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NUMBER 2.

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Usually Found in a First-Class Establishment.

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THE ST. JOHNS HERALD.

O. E. OVERSON,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

President McKinley's Last Public Address.

Delivered on Thursday, Sept. 5th,
1901, at the Pan-American Ex-
position in Buffalo, N. Y.

"I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and singularly honored. Today I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here whose presence and participation in this exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and its success.

"To commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

"Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student.

"Every exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational; and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor.

"The quest for trade is an incentive to man of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be done the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated process of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But the commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

"The Pan-American exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibit evidences of the highest skill and illustrating the progress of the human family in the western hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness and, recognizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the Powers in the peaceful pursuit of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nation's are none to great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

"After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world! Modern inventions have brought into close relation widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distance have been affected. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are changed as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers.

"Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, the in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring every where, and the press fore-shadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market price of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial market, and the investment of the people extended beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth.

"Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of

interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the inventor.

"It took a special messenger of the government with every facility known at the time of rapid transit nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to general Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now.

"We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable and he was able thru the military telegram to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shot fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known in Washington with in less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet was hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately thru the wonderful medium of telegraphy.

"So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption even in ordinary times results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxiety waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Peking and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the government of the United States brought thru our minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstanding, and the stronger the disposition when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen thruout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability.

"That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these deposits of the people's earnings.

"We have a vast and intricate business built up thru years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stakes, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subvert it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of the manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it.

"Our industrial enterprises which have grown to such great proportions affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more market requires our urgent and immediate attention.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be the best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must

have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved thru a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad.

"Then, too we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coast of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports.

"One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer.

"We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity where they go.

"We must build the Isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

In the furtherance of those objects of national interests and concern you are performing an important part. This exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was never alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assembly of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American congress that assembles this autumn in the Capital of Mexico.

"The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art, and beauty, and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to 'Make it live beyond its too short living With praises and thanksgiving.

"Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired, and the high achievements that will be wrought thru this exposition? Gentlemen let us ever remember that our interests are in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect confidence and friendship, which will deepen and endure.

"Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth."

The question of changing Inauguration day from March 4th to about April 30th, seems to have met with general approval, not so much on account of the admittedly great advantage of the better weather that will prevail at the latter date, as because it will lengthen the session of Congress from three to five months. This session is now so short that it is practically impossible to do anything at it except pass the appropriation bills for the ensuing year.

A historic relic was shipped from Washington to the Buffalo exposition, several days ago, that will have more than a passing for thousands of visitors. It is an old shoe, eighteen in. long and seven inches wide, that was made by the father of General U. S. Grant, and was for several years previous to the Civil War, a part of the sign in front of the tannery of Grant & Perkins at Galena, Ills.

LEON CZOLGOSZ IS SENTENCED.

The President's Assassin Will be
Electrocuted in the Week
Beginning Oct. 28th, 1901.-
Breaking Down on Reaching
Auburn-Had to be Dragged-
Cried and Yelled.

Buffalo, Sept. 26.—The police arrangement as at the city hall, where Leon F. Czolgosz was to receive his sentence this afternoon for the murder of President McKinley were even more stringent than during the trial of the assassin.

Half an hour before the time announced for the opening of the court the courtroom was filled and the doors locked. After 1:30 no one but officials connected with the court of newspaper men were allowed to enter. About 25 of the 150 spectators were women. The police cleared the hallway of the crowd, and no more were allowed to come to the second floor of the building.

At five minutes after 2 o'clock the prisoner was brought into court shackled to Detectives Geary and Solomon, accompanied by Asst. Supt. Cusick and Jailer Mitchell.

Czolgosz was perspiring and seemed nervous, tho he did not tremble and his gait was steady. Czolgosz took his seat and mopped his brow his handkerchief. When he settled back in his chair his wonted listless attitude was absent. He kept his eyes wide open and looked about him occasionally, but presently he dropped his eyes to the table ahead of him and assumed his former listless air. The strain on him was intense evidently, as was attested by a few sighs and heaving of the chest.

At 2:12 Justice, White took his seat and announced the opening of court.

"Have you any legal cause why sentence should not be pronounced against you?" Asked Dist. Atty. Thos. Penny.

Czolgosz did not. Czolgosz could not or pretended he could not hear the question. It was repeated to him twice, and then he said something in an inaudible tone. The judge interrupted and explained what was meant by the question.

"I have nothing to say about that," was the reply.

Judge Titus: I think he ought to be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his family."

Turning to the prisoner again Judge Titus held a brief conference. Turning to the court, counsel for the defendant said:

"He says no other person had anything to do with it; that no other person new of his commission but himself. His father or mother or no one else knew anything about it."

The prisoner closed his lips, stared straight ahead of him and awaited the court's pronouncement of his doom.

The sentence was brief. "Czolgosz," said the court, you have committed a grave crime against the state of your union in the assassination of our beloved President. After learning all the facts and circumstances in the case of twelve good men have pronounced you guilty of murder in the first degree. You say that no other person abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. The penalty is fixed by statute and it becomes my duty to impose sentence upon you. The sentence of this court is that in the week beginning October 28, at the place designated and in the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

Czolgosz in custody of Sheriff

Cadwell, of Erie county, and twenty-one deputies, arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. Sept. 27. The prison is only about fifty yards from the depot. Awaiting the arrival of the train there was a crowd of about 200 people.

Either for the fear of the crowd or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz's legs gave out and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison. Inside the gates his condition became worse and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror. As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged in to the principal keeper's office. As in case of all prisoners the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes. During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidence of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gherin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent.

The collapse of the murder was a surprise to every one. Enroute from Buffalo he showed no indication of breaking down. He ate hearty of sandwiches and smoked cigars when not eating. He talked some and expressed regret for his crime. He said:

"I am especially sorry for Mrs. McKinley." He reiterated his former statement that he had no accomplices and declared that he never heard of the man under arrest in St. Louis, who claimed to have tied the handkerchief over his hand, concealing the pistol with which the president was shot. He says the handkerchief was not tied. He went behind the Temple of Music, arranged the handkerchief so as to hide the weapon and then took his place in the crowd. To Jailer Mitchell he sent this message to his father: "Tell him I am sorry I left him such a bad name."

Tax Collector's Notice.

Taxes for 1901.

Notice is here by given that the Duplicate Assessment Roll of Apache county, Arizona, Ter. for the year 1901, is now in my possession for the collection of the taxes levied.

Collection of Poll Taxes.

According to the Revised Statutes of 1901 of the Territory of Arizona, as follows:

Paragraph 3953 (Sec. 122.) All poll taxes shall be due and payable, and shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as taxes are due and collected on personal property, and the same shall be entered on the tax roll, and charged to the tax collector as other taxes are, and shall be charged to the real property of the one owing the same, if he have real property; but if he have no real property, it shall be charged to his personal property, if he have any, and shall be a lien on such real or personal property and collected as part of the taxes thereon.

All taxes will be delinquent on the third Monday of December, 1901, and unless paid on that day or prior thereto, Five percent will be added to the amount thereof as penalty.

Taxes are now due, and may be paid at my office in St. Johns, Apache county, Arizona, at any time within office hours, until December 17th, 1901.

T. C. Hill, Tax Collector.
St. Johns Arizona, Sept. 21st, 1901.