

The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME XVI.

ST. JOHNS, APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

NUMBER 40

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HOLBROOK, A. T. ST. JOHNS, A. T.

Carry in Stock a Full and Complete Line of
Ranch and General Supplies.

Before purchasing elsewhere get our Prices.

C. M. & M. I., General Merchants,

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Keep Only the Best Quality of Goods
at **LOWEST CASH PRICES:**
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes
AND EVERYTHING FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Capital, \$100,000.

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Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
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And everything usually found in a First-Class Establishment. Any article not
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OUR SPECIALTY

Ranch Supplies of any Description

And of the Best Quality.

Low Prices and Courteous Treatment

Your Patronage is Earnestly Solicited.

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WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST
persons to represent us as Mana-
gers in this and other counties. Sal-
ary \$1000 a year and expenses. Straight,
bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Posi-
tion permanent. Our references, any
bank in any town. It is mainly office
work conducted at home. Reference.
Enclose self-addressed stamped envel-
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ST. JOHNS HERALD.

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PERKINS-HOWE Co.
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E. S. PERKINS,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Entered in the Postoffice at St. Johns as second
class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One year.....\$2.50.
Six months.....\$1.50.
Three months.....\$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.
1 inch 1 mos. \$1.20 mos. \$1.50 3 mos.
2 mos. \$2. 1 year \$5.
2 inches 1 mos. \$1.50 2 mos. \$2.50. 3
mos. \$3. 6 mos. \$4.50 1 year \$7.50.
Rates on large contracts given on ap-
plication.

Irrigation Matters.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Appropriated by Congress For
Irrigation Surveys.
The Amount Doubled Over That
Allowed Last Year.
Friends of Irrigation Made a
Strong Fight in Congress.

Always alert in the interests of
the arid West, Senator Carter made
an able defense of the item in the
Sundry Civil bill of \$250,000 for
irrigation surveys and investigation
by the Geological Survey, during
the closing days of Congress. Last
year's appropriation for this work
was \$50,000 and when it was pro-
posed to increase this amount this
year, first to \$100,000 then to
\$250,000, it of course raised a
storm of objections from Senators
who fail to comprehend the vital
importance of irrigation to the
great arid regions. After strong
urging by western Senators, the
\$250,000 was voted by the Senate
but unfortunately this was cut down
by the House to the original in-
crease proposed of \$100,000,
which amount will be expended by
the survey, during the coming year,
on this much needed work. The
action of the House, however shows
the necessity for the West to stand
together, and present one solid front
and be bold and aggressive in its
demands if it is desired to get right-
ful recognition from eastern Congress-
men on these questions of supreme
importance to the arid region.

"The question is," said Senator
Carter, in the course of his remarks
"does this appropriation go to the
acquisition of information on some
subject of consequence to the peo-
ple? Let us see.

A Thousand Million Acres.
"There are 17 States and terri-
tories in the arid and semiarid
region of the United States. Those
17 States and Territories today
have a population of about three
million and a half. In those States
and Territories there are 992,617,
600 acres of land. Of that acreage
but 30 per cent has passed into
private ownership; the Govern-
ment of the United States is the
owner of 70 per cent. The extent
to which these lands can be de-
claimed is dependent upon a
knowledge of the volume of water
available. No intelligent system
of development can be prosecuted
until we know the water available
for irrigation purposes. The facts
are of supreme importance to the
people living now and to live here-
after on two-fifths of the
American continent.

Sixty Five Million Dollars.
Mr. President, while we are vot-

ing here \$65,000,000 for various
purposes, all of them national, all
of them proper, raising certain ap-
propriations to considerable limits,
making additions for river and
harbor appropriations in the aggre-
gate of over \$12,000,000 in the bill
and Senators from the arid regions
acquiesce in these appropriations
because they are national beneficial
does it seem the right comprehen-
sion of a great situation to challenge
an item in the bill intended to
secure needed and absolutely nec-
essary information in order to
deal with problems involving the
very life of the country itself? We
have reached the point in the arid
region where we cannot now, with-
out the investment of a very large
capital, invite any large increase
of immigrants to settle upon our
soil. "Hundreds of people are pass-
ing each and every day upon load-
ed trains over as fertile land as the
sun shone upon, going over the
Rocky Mountains and off to the
humid regions of the Pacific coast.
Why? Because in the state of
Montana where we have 146,000
square miles, people have taken
nearly all of the water and reclaim-
ed nearly all of the land that indi-
vidual effort is capable of reclaim-
ing.

Need of Official Surveys.
"There are instances in California
where large enterprise went in and
constructed heavy canals and sub-
sequently found that the water sup-
ply was wholly inadequate to supply
the canal. This has been discour-
aging to investment in this line.

What we need with reference to
this matter is specific, authorita-
tive, substantial information, vouch-
ered for by the public records of the
United States. "It is said, Let
private individuals do it. Accord-
ing to that suggestion the farmer
living out on the Yellowstone is to
build a gauge for the benefit of hu-
manity, and is to determine the
flow of water that runs down that
stream in twelve months. Why
not, on the same principle, let sur-
veyors survey the coast and establish
lighthouses for their own guidance?
To suggest that is to declare that
nothing shall be done at all. Are
the new struggling states, where in
the government of the United
States owns 70 per cent of the soil,
and is the great landowners of the
country, to be charged with the ex-
pense of acquiring information
which is of equal value to Missouri,
Iowa, Nebraska, and all of the
states below? I think not. It is a
Government enterprise, looking to
the development of Government
property, looking to the creation of
conditions which will develop a
superb population where waste
places now exist."

Eastern Opposition.
Senator Turner of Washington
who strongly favored the increase
struck a responsive chord, when he
asserted that some eastern senators
were prone to antagonize measures
because apparently they were in-
tended to benefit the west.

"I considered the amendment,"
he said "as exceedingly important
to the arid region. But I notice
that nothing is ever offered in this
body in the interest of that section
that some Senator from the eastern
seaboard, whose section has been
amply provided for, does not dis-
cover that the work could better be
done by some body else than the
particular persons to whom it is
promised to be entrusted or he dis-
covers that we are going into a
reckless method of appropriation
which ought to be suddenly stop-
ped at a point where the interest
of the West requires consideration."

Guy E. Mitchell.

Sleep Protects Them.
A medical paper says that in railway
collisions nearly all the passengers
who are asleep escape the bad effects
of shaking and concussion, nature's
own anesthetic preserving them.

Few Wild White Sheep.
The wild white sheep is found no-
where in the world but Alaska, and few
specimens for mounting whole have
ever been obtained.

Are Learning.
A London military expert says the
British have still the arts of war to
learn. They are at least going to a
good school, says the Chicago Record.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS. NO. 17.

Summer Cultivation.

By the Agriculturist.

During this season of scanty wa-
ter supply it is very important
that every possible means of con-
serving the available water be re-
sorted to. Thorough cultivation is
one means of compensating for a
shortage of irrigating water. Or-
chards and all crops planted in
rows may be made more produc-
tive during dry weather by keep-
ing the surface of the soil well pul-
verized.

The effects of cultivation are
threefold—(1) the aeration of the
soil, (2) the conservation of moist-
ure and (3) the destruction of
weeds.

The aeration of the soil is very
important. That the necessary
biological and chemical processes
may proceed properly in the soil,
a constant supply of oxygen is es-
sential. If these processes cannot
continue, a crop may starve, tho
there be an abundance of raw ma-
terial in the soil. After rains and
more especially after irrigation
most soils form a crust over the
surface, or "bake" to some depth,
and thus free access of air is pre-
vented. Cultivation breaks up the
surface and promotes the aeration
of the underlying soil.

The conservation of moisture by
cultivation is based on well estab-
lished principles. During a rain-
storm or during irrigation, the wa-
ter received by the soil moves
downward. As soon as the supply
from above ceases and the free wa-
ter settles away, by capillary ac-
tion the movement of the moist-
ure in the soil sets in in the op-
posite direction, moving upward as
well as downward. As the moist-
ure reaches the surface, it passes
off as vapor. Only by preventing
the water reaching the surface can
this evaporation be checked. The
capillary action by which the wa-
ter reaches the point where it evap-
orates can go on only in a closely
packed soil furnishing the innum-
erable, minute, irregular tubes thru
which the water rises. To break
up these tubes checks this upward
movement. Cultivation not only
breaks up the capillary tubes of
the surface, but forms over the
surface a mulch which prevents
rapid evaporation. The moisture
will then rise to the mulch, but
cannot pass beyond it by capillary
action, and evaporation thus pro-
ceeds much more slowly than if
the moisture were permitted to fol-
low the capillary tubes to the sur-
face.

Samples of soil taken recently in
an orchard illustrates the forego-
ing. The orchard in question had
been irrigated last on March 5th.
Most of it had been thoroughly cul-
tivated; but a portion had been left
uncultivated, and had become over-
grown with weed. A determina-
tion of the per cent of water in
each of the five upper feet in each
area May 23d gave the following
results:

	Culti- vated.	Unculti- vated.
First foot,	7.3	3.8
Second foot,	12.6	8.1
Third foot,	15.6	10.5
Fourth foot,	15.0	11.6
Fifth foot,	12.1	11.7

Totals, 62.8 45.7

It will be seen that as a whole
the upper five feet of soil in the
cultivated area contained over a
third more water than the upper
five feet in the uncultivated area.
But when only the available water
in each is taken into consideration,
the difference is much greater.
Plants cannot remove all the water
a soil contains. In such a soil as
the above, at least five per cent
would be left in it after the rootlets
had removed all they had power to
remove. Making this deduction,
the soil in the cultivated area is
found to contain about twice as
much available moisture as that in
the uncultivated area. Making
the statement in another form, the
loss of water from the uncultivated

area from March 5th to May 23d
exceeded the loss from the culti-
vated area the equivalent of over
two inches of rainfall. To replace
this loss from a ten acre field it
necessitates the running of a stream
of 100 miner's inches for about ten
hours.

In order to produce the best re-
sults the soil must be so cultivat-
ed, however, that it is not left broken
up into large clods that will
permit the air to reach the under-
lying strata. The finer and looser
the surface mulch the better, and
in our arid region it needs to be
deeper than elsewhere.

Weeds injure growing crops by
appropriating the available plant
food and by removing water from
the soil. While a soil may be very
fertile, there seldom is present
enough plant food, in form neces-
sary for the use of plants, to sup-
port a crop of weeds and a crop of
fruit, grain or vegetables at the
same time. But weeds usually do
the greatest injury by removing
from about the roots of the crop
the water needed by it. Not only
do weeds require water for their
increase in size, but water is con-
tinually evaporating from the sur-
face of their leaves. While they
may shade the surface of the soil
so as to check evaporation there,
the evaporation from their leaves
is much more rapid than it would
be from the surface of the unshad-
ed soil, if it were properly cultivat-
ed. Thus, the destruction of weeds
by cultivation not only curtails
the loss of plant food and of water,
but the process brings about all the
desirable conditions of the soil
mentioned above.

MUTILATED MONEY.

Work in the Redemption Bureau of
the U. S. Treasury.

Currency Injured and All But De-
stroyed Made Good—How
Much of the Cash Is
Damaged.

One of the most interesting depart-
ments in the United States treasury
is that devoted to the redemption of
mutilated currency. To it are sent
all varieties of bills, in every conceiv-
able stage of mutilation. It is seldom
that the experts cannot decipher the
burned scraps or piece together the
myriad fragments. The collection is
a curious one, changing every day with
 kaleidoscopic rapidity, says the New
York Tribune.

The burning of a note usually brings
out its design in a sort of metallic
relief upon its surface, and by means
of a glass and other implements, and
also a full and complete knowledge
of the intricate designs—no two de-
signations being alike—on every note
issued, their face value is learned with
incredible dexterity. Some arrive in
fairly good condition, some shrunken
and water soaked, others scorched
black and twisted out of shape; many
are merely thin, tiny black flakes, and
in one case, now under consideration,
the evidence consists of a small hand-
ful of black powder, which the affiant
swears was \$65, accidentally blown into
the fire. Often the mischief has been
done by mice, handfuls of the tiniest
of pieces attesting the evil ways of
the rodent; babies are another source
of trouble, victims of drunken
frenzy, plowshares, sawmills—in fact,
the strangest and most unheard
of accidents are occurring all the
time. But in a great majority of cases
the money has been burned, for a com-
mon practice among people who are
their own bankers seems to be the
keeping of their funds in unused stores.
A cold day comes, the fire is lighted
by some unsuspecting person who
"didn't know it was loaded," and the
owner suddenly finds that he had
money to burn in spite of himself.

In one instance a man having \$7,000
in government bonds, besides notes and
gold, kept them in a tomato can which
he placed in the closet of his prior
store. While he was plowing his fields,
company arrived, his wife had a fire
kindled and shortly he made the un-
pleasant discovery that his riches had
taken wings. Had he sent the money
just as it came from the store, wrapped
in cotton, it might have been saved,
but in endeavoring to separate it it
became so charred and ground up that
the department was able to identify
only about \$2,000 for him.

An old woman who had accumulated
about \$200 was one night at her devo-
tions, when the candle in some mysteri-
ous manner was overturned in the
midst of the money. Now, history does
not relate why it was there, or whether
she was returning thanks or paying
a bit of homage to Mammon, but, at
any rate, it was destroyed, and as she
threw the ashes away and at the in-
vestigation of her friends picked them
out again there was only enough left
to return about \$100 to her.

But much more fortunate were an
old couple in the west. The man had
been a soldier, and by the long ac-
cumulation of years they had saved a
little sum, when one day the wife, in
going to look at it, found that the
mice had left only a pile of carefully
saved fragments. Almost distracted,

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

she took it to the bank, reporting that
the last time she had counted it the
sum had been \$175, mostly in tens and
twenties. It was sent here, the tiny
bits sorted and arranged as only ex-
perts can arrange them, and the neces-
sary three-fifths of every note was
found. But the best of all was that,
instead of \$275 it was discovered that
the old people's savings amounted to
\$350, which amount was finally sent to
them, much to their joy.

Of course, the greatest precaution is
necessary, and the affidavit must leave
no doubt as to the utter and entire
destruction of the missing parts of the
notes. In one case of this kind a farm-
er sent from Kansas some greenbacks,
amounting to \$50, only half of each
note being intact. The rest, he de-
clared in a strong affidavit, had been
destroyed, and also stated in what
manner. But on consulting the books
it was found that one-half the sum
had already been paid to another per-
son, who had sent the other halves of
the notes from another part of the
country. Consequently but \$25 was re-
turned to him.

Thereupon the cashier who had
transacted the business for the farmer
wrote such an indignant letter, saying
the government had impugned the hon-
esty of the claimant and that he would
prove him in the right, that the affair
was put into the hands of the secret
service, the proofs exhibited, and the
imprudent farmer fined \$1,000 for false
swearing.

FROG AND SNAKE FARM BUST.

An Indiana Man Does a Thriving
Business in a Peculiar Live
Stock Line.

At Spring's turtle, frog and snake
farm in Starke county, Ind., is fur-
nishing employment for a considerable
number of persons in that vicinity. On
his land are several creeks and ponds
in which turtles are countless. The
frog farms find ready sale at good
prices in the city markets east and
west, while snakes and common turtles
go to educational institutions for dis-
section, says a Chicago exchange.

The prices of frogs run from one to
twenty cents a dozen, depending upon
the size. Employees are expert in pre-
paring the frogs for market. They are
clipped in two with shears and the
hams quickly stripped. As the catch-
ers bring in the frogs and turtles they
are placed in large vessels containing
water until they are ready for dressing.

The frogs reach their maturity in
from two or four years and the small
ones are thrown back by the catchers.
Spring has a good trade in snakes
with museums, side shows and parks,
and the demand for his turtles from
hotels and restaurants is heavy, there
being no limit, generally. He is in the
enjoyment of a good income from the
farm and it is growing each year.

PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHY.

We make way for the man who bold-
ly pushes past us.—Hovee.

As we advance in life, we learn the
limits of our abilities.—Froude.

Men are as old as they feel, and wo-
men as they look.—Italian Proverb.

No woman can be handsome by the
force of features alone, any more than
she can be witty only by the help of
speech.—Hughes.

Adversity is sometimes hard upon a
man; but for one man who can stand
prosperity, there are a hundred that
will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

I look for power in the man; he af-
firms the dignity of the law; but the
woman rules, and she will continue to
rule, through grace alone.—Schiller.

A traveler at Sparta, standing long
upon one leg, said to a Lacedaemonian:
"I do not believe you can do as much."
"True," said he, "but every goose can."
—Plutarch.

No nobler feeling than this, of admi-
ration for one higher than himself,
dwells in the breast of man. It is to
this hour, and at all hours, the vivify-
ing influence in man's life.—Carlyle.

The Duke and the Dean.
The late Preliminary Rogers used
to tell how Lord Rosebery joined
him in petitioning the duke of Well-
ington to open Apsley house on Sunday
afternoons, so that the public might see
the pictures. The duke and Mr.
Rogers met in the park, and began to
speak about the memorial. "Amongst
these signatures," said the duke, "I
find only one respectable name, and
that is your own." Mr. Rogers replied
that Dean Stanley had signed. "Oh,"
said the duke, "I don't call him respect-
able." "Well, but there is Lord Rose-
bery." "I don't think much of him,"
answered the duke; "but as you assure
me it is all right, I will see what can be
done." It was finally agreed that vi-
sitors should be admitted, on condition
that they wiped their feet on the mats
and did not sit down on the sofas.—
Westminster Gazette.