nearly all the other Territories—if this Territory shall neglect to make the demand and actually receive her dowry while in her Territorial condition and thereby occupying a status entitling her to make the demand, she will forever be deprived from those great benefits. Her claim will be lost; and her people will have to tax themselves to raise sufficient revenue to take the place of the several millions of dollars of which she is the rightful heir and which she could have obtained, simply by properly applying for it in the proper time. It is her right; but like it is in all cases where a right exists, it must be asserted, and asserted within the proper time or it will become of no avail.

The Speaker touched upon the Indian question, saying that it was not understood in Washington, nor generally in the East in so far as Arizona is concerned. The Indian question in Arizona is peculiar. There were several tribes differing from each other in their nature, habits, usages and character as much as any different races of men differ throughout the world. The Apache is the designation of a tribe, or rather a race, of Indians composing many tribes, who are by nature murderers, robbers and thieves whose children are taught from their earliest moments all sorts of rucly, robbery and crimes and to become familiar with the mountain passes and fastnesses, where they can skulk and hide and conceal themselves and pass unmolested from one part of the Territory to another in their work of blood and devastation. On the other hand there are peaceable tribes of Indians who afford not only a protection to the whites, but are absolutely a benefit to the Territory. If the murderous Apache, and their number is not large, were removed from our midst and taken away where he could no longer break strike terror throughout the portion of the Territory especially adjacent to the San Carlos reservation, it would be a great benefit to the whole Territory, for people abroad who read in the public press accounts of the depredations of the Indians in any part of this Territory are thereby led to believe that every part of the Territory is unsafe and the fear of Indians will prevent people from coming to any part of the Territory. It keeps out capital; it retards immigration; it prevents the development of our mines; it prevents the sale and keeps down the values of all kinds of property in the Territory. These murderous Indians might all be removed entirely beyond the limits of the Territory and kept away at less expense than they can be kept here and the Territory would be largely the gainer. If properly understood in Washington, the speaker believed, this troublesome Indian question would be solved in a very short time. If he should go to Congress he would try to have the government understand the situation and finally solve this troublesome problem.

Some of the passages in Judge Porter's speech were most wonderful in their power, brilliancy and elegance, and during its entire delivery the audience seemed to be almost spell-bound in their attention, and at the conclusion, and after the applause had subsided, Hon. A. E. Davis, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was loudly called for, and made a lengthy speech.

We are sorry we cannot give the Alta Arizona's report in full and regret that it is necessary to omit the speech of Hon. A. E. Davis, which was full of points and vim and made a splendid impression of his abilities scholarly attainments. We hope to be able in a subsequent issue to give a synopsis of this most excellent endeavor.

Concerning the death of his wife, Frederick Douglas recently wrote to a friend in the West: "The main pillar of my house has fallen. Four or five years have passed away since our union. Life cannot hold much for me, now that she has gone. Still, I feel that the lesson taught by this death, as by all less, is silence, resignation, humility and hope. We are all strangers and sojourners."

We, the undersigned, being a corporation duly set on de body of Samba now dead and gone afore, has been sittin' on de said nigger afore said, and find dat de same did, on de 14 day of Jinerwary, come to death by falling from de bridge over de river and broken his neck, whar we fine he was subsequently drowned and was afterward washed to de river side, whar we suppose he was frozen to death.

Grand Republican Rally!

The Largest Political Meeting ever held in Mohave County

Endorses the Republican Nominees.

Great Enthusiasm and General Satisfaction

Expressed with the Ticket.

Democrats go for Porter.

In order to give the people of our county an idea of the favorable impression Judge Porter makes in other parts of the Territory, and to show how worthy he is of the esteem and confidence which he has at home, we are pleased to quote from the Alta Arizona, published at Mineral Park, Mohave County, the account of the immense and enthusiastic reception which greeted the appearance of Judge Porter in that county.

The Hon. DeForest Porter, candidate for Congress, arrived in our village on Thursday last and was warmly received by a large number of old time friends and acquaintances of ten years ago, when he was the presiding judge of this district.

On Friday evening the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever witnessed in this county was held at the Court House to ratify the nominations by the Phoenix convention of DeForest Porter, for Congress, and A. E. Davis, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Court House being filled mostly with voters, a few ladies being present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. W. G. Blakey, who in a few well timed remarks, nominated Hon. W. H. Hardy as chairman of the meeting and, having been unanimously elected, came forward and spoke at length of the importance of this fall election. He said it was apparent that our present representative was not only a success but a most consummate failure. He had been in Washington nearly two years and had accomplished absolutely nothing, and a change was certainly most desirable. In making that change the people, in his opinion, could not do better than to elect Judge Porter. He fully and cordially endorsed the nomination of Judge Porter, and expressed the opinion that he would receive the united support of the Republicans of Mohave county, besides that of many of the opposite party who would in voting this fall like above the claims of their party for the sake of bringing about a change in the representative of the Territory for the good of the people. They had become satisfied that Mr. Oury was not the man as he had confessed that he could get nothing for the Territory from the Government at Washington, and they believed that Judge Porter's election would result in great material benefit to the whole Territory. It had been claimed by some that Judge Porter was unpopular here in Mohave county. This was a mistake in so far as Judge Porter personally was concerned. Federal officials had been unpopular here, and that unpopularity extended to the man while in office and did not follow him out of the office. Judge Porter came here about twelve years ago, and he has been identified with the people and the Territory ever since. He had married and settled down and become a genuine Arizona man. He was no Carpet Bagger. He was one of us breathing the same loyalty to the Territory as any other pioneer of whom Judge Porter certainly was one, and the speaker, in common with the people of Mohave county, welcomed Judge Porter among them as an old, tried and true acquaintance, who had been absent in other parts of the Territory, but who, during his absence, had carried with him their esteem. Every one in Mohave county were proud and happy to have again the opportunity of shaking hands with Judge Porter and in November they would be still prouder to go to the polls and cast their votes for him.

The remarks of Captain Hardy were frequently interrupted by applause and at their close the audience manifested their approval by repeated rounds of applause.

At the close of Captain Hardy's remarks Judge Churchill was loudly called for. He came forward and after giving a concise account of the circumstances that led to the nomination of Judge Porter at the Phoenix convention, in which he showed that the choice of Mr. Porter was the result of the calm and careful deliberation of that body, he gave place to the standard bearer himself, the Hon. DeForest Porter, whose appearance was greeted with great applause.—Judge Porter made quite a long speech, lasting an hour and a half, during which he was listened to with the most marked attention, and his remarks were received with approval by the meeting. We cannot give a full report of the speech, but the eloquence of the speaker seemed to be a matter of surprise to many who had before then only known him as a sedate, dignified and non-litigious Judge of the District and Supreme Court where his powers of speech were not exercised. He touched upon the organization

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