

# The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME XVI.

ST. JOHNS, APACHE COUNTY, ARIZONA TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUG. 4, 1900.

NUMBER 46

## A. & B. SCHUSTER, GENERAL MERCHANTS.

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,

St. Johns & Springerville,  
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.

## The Bank of Commerce,

In ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.,

DEALS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT.  
Solicits Accounts and Offers to Depositors Every Facility  
Consistent with Profitable Banking.

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## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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United States Depository.

Authorized Capital.....\$500,000  
Paid in Capital.....150,000  
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## GUSTAV BECKER, GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Springerville, Ariz.,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
Boots and Shoes.**

And everything usually found in a First-Class Establishment. Any article not  
stock will be furnished on special order and on short notice.

## CANDELARIA BROS.

DEALERS IN

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

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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.

Juan Candelaria, Rosalio Candelaria, Ambrosio Candelaria.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST  
persons to represent us as Managers  
in this and other counties. Salary  
\$900 a year and expenses. Straight  
bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position  
permanent. Our references, any  
bank in any town. It is mainly office  
work conducted at home. Reference.  
Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.  
The Bonimston Company, Dept. 3,  
Chicago.

### ST. JOHNS HERALD.

Published every Saturday  
PERKINS-HOWE Co.,  
Publishers & Proprietors.

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. \$3.10 year \$5.  
2 inches 1 mos. \$1.50 2 mos. \$2.50, 3  
mos. \$3.60. 4 mos. \$4.50 1 year \$7.50.  
Rates on large contracts given on ap-  
plication.

### Official Proceedings

Minutes of the Board of  
Supervisors, Apache County.

St. Johns, July 9th, 1900.

The Board of Equalization met  
pursuant to adjournment at 10  
o'clock a. m.

Present: A. V. Gibbons, chair-  
man, L. J. Brown, Benigno Lopez,  
J. T. Patterson, clerk.

Minutes of previous meeting  
were read and approved. The Board  
now proceeds to equalize the fol-  
lowing taxes as follows:

St. Johns.  
Jerry Gonzales, ordered  
assessed, 500 sheep, \$1000.00  
Clemente Gutierrez, raised  
on value of horses, 40.00  
Ordered assessed wag-  
on, 20.00  
Ordered assessed horses  
Raised on value of land 15.00  
Raised on value of im-  
provements, 60.00  
Raised on value of lots,  
40.00  
225.00

R. D. Greer, ordered as-  
sessed, 50 st'k cattle, 700.00  
Concho.

Lacy Greer, ordered as-  
sessed, 10 st'k cattle, 140.00

J. H. Greer, ordered as-  
sessed, 12 st'k cattle, 168.00

Ordered assessed 2 sad-  
dle horses, 40.00  
Reduced on lots and im-  
provements, \$175.00

Eagar.

Stancell Greer, ordered  
assessed, one-half inter-  
est, mower and rake, 30.00

Ordered as'd 100 sheep  
Ordered assessed, 27 A.  
farming land, 405.00

Ordered assessed, 40 A.  
grazing land, 50.00

Ordered assessed, im-  
provements, 200.00

St. Johns.

W. O. Gibbons, reduced  
on value of lot, 25.00

Eagar.

Adan Greenwood, order  
ed assessed 6 acres in  
W. W. Eagar entry, 90.00

Springerville.

N. Gonzales, raised on  
value of imp, 100.00

St. Johns.

Richard Gibbons, raised  
on value of imp, 50.00

Ordered assessed 500  
sheep, 1000.00

1050.00

The Board now takes recess un-  
til 2 p. m.

Board resumes session at 2 p.  
m. Full Board and Clerk present.

Ellen C. Greer ordered  
assessed 100 st'k horses 1000.00

W. H. Gibbons ordered  
assessed 250 sheep, 500.00

Ordered assessed 15 A.  
land at Eagar, 87.50

Ordered assessed 1 lot

at Eagar, 40.00  
Ordered assessed imps,  
40.00  
667.50

El Tule.

Fredrico Gonzales order  
ed assessed hh goods 20.00

Raised on value horses,  
20.00

40.00

Bernardo Gonzales order  
ed assessed imps, 40.00

Andreis Gonzales raised  
on value of imps, 50.00

St. Johns.

T. D. Harris reduced  
on house and lot, 75.00

Springerville.

Robt. Harper raised on  
value house and lot, 100.00

John Hall raised on val  
ue of imp, 100.00

Alpine.

O. G. Hamblin ordered  
assessed imp, 100.00

Springerville.

J. L. Hulsey ordered as-  
sessed carriage, 50.00

Nutrisso.

Jacob Hamblin ordered  
assessed lot and imp, 150.00

Ordered assessed one-  
half interest binder, 40.00

190.00

The Board now adjourned until  
9 o'clock tomorrow morning

A. V. Gibbons, chairman.  
J. T. Patterson, clerk.

### Irrigation Matters.

BOXERS NOT A REPRESENTATIVE TYPE.

The Great Bulk of the Chinese

Peaceful.

Agriculture Their Principal

Occupation.

Irrigation Methods are Crude.

The most wonderful feature in  
the physical geography of China is  
the existence of a vast region of  
loess in this portion of the Empire.  
Loess is a very solid but friable  
earth, brownish yellow in color  
and is found in many places from  
500 to 1000 feet deep. The loess  
hills rise in terraces from 20 to  
several hundred feet in height.  
Every atom of loess is perforated  
by small tubes after the manner of  
root fibers, only the direction of  
these little channels is always from  
above downward so that drainage  
in the loess mass is invariably ver-  
tical. The loess region of China  
is perhaps the most broken coun-  
try in the world, with its sheer  
cliffs, and upright walls, terraces  
and deep ravines. Owing to the  
ease with which it can be worked,  
caves made at the bases of straight  
cliffs, afford homes for millions of  
people in the densely populated  
northern provinces where the Box-  
ers have thus far been most active.  
Whole villages cluster together in  
carved out chambers, some of  
which extend back more than 200  
feet. The capabilities of defense  
in a country such as this, where an  
invading army must necessarily  
become lost and absolutely bewil-  
dered in the tangle of interlacing  
ways and where the defenders may  
always remain concealed or have  
innumerable means of escape is  
peculiarly significant at this time  
when consideration is being given  
to a conquest of China.

It may not be generally known  
that the Chinese were the discov-  
ers of coal as a fuel. The Vene-  
tian traveller Marco says, "It is a  
fact that all over the country of  
Cathay (China) there is a kind of  
black stone existing in the beds of  
the mountains which they dig out  
and burn like firewood. This  
stone burns better and costs less."  
The rivers of China are her glo-  
ry and there are few countries in

the world so well watered and none  
with such splendid natural water  
transportation facilities. The  
three great rivers of the Empire  
are the Yang-tse-Kiang (Child of  
the Ocean), the Hoang Ho (Yel-  
low River) and the Chu Kiang  
(Pearl River or Canton River).  
Of these the Yang-tse-Kiang is  
much the largest, flowing thru ex-  
tensive and fertile plains and final-  
ly emptying into the Eastern Sea,  
after traversing a distance of over  
2,000 miles. Its discharge is esti-  
mated at one million cubic feet per  
second. The banks of the Yang-  
tse are crowded with towns and  
villages, the most famous of which  
are Nankin and the new treaty  
port of Hankow. The Hoang Ho  
or Yellow River is noted especially  
for its frequent and violent floods.  
Its current is very rapid its course  
sinuous, nearly approaching the  
length of the Yang-tse. The  
Pearl or Canton River while not  
nearly so large as the others, is a  
stream of great importance and in-  
numerable vessels trade upon its  
waters. At some points it spreads  
into large lakes; in others it passes  
between narrow gorges which it  
dammed would afford large storage  
capacity for irrigation. The Chi-  
nese, however, have not practically  
worked out irrigation in its differ-  
ent phases as completely as would  
be expected of such an agricultur-  
al people.

Irrigation, nevertheless, is prac-  
ticed to a considerable extent thru  
the use of the waters of the Grand  
Canal and by wells. The Grand  
Imperial Canal is a work of great  
magnitude. It was constructed in  
the 7th century and enlarged in  
the 13th century. It traverses the  
Great Plain and flows with but a  
slight current for a distance of 700  
miles. While built for purposes  
of communication its waters are  
used largely for irrigation, and  
thousands of drains and creeks  
have been made to connect with it  
along its route.

The modes of irrigation are an-  
cient and crude. One of the most  
picturesque is by means of the wa-  
ter wheel which is used where the  
land to be watered is well above  
the channel of the river. The wheel  
is turned by the force of the cur-  
rent, and is perhaps thirty feet  
high. Its buckets being sections  
of bamboo which as they are raised  
by the stately motion of the  
wheel, empty their contents into  
troughs or ditches. Hollow bam-  
boo pipes or tubes are sometimes  
used for distributing water over  
the fields. They rest upon wood-  
en supports and branch in every  
direction from the source of sup-  
ply. The chain pump is also a  
common means of lifting water,  
the chain running up from the wa-  
ter on a slant and being provided  
with little buckets at intervals,  
which as they reach the highest  
point and begin to descend dis-  
charge their contents. These ma-  
chines are worked by buffaloes or  
sometimes by human labor, a man  
working a crank with his feet  
something after the manner of rid-  
ing a bicycle. The most primitive  
and laborious method is the an-  
cient well sweep, such as is seen  
today on many an old New Eng-  
land homestead.—Gay E. Mitchell.

"This morning I reminded Jones  
that he owed me 65 cents."  
"Did it vex him?"  
"Oh, no; it reminded him to re-  
mind me that I owed him \$2."

"You had a lot of visitors last  
week, didn't you?"  
"Yes, but when they went home  
we sent our three daughters with  
them."

"The Indians out west are hold-  
ing a green corn dance?"  
"Yes; if it were a green cucur-  
ber dance I could understand it."  
—Chicago Record.

The China berry tree is being  
discussed by those who profess to  
know something about it for its  
possible value commercially. Mr.  
W. D. Wood, an authority on trees  
says, "As a soil renovator it has no  
equal in this country, the berries  
which it bears being very rich in

fertilizing elements." Those who  
are familiar with the China berry  
bear willing testimony to the fer-  
tilizing elements to which Mr.  
Wood refers. Under the tree  
where berries have fallen may al-  
ways be found a heap which is the  
equal of almost any compost heap  
in richness as a fertilizer. In ad-  
dition to this the berries and the  
bark of the tree are a most excel-  
lent tonic for horses. From a  
small sprout a large tree will grow  
in two or three years.

### GUNS ARE NOW CHEAP

Changes in Sporting Weapons by  
Smokeless Powder.

Different Materials and Mechanism  
Now in Use—Cut Prices and Sec-  
ond-Hand Pieces Figure in  
the Reduction.

With every prospect of a fine fowling  
and hunting season the sportsmen are  
looking around for the latest things in  
guns. It looks as if perfection had been  
nearly reached so far as structural fea-  
tures are concerned, and the great prob-  
lem is which are the best of certain fair-  
ly new devices grafted on old standards.  
The only really new item is a gun which  
has a movable breech. The entire part  
containing the lock mechanism and the  
chamber for the cartridges may be  
taken out to be replaced by another  
similar piece. This is designed for rapid  
firing, where loaders are employed,  
and although it has gained a certain  
amount of favor in Europe it is not likely  
to receive much notice from Ameri-  
can sportsmen.

The magazine fowling piece proper is  
receiving more attention than for years  
past. Especially has this been the case  
with the reed bird and the rail hunters  
this fall. The single trigger gun has  
failed to take here, except as a novelty,  
and the fowling piece with auxiliary  
chambers on each side of the barrel to  
hold two extra cartridges, did not ap-  
pear to sell at all. The truth is the  
American sportsman is satisfied with  
the performance of the average high-  
grade American double-barreled gun.

Possibly never before were guns so  
cheap as at present. It is said that the  
cut price fever is responsible for this,  
and that the second-hand guns so ex-  
tensively advertised are second hand  
in the same way as the bicycles were  
when a ride around Central park had  
roughened the tires a little and so en-  
abled the dealer to sell them at "second-  
hand" prices without breaking his price  
agreement. Certain it is that many of  
the guns at reduced prices show little  
or no wear, and equally certain it is  
that the fairly large profits on these  
goods will permit a smart dealer to  
make a good thing out of the second-  
hand sales. The type of gun has  
changed also, owing to the use of  
smokeless powder. A few years ago  
when the everyday shooter knew nothing  
but black powder as a sporting ex-  
plosive, the lowest grade Belgian bar-  
rels were good enough for guns made to  
sell at six dollars, and for ordinary  
amateur shooting filled the bill. About  
the worst that happened in case of an  
overcharge was that the barrel was  
bulged at the breech or muzzle, and a  
badly burst gun was the exception.  
Smokeless powder has all changed the  
situation. A comparison of a gun of  
ten years ago and one of to-day will  
show material differences in the mech-  
anism of the breech, the thickness of  
the breech, and the construction of the  
body and action. All these changes are  
designed to withstand the greater  
strain of the nitro of smokeless pow-  
ders.

The smokeless powders have also  
been extensively used in rifles, espe-  
cially those of small caliber. The ex-  
perience in actual game shooting with  
these arms has been about the same as  
in war. The bullet perforates without  
killing. In the Maine woods a fine deer  
was well within shot of a New York  
man, and it was noticed that the tip of  
one antler was split in a peculiar fash-  
ion so as to distinguish the animal. He  
fired and apparently hit the deer just  
back of the flank. The bullet went  
clean through the deer, and away went  
the animal. Three weeks later, in an-  
other camp, the animal was shot by an-  
other man and identified by the split  
point and the wound mark which had  
healed. An old-fashioned bullet would  
have stopped the deer within 300 yards.  
In the same camp a deer was secured  
without a visible wound. It was shot  
at, threw up its head and dropped. Just  
as the guide reached it, knife in hand,  
it rose, but its throat was cut before it  
escaped. At first the impression was  
that the knife caused the muscles to re-  
act, but investigation showed that the  
bullet struck the base of the horn and  
was deflected, the shock stunning the  
animal.—N. Y. Sun.

### WHITE MEN IN HAWAII

Statement That They Are Able to  
Stand the Heat—Their Labor Pre-  
ferred by Planters.

D. A. Ray, Senator Cullom's private  
secretary, who was associated with the  
Hawaiian commission in a clerical ca-  
pacity, is in Chicago. He lately re-  
turned from a three months' visit to  
Hawaii, where he conducted certain in-  
vestigations in behalf of the commis-  
sion regarding different phases of the  
oriental or contract labor problem.

Pending the adoption of government  
laws for the islands, it has been charged  
that the government there has permit-  
ted the importation of large numbers of  
Japanese laborers, the idea being to  
rush them in before the contract labor  
laws of the United States become op-  
erative.

"I am convinced the government has

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

not permitted anything of the kind,"  
said Mr. Ray, "and believe it has ex-  
ercised the greatest care in admitting  
only such laborers as seemed absolutely  
necessary to meet the imperative de-  
mands of the sugar planters. When a  
large planter went to the officials and  
said it was necessary for him to secure  
additional help or suffer a heavy finan-  
cial loss, and an investigation proved  
the truth of his statement, he was per-  
mitted to secure such a number of men  
as would do the work, but no more, and  
care was taken in drawing the con-  
tract so that at the expiration of their  
term of service the men should be re-  
turned to their native country. I am  
persuaded the government is dealing  
fairly with this country.

"It has been frequently said that  
oriental labor is necessary in doing the  
work of cultivating and gathering the  
cane, and that white labor is incapable  
of standing the work," continued Mr.  
Ray. "I looked into that subject thor-  
oughly, and am convinced that not only  
is the white man capable of standing  
the work in question, but that he can  
do the work better than the 'brown'  
man, as the Japanese are called. The  
climatic conditions which it has been  
said, the white man cannot stand, are  
a myth. It is unquestionably hot in the  
cane fields at times, but hotter weather  
is to be found in this country.

"The best proof of my statement is  
found in the result of actual experi-  
ments that have been conducted on one  
of the large plantations, to which 15  
Americans were taken from California.  
I saw a number of these men, and all of  
them declared they had not suffered  
from the hot weather as much as in  
California. Contrary to the generally  
accepted opinion, the planters prefer  
white labor to oriental."—N. Y. Trib-  
une.

### Tea Service of Coins.

Empress Frederick of Germany  
possesses a curious little tea service.  
The tray is made of an old Persian half-  
penny beaten out. The teapot was once  
a German farthing, and the tiny cups  
are made from coins of different Ger-  
man principalities.—Chicago Times-  
Herald.

### STARTLING RAT STORY.

A London District Post Office Closed  
and Houses Overrun by  
the Rodents.

About a year ago an important dis-  
trict post office in London was closed.  
It had been opened for years, money  
orders, post office orders and telegrams  
till midnight, and it was in the center  
of a thickly-populated district. One  
day the doors were shut and a card af-  
fixed, stating that it was closed for re-  
pairs. Weeks passed and it was not re-  
opened. The postmaster general re-  
ceived complaints by the score. But  
the weeks became months, and still the  
doors remained closed. And the people  
around wondered why.

The truth is at last out, and some  
of the families residing near knew it  
to their cost. The post office in ques-  
tion had to be closed because it had  
become the happy hunting ground of  
vast hordes of rats, who consumed let-  
ters by the bagful, and many postal or-  
ders, money order forms and other of-  
ficial papers. The rats forced the post  
office to be closed, and after numerous  
attempts to rid the place of the rodents,  
it was found possible to do so only  
by putting down entirely new cement  
foundations and entirely retiling the  
place. As nearly as possible the  
post office had, but for its mere shell,  
to be rebuilt. That done, the troubles  
of the immediate neighborhood became  
accentuated. Driven from the post of-  
fice the rats have journeyed to the sur-  
rounding houses, which are now in-  
fested with them.

The correspondent from whom the  
above information comes has had sev-  
eral cats in his place, and they have  
done something to keep things down;  
but, to use his words, "to go home is  
to find the wife and the maids with fly-  
ing petticoats rushing up the stairs,  
servants won't stay in the house except  
for a very short time, and pictures, some  
of the latter several feet up the  
walls, have been consumed, my wife  
is terror-stricken, and when I reach  
home at night I often find her locked,  
half starved, in an upper room afraid  
to move about and too nervous even to  
go near where the food is kept until I  
come in." The informant states that  
his experience is similar to that of many  
residing near him.—London News.

### A City Built of Lead.

The name "Leadville, Col.," does not  
imply that the dwellings and paving are  
made of lead, but there is a city in  
Africa where that mineral is used suc-  
cessfully for building purposes. Byra  
is the town of this rather extensive  
town, which has over 300 buildings built  
of pure lead. Three very fine public  
buildings, with beautiful ornamenta-  
tions, have been constructed from pure  
lead. Besides durability the cheapness  
of the mineral is a great consideration.  
Thus the construction of any of these  
very elaborate buildings never exceeds  
the cost of \$80,000.—N. Y. Herald.