

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOL. X.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1888.

NO. 52

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

Published every Saturday morning at

Globe, Gila County, Arizona.

—BY—

HACKNEY & HAMILL,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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From Globe to Casa Grande, crossing the Devil's Canyon, and touching at Pinal and Florence.....90 miles.
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Prescott, Arizona.

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of the 1887 our exports were valued at \$752,180,902.

Of this amount we exported but \$64,719,000 to Mexico and South and Central America.

Our annual mechanical and agricultural products are valued at about eleven thousand millions of dollars, while we seldom have sold more than \$75,000,000 worth of the products to our nearest neighbors, who buy in Europe at least three times as much as they get here.

The total commerce of the countries named in 1885 was as follows: Imports, \$331,100,899, exports, \$391,274,781.

Of the \$331,100,899 of merchandise sold to those countries, the share of the United States was only \$12,598,469. Yet we are their closest neighbor.

The report of the commissioners sent by our government to Central and South America shows that the development of the southern half of South America is nearly as rapid as that of the United States. Immigration is flooding in, internal improvements are opening new and fertile fields, and wealth is increasing in a ratio not exceeded by any other section of the globe.

Chili, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, almost a terra incognita to many, are becoming like our Western States and Territories. In 1876 the imports of the Argentine Republic were valued at \$36,000,000. In 1884 they had reached \$90,000,000. In 1876 the merchandise brought to that country from England, France and Germany was valued at only \$18,000,000, while in 1884 it was more than \$63,000,000. The entire imports from the United States for twenty years were \$6,000,000 less than those from the three commercial nations of Europe just named for the year 1884.

In the last two years the government of the Argentine Republic has made contracts for \$59,000,000 worth of railway improvements, including a line of road northward into Bolivia and two lines in the direction of Chili and Peru, so as to bring the commerce of the Pacific slope into the harbor of Buenos-Ayres, instead of taking it around the Straits of Magellan.

In 1874 the foreign commerce of Chili amounted to \$42,000,000. In 1884 it reached \$132,000,000. From \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 in merchandise is imported into Chili every year, of which England furnishes over \$25,000,000, France over \$12,000,000, Germany over \$8,000,000, and the United States \$3,000,000.

Adding the imports of Brazil to those of Uruguay, Chili and the Argentine Republic, it will be found that the aggregate value of manufactured products introduced into those four countries annually reaches the enormous sum of \$250,000,000, of which England furnishes about one-half, France about \$50,000,000, Germany about \$35,000,000, and the United States about \$17,000,000.

We have no adequate conception of the present magnitude of these markets, nor of their prospective value. The manufacturers of the United States can supply almost every article represented in that \$250,000,000. From the report of the commissioners to South America I have gathered some remarkable facts.

Meat Market.

Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork,
And everything in my line First-Class
REASONABLE RATES

First-Class Meat,
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Regular communication of White Mount Lodge, No. 3, A. M., meet Thursday's eve or preceding, each full moon. Soliciting brethren in good standing cordially invited.

By order of the W. M.,
CHAS. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Wonderful Progress of Central and South American Countries.

[From the Scientific American.]

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize the President to invite the several governments of the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the empire of Brazil to join the United States in a conference to be held at Washington, for the purpose of discussing and recommending for adoption to their respective governments some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disagreements and disputes that may hereafter arise between them, and for considering questions relating to the improvement of business intercourse between said countries, and to encourage such reciprocal commercial relations as will be beneficial to all and secure more extensive markets for the products of each of said countries.

In the course of the discussion an able and brilliant speech in support of the bill was made by the Hon. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from which we take the following:

There are south of our republic fifteen republics and the empire of Brazil, and they cover an area ten times the size of France, Spain, Prussia, and Italy. They are as large as the United States and the whole of Europe combined. The population of those countries amounts to about 50,000,000 of people. They are connected to us by land, and most of them are nearer to New York than is the State of California, and yet to many of the people of the United States the republics of Central and South America are almost unknown.

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We have more trade with either Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Russia, China, Japan and Australia than we have with all the Central American States combined.

We have nearly as much trade with Greece as we have with Chili. We sell more sewing machines in Switzerland than we sell in Chili, and Switzerland sells Chili more sewing machines than she buys of us.

Bolivia has a foreign trade of over \$16,000,000 a year, yet the name of that country does not appear in the tables of our Bureau of Statistics. The chief imports of Bolivia are cotton and woolen goods, agricultural implements, mining machinery, hardware, cutlery, clocks, watches, canned goods, and provisions, a list which could be filled in any commercial city of the United States as cheaply as in Europe, and yet the annual reports of the Treasury Department of the United States do not show a dollar's worth of commerce between the United States and that country.

The most absurd spectacle in the commercial world is our trade with Brazil. We buy nearly all her raw products, while she spends the money we pay for them in England and France. In 1884, of the exports of Brazil, \$50,266,000 went to the United States, \$29,000,000 to England, and \$24,000,000 to France. Of the imports of Brazil in the same year, \$35,000,000 came from England, \$15,000,000 from France and only \$3,000,000 from the United States.

The climate in those countries is warm, and the people use for clothing large quantities of cotton goods. Yet, although we produced last year in this country between five and six millions of bales of cotton, it is a remarkable fact that of the \$65,000,000 expended by Central and South America for cotton goods last year, over \$50,000,000 went to the merchants and manufacturers of England.

The countries of Central and South America need the products of our furnaces, of our factories, and of our farms. They need nearly everything we produce, and we need nearly everything they produce. They need American watches, American machinery, American mowers and reapers, American sewing machines, telephones, scythes, saws, sheaves, hoes, axes, indeed nearly everything of which we have a surplus in this country. The map of the world does not show a region that has greater resources or greater possibilities than have North America, Central America and South America.

I believe in less than twenty years there will be railroad communication between the city of New York and the capital of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres. A few years ago, before the Central and Union Pacific Railroads were constructed, by which New York and San Francisco were connected by rail, the obstacles in the way of that work were greater than those which now exist in the way of connecting New York by rail with the capital of the Argentine Republic. Already the grand movement has commenced. To-day there is railroad connection between New York and the capital of Mexico, and arrangements have been made between the Mexican Republic and the Republic of Guatemala for the construction of a railroad from the City of Mexico to the capital of Guatemala.

That has been done on this end of the line. If you go to the other end, you find that the Argentine Republic is now engaged in building a railroad from Buenos Ayres, its capital, to its northern boundary line; and when the railroad gets to that northern line, there will come into operation a contract already made by Bolivia, giving \$10,000 per mile and 11 square leagues of land to an English company that has agreed to build the railroad from the line between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia to the capital of Bolivia. What is left? But little over 3,000 miles between the capital of Bolivia and the capital of Guatemala; and I assert that the probability of the construction of that railroad is stronger to-day than was the probability of the construction of the Central and Union Pacific ten years before they were built.

Certain it is that no class of men has done more, and that too at their own expense, to advertise Arizona than the newspaper men. In fact so much free advertising is constantly given to the Territory by its newspapers, that there are many who think that is all a newspaper is run for, and never stop to wonder how the editor pays the printer or buys his beans.—Phoenix Herald.

"A fellow feeling makes one wonderful kind." Dakota has sent liberal donations of money and provisions to the sufferers from the recent severe storm in the East.

NEWS NOTES

The International smelter at El Paso has commenced business.

The defalcation of Treasurer Tate, of Kentucky, is known to be \$200,000 and may exceed \$400,000.

The Committee on Territories has decided to report a bill for the organization of the territory of Alaska.

Al Shipman was shot and killed, on the range in American Valley, by Joseph Adkins. The murder was unprovoked.

A motion for a rehearing of the Maxwell (murderer of Freiler) case was entered on the U. S. Supreme Court record on the 19th.

A bill was reported to the House authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns.

The annual report of the board of immigration shows the total number of passengers landed at the port of New York during the past year to be 450,845.

Assistant Commissioner Strather M. Stocklager has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, to succeed W. A. J. Sparks, who resigned last November.

The committee on the revision of laws has decided almost unanimously to report the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of United States Senators by the direct votes of the people.

The House passed the bill authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates of denominations of 25c, 15c and 10c, in such form and design as the Treasurer may determine, such certificates to be received, redeemed, paid and reissued in the same manner as silver certificates of larger denominations, and to be exchangeable for silver certificates of other denominations.

The long pending telephone cases have been decided in favor of the Bell patent, by the United States Supreme Court, although the decision was far from unanimous. The opinion is by the late Chief Justice Waite and concurred in by Justices Blatchford, Miller and Matthews. Justices Bradley, Field and Harlan dissented. Their dissent is based upon the Drawbaugh claim, and they are of the opinion that the evidence overwhelmingly shows that Drawbaugh was the first inventor of the speaking telephone, although he was unconscious of it and was not aware of its importance. Justices Gray and Lamar did not sit on these cases and the Court stood four to three in favor of the Bell patent.

The Dignity of Labor.

(From the Globe-Democrat.)

Agitation of industrial education is bringing out a world of valuable statistics and capital