HŒNIX WEEKLY HERALD.

ES.—VOL. XXIV NO. 3. PHŒNIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898. WHOLE NO. 6458.

...s of the successful amputation of stomachs promises to spoil the family grocers business. And the butcher, where is he?

The way things will be growing within the next three weeks will be a matter of astonishment to our visitors. Our spring time has come.

The winter rains have set in something after their normal fashion in this part of the country if they can keep it up for two or three weeks.

There are some fifteen candidates who have applications in for the position of United States Attorney for Arizona. Arizona is not slow in giving the President material to work upon.

The papers throughout the Territory very generally commend the gathering together of the mining men, stockmen and supervisors of the Territory, though the convention of miners and stock men is likely to overshadow all else.

It is now announced that American coal can be delivered at Rio Janeiro at a less cost than English coal. There is a great market for coal at Rio, both for steamships and in the melting of manganese ore, of which there is a fine deposit within easy transportation.

Chaplain Scott, who lectures at the Baptist church this evening is one of our most entertaining talkers. He has had a wide and varied experience in a long and active life and his subject, "Recollections of a Lively Life," ...al with some of those experi... as a pioneer on the plains, soldi... by chaplain and farmer.

...mines of Arizona are increasing ...ber and importance every day and the fact should make an impression on business sooner or later. No State or Territory in the Union is making the rapid advance in this direction that Arizona is now making and will continue to make for years to come.

The ...siness of burning school houses i... creditable one to a community and rarely occurs except through tramps or characters of that kind. The HERALD is not willing to accept the insinuations of a morning cotemporary that citizens of Nephi district have burned their school house through spite for some other citizen or otherwise.

One of two things will soon be demonstrated, either that the republican party will secure bi-metallism or something looking definitely to that end, or that it ... ill lose a large vote; especially west of the Mississippi river. In 1896 the republicans of the west in large numbers stood faithfully by their party believing implicity in its ability to make good its propositions of the St. Louis platform. If it should prove that its attempts have failed, the party in the west will vote largely where they think will be the greatest tendency to make a place for silver.

The astonishing news comes that the cause of the rioting in Havana by the Spanish populace of that city is that they are bitterly opposed to autonomy for Cuba. ... declare that rather ...nt autonomy they ...xation of the ... A report ... he put the ...mber of Spanish ...at city "which do ...y or annexation ...es," they invariably ... hesitation, "annex... ...probable that Cuba ...nited ...ected ... with ... has always ... beacon ... to the world on all matters touch... the Salt River valley. Many resi... now in Arizona received their ... impressions of the Territory from ...s of the HERALD. News... come famorassed away in ... and newspaper ... the ... been connected with them. HERALD, with N. A. Mor... proprietor, has moved along ... The paper is reliable ... never indulges in too much en... thusiasm or exti... in its advocacy of men or measures. Long live the HERALD and its popular editor. —Solomonville Bulletin.

The last European nation to take a place in the line of applicants for a reciprocity treaty with the United States is Germany, the country which made a fight when the Dingley tariff bill was pending before Congress and President Mc Kinley. The clause of the tariff that brought Germany's pride down to asking for reciprocity is that which imposes additional duty upon sugar brought from countries that pay an export bounty on sugar. When the German Ambassador requested that reciprocity negotiations be opened he was informed that his government must take the first step by agreeing to remove the restrictions now imposed upon American cattle and beef im... ...o Germany.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Restored. How to Enlarge and ... Weak, Undeveloped Portions ... Absolutely unfailing. Home ... No C. O. D. or other scheme. ... by a firm of high standing. ...DICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

The decree of the Court of Private Land Claims setting aside the Reavis grant that gave this country so much trouble at one time, was filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

Information has been received at the HERALD office of the arrival in the valley of six or eight cattle buyers from Los Angeles and elsewhere and that cattle on foot are rapidly increasing in value. Four cents is now talked of and will doubtless be paid for stock fit for the butcher. The cattlemen are in luck this season.

Oklahoma will have to quit burning men at the stake before she will get into the Union. Her little roast a few days since will hold her in the bonds of Territorial servitude for several more years than she might otherwise have been obliged to remain there. As it is the character of her civilization scarcely entitles her to a place in the Union.

The administration is doing everything possible to expedite the sending of food to the Klondyke region, as the President and all the members of the Cabinet believe that relief will be needed by the gold seekers before regular traffic is resumed on the Yukon river. Agents of the government are now bringing a number of reindeer from Norway to carry the food, which will all be ready and on the ground when the reindeer get to Alaska.

Among the prominent members of the bar of this city and of the Territory there is probably no one who is a more diligent worker or more successful practitioner than Judge W. H. Stilwell, formerly Associate Justice in the First Judicial District. Judge Stilwell is one of the men that the bench did not ruin for further usefulness at the bar, and he is consequently making a success of the practice of law beyond what men with less experience would do. Seventeen years on the bench and at the bar of the Territory now begin to lend him their value in experience and consequent success.

Let us try for Statehood first and with all the vim that is in us. If we lose then "home rule" surely should get us there in the partial way for which such a bill can provide. However, Arizona would like to know whether she is to be longer turned down in her efforts to become a State by those who should be her friends. She is soon to be one of the largest gold producing sections of the union and cannot be opposed honestly on those grounds by those eastern people who are afraid of our silver wealth. Arizona will produce thousands of dollars in gold to where she will produce a hundred in silver at an early day, in fact is doing it now though her silver resources are held down somewhat by the silver situation.

Word reached Phoenix yesterday that Tucson was reveling in eight inches of snow and the "Citizen" of last evening has the following: "The snow fall has been so great at Canada del Oro this week that the stage which plys between that place and Tucson was obliged to lay up and the mail was brought in on horseback yesterday. The snow is a foot and a half deep on the level and in some places much deeper." Prescott has been sleigh riding at various times during the winter and all the mountain regions have been filled with snow and to a much lower altitude than has has been known since the settlement of the Territory. Snow on the Maricopa mountains on the south side of this valley has not been seen more than once before this winter in many years or since the settlement of the valley.

The Governor in his report is very conservative in estimating our population making it on the basis of four to the vote while the average percentage established by long observation is usually put at five. Estimated on a basis of five persons for every vote our last registered vote being 20,158, we should have a population of 100,790 and there is not much doubt that the usual percentage will now hold good in the Territory which has changed in the character of its population very rapidly in the past few years from lone men to families in every county in the Territory. Our towns and villages are swarming with children and for the number of families concerned the average number of children is no doubt higher than in the eastern and more northern States.

One of the most satisfactory commercial features of 1897 has been the increased demand abroad for corn. During the month of December nearly twice as much corn went to Europe as in the corresponding month in 1896. The people of Europe are slowly learning that corn is good for men as well as beast. The total exports of corn last year amounted to 186,000,000 bushels or nearly 70,000,000 bushels more than in any previous year. In the six years preceeding 1897 the average annual exportation of corn was only 66,000,000 bushels. It is clear therefore, that the various efforts that have been made to bring this king of American cereals into favor with foreigners are beginning to bear fruit. There is no country in the world that can in any wise compete with the United States in growing corn, and if we can establish a large and increasing market abroad for the product, it will bring our farmers untold wealth. What is most needed to insure a general demand for corn abroad is a knowledge of preparing it for the table. Of the large amount of cornmeal sent to Ireland during the famine many years ago much was wasted as the poor people could add nothing to it but water and did not even know how to prepare hoe-cakes.

The indications are that the winter rains are about over though it wont do to "bank" on that proposition at present nor till the end of next month.

The large fall of snow on the mountains promises an abundance of water for the spring and summer irrigations while the rain fall in the valley insures our grain crops for this season with little or no irrigation.

Mr. Wm. Kirtland and Henry Nash of Safford have left for the Klondyke country. They are old time Arizonans. There is not much wonder at the movement as Safford has organized a female base ball club.

Minister Woodford has written to the State Department to the effect that General Weyler's embargo on Cuban tobacco, as effecting certain tobacco provinces in Cuba, has been reversed by the Madrid government, to go into effect on the 15th of Januray.

It seems safe to predict that Hawaii will be an American Territory before long. The annexation sentiment is undoubtedly growing stronger throughout the country by reason of the land grabbing going on in China and the general disturbance in the far east.

Prof. Toumey has decided to undertake another experiment in feeding live stock at the station near this city. It is proposed to have it done on more exact lines and to test the relative value of alfalfa, sorghum and a combination of the two.

Many farmers in the valley are yet busy putting in grain, thought it is late. In portions of the valley there has been much neglect in this matter this season especially on the north side and our coming wheat crop promises to be short unless the deficiency in acreage is made up this month.

The Rev. Sam Small has come to the conclusion that civilization is a failure but like Ingersoll in his attacks on religion, he has nothing better than present conditions to offer. Apparently the Rev. Sam overlooks the fact that the civilization we have has come from the promulgation of such doctrines as he is supposed to teach.

Though the streams are not showing much rise of water there is plenty to come. The fall of snow in the mountains has been unprecedented and it is to be hoped the weather will becold enough to keep it there, allowing it to come down gradually during the spring months. About one irrigation will mature the grain crops of the valley this season.

One of the richest mines in Mexico is the Eperanza, situated in the El Oro district state of Mexico. This mine is owned by a Mexican company. Not long ago Chas. Lane, the owner of the La Fortuna mines made an effort to buy the Eperanza property. He was to pay $6,000,000 Mexican money for the mine, and put up $80,000 option money on the deal. For some reason he failed to make the purchase and he forfeited his $80,000. The mine is said to be worth considerably more than $6,000,000. The gold vein in the Seperanza is 100 feet wide and the larger part of the ore runs $30 to the ton. The company is operating a 40-stamp mill.—Twe Republics.

Beet sugar experiments will be continued in the valley this year with more care than last season. The results last season were not satisfactory, though those who cared for the beets got a fifteen per cent. beet. Prof. Toumey, of the University, who is now in the city, informs a HERALD reporter that last year seed was distributed to 175 farmers in the valley and only half a dozen succeeded in getting anything worth while mentioning, either from neglect, bugs destroying the beets, or over irrigation. This season arrangements have been made with twelve of our most responsible and successful farmers to put in an acre of the beets each and carefully and intelligently cultivate the same. Much better results are anticipated. The season begins in February. The Professor has in his possession today some sugar beets that were planted in September and are now nicely matured, and without having had an opportunity to analyze them he is of the opinion, from his casual examination of them, that they are well up in sugar percentage; if they are what he believes them to be in sugar, there is a prospect for two crops of sugar beets being raised in this valley in one year, which would simply double our sugar producing capability over any other locality, granting that the percentage of sugar is the same as in other localities; but it will go far beyond almost all northern localities and size up with Southern California very evenly if not exceed that region in sugar percentage. Sugar beet culture and sugar manufacture will be a success in this valley within the next eighteen months.

GREAT TUNNEL.

The tunnel which will pass directly under Pike's Peak has been commenced. The starting point of the tunnel is at the foot of the mountain near Colorado City. The further end will be six miles south of Cripple Creek, near the town of Supol. The tunnel will pass directly under the cone of Pike's Peak, at a depth of 7,000 feet, and will be 2,700 feet beneath the town of Victor By connecting tunnels, over 1,000 mines will be made tributary to the main tunnel. The work, it is estimated, will require seven years for its completion. The cost is placed at $18.00 per foot, or $20,520,000. The money, it is thought, which is to be spent on the tunnel will be recovered from the valuable ore which will be excavated during the work.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

IS BUSINESS IMPROVING.

From Bradstreet's last issue we clip the following items concerning business in the east in the manufacturing line which facts are better than long winded arguments concerning the business prosperity that is growing in the country. Bradstreet's says:

"Practically all of the flint-glass factories in the country, especially those in the Ohio valley, have resumed during the week. It is reported that a number of the factories have so many orders on file that it will be impossible to fill them for a number of weeks to come. In fact, it is said that the trade is in such good condition that the manufacturers will mos likely advance prices in the not distant future.

"The employes of the ten-inch mill at the Homestead (Pa.) mill of the Carnegie Company having refused to accept the new scale of wages the mill has been closed down indefinitely. All other departments are in full operation.

"The Saxony knitting mill, at Little Falls, New York, which has been running but eight hours a day since August has started up on full time.

"An advance in wages amounting to 5 per cent. has been granted to the 200 employes of the cutlery manufacturing firm of Humaston & Beckley, at New Britain, Conn.

"While the operatives of the New England cotton mills have as a rule accepted the recent cut in wages, it appears that agitators are at work with the view to organizing the men for the purpose of resisting the reduction. As yet the movement is confined to New Bedford, but efforts are being made to spread it to all leading cotton centers affected with the decrease in wages.

"The assessment on the members of the Flint Glass Workers' Union is to be reduced from 6 to 4 per cent.

"The Peoria, Ill., rolling mills were sold by the receiver on Tuesday to a committee of former stockholders, and they will be put in operation in a few days.

"The National Loom Fixers' Association in annual convention at Boston, Wednesday, decided to take no active steps as a national body in the case of a strike in New Bedford, but that if the operatives there should strike the association pledged itself to stand by them.

"The rate of wages for miners of anthracite coal in the Schuylkill region for the last half of December and the first half of January has been fixed at 4 per cent. above the $2.50 basis.

"The West Milwaukee shops of the St. Paul railway now employ 2,400 men. They are busier with work than they have been since 1893."

TO DISCUSS THE TAX QUESTION.

Gov. M. H. McCord, of Arizona, will make a heroic effort to place the counties of that territory on a paying basis; in other words see that the officials live within their incomes and have a balance in their respective county treasuries, and also see that the big mines pay taxes. With this object in view he has called a convention to meet in Phoenix on January 25. It will comprise all members of the boards of supervisors of the twelve counties of the territory, the assessors of all the counties, the territorial board of equalization and the territorial officials. Before the convention will be only two questions:

The furtherance of economy in the management of Territorial and county affairs, and the possibility for raising revenue from Territorial industries now practically exempt from taxation. Arizona is generally considered primarily a mining region; yet her mines bear an almost inconsiderable portion of the burdens of government. The agriculturalists, stockmen and railroads pay nearly all. The total assessment of the Territory is $30,000,000. ment of the Territory is $30,000,000 the United Verde at Jerome, is commercially rated as worth $30,000,000. It pays taxes in Yavapai county on about $200,000 in improvements and machinery. Other large mines, the main ones only considered, would bring the Territorial wealth up to fully $150,000,000, could they be assessed. It is believed the only way to secure revenue from the mines is by a tax on the bullion output, for the value of ore in place could not be estimated.

To aid in the work to be done, the Governor has asked that meetings be called for the same date at Phoenix of the Arizona Live Stock Asociation and the Territorial Agricultural Society. A special call has also been issued from the executive office, asking for a general gathering in Phoenix, January 25, of the miners of Arizona, for the purpose of forming a miners' association.—Albuquerque Citizen.

THE STORM.

Globe is wrapped in the habilaments of winter. The storm set in on Sunday night, and it has "rained and snowed like the devil and blowed." Yesterday it was supposed that the storm had expended its force, but this morning when the people of Globe arose to resume their daily vocations they found that Mother Carey had been industriously employed through the watches of the night picking her geese and the earth was enshrouded in a mantle of ermin. The scene presented reminded one of Whittier's "Snow Bound." Roofs were covered to the depth of nearly four inches and trees and shrubbery beautifully laced with snow.

On Pinal mountain there was from fourteen to sixteen inches of snow yesterday, along the Pioneer road, and today it must be much deeper. Snow was falling at San Carlos this morning and we are told has extended south almost to Florence.

Some apprehension is felt least a warm spell may follow and that the rapid melting of the snow may occasion a sudden rise in Pinal creek and menace town property along the channel.—Globe Silver Belt.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 25 cents, 10 cents.

TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Monthly Review of Trade Conditions in Southern California.

A remarkably large holiday trade closed the year of 1897, a year totalling up the largest volume of business both speculative and commercial, and the lowest commercial death rate since 1892. The opening of 1898 is characterized in the business world by the passing of the financial distrust, increased industrial industry, especially in the west and a quiet confidence in the future. Unusual business for the season is noted in the iron and wood industries. Cotton only is halting; price conditions favoring neither producer or manufacturer. Foreign trade continues satisfactory. In the immediate districts the outlook for a good year has improved. The delayed rain has come and relieved the anxiety of the farmer and the merchant, who began to fear a dry year.

The cold snap of December, it has been demonstrated, effected only about 1-10 of the orange crop, and the succeeding warm weather has caused most of these to fall. The crop is maturing rapidly and shipping will soon be actively resumed. The demand is fairly good. The destruction of the Florida crop still unshipped, although but a smell per centage of the yield, had an effect in stiffening the market.

Olive picking season is about ended. Prices for both olives and olive oil are at present higher than for years and as there is a scarcity in the foreign crop the probabilities are for a further advance.

A stronger demand for dried fruit is developing. The eastern market seems to be recovering from the depression caused by the liberal offering of inferior stock and there is much more inquiry for choice grades and offerings are held firmly at full figures. An active export demand has developed for apricots and prunes.

Nuts are unchanged. Lemons are held well in hand at the recently advanced rates. Hay and grain have been held stiffly with no indication of weakening.

In looking back over the past year it has in the main been an unusually prosperous one for Southern California and Arizona. Crops have been abundant, and on the whole satisfactory prices have been realized. The development of our native wealth in petroleum and minerals was gratifying and the increase in the number of manufacturing plants was encouraging. The improvement in the wool industry and the cattle industry had a material effect on the bettering of trade conditions, especially in Arizona.

Locally as far as we can learn our merchants are eminently satisfied with the holiday trade and those who have made up their books for the year find satisfying balances on the right side. The general expression is that if the rain continues to come right it will be a great year.

Failures in December nine, liabilities $22,000, essets $16,000.

Jan. 11, 1898.

WALNUT GROVE.

A Region That Is Rich in the Precious Metals.

S. E. Fuller and H. B. Quick drove in from Walnut Grove Saturday last and Mr. Quick is now en route for Chicago, expecting to return soon. He is engineer for the Sterling Placer Company which proposes to work a vast track of auriferous gravel beds and bars, in the Walnut Grove region, on an extensive scale. The company's ground lies between Wagoner's and Pierce's places, is from one mile to three and a half miles wide and comprises 35 claims of 160 acres each. A force of men was put to work doing assessment work on these claims before the first of January and the company has concluded to continue the work without cessation, and to ship out a latest improved Bucyrus steam shovel with riffles and a revolving screen. The ordinary steam shovel takes in a track of 8½ feet but the one Mr. Quick will ship out will take a track of 12 feet. As the entire Walnut Grove region has been noted for its placer gold production, by the most primitive methods, since the first settlement of the country great results may be expected from work on so large a scale. In this section it has not been uncommon for men to do fairly well by packing gold-bearing dirt some distance to water. Of course this dirt was generally taken from exceptionally rich spots. It was estimated, years ago, that the Walnut Grove had yielded $120,000 in gold and the output has steadily kept up, the gold being taken from such places as are accessible to water, most of it being taken out during the wet seasons. The ground which the Bucyrus shovel will invade is comparatively a virgin field, being beyond the reach of other mining methods. It is stated that the gravel carries from 25 cents to several dollars, gold, per cubic yard.—Courier.

BETTER THAN KLONDYKE GOLD

Is health and strength gained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It fortifies the whole system and gives you such strength that nervous troubles cease, and work which seemed wearing and laborious becomes easy and is cheerfully performed. It has done this for others, it will for you.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

CALL FOR MINERS' CONVENTION.

Governor McCord on Jan. 5th issued the following call for a miners' convention:

In compliance with many requests and in response to the suggestions made by several newspapers of the Territory and believing that a free interchange of views and united action of those interested would result in much good to that important industry in this Territory, I deem it best to invite those interested in mines and mining in this Territory to meet at Phoenix, Arizona, on the 25th day of January, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day for the purpose of taking such action relative to forming a mining association as shall seem wise and expedient. This call is without authority of law, but as all western states have such an organization which have resulted in much benefit to the interest, I have taken the liberty to take the initiative by issuing this call. I do not deem it wise to specify how representation for the convention shall be arranged any further than to invite each camp to send as many of its representative men as it desires, and further that all who are interested in mines and mining to be present. The fairness and good judgment of those present will undoubtedly adjust all questions as to representation fairly and satisfactorily.

Very Respectfully,
MYRON H. M'CORD,
Governor of Arizona.

STATE OF TRADE.

(Summary from Bradstreet's)

The year opens with a tone of quiet confidence prevading nearly all branches of business, with encouraging activity in the iron trade, a resumption of work by thousands of industrial employees in the western glass industry, a largely reduced volume of business failures as compared with corresponding periods in preceding years, and a general outlook certainly not inferior to any previous year at this time. Distributive trade has naturally been rather slow pending stock-taking and the return of salesmen to the field. While the volume of distributive business is no larger, industrial activity is a special feature unconfined to any one section, but especially notable in the west. Resumption of work after the holidays has been general and encouraging in that section. Autumn weather in the northwest checks distribution, but collections are reported good. Sales of southern iron are large. Louisiana sugar crop returns have been very satisfactory. Nine-tenths of Florida's orange crop was gathered before the late freeze, and cotton is steady on good export demand. Wool has opened up actively at some eastern markets, and lower prices for cotton goods have stimulate some demand. Wage reductions at New England cotton mills have been very generally accepted. The jewelry trade has been encouraged by the small number of failures occurring in that line. Preparations for an active Alaskan trade are making on the Pacific Coast, and needed rains are reported in California. Prices have shown few important changes and steadiness is a leading feature. Naturally enough there is a slight gain in the number of failures reported this week over last, the total aggregating 333 against 297 last week, but a heavy falling off from 1897, in this week of 1896 was 446.

Bank clearings this week of course reflect annual settlements, but even with this qualification the total is still very large, having been exceeded only four or five time in the history of the country. The total for the first week of January aggregates $1,418,000,000, a gain of 18.6 per cent. over last week, of 24 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 15 per cent. over 1896. Specially telegraphed returns of bank clearings for the year 1897 to Bradstreet's give a total of bank clearings at 72 cities of $56,921,433,000—a gain of 11.9 per cent. over 1896—a larger total than in any preceding year since 1892.

The investment demand for bonds and stocks has assumed increased activity this week, and the New York speculative stock market is also active and higher, with a large accession of public buying. The market waited for the first two days of the week for the completion of the Union Pacific payments and of the January settlements. These are now accomplished and the re-appearance of ease in the money market encouraged large speculative interests to renewed activity on the bull side. The purchase of a controlling interest in Sesquehanna & Western by Messrs. Morgan & Co. for the Erie Railroad gives promise of further stability in the anthracite combination and the Vanderbilt stocks are influenced by the active steps taken to maintain trunk-line rate. Foreign exchange is strong at 4.85@4.85¼ for demand sterling on an increased inquiry caused by the prospect of resumed ease in the money market.

Bank failures in 1897 followed the general tendence of business mortality in all other lines of business. The reputation of the banking community for conservatism, however, is borne out by the relative heavier falling off in the number of failures and the reduced volume of liabilities of banks and trust companies, as compared with preceding years than in ordinary commercial circles. The total number of failures of national, state, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies in 1897 was 165, a little more than half those of 1896 and less than one-fifth those of the panic year 1893. Liabilities also showed a heavy falling off, being 60 per cent. smaller than 1896 and 90 per cent. smaller than 1893. The number and liabilities, however, were slightly larger than 1894. The percentage of assets to liabilities in 1897 was only 76, the smallest reported since Bradstreet's record of bank suspensions was begun.

A trifle gain was shown in the world's visible supply of wheat during the month of December, 1897, as reported by telegraph and cable to Bradstreet's, due entirely to an increase in visible stocks in the United States east of the Rockies, and attributable largely to the squeeze of short sellers at Chicago during that month attracting supplies from interior points. Stocks in Europe and afloat for Europe showed a decrease for the month of 1,483,000 bushels, and those on the Pacific Coast of this country fell off nearly 300,000 bushels, which was more than counterbalanced, however, by the increase east of the Rocky mountains in this country, making the net increase for the month in the world's visible stock 2,831,000 bushels. The visible supply of wheat in this country on January 1, 1898, was 60,834,000 bushels, 17,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago at this date, and the smallest January 1 stock reported in this country since 1891. The total world's supply on January 1 amounted to 132,434,000 bushels, a gain over July 1, 1897, of 54,000,000 bushels, but a falling off of 6,729,000 bushels from January 1, 1897.

The holidays have exercised their expected effect on export trade in leading cereals. Wheat exports from the United States and Canada for the first week in January amounted to 3,481,576 bushels, against 5,495,000 bushels last week, 3,108,000 bushels in this week a year ago and 3,471,000 bushels in the corresponding week in 1896. Corn exports also show a sensible diminution, amounting to 4,085,000 bushels last week, 4,819,000 bushels in this week a year ago and 2,626,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896.

A TREAT IN MINSTRELSY.

Commencing next Friday we have the well known Mahara's Minstrels, who come to the opera house for a limited engagement. Past promises faithfully fulfilled assure us that the company is all that is claimed for it. In looking over the list of artists we find the names of the well known Billy Young and Charlie Cass, which is a sufficient guarantee that a night of hilarity is to be expected. In connection with the above we find the names of LeRoy Bland, a male soprano, whose voice has a wonderful sweetness of tone and a wonderful compass. Rube Brown, whose dancing more than satisfies all lovers of terpsichorean art and the contortionist, Master Hillard Brewer, whose act is all that is claimed for it, is a real novelty. Taking the program from start to finish it is one that should command full houses, as it is away from the old style of minstrelsy, which we have heard for so many years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Newsy Chatter From the National Capital.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1898.

Ed. HERALD:—It is difficult to predict accurately when the debate on the Hawaiian annexation treaty will end, nor will the discussion be reported in full as it takes place in executive session, behind closed doors. What the final result will be is also uncertain at this writing. The latest and most reliable poll shows that fifty-six Senators favor the treaty, while thirty-three oppose it, which would indicate probable failure of the treaty. But the administration expects to secure the four additional votes required to make the necessary two-thirds from the ranks of the seven or eight Senators who are now mildly opposed, yet open to conviction. Senator Heitfield, of Idaho, has been one of these, but recently came out in favor of annexation. Party lines are not drawn upon it, though every Republican Senator will vote for the treaty. Twenty-nine of the opponents are Democrats, three Populists and one silver Republican. The debate will undoubtedly be interesting and the proposition to throw open the doors and let the discussion go on in open session may finally prevail. It is not now expected that a vote will be reached before March.

* * *

The assertion is made by Congressman Loud that the exclusion of serial book publications and sample copies of periodicals from the privileges of second-class postal rates would effect a saving to the Government of $13,000,000 a year. Friends of the measure which Mr. Loud has prepared claim that these two items comprise the source of the deficit in the revenues of the postal service, but others point to the enormous amount of mail lonal and department franks. This free matter amounts to hundreds of tons per annum, but there is no demand that it be cut off. It was never intended or expected that the postal service would be self-supporting. The people get the benefit of it and they expect to pay for it. The Loud bill has some good features, but it is not perfect and will not pass in its present shape.

* * *

At some of the hotels in Washington where Congressmen and their families are quartered the social functions include regular weekly card parties, progressive euchre, etc., at which their friends from the other houses are invited. These games, with their prizes and other inducements, are great contests in which the deepest interest is taken by both the men and women. Interferences are looked on with annoyance. There is one genial Senator among the contestants on these occasions who, while he does not play a strong game at cards, thoroughly enjoys the meetings, and persists in telling his stories and making observations in the most interesting portions of the game. At a recent meeting he had a fair run of luck, and was about to reach the head table. One of his opponents was Congressman P., who is a veteran at cards. The Senator and his partner had four points won, while the Representative and his partner had but three. The next hand would decide who should go to the head table. The cards had been dealt, when the Senator, recalling some play that had been made, remarked:

"That play was almost as useless as the tail end of a sentence I once heard a judge pronounce in my State. Some fellow had been arrested for carrying concealed weapons. After he had been locked up it was discovered that he had committed murder. He was tried on that charge, convicted, and the court in passing sentence said: 'Under the verdict I sentence you to the penitentiary for life, and when you have served your sentence you may serve two months more for carrying the weapon.' During the laughter that followed the bell sounded and the Senator and his partner progressed to the head table. Representative P.'s face was a study. The hand he had received at the time the Senator began telling the story, had he been allowed to play it, would have enabled him to win the game. But the story prevented it, and as the Senator and his partner left, the discomfited M. C. leaned over and half audibly remarked to his partner: "Nobody but a blanked fool ever tells a funny story at a card game."

* * *

Mr. R. G. Wilder, of Colorado, who recently returned from Klondike, is now in Washington and has expressed positive views relative to the relief measures under consideration. "I am satisfied that the proposed scheme of Government relief for the Klondike miners will prove a failure," said Mr. Wilder. "Owing to the numerous gorges, the ice in the rivers and lakes is so rough, being in many places piled to a height of from thirty to fifty feet, that it is impossible to cut a trail through before it would disappear from natural causes. I have been in that country and know what I am talking about. This condition exists for 500 miles. It would be impossible, in my judgment, to take reindeer or any other sort of animals in there at this season, and the only possible way to reach the section is to pack the supplies on the backs of men. I do not think there will be any actual starvation at Dawson, but the supply of provisions there is too scant for comfort. When I came away last summer I saw $125 offered for a sack of flour, but the proposition was declined.

* * *

This is the first administration for twelve years to be without a headsman. Under Cleveland, under Harrison and under Cleveland again, Headsman Stevenson, Headsman Clarkson and Headsman Maxwell were more conspicuous in the Washington dispatches than most Cabinet officers. In 1885, 1886 and 1893 the heads of the fourth-class postmasters fell by hundreds every working day. Now no one knows who is Third Assistant Postmaster-General. Here is one indication that the present is a civil service reform administration.

* * *

Somebody has been analyzing imported silks, and found out that they contain as much tin, according to their thickness, as a medieval coat of mail. They are composed, some of them, largely of the oxide and silica, organic matter which is not silk, and nitrogen. There is a small percentage of silk, a little bit of righteousness to save the city. But most of the silk is tin oxide. This is another proof that everything on earth is something else at heart.

G. U.

CAREFUL MINING.

Dan Gillett arrived in town last week from Pinos Altos, New Mexico, where he has in successful operation a gold plant. Mr. Gillett bought this property over a year ago from the Hearst estate, paying, it is said, $150,000. The property has constantly been at work and from Mr. Gillett it is learned is it surpasses any mine he has ever been connected with. This assertion to those who know Mr. Gillett, places the Pinos Altos mines among the best on the coast.

For the past two years Mr. Gillett has been opening the Gold Note and Surprise mines located on the Agua Fria, four miles east of Bumble Bee station, on the Black Canyon road. On the Agua Fria close to the Gold Note and Surprise mines a Kansas City company erected a ten-stamp mill and attempted to run it by electricity, getting their power from a 7,000 feet pipe line laid along the Agua Fria. This line was badly laid and was a failure. Mr. Gillett has removed the mill 800 feet lower down and relayed the pipe line at a costnotless than $15,000. The pipe line and mill were purchased by the new operators. The Gold Note and Surprise mines are among the best developed in Arizona. The recent storm broke the pipe line or the mill would now be in operation. The plant will be running some time this week.

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TO HOG RAISERS.

Mr. W. H. Thompson Jr., President of the National Live Stock Exchange, in his annual address gives some excellent pointers on hog raising that will be of interest and benefit to hog raisers everywhere. He says:

"As an auxilliary to profitable cattle feeding the hog is a necessity. The same suggestions regarding early maturity and marketing apply with equal force to this animal as to beef cattle. Not many years ago the heavy hog was in the greatest demand by the slaughterers on account of the heavy cuts of meat and the large yield of lard obtained. At present the lighter cuts of pork have the preference of the customer and therefore the slaughterer, who is obliged to cater to his customers, must have the lighter weights, and then again there has been a change made and placed on the market substitutes, which with many customers take the place of lard and at a less cost to them and to such an extent that for the present, at least, the heavy pacing hog has given way to his early maturing lighter weight brother.

I think it proper to suggest to the producer to grade his hogs to the extent of his ability. Have them ready for market and market them as young as possible, not weighing to exceed 300 pounds, or, what would be better still, aim to have them so bred and raised that they will be in fine condition and ready for market when weighing from 200 to 240 pounds. This will subserve his interests in at least two ways. It will have a tendency to reduce the stock of lard and make it more valuable to the producer, the hogs marketed when of these weights will mean younger hogs, which will undoubtedly reduce the losses sustained by producers owing to the ravages of the hog cholera."

BABY ON THE BAR.

Decidedly the sensation of the season occurred in the Cabinet saloon last evening. Frank Williams was tending bar when a rather comely young woman, a stranger to Frank, entered the folding-doors of the saloon with a baby bundled up in her arms. She walked up to the bar, laid the baby upon the bar, laid a note on the bar alongside the baby, left both on the bar and walked out before the astonished barkeeper could sufficiently recover himself to say a word. The baby was a beauty, flourished its chubby arms and crowed with delight, while a surging mass of brawny men crowded up to get a sight of the little one; not less than 40 men said they wanted to take the little waif home. Several babeless married men almost came to blows over the possession of the little one, while Frank Williams, the genial mixologist, rushed out, got two baby bottles and filled them both with milk. Probate Judge Hicks finally captured the cherub and sent it home. Opinion among those present seemed to be divided as to the sex of the little visitor, but the general opinion was that it was a girl. The note left beside the babe is as follows:

"Prescott, Ariz.

Mr. Saloon Keeper, Dear Sir:—Here is a babe that belongs to William Bell, and he has left it on an invalid woman who has no one to do anything for her and is at this time sick in bed and his child is suffering for care and she has sent it down here to its father, hearing that he was there at your saloon of nights; and will you be so kind as to give the child in his hands or give it to the sheriff, for the woman is not able to keep the child, nor cannot do it if he was paying her, but he does nothing for it."—Courier.

H. Waumbau and party of surveyors have left Bisbee for Nacosari where they will do some work for the company on the proposed narrow gauge railroad from the mine to the smelter.

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