

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY"
SANTA FE
PHOENIX TO LOS ANGELES

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO
EXCURSIONS
THE "OILED" ROUTE

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1903.

VOL. XIV. NO. 13

TOPEKA TERROR

Details of the Devastation by Fire and Flood

STORY OF A MOTHER

Who With Her Babe Clung Three Days to a Tree Ineffectually

ESTIMATE OF THE LOST

In Addition to the Known Dead Two Hundred Are Missing and They Are Most Likely Not All—Tale of the Disaster to Be Told.

Topeka, Kans., May 31.—There is ground for hope that the worst has passed but treacherous has the Kansas river proved itself today in the rising of the water tonight, so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. The five-mile stream is settling back into its rightful channel. Up and down the official gauge has flattered all day.

Tonight, however, City Engineer McCable issued a bulletin giving out the cheering intelligence that the waters had subsided to the extent of exactly 7 1/2 inches. It may be a few hours before another drop will be noticed.

With 175 or 200 lives lost, millions of dollars worth of property destroyed; hundreds of pistol shots as signals of distress, blended with agonizing cries of unwilling inhabitants of tree tops and roofs of homes, and the waters creeping upward and then slowly subsiding and alternately changing hope to despair, the capital city has passed the memorable Sabbath day of its existence.

Through all this discomfiting condition of affairs was added the presence of a cold, dismal rain. The ardor of the rescue work of the heroic rescuers was not abated in the least by the condition which confronted them. For long dreary hours knee deep in water and some times in water up to their necks, they worked with might and main. Tonight they can proudly point to 300 or more rescued ones who otherwise might have been swept away in the current.

THE SUMMARY.

Briefly stated the present condition of the flood is this:

One hundred to two hundred people drowned.

Eight thousand people without homes.

Four million dollars' worth of property destroyed.

Identified dead, five.

Floating bodies seen, twenty.

People missing, 200.

Houses burned, as result of fire in lumber yard from slaking lime, probably 200.

Banks collapsed, two.

Wholesale grocery stores flooded, two.

Big business blocks almost ready to crumble, fifty.

Wholesale commission houses deserted, six.

City water works plant useless.

The known dead:

EARL RUPP.

ORVILLE RUPP.

Two RUPP girls.

G. R. GARRETT's five-year-old son.

Twenty unidentified bodies.

ABANDONED HOPE.

Twenty members of the rescuing party tell of how they saw people drop from houses only to be swept away by the flood and others tell of men, who, terrified at the approach of the fire, dropped into the water where they sank and did not reappear.

This estimated number of the dead does not include the large number classed as missing who cannot otherwise be accounted for. Neither does it include the number who are supposed to have lost their lives in the fire. In the latter class, there is absolutely no means of arriving at even an approximate number of victims. The water is so high and the current so strong that all that can be done now, is to rescue those in the buildings surrounded by water.

FRIGHTFUL SUNDAY AFTERNOON

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the north end of the Main bridge, the only way of reaching North Topeka, went out. All of the pontoon bridges to the north side were washed out early this morning and the only chance of reaching the survivors then was by boats. A boat

containing eight men was swept away in the swift current about 7 o'clock and as far as known all were drowned. A boat containing two men was capsized. The boats were too frail to live in the swirling waters. A number of boats arrived from adjoining towns and hurry messages had been sent to other towns for more.

PLACE OF DESOLATION.

North Topeka is a scene of the utmost desolation. Not a square foot of land can be seen in any direction. There is but a small chance of any of the residences being left standing at the end of the flood period.

Sherry, Oakland and the region about the reform school north of North Topeka are all under the rushing water, but the situation is favorable in these places compared with what North Topeka is undergoing.

Nearly all the fires have been put out by the heavy rain which fell all night. It was soon recognized that today row-boats would be of no use in battling with the currents. Steam launches were dispatched at once and to this end rush messages were sent to the superintendent of the Rock Island at St. Joseph and to Mayor Berghuth and the secretary of the Commercial club, as follows: "Topeka wants from three to six steam launches and twelve or eighteen clinker built rowboats with men to handle sent here by special train at once to rescue people in North Topeka."

The agent was ordered to load the train at once, secure a clear track and proceed to Topeka. The train was to feel its way as far as possible on the submerged tracks and then the boats would be launched. Topeka citizens guaranteed at the expense of the undertaking, Chief of Police Goff and his family are among those not yet accounted for. They may be among those on the tops of the buildings, but this is hardly probable, as their house was in the direct path of last night's fire. Isaac Standon succeeded in reaching the B street Baptist church with 500 pounds of provisions. He was two hours in making the trip of not much more than a mile. Here half a dozen persons are in an abandoned street car just north of the bridge and have been there for thirty hours.

EIGHTEEN SAVED.

Eighteen people were rescued late this afternoon from a house at 1208 North Monroe street. From this place the current is swift, and after great labor the place was reached. A man who has just returned from the scene of the flood says he could see many men and persons hanging from trees near the Sardin avenue bridge at the foot of Morse street.

E. D. Lang and Charles Woldon, Santa Fe employes, started out in a boat early today to rescue a Russian whom they saw on top of a house not far from the bank of the river. They found the Russian in the boat, which immediately capsized. The three found resting places in trees, where they remained.

The water gauge went up and down all afternoon until at 3 o'clock a fall in the first floor of the Rock Island general offices, but was yet six feet deep just outside the building. It was then that a gang of telegraph linemen succeeded in getting a heavy wire cable stretched across the top of the pontoon bridge. A large sand dipper was attached to this and used to take large quantities of provisions to those who were not yet rescued.

THREE DAYS OF TERROR.

The first flood victim to be rescued by means of the cable was the Rev. A. N. Pearson, pastor of the North Topeka English church. Mr. Pearson said: "We spent three days on the top of our house. We were fairly warmly dressed but had only two loaves of bread for our family of four during that time. All day Saturday and today we had nothing to eat. Our situation was desperate and extremely uncomfortable, but we at no time lost faith in the ultimate ability of our friends to rescue us. Yesterday my wife and children were rescued. Today my turn came, and I cannot begin to tell how thankful I am."

W. N. Keppard and wife, aged people, were rescued at 4 o'clock, while they were so numb that they could not feel and had to be knocked down into the water before the men could reach them. They were standing close together in the attic of a house, and as evening had been their experience that their minds gave way under the strain. They cannot recover.

A PITIFUL INCIDENT.

A Mrs. Anderson and her one-year-old babe had been seen three days in a tree in plain sight of people who were powerless to rescue them. The mother clasped her child close in her arms and managed to brace herself against a limb in a reasonably secure position. For three days she kept up the same life. At 4 o'clock her consciousness was very near but she lost consciousness. Both mother and child fell into the water and were drowned being immediately drawn under by the current.

Harvey Parsons, a local newspaper man, had a thrilling experience. He took a boat Friday night and made some rescue. A woman and her baby, whose names are unknown, were in the house and Parsons took them into his boat. They had proceeded only a short distance when the boat capsized. Parsons contrived to get himself and the others up into a tree and there they remained until 2 o'clock this afternoon when they were rescued. They were brought to a place of safety but will probably not survive.

Two small steam boats were put into service at 4:30, one from Ottawa, and the other from St. Joseph. By this means the work of rescue was greatly facilitated. One of the boats brought

PEOPLE GOING AWAY

Should store their bicycles with the Phoenix Cycle Co. to be overhauled, and emended. Tires will be kept up of the best. Storage free.

Phoenix Cycle Co.
22 West Adams. Phone 2524.

TRADE WITH CHINA

Growth of Thirty-three Per Cent. in a Year

Increase Made Up Mostly of a Greater Use of American Cotton Goods.

Figures by Treasury Bureau.

Washington, May 31.—Chinese official returns show that the imports from the United States in 1902 amounted to 30,138,713 Haikwan taels, against 23,529,695 taels in 1901, 22,288,745 taels in 1899, 12,449,302 taels in 1897, and 5,093,182 taels in 1895. The total for 1902 is the largest in the history of commerce between China and the United States, and is six times as much as in 1895, 2 1/2 times as much as in 1897, about 25 per cent more than in 1899, and nearly 30 per cent larger than in 1901. Cotton goods, kerosene oil and flour continue to form the chief imports from the United States. The importations of American goods in 1902 amounted to 22,192 Haikwan taels against 24,328 taels in 1901; American drills, 6,024,442 taels, against 4,834,879 taels in 1901; American sheetings, 15,130,802 taels, against 7,639,714 taels in 1901; while American kerosene oil shows a reduction amounting to 48,287 gallons in 1902, against 57,759,477 gallons in 1901. Flour also showed a slight decrease, the total value imported in 1902 being 3,844,319 Haikwan taels, against 4,726,962 in 1901. Ginseng, which comes chiefly from the United States, shows an increase, being in 1902 1,614,989 Haikwan taels, against 1,181,536 taels in 1901. The average value of the Haikwan tael in 1902 is given by the report at 63 cents, American gold.

Statistical Secretary Taylor, who presents the report, says in the preliminary statement: "The value of cotton goods of all kinds imported was estimated at 17,545,309 Haikwan taels, as compared with 39,453,969 taels during 1901. The cloth of all kinds imported, especially Indian, which rose from 15,229 to 126,455 pieces. There was a good demand for drills, and English jeans made the astonishing advance from 41,983 to 509,838 pieces, while Dutch and American about doubled. Sheetings also found an increased demand. American trading goods, such as tin, are interesting to note, and is not without significance, that Japanese drills rose from 23 pieces to 11,629 pieces, and Japanese sheeting from 13,006 to 115,366 pieces. English cotton yarn continued its downward course and has now fallen to 32,361 piculs, while India has reached 137,096 piculs, and Japanese 522,468 piculs. Kerosene oil, with the exception of that from Borneo, shows decreases, Russian oil having fallen to 10,105,636 gallons from 23,488,070 gallons, thus losing the ground gained during the last ten years.

Commenting upon the general condition of trade, Statistical Secretary Taylor says: "Three noteworthy events took place during the year: the negotiation of a new British commercial treaty, the revision of the import tariff, and a heavy fall in exchange. Of these the last may be the most important. The revised import tariff, owing to the fall in exchange and the rise in silver prices since the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, has left the incidence of taxation very much as before. But the collapse in exchange which will call for higher currency prices for new cargo, with the uncertainty of its future movements, naturally disturbs the import trade; while, by augmenting the amount which the government has to find to pay its gold obligations, it has led to heavier internal taxation. The pessimistic views expressed in some quarters regarding the commercial solvency of the country, based upon the fact that the government to pay the indemnity in gold, are without any solid foundation. The foreign trade of China is trifling when the size and potential resources of the country are considered, and only a very small adjustment between imports and exports is necessary to cover the late increase of indebtedness. At the same time, it is disappointing to note that trade always seems to be the first victim when heavier taxation is decided upon. What the foreign trade of China might be shown by a comparison with Japan, which with a population of less than one-seventh, spends almost exactly as much as China on foreign goods. But before such an expression can be looked for domestic trade must be relieved from the taxation of goods in transit, local industries must be assisted instead of being hampered by excise and by taxes on raw materials, and the enormous resources of the country must be developed. Meanwhile way is slowly growing, and will continue to grow in spite of artificial obstructions. The commercial solvency of the country, however, is one thing and the financial solvency of the government another; and there is no doubt that great difficulty is experienced under the present defective fiscal system in collecting the additional revenue required in consequence of closer contact with western nations. Reform in this direction is urgently needed. As obstructing the growth of commerce, any proposals to raise more revenue by methods tending to check the domestic trade, such as the imposition of a consumption tax on native goods, or to hinder the progress of local industries and the introduction of foreign capital by a heavy excise on machine-made products, are to be deprecated as having a tendency to lower the purchasing power of the people by preventing the development of resources. China can absorb no more imports unless she has more to give in exchange; a condition dependent upon cheaper transit, which railways will gradually provide, upon the freedom of native

goods from uncertain and heavy taxation."

FELL INTO THE SEA.

The Derailing of an S. P. Train Near Santa Barbara.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 31.—The overland passenger train on the Southern Pacific was derailed at a point about a mile south of Rincon last night. Four cars plunged down an embankment forty feet high, two of them being partly submerged in the sea.

About forty people were injured, some of them seriously.

M'GOVERN IS SICK.

His Match With Atwell Is Declared Off.

New York, May 31.—Sam Harris, manager for Terry McGovern, announced tonight that the doctors in attendance on McGovern had decided that the pugilist would certainly break down by the continued training for his bout with Abe Attell, June 15, so the match has been declared off. McGovern is suffering from malaria.

THE GRAND CANYON

Much Capital Going Into Development Work

J. W. Hanna, Well Known Colorado
Pioneer Says Field Is the Richest
He Has Ever Seen.

New York, May 31.—James W. Hanna of Denver, well known in Colorado as a pioneer in the mining history of that state, has just returned home after having spent several months in examining some new placer finds located near the Colorado river in Utah and Arizona. In an interview he says:

"If these finds were away up in the north there would be thousands on the trail by this time, but they are in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the most promising I have seen and this year a great amount of work will be done. Capital from the east is going there and some big enterprises are being fitted out. I went down there a year ago and have taken up ground which I am working through a pipe line.

"There has been prospecting going on in a small way for years, the prospectors hauling the dirt from an eighth of a mile to water, but it had to be pretty rich to stand this. The banks are from 40 to 100 feet above the river and the richest of the gravel was skinned. Systematic work has now been started. The Hoskinnia Gold Mining company of Boston capitalists has spent \$250,000 and taken up about fifteen acres on the river. The Good Hope Mining company is putting in an electric plant twenty-five miles from the river, close to a big coal bed and will run feeders to the grounds and dispose of the power. It has had applications for 800 horse-power already from prospectors. Electric power will be used to pipe the water from the river up the banks forty to seventy feet, and a great amount of gravel can be handled in this way. There is a stretch of forty miles up and down the river, where the bank runs ten to twenty feet and are rich enough to work and there is an unlimited supply of water. The climate is ideal and work can be prosecuted all the year round.

"Cass Hite is down there and doing well. Hite says every man in Colorado knows of him and his picturesque career. He has ground twelve miles above me and is doing well. There is quite a settlement around what has been named the Hite postoffice. Ex-Representative Adams of Dolores and John S. Perky of Denver are interested in ground there."

The center of activity is about 129 miles from the Green river station on the Rio Grande Western road. The outfitting point is Hanksville, a prosperous Mormon settlement midway between Green river and the placer grounds. Private conveyances have to be taken from Green River station, but it is expected a stage line will be started soon.

The gravel runs from 25 to 75 cents to the yard and with modern methods a profit can be made from the poorest kind. An immense dredge, under the direction of Explorer Stanton, who passed through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, is at work on the river.

THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL

Waiting for Owner to Come Around and Claim It.

New York, May 31.—W. J. Snyder, an insurance man, is looking for the owner of a \$1,000 banknote, which he found in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car on the Reading road. It has been a white elephant to him. The note was a brand new yellow gold certificate. He thinks he knows the man who dropped it, but he can't find him.

On the way from Philadelphia last Friday evening Snyder fell into conversation with a flashily dressed man, who seemed to be in high spirits and ready to tell the story of his life on the slightest pretext. Incidentally he remarked that luck was all coming his way, and that he had just won \$12,000 on the races at Morris park.

When Snyder's face betrayed a shade of doubt at this statement the stranger drove over to rest by President Roosevelt, he was on the go most of the day. He attended the Methodist church this morning, lunched with ex-Senator Carey, then set out for Senator Warren's ranch, returning at 10 o'clock to night.

A HARVARD PROFESSOR

Coming to Arizona to Make a Study of the Indians.

Cambridge, Mass., May 31.—Professor Frank Russell, Ph. D., has resigned as instructor of anthropology at Harvard owing to ill-health, and will spend two years in Arizona on a ranch in the Salt River valley. He will devote his time to a study of the Hopi or Moik religious rites and hopes to make some important discoveries.

He is one of the foremost anthropologists and ethnologists in America and has made a special study of the Mokis, on whom he is an authority. Several years after graduation he walked from Alaska to the Atlantic seaboard, living among the Indians.

TRAMPS HURT IN WRECK.

Newcastle, Pa., May 31.—Engineers McQuire and Kane and Fireman Presser, all of Newcastle, with four tramps, were injured in a head-on freight collision at Graham's siding, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, today. All were brought here at noon. The crews saved themselves by jumping and escaped with bad cuts and bruises. The tramps were in a boxcar which was thrown over an embankment. Both locomotives and fourteen cars were wrecked, traffic being blocked.

ARRESTED TOO LATE.

Warrant for New Jersey Man Was
Fourteen Years Old When Served.

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shown the warrant for the man's arrest.

When shown the document, stained and discolored with age, Judge Jackson said: "That warrant was issued fourteen years ago; it is outlawed now and I will discharge the prisoner."

Long declares that he has lived at Lawrenceville, eight miles above here, ever since the warrant was issued.

AN IOWA FLOOD.

Ottumwa, Ia., May 31.—All records for high water here were broken today. Hundreds of houses in the western and southern part of Ottumwa are flooded.

WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Forecast for Arizona—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

For New Mexico—Fair in south; showers in northern portion Monday and Tuesday; cooler Monday.

CHICAGO RESTAURANT STRIKE.

Chicago, May 31.—The indications tonight are that the threatened strike of the restaurant employes throughout Chicago will materialize tomorrow.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

Makes Reply to Tulloch and Closes That Incident.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—Postmaster General Payne today made public the reply of former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to the charges of former Cashier S. A. Tulloch of the Washington city postoffice, regarding the postal regulations.

Mr. Smith says he investigated the allegations of irregularities when they were made and that the evidence adduced in most cases was believed to be a justification of the transactions complained of, adding that the criticisms betrayed a lack of knowledge of conditions incident to the Spanish war and the measures necessary to meet the requirements. Mr. Payne said today that Mr. Smith's letter practically closes the Tulloch incident.

MISSOURI HIGH WATERS.

Hannibal, Mo., May 31.—The rise in the Mississippi river has brought heavy damage to the islands and bottom lands in this section. Telegraphic reports show that the river is rising at all points north of Hannibal up to St. Paul, Minn.

LIVE STOCK LAST WEEK

A Review of Prices and Receipts at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, May 31.—Cattle receipts at Kansas City last week amounted to 25,570 head, against 19,738 the same week last year. Although the run was 4,832 less than the previous week, everything sold lower. Proportion of beef steers was heavy, and average sales were lowest of the season. Some improvement was noted the last two days of the week on handy weight steers that just suited, but big steers were no better. Top on fat steers was \$5.65. Worst loss of week was on medium to good light weight heifers, and they are 50 cents lower in cases. All kinds of stockers and feeders, she stockers and stock calves were 25 to 30 cents lower. A pretty good set of Western feeders sold last week at \$4.90 to \$4.25. Colonel Lockhart of Rocky Ford arrived at Kansas City Tuesday with twenty-eight loads of fed cattle, the biggest string of that class of cattle received here in a long time. Most of the string were fat steers, which sold from \$4.50 to \$4.75. Some good heifers and bulls were also included, the former bringing \$4.45 and the latter \$3.50.

The run yesterday was lighter than a week ago, especially at other markets, and trade opened up on a 10 to 15 cent higher basis than the close Friday. Of the 5,000 cattle yesterday, one-third are in Texas division, leaving a reduced supply on native side. Very few westerns included.

Sheep and lamb receipts at Kansas City last week were 27,254 head, against 21,095 the same week last year. Mutton and lamb prices came a little closer together during the week. Texans and Arizonas gained 10 to 15 cents, and lambs lost about the same. Woolled lambs brought \$7.35, best spring lambs the same, clipped lambs \$6.75, wethers \$5.25, ewes \$4.85. Southwestern feeding sheep sold from \$2.65 to \$3.25, and lambs \$3.50 to \$4.00. Receipts yesterday were moderate at 6,000 head, and the general market steady on natives and westerns, but slow on southern grassers. No Colorado lambs included in receipts yesterday.

A COUNT OF CHILDREN

Insisted Upon by a Philadelphia Magistrate.

Philadelphia, May 31.—"Count your children before you go to bed, and make sure they are all in the house," visited Judge Breyer in the juvenile court yesterday morning.

This caution was forthcoming after several parents had been unable to explain why their children were permitted to be in the streets late at night. Some of them said they had so many offspring they were unable to keep track of all of them.

"Count 'em, count 'em," said the judge. "That's the way to make sure."

Petty offenses only were charged against the boys who faced the judge yesterday. Culprits guilty of high and mighty crimes against the commonwealth were missing.

THE PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK

Phoenix, Arizona.
Paid-up Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$75,000.00.