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VOL. IV.

WINSLOW, NAVAJO COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1897.

NO. 34.

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Breed-Rand Mercantile Co.,
WINSLOW, ARIZONA.

The Winslow Mail.
J. F. WALLACE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the postoffice at Winslow, Ariz., as second class mail matter.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One year, \$3.00
Six months, \$1.50
Single copies, 10
ADVERTISING RATES.
Display, per inch per month, \$1.00; reading notices, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents; per line per month, 25 cents.
COMMUNICATIONS
From the surrounding country of local interest solicited.
Editorial Notes.
The Yukon river is closed by ice from November to the latter part of May.
The Klondike mining region is in the latitude of Iceland and lower than Greenland.
It is 2,500 miles from San Francisco to St. Michaels, and 1895 miles from St. Michaels to Dawson City.
Speaker Reed has made arrangements with a magazine to write an article upon current economics and political subjects every two weeks for a year.
The new postal law is now in effect which makes good all losses of money sent in registered letters where the sum ten dollars or less.
It is announced that George W. Vanderbilt proposes to build in Asheville, North Carolina, a hospital for the treatment of consumptives and persons suffering with contagious diseases. He will donate \$100,000 as a starter for the institution.
Much satisfaction is expressed in England over the probability of a settlement of the sealing controversy by the conference. The exact date of the conference has not been settled, but it will probably meet during the third or fourth week in October.
Our congressmen have proven themselves able financiers. The loss to the United States on account of the depreciation in silver since 1878 amounts to the enormous sum of \$221,588,178.07. As silver continues to go down the loss goes up. This is good financing on the part of our law-makers.
No one disputed the dictum of a Chinese physician who had been called to attend a celestial who had fainted in a store at Portland, Oregon, when the doctor said, after filling the prostrate man's mouth and nose with red paint: "Him blow out paint, him all same not yet dead; him no catch 'im wind, no blow out paint, him heap dead." The coroner had a job.
The death of the Spanish Premier and the consequent reorganization of the cabinet will not materially change the conduct of the war in Cuba. The new Premier has said that Weyler will continue at the head of affairs on the island; which means that war will continue to be made on old men, women and children, and that American citizens will continue to be snubbed and imprisoned without the formality of a trial.
An exchange says capitalists have tons of food and no appetites; laborers have tons of appetite and no food. Our national bankruptcy is not caused by laziness or lack of laborers. Our farmers raise yearly 2,500,000,000 bushels of grain, 1,500,000,000 pounds of sugar, \$2,250,000,000 worth of cattle, 1,000,000 bales of cotton, and yet they are poor. Western farmers alone are \$3,500,000,000 in debt.
John L. Sullivan, ex-puglist and champion, has declared his intention to run as an independent candidate for mayor of Boston. His chances of election are said to be good. Intellectual and aesthetic Boston would feel greatly humiliated if her government should be directed by a prize fighter. In case he is elected they should invite the crowned heads of Europe to visit the "Hub" and have John L. to tender them the freedom of the city.
General Weyler has announced that he will inaugurate another campaign against the insurgents in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba in September. He is also preparing a decree, to be issued before he enters on this campaign, declaring to the world that the western provinces are pacified. Spanish military men claim that the withdrawal of troops from the west will add strength to the revolution. Weyler has a hard time of it. He whips the insurgents and ends the war about once a month, but they won't stay whipped.
The West Baden (Ind.) Journal very truly says: Every town has its different class of citizens. Some pull on every string that will benefit themselves and their neighbors, and sometimes if they do not see much for themselves, but do see that their neighbors will be benefited, pull just as hard. Others never pull unless they can see the direct benefit to themselves, and sometimes let go if they think their neighbors will be benefited. They are too selfish to be of any benefit outside of simply adding one to the population and consuming the amount of food necessary for their existence.
The temporary injunctions issued against the coal mine strikers in Pennsylvania have been made permanent. The courts have thus declared that people have no right to parade the public highways, or to hold meetings to discuss the labor problem, the means by which they earn a bare subsistence. It is legitimate; however, for the mine operators, who are getting rich off the labor of these same men to meet in finely furnished parlors and discuss ways and means to frustrate the outrageous demands of arrogant labor.
The "wave of prosperity" has compelled the United States to put more money in circulation, and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has authorized and directed the bureau of engraving and printing to print and deliver to the treasury certificates to the amount of sixty million dollars in denominations of \$10,000 each. There is but little likelihood of these certificates ever getting into general circulation. They were, perhaps, ordered for the convenience and benefit of the Rockefellers, Havemeyers, "Uncle Collis," Russell Sage, Aunt Hetty Green and people of that stripe. The poor people will never get to look at one, much less own it.
The leaders in the coal mine strike have issued a call for a meeting of all labor organizations to be held in St. Louis next Monday. The result of that meeting, should it be generally attended, may terminate in a course of action that will be far reaching in its effects. It is evidently called for the purpose of bringing about concert of action. Labor leaders are beginning to realize the fact that they are unable to win a fight by striking in detail, while by making it general, including every branch of industry, it would be impossible to hold against them. All business would come to a stand still. This course may not be determined on at St. Louis, but unless there is a halt called, they will be driven to just such a course through self-protection.
The action of our Board of Equalization in ignoring the raise of the Territorial Board, particularly on waste land, was perfectly justifiable. The members of the Territorial Board were, without doubt, actuated by the best of motives; but it is evident they are perfectly ignorant of land values in this and Apache county. The railroad lands in either county, in their present condition, are perfectly valueless, and we are glad to get taxes from the company at the valuation placed on them by our assessors. The railroad company reaps no benefit, whatever, from these lands. They are grazed by our stock men the same as government land, and are a source of continual expense to the company. We are not an advocate of exempting corporations from taxation. On the contrary, we are decidedly opposed to it; but we do like fair play and just treatment. We think the railroad company are paying a liberal tax on these lands at the old rate of valuation. Of course, when these lands are brought under cultivation by means of irrigation, they will become much more valuable, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public burden, and no more.
Very rich sulphide ore, of the same character as the rich ore taken from the Monte Cristo mine, has been struck in the Douglas mine on Groom creek. The Douglas is located one and a half miles up the creek from the Monte Cristo and is being worked under bond and lease by Hank Abbott. To say that this ore is the same as that now being taken from the Monte Cristo is to say that it is almost incredibly rich in silver.—Prescott Courier.
Charley Chambers, a cowboy from the valley, states that it was reported that a man was running wild in the Dragon mountains. A party of prospectors had seen the unfortunate man who appeared to be demented but fleet of foot and eluded capture. He had been seen several times near the prospectors' camp, but would immediately get in hiding when any one would move toward him. The prospectors will try to overtake him at first opportunity and bring him to town if possible. It is not known who the recluses is.—Prospector.
The Republic stated weeks ago that the Dingley bill would breed more trusts in restraint of trade than had sprung up under its predecessor, the McKinley bill. It was not expected, however, that activity in that line would so soon follow the enactment of the measure. Within the last ten days two of the most powerful trusts in the country have been formed. One is the Malt Trust, with a capital of \$25,000,000, and the other is the Glucose Trust, capitalized at \$40,000,000. Both of these interests are allied with the brewing industry, and in this relation is found an explanation of the haste that characterized the efforts of the beer manufacturers to form a combine the week following the passage of the Dingley bill. A Brewers' Trust may be looked for within a short time. The manufacturers of beer cannot long hold out against such powerful combinations as the Malt Trust and the Glucose Trust. Business exigencies will force them to pool their interests and concentrate their energies under a common head for the cheapening of production in order to preserve their profits.
Of course, the formation of the two trusts named means the closing up of some establishments in that line of trade and the throwing out of employment of hundreds of skilled laborers who have been provided with profitable work through the season of dulness. The cheapening of operations under a combination of the capital involved will not reach the point where profits to stockholders will be as great as before the trusts were formed unless prices are raised. Too many establishments will be idle to bring profits unless the prices of the commodities controlled are increased. But the price of labor will remain the same, if, indeed, they do not fall immediately. There can be no doubt about their reduction in the end. This is one of the business purposes of trusts. The question of morality does not enter into the business proposition. Trust magnates are not any more immoral than the rest of humanity. It is the effect of their operations, and not the intent that is immoral.
The attention of the defenders and apologists of the McKinley administration is called to this matter. Their claim is that the Dingley bill was enacted for the protection of American labor. Here are two instances that furnish indisputable proof to the contrary. The high tariffs laid to encourage these "infant industries" have enabled them to enter into combinations for the stifling of competition and the limiting of production. A natural and inevitable result is to increase the ranks of the idle and cut down the wages of those left with employment. If the Republican organs can make anything else out of the situation The Republic would like to reprint their arguments so as to rekindle hope in the breasts of tens of thousands of American citizens who see high prices and low wages ahead for the masses and enormous profits for the favored few so thoughtfully and ingeniously cared for in the Dingley bill.—St. Louis Republic.
A remarkable freak of lightning occurred last Saturday at Seligman. It had been raining around on the hills during the day, but no rain had fallen in town. About four o'clock in the afternoon a blinding flash of lightning struck the railroad yards, where several hundred men were at work, with a deafening report, and knocked every man down. When they recovered from the shock it was found that two mules had been killed and the driver partly paralyzed in the lower limbs. Another man who had received a severe shock recovered sufficiently to resume work in a short time. When the quitting hour arrived, he mechanically put his hand into his vest pocket to get his watch, but it was gone. He went to the place where he had fallen, and there lay his watch. It had been melted into a molten mass. The man was burned across the breast by the electrified fluid, but no other evidence was visible of his narrow escape from sudden death.—Williams News.
The greatest case of dog eat dog that we have ever heard of, says one of our exchanges, was that of a young man who loved to smoke a good cigar, and an insurance company. The young fellow bought 2,000 extra fine cigars and had them insured for their full value, smoked them up and then demanded the insurance, claiming that they had been destroyed by fire. The case was taken to court and the judge decided in favor of the young man. The insurance company then had the young man arrested for setting fire to his own property and the same judge ordered that he pay a fine and go to jail for three months.
Mr. Ed D'ow, who covered himself and Arizona with glory by winning first prize in the cowboy roping contest at Salt Lake, is now on his way home with a bunch of saddle horses purchased in Utah. He is expected to arrive in Graham county, where part of the horses are contracted, about the 25th instant.—Range News.

Tariff Trusts.
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Stealing was Justifiable.
"I heard the late Judge John H. Grace of the court of appeals of Kentucky set aside the verdict of a jury once under circumstances that to my mind did him infinite credit," said Representative John S. Rhea of that state.
"It seems that a poor woman, who was on the verge of starvation and who was the sole support of four little children, went into a neighbor's smoke-house and purloined a piece of bacon. The proof was positive, and the jury reluctantly returned a verdict of guilt. When the finding of the jury was read, Judge Grace, who at that time presided over the fourteenth judicial district, rising to his feet, said in the most emphatic tones:
"The court orders that the verdict in this case be set aside, and I want to declare here that in all cases where an unfortunate woman is on trial for stealing food, taken to keep her offspring from starving, it will require thirteen men to convict her of the crime in this court. The defendant is discharged from custody.
"The announcement was greeted with applause from the spectators, and the general sentiment was that Judge Grace had acted not only as befitted a chivalrous man, but that his ruling was right. Theft to keep innocent babes from perishing of hunger can scarcely be called a crime."—Washington Post.
"Lucky" Baldwin's luck has turned and his fortune is melting. He made a loan the other day that swells his indebtedness to the Hibernia Savings bank of San Francisco to \$2,500,000, and the chances are that this bank will eventually absorb all of his estate. The great ranch in San Anita has been a white elephant for "Lucky." It is a great thing as a show, as water is brought up to every tree, but every orange on the tree costs money. The old man now talks of going to the Klondike to retrieve his fortunes, and if his old-time luck stays with him he may live to snap his fingers at the Hibernia bank.—Salt Lake Herald.
Editor Hall of the Lyre came in contact with an individual at Bisbee yesterday who took exception to a little innocent item that appeared in the Lyre, and as a consequence the editor's necktie was disarranged and his hair, always parted in the middle, a little ruffled; however, it is hard to down an editor and Hall invites the sensitive gentlemen to call at the sanctum at any hour. The notoriety the incensed individual will now receive will doubtless cause him to think that the cure or remedy was worse than the disease. Moral: Speak to the editor kindly you will more likely accomplish your object and your wishes will always be respected.—Prospector.

Labor Day Proclamation.
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
Executive Department.
The laws of the United States designate the first Monday in September of each year as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day. When we reflect that labor is the foundation and creator of all wealth; that upon it depends all happiness and all excellence; that it is labor that builds up great states and carries on the commerce of the world, the wisdom of this enactment is apparent, and especially is it so when applied to the people of our territory who are laboring to develop its various resources and establish for themselves happy homes. Our busy and industrious communities contain but few drones; hence nearly all can be classed as laborers—the mechanic, the merchant, the farmer, the divine, the miner, the lawyer, the physician, the banker, the teacher and the clerk, as well as he who performs the more severe task of daily manual labor, are laborers in the best sense of the word, for while many earn their daily bread by the sweat of their face and others by the work of their brain, they are all toilers.
A general observance of the day so wisely set apart by congress will tend to promote a higher appreciation of the dignity of labor and the great part it is taking in the building up of our territory, and the great reputation of which we hope soon to become a state. To bring labor of all kinds into closer relations with itself and with other interests, to inculcate a friendly feeling and hearty cooperation between labor and capital, thus encouraging good will between all classes of the community with a view to pleasant and reciprocal relations in the great object of this observance of Labor Day.
Now, therefore, I, Myron H. McCord, governor of Arizona, do proclaim and declare Monday, the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, a legal holiday; and do most earnestly recommend that all businesses of whatever nature, except such as the necessities of the community require to be carried on, be suspended on that day, that all who desire may have an opportunity to observe the day in a manner befitting the importance of the occasion. Let us not forget that Labor Day is as important and to future generations will be as religious and patriotic holidays that our people so joyously and religiously observe.
Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1897.
MYRON H. MCCORD,
Governor of Arizona.
CHARLES H. AKERS,
Secretary of Arizona.