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STICK TO FIGURES.

In the course of the statehood controversy there has been a wealth of comparisons between the material resources and general material conditions in Arizona and New Mexico. These comparisons have been generally indefinite. The Republican, as soon as the matter came properly before the people or as soon as it was evident that it would be placed before the people began the arraying of figures taken from official and indisputable sources.

It recently presented the respective debts of the two territories and later the tax rates of Arizona and New Mexico. There is no escaping these figures. They are available for all who honestly want to set forth the exact financial conditions in the two territories.

This morning The Republican prints in another column official figures showing the deposits in territorial and national banks in Arizona and New Mexico. There is no getting away from these figures. It is shown that on June 30 of this year Arizona deposits amounted to almost $14,000,000 while those of New Mexico at the same time were almost $12,000,000. New Mexico claims a population of 375,000. That claim is made by the joint statists of both territories. Enthusiastic Arizonians believe that this territory has a population of 180,000. Admitting both claims to be approximately true the per capita of deposits in Arizona is considerably more than twice as great as the per capita of New Mexico.

It cannot be said that this is a temporary condition of this year for the same figures show that Arizona now has a longer lead over New Mexico than it had a year ago. Its percentage of increase in deposits for the year was 33.6 while that of New Mexico was 25.8.

This is no new thing. The lead of Arizona over New Mexico was taken some years ago and is being lengthened year by year. In 1900 the deposits of New Mexico were $6,816,000 while those of Arizona were $4,357,000.

Taking into account the increase each of the territories has made in six years it must appear to even the blindest jointist that joint statehood would be a drag on Arizona's financial progress.

THEY'D HAVE RIGHT AND MIGHT.

We have already expressed the belief that the joint statehood bill reasonably construed provides for the merging of all debts, county and territorial, into one state debt. We have also pointed out that if the bill should not be found to be susceptible of such a construction there is nothing in the measure which would prevent the constitutional convention with its sixty-six New Mexican delegates and its forty-four Arizona delegates from providing for such an arrangement. If it were not then done the matter could be taken up in the first legislature. It is certain that it would be done very early in the life of the new state and no valid argument could be put forward against it. There has been funded of the Arizona county debts more than $2,000,000. Of the New Mexican county debt of more than $3,000,000 no part has been funded. In the event of jointure the New Mexicans could urge with reason that their county indebtedness should be given as favorable a position as those of the Arizona counties.

They wou'd moreover be in a position to enforce their notion of justice against the unreasonable protests of Arizonians who had been foolish enough to enter into this kind of a partnership.

RUSSIAN REFORMATION.

There is no immediate danger of the destruction of the Russian autocracy, bad as it is. It can be menaced by no serious danger of overthrow until it is confronted by a different kind of enemies. There is, it is true, a strong element in Russia demanding a representative government, in fact as well as in name, but this element is weak in comparison with the government's other enemies, the anarchistic and the nihilistic elements. It can never combine with them up to the point of the overthrow of the present regime.

No considerable part of the Russian people can ever be made to believe that any government can be so bad that an absence of any form of government would be better.

Before Russia can be reformed, nihilism and anarchy must be wiped out or reduced to the irreducible minimum and such reformers as Gorky must be reformed or removed. When all this has been accomplished, then there will be hope of a modernized Russian government.

A movement is now under way for the application of mathematics to fraternal insurance. It has become evident that the old and present system is at variance with business methods and practicability. Zenos M. Host, commissioner of insurance for Wisconsin, in an address before a legislative committee engaged in the investigation of beneficiary societies, pointed out the folly of neglecting mortality tables and the futility of the argument, "our reserve fund is in the pockets of our members."

The failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank proves again that the stability of a financial institution is somewhat increased by a distribution of interest and responsibility. A "family bank" like the old Rothschild banks is safe enough but there are few Rothschild families.

All peaceably disposed persons will naturally hope that the Anglo-American and the Wellman expeditions will not arrive at the pole so nearly at the same time as to involve the discovery in dispute.

While Mr. Bryan was watching with interest last Sunday the restoration of the Campanile at Venice, he was doubtless thinking of the reconstruction of a certain political edifice in America.

VEGETABLE MARKET PRACTICALLY BARE

Prevailing Prices of Such Products as are Obtainable.

The market stands in Phoenix do not at this season of the year present an attractive appearance. There is practically nothing in the way af green vegetables, and what little there is of fruit is imported from California in small quantities. It will be about six weeks before carload shipments are attempted on account of the extreme heat. What fruit is to be had is of splendid quality and the prices are in the main, in keeping. The reports from the Verde country are to the effect that the crop this year will be big. So far only the early peaches are in and the few so far brought into the market have been consumed at Jerome.

The Walter Hill company yesterday quoted the following prices: Bananas, 6 cents a pound. The bunches average from 40 to 90 pounds and are received in but small shipments. For lemons there is a good demand. According to quality the price ranges from $4.50 to $6.00. Valencia oranges are $5.25 a case. There are a few apples on the market of the Gravestein and the Alexander varieties, grown in California. They are being sold at $2.20 to $2.25 a box. Peaches are scarce and are sold at $1.25 for 22 pound boxes. Grapes are very scarce and are sold at $1.25. Locally there were very few marketed, the entire crop of the valley being about equal to two cars and these were all sold for home consumption. On the market there are a number of varieties of plums. They include the Tragedy, Damascus German and Wixin. The last named is a white plum of fine flavor and other varieties have blue jackets. They are sold at $1.50 for 25 pound crates. Melons are still plentiful for local consumption although the shipments are being gradually decreased. Watermelons are sold at $3 for 200 pound crates and canteloupes at $1.50 for 60 pound crates.

Chili, cabbage and sweet potatoes were the only vegetables received in last week's imports. The sweet potatoes are 2½ cents a pound. Cabbage, which is very scarce is 3 cents, and the green California chili of which the market here consumes a great deal, is taken at 12½ cents.

At the retail markets there is little picked up in the way of vegetables not handled by the wholesaler. Tomatoes are sold 10 pounds for 25 cents. There are a few carrots and other bunch stuff which is sold two bunches for five cents. Retail prices on lemons are 30 cents a dozen; oranges 50 cents a dozen; peaches 8 cents a pound; jim canteloupes 40 cents a dozen and watermelons from 30 to 40 cents according to size. Home grown green chili is sold at 25 cents a pound and Colorado onions (yellow) at 4 cents. Eggs retail at 25 cents dozen. Creamery butter 25 cents, ranch butter (known brands) 25 cents. There is a small accumulation of no brand ranch butter that is sold at 20 cents a pound. There is very little sale of poultry, live or dressed.

The first alfalfa seed was bought on the south side of the river three days ago by grain dealers there. They are paying from 7 to 7½ cents a pound. They offer for baled hay $7; loose from $6 to $6.50; whole barley $1.10; wheat, Sonora, $1.30; Australian and blue stem $1.40.

REMOVED A BURDEN.

The Suicide of a Son of the Late General Schofield.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—Major and Paymaster William B. Schofield of the regular army, son of the late Lieutenant General Schofield, U. S. A., retired, shot and killed himself in this city some time this afternoon.

Major Schofield was on leave of absence on account of ill health, and in explanation of the suicide it is said that he feared an attack of locomotor ataxia and that he would become a burden to his wife.