

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

The REPUBLICAN has double the circulation of any other daily newspaper in Arizona, and is the only one taking full press dispatches.

All Contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly. Preferred Locals 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY.

RUNNING THE SEPARATOR FAST AND RUNNING IT SLOW.

The Most Cream is Obtained When the Separator is Run at About Two-Thirds the Speed Named in the Circulars. Test to See if the Cream is Out.

A few years ago I thought some of putting in a separator in my gathered cream plant, and to learn all I could I took a trip of a week or so and visited some twenty or more creameries. I saw the two styles of the De Laval separator, the Danish Weston and Sharples, and I must say I was greatly surprised at the variation in the yield of butter. A memorandum will show you why I was surprised:

First creamery, Danish separator, yield... 4.27 Third creamery, De Laval separator, yield... 4.30 Fourth creamery, Sharples separator, yield... 4.48 Fifth creamery, De Laval separator, yield... 4.10 Sixth creamery, De Laval separator, yield... 5.05 Eighth creamery, Danish separator, yield... 5.00

These eight creameries will show as a fair sample of the balance I visited. Now these eight were in the same locality, and why should there be a difference of a pound of butter to the 100 pounds of milk is what beats me.

But I have solved the question, or at least part of it. For in every case where they had a big yield the butter maker was onto his job, as the saying is. He was not hurrying the milk through his separator at a 2:40 gait, but he was running slow, not over two-thirds as much as the printed circulars say can be run through. The same day I visited the creameries that showed a yield of 4.10 and 5.05. The butter maker in the creamery where they got 4 pounds per hundred was always in a hurry to get his work done. He was crowding his separators all they could stand and never tested to see if he got all the cream.

The one that got 5.05 was only putting through 1,000 pounds an hour, and he was very careful to test every few days to see if he was getting all the cream. I would like very much to hear from some one who has had experience in running milk through fast and slow.

There is of course a difference in the yield of butter from different herds, and a difference of the yield in different creameries, but I do not think there should be a pound to the hundred.—Cor. Creamery Journal.

Catching Dishonest Milkmen.

The habit of keeping strict accounts is one cause of the common success of the farming of former business men. The farm needs business habits as much as a store does. I was once running a dairy with a large and valuable milk route. Two men were employed to deliver the milk. Each helped at the milking, weighed the milk and recorded the weight on a sheet hung in the barn and changed weekly. Occasionally I watched the milking and weighing, so that a standard of the yield was secured. Any falling off in the yield of course would be noticed at once, and it varied very little from day to day. By and by I found the returns of sales much shorter than the yield of milk. The difference made \$65 in one month.

At pay day I kept back the wages of the two men until the shortage was explained. I was sued by one, and as I produced in the court the statement of the milk yield in the man's handwriting, and he could not account for the short returns, I recovered judgment against him. Then the other fellow confessed to me he had been induced to keep back every day so much money. Had the men not left a witness in their own writing they could not have been convicted of the stealing. This hint may be valuable to owners of milk routes.—New York Tribune.

Wood and Tin at Buffer Prices.

A dealer in dairy supplies, and who manufactures butter packages holding from two to fifty pounds, says that he has all along found a bitter opposition from grocers in handling these packages. The reason for this, he says, is to be found in the fact that the grocer would rather furnish the dish in which to put the butter himself, and as these weigh two ounces it will be seen that the customers who order one pound of butter only get fourteen ounces, and the other two ounces go into the grocer's pocket, less the cost of the dish. So long as the consumer is content to pay the grocer thirty cents a pound for these wooden dishes with tin corners on just so long will the grocer insist on him. The customer ought to insist on eighteen ounces to the pound if two ounces of it are to be in wood and tin.—Exchange.

Notes.

The following remedy is recommended for a cow that gives bloody milk: Extract phytolacca decandra fluid, five ounces; water, one pint; mix, and give two ounces three times daily. Also apply locally phytolacca in the proportion of about one to four of water.

Rich and high feeding will not only produce a greater flow of milk, but will make the milk richer.

When the cow is shedding her hair her milk is poorer and thinner than at other times.

Thunder storms sour milk, but it is not on account of electricity passing through the milk. On the contrary, electricity passed in a current through milk will keep it sweet for a considerable length of time. But if the electric current is passed over the milk and above it souring is hastened. The Italian chemist who made these experiments reasoned that the electric current in the air above the milk produced ozone, and that was what caused the acidulation.

The souring of milk is attributed, like everything else now, to the development of a bacillus. Warmth develops this bacillus, hence if the milk is kept very cold it does not appear and multiply.

An excellent ration for pigs is two parts of milk, either skimmed or butter-milk, to one of corn meal.

PROSPERITY OF WORKINGMEN.

How Protection Benefits the Laborers of Michigan.

The work of the Michigan bureau of labor and industrial statistics during the year 1890 consisted of a personal canvass of 8,838 workmen employed in 801 shops and manufacturing industries in 35 villages and cities.

The industries canvassed were those engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural implements and iron working establishments.

Classified Weekly Wages.—The number of employes who receive under \$5 is \$40, or 2.2 per cent.; \$5 but under \$9 is 109, or 1.27 per cent.; \$9 but under \$15 is 539, or 6.03 per cent.; \$15 but under \$20 is 1,188, or 13.44 per cent.; \$20 but under \$25 is 551, or 6.23 per cent.; \$25 but under \$30 is 1,355, or 15.23 per cent.; \$30 but under \$35 is 1,081, or 12.23 per cent.; \$35 but under \$40 is 1,843, or 20.84 per cent.; \$40 but under \$50 is 1,228, or 13.89 per cent.; \$50 and over 134, or 1.51 per cent.

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight employes own homes, of whom 2,342 are married men. Forty-six per cent. of married men own homes. The Germans are the home owning nationality; 37 per cent. own their own house and lot; 35 per cent. of the Hollanders; 33 per cent. of the Irishmen; 30 per cent. of the Scotchmen; 28 per cent. of the Poles; 25 per cent. of the Englishmen; 22 per cent. of the Americans; 18 per cent. of the Canadians.

Total value of homes, \$3,053,965; average, \$1,312.70. One thousand and forty-six foreigners brought money with them when they came to the United States amounting to \$176,354; average, \$168.57. Total present worth of foreigners (3,293 reporting), \$2,599,610; average, \$797.98. Total increase over total amount brought, 1,527 per cent.

Three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven persons own sewing machines, which is 69 per cent. of those who support families.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five own musical instruments, which is 21 per cent. of total employes. Number who take newspapers and magazines, 9,949, which is 67 per cent. of total employes; 61 per cent. of those who take newspapers are Americans.

English View of the Tin Plate "Myths."

The American manufacturers will have many difficulties to contend with, no doubt, but the tariff will make the home market well worthy of being strenuously fought for, and they have accomplished it to such a degree in tin plate making. We do not include in our prophesy, but if we did we should be inclined to forecast that within three years from now a great many tin plates will be made in the United States. As a natural sequence of that impression, we would advise the Welsh manufacturers to lose no time in endeavoring to open up new markets.

Yankee boastfulness is so proverbial that Englishmen are apt to neglect the substratum of truth that frequently underlies it.

Nevertheless the leaders of the tin plate industry on this side of the Atlantic would do well not to underrate the importance of the latest industrial movement in the states. We have in our favor the great advantages of developed resources, skilled workmen and established plant, but the Americans can command unlimited supplies of raw material and are second to none in the enterprise and mechanical skill. If, under the increased tariff that will shortly come into force, we are to retain our command of the United States market, union between masters and men is essential.

McKinley Prices on Doughnuts.

While I was in Spokane Falls the McKinley bill "struck the woodpile." A man who for years had brought wood down from the mountains at the usual price of \$1 a cord announced one morning that the price had risen to \$3. When asked why, he answered, "Well, you know everything is gone up since the McKinley bill." But a few days later his sales fell off and he was glad to get back to the old price of \$1 a cord. While I was at Tacoma a dilapidated specimen of humanity, who had evidently been on an all night debauch, staggered one morning at daybreak into a low restaurant which runs all day and all night. He called for coffee and doughnuts. From the time when a drunken man's memory runneth not to the contrary four doughnuts had constituted a portion. But this time the waiter appeared with a cup of coffee and three doughnuts.

"What do you mean by bringing me only three doughnuts?" exclaimed the surprised customer.

"Why, sir," stammered the waiter, "you see since the McKinley bill."

Up sprang the irate customer, and seizing the waiter by the collar exclaimed with an oath: "Boy, if you undertake to work that air racket onto me I'll knock your two eyes into one. Bring me that other doughnut."

And the other doughnut came.—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., in New York Tribune.

When Free-Trade Comes.

The members of the British Iron and Steel Institute, all experienced manufacturers, after their extended tour of observation through American industrial centers, testify that owing to the high rate of wages in this country American manufacturers could not continue without protection. When Free-trade comes, and the American workman sits on the fence and looks up at the smokeless chimneys of the silent factory which had furnished him the means of keeping himself and family in comfort and respectability, it will be sorry consolation for him to reflect that its owner, the "robber baron," had been forced by imports and competition of cheap foreign goods to shut down, and can no longer "fatten on the substance of the people." The foreign mill owner and the foreign workman will then do all the "fattening."

A Mugwump Backdown.

Before the people had had time to discover the truth for themselves the Free-trade press assumed to know that prices had been generally advanced by the new tariff. Since the real facts are becoming understood, and as consumers find that prices as a rule have not been affected at all by the McKinley bill, but that they are now actually lower on many things than at this time last year, the "reformers" are trying to back down from their anti-election assertions. Witness the following from The Boston Herald:

FARMERS AND TARIFF.

WHEN WILL CONSUMPTION OF FOOD OVERTAKE THE PRODUCTION?

Growth of the Non-Agricultural Population—In Ten Years We May Consume All We Produce—A Home Market, a Good Profit and No Surplus.

Several years ago, says Robert P. Porter, Robert Giffen, the English economist, in an essay on finance, called attention to the fact that the population of the United States was steadily overtaking its food producing capacity. If the Democracy intends, as announced, to repeal the McKinley bill and reduce duties to a revenue basis, the American farmer should lose no time in ascertaining whether Mr. Giffen's statement is true or not. If the remarkable development of manufacturing industries during the last twenty years of Protection has changed the United States from a food and raw material producing country to a great industrial nation, which annually demands for its centers of industrial energy more food and more raw material, then a policy which will bring ruin to the urban population will be followed with a distension in the rural districts which no extension of foreign markets for food could possibly allay.

Few western farmers realize that the growth of the non-agricultural population of such states as Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, California and Oregon has not only been actually but relatively greater than that of the rural population. These states contain 138 cities, with a population of 80,000 and upward. In 1880 the aggregate population in these places was 3,666,899, and in 1890 6,305,955, an addition of 2,639,056 to the population engaged mainly in manufacturing industries.

This additional population requires for consumption or for its necessary subsistence per annum 16,000,000 bushels of wheat and 90,000,000 bushels of corn and proportional quantities of other farm products. The production of corn, increased 382,000,000 bushels since 1880, that of wheat 5,500,000 bushels, that of potatoes 25,000,000 bushels, and the production of other provisions in proportion to the demands of an increased industrial population at home. On the other hand, the consumption of corn increased by 285,000,000 bushels, that of wheat 22,000,000 bushels, and other produce in accordance with the home demands by increased population in cities and towns.

As a matter of fact the rural population in the older western states increased very slightly during the last decade, in some cases remaining almost stationary. Ohio, for example, shows an increase of nearly 45 per cent. in urban population and only 44 in rural; Indiana nearly 43 per cent. in urban and 44 in the rural; Illinois, 93 per cent. in the urban and less than 2 per cent. in the rural districts. In Wisconsin the increase in urban population was nearly 66 per cent., and in the rural districts 15 1/2 per cent.; Iowa, 63 in the urban and 12 1/2 in the rural; Missouri, 49 in the urban and 17 in the rural; Michigan, 69 per cent. in the urban and about 18 in the rural.

The rate of increase, of course, in the rural districts of the newer states, such as Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, was more satisfactory, but nevertheless entirely overshadowed by the growth of towns and cities. In Minnesota the growth of urban population exceeded 231 per cent.; in Kansas 116 per cent., and in Nebraska it reached the astonishing rate of 338 per cent. Curiously enough, the percentage of growth is found to be more evenly distributed in California than in any other western state. Here the total growth of population was about 40 per cent., the urban growth about 47 per cent., and the rural growth a trifle over 35 per cent.

To sum up, we find that the total population of twelve states referred to was in 1880 18,248,298, and that the increase during the decade was 5,104,253. Of this increase 2,639,056 was urban population and only 2,468,196 rural. Yet the rural population in 1880 was 14,598,497 and the urban population only 3,659,899. If this rate of increase continues through another decade we shall approach very nearly to the condition referred to by Mr. Giffen, and have little or no food to export, because it will all be sold in the home market at a good profit—the condition, by the way, set forth by that famous Press poem, which made such a hit in the last presidential campaign:

You may tell him that the farmer feels happier and calmer When he sells his stuff at home than when for distant points he packs For a factory hiring labor is a profitable neighbor. But the parrot will once more say "The tariff is a tax."

It is not years that make women old. We hear no end of preaching about what a woman must be to be a good mother, but it seems as if any sort of fellow will do to be a father.

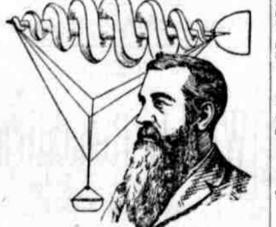
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Ediza Archard Conner

To Bore Through the Air. Mr. Allan, a resident of Seattle, Wash., is at present engaged in perfecting a flying machine. The cigar shaped framework is to be 100 feet in length. About it will be a worm of silk filled with gas. The worm will form the thread of a screw ten feet in diameter at the center, and tapering at either end. A cat-in in the frame, sus-



Mr. Allan and his machine. pended from the axle, will be the source of the "power" which is to cause the screw to revolve and bore its way through the air. One man only is to occupy the cabin. Passengers will be carried in a basket suspended below the frame by long ropes. A complicated steering apparatus will control the course of the machine. Mr. Allan is confident that his invention will be "a go" when put to the test. That, however, is a matter that only the future can decide.

Submarine Telegraphic Cables. Hardly more than a generation has gone by since "Cyrus laid the cable" and demonstrated the practicality of submarine telegraphic communication. Yet during the years that have followed, Mr. Field's splendid idea has been utilized the world over, and at present there are 650 cables stretching under seas and oceans for 80,000 miles.

PROPOSALS

For Furnishing Sundry Supplies to the Insane Asylum of Arizona.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM OF ARIZONA, PHOENIX, ARIZ., March 9, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, April 6, 1891, by the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of Arizona, at their office in the City of Phoenix, A. T., at which time and place bids will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the following named supplies to the Insane Asylum, in such quantities as may be required (more or less) for the three months commencing April 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1891. All supplies to be delivered at the Asylum at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Superintendent of said Asylum.

In Separate Bids.

- 7500 pounds fresh beef, 1000 pounds fresh mutton, 1000 pounds fresh pork, 60 cords of wood, 7000 pounds flour, best quality, 2500 pounds potatoes, 2000 pounds sweet potatoes, 3000 pounds onions, 10000 pounds barley, 3000 pounds wheat, 600 pounds sugar, granulated, 600 pounds sugar, Golden C, 400 pounds coffee, Costa Rica best, 400 pounds ham, subject to weight when delivered, 400 pounds bacon, subject to weight when delivered, 300 pounds oatmeal, 500 pounds cornmeal, 300 pounds hominy, 100 pounds Graham flour, 200 pounds rice, 150 pounds dried apples, Alden, 200 pounds dried peaches, unpeeled, 150 pounds dried prunes, 50 gallons syrup, 50 cases licorice, best, 300 pounds rice, Carolina, 300 pounds table salt, 200 pounds rock salt, 400 pounds beans, pink, 100 pounds beans, white, 50 pounds dried peas, 20 pounds case, Java, 20 pounds case, American, 10 pounds case, Swiss, 50 pounds baking powder, Royal, 5 pounds pepper, ground, 30 pounds corn starch, 150 pounds codfish, botched, 30 pounds Pearl barley, 40 pounds split peas, 25 pounds dried pea farina, 2 cases tomatoes, galinas, 4 cases corn, Winstons, 2 cases fruit, assorted, 2 cases lard, refined, 60 pounds tin canners, 10 lb. boxes, 2 cases coal oil, 6 boxes macaroni, 12 lb. boxes, 6 boxes vermicelli, 12 lb. boxes.

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THE MARKETS.

New York, April 1.—Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2 c. Sterling exchange, steady. Sixty-day bills, \$1.85 1/2; demand, \$1.88 1/2; Copper nominal, \$1.75. Lead, steady, domestic, \$1.37 1/2. Bar silver, 99 1/2.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000. Market irregular. Steers, top price, \$6.15; good to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.25; others, \$4.50 to \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000. Market slow and lower. Good and common, \$1.50 to \$1.75; mixed and packers, \$1.25 to \$1.45; prime heavy and butcher weight, \$1.75 to \$2.00; light, \$1.60 to \$1.80. Sheep—Receipts, 600. The market was active and steady. Natives, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Westerns, \$3.25 to \$3.75; Mexican, \$3.00; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Closing quotations on the Produce Exchange were: Wheat—Strong. Buyer season, \$1.50 1/2; buyer '91, \$1.41 1/2; buyer '91 after August 1, \$1.52; seller '91, \$1.46. Barley—Inactive. Season '91, \$1.04 1/2. Corn—\$1.36 to \$1.40. Silver bars—77 1/2 to 78. Mexican dollars—77 1/2 to 78.

OME TO STAY— J. W. FRAKES' Livery, Feed and Sale Stable EAST WASHINGTON ST., Next to Phoenix Hotel, PHOENIX, ARIZONA —THE BEST— Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Wagons in Arizona. I will fix up any kind of a conveyance my patrons may want, either for pleasure driving or for long distance mountain travel. Horses boarded by the day, week or month at the lowest rates. 120-14

WILLIAMS HOUSE IN FRONT OF COURTHOUSE, PHOENIX MRS. J. HARRIMAN, Proprietress. GOOD ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD TABLE FIRST-CLASS

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FOR SALE.

HENRY CLAY is four years old, weighs 900 pounds and is the finest Jack ever in this section. Terms, to insure, \$15. G. O. ROBERDS, Owner.

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Arizona Improvement Co. Principal Office at Phoenix, Arizona. -BE SURE TO STOP AT THE-

A block of stock in above Company for sale. Price and reasons for sale will be given to person intending to purchase. -APPLY TO- CLARK CHURCHILL PHOENIX, ARIZONA, 36-14

French Bakery PHOENIX, ARIZONA. Made Daily and Delivered to Any Part of the City. -GIVE IT A TRIAL-

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WHEELER & PERRY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS -Agents for the California Powder Company's- MINING, BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDERS CAPS, FUSE, ETC. ALSO AGENTS FOR THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY'S Buggies and Light Wagons of Every Description All orders by mail promptly filled. TUCSON, A. T.

HUGHES, STEVENS & CO. (Successors to STEVENS & HUGHES) THE "ON TIME." TINWARE, LAMPS, MOHAWK AND CHARTER OAK STOVES, KITCHEN FURNITURE, WINDMILLS AND PUMPING MACHINERY, WOOD'S MOWERS AND RAKES, OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, BARBED WIRE, HORSE POWERS, PUMPS, GAS AND WATER PIPES, GLASSWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, WINDMILLS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

TUCSON, ARIZONA

WHENEVER YOU COME TO TUCSON -DON'T FORGET- THAT THE PLACE TO GET THE BEST LIQUORS AND CIGARS IS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE A FINE HOT LUNCH SERVED EVERY DAY.

THE PROPRIETOR'S NAME IS JIMMIE BROWN J. A. BLACK

JEWELER - 113 CONGRESS STREET, TUCSON, ARIZONA

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY AND HOWARD WATCHES.

Finest work done at short notice. Orders by mail or express especially solicited.

Do You Use Printing? IF SO, DON'T SEND TO CALIFORNIA FOR IT. We know most of the Job Printing for Tucson is done outside the Territory, owing to high prices and inferior quality of work, but by sending to us for samples and prices we can satisfy you we can do as good work as anybody at California prices.

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