

where men and team is allowed \$4 per day, man only \$2. There should be at least five new towns located along its source.

What kind of land, and price per acre? Terms, etc.?

Our Gila valley land is of a rich sandy loam, some mixed with clay. Floods coming from the San Simon river, or wash, bring a sandy sediment, while the Gila of black rich nature, so the surface of the land is changed about as often as a horse sheds its hair.

Land may be had under homestead or desert entry, to buy, at present, land is high. A farmer out about two miles from here was offered \$50 per acre for his entire farm; town lots range from \$50 to \$100, according to locality, terms are usually easy. Farms are for lease, rent and to be taken on shares at the usual rates. Small farms are most prevalent, 40 to 80 acres is about all anyone can take care of. A man with only a reasonable amount of energy can do well here. If he doesn't prosper it's his own fault. Land will be cheaper soon.

No spot on earth can boast of a better climate than we have, almost perpetual sunshine, the exception is this season when clouds, especially laden with moisture, is very refreshing, dry and clean and cool all winter, beautiful spring and autumn and hot in summer when you want things to grow. Nights, usually cool, even during the extremely hot weather. Every day there is a breeze of a refreshing character, and not blizzard either. Men work sixteen hours a day—never stop because of the heat. A sunstroke is almost unknown.

How about health?

I consider this one of the healthiest spots on earth, taking it the year round; there is very little sickness. No better place on earth for those suffering with lung troubles and rheumatism. It is not a chill and fever district. My own health has been improved 10 per cent at least, never felt better in my life. It is a little trying on children, especially infants, the first year, but when one becomes accustomed to this climate there is no use of being sickly.

How about price of lumber, stock, etc.?

Native lumber, \$27; milk cows from \$35 to \$60; work horses usually bring \$60 to \$75; beef stock of course is governed very much by eastern prices.

How about early and late frost?

That is one of the worst features we have to contend with, not that the frosts come late in the spring, but our trees bud so early they often get caught; no early frosts in the fall. This year fruits were not harvested, and consequently we have an abundance of all kinds of fruit, grapes, figs and other delicate fruits, even apricots and early blossoming peaches and plums.

How do wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, corn, etc., thrive?

The Gila valley is the granary of Arizona. Not less than twelve headers have been employed cutting grain; the owners of these told me they had cut 300 acres in about thirty days, and the others a like amount, besides about 50 self-binders, and at least seven threshing machines have been and are now threshing the grain. All are busy. I cannot give an estimate as yet of the grain raised. All grains do well. It is the home of corn. I saw a stalk from last year over sixteen feet long. The corn is good. Two sweet potatoes raised in Thatcher weighed respectively 36 and 19 pounds. Irish potatoes do well, but we are not wise enough to keep them to advantage. It would be much easier to answer the negative question on this. What about securing hired help? Mexican labor is about all we can get, and we cannot use that

at all kinds of work. We are worked to death and need many laborers. Wages exceed anything I know of.

What labor is necessary to prepare unimproved land for tillage?

Grubbing, plowing and leveling, in the crops in at the first plowing. Some majority of instances we can plow our land needs but little clearing. The land covered with "mosquite" requires much labor to remove the stumps. The timber or brush does not amount to much.

What wild grass grows on your ranges?

Grass peculiar to this region only, following our summer rains, our ranges become covered with grass and flowers, previous, however, it looks as dry as the northern countries do in July and August, but stock do well by browsing on the abundance of brush. Our domestic animals are usually kept up and fed or pastured near at home.

What particular production are your people giving their attention?

None in particular; everything is raised and everybody raises everything he wants.

How about winds, etc.?

I am led to understand that you have heavy winds that fill the air with dust and sand?

To a certain extent this is true; the winds themselves are no worse than those experienced in Utah and Idaho, but as it passes over such a large scope of desert country it gathers sand and dust, where the country is settled and covered with vegetation, it is no worse than an ordinary wind, seldom ever doing damage worse than to blow down trees.

Have you showers at all in summer or snow in winter?

On the 3rd of July this month it rained as already stated, and has rained several times since. I am told it is usual to have rains during July and August. No snow to speak of in winter and but little frost.

What time of the year would be best to emigrate?

Fall, by rail, unless you have good teams, etc., and cannot sell to advantage. It will take thirty days by team, four days and four nights by rail. The eastern route, 1,400 miles; western route, 1,900 miles through California.

Furniture and all household goods can be got here as cheaply as in the rural districts of the north.

"Now, Bro. K," one writer asks, "if you had your choice, a certain valley north, or where you are, which would you take?"

There is no comparison whatever. Should you consider Salt Lake county, Utah county, Cache or Davis counties, Utah, I might listen. We are no small potatoes, as far as size of country is concerned. This is a new world, comparatively speaking, to those accustomed to being cramped in a little cold valley.

In conclusion, let me say, we have a country unexcelled, abounding in undeveloped resources, that bids welcome to the man who wants a home. All we need is a great many good enterprising people. No country for a lazy man. He will get buried in weeds. We need means and men to aid in the development of our beautiful country.

We bid all welcome; men of all the practicable trades and professions can grow with our country and do well. Procrastination is the thief of time. Come early. For further information address the Guardian Printing Co., Safford, Ariz. Send 10 cents, get a copy of the Souvenir paper of recent date, and learn more. Respectfully,

Also address ANDREW KIMBALL, Thatcher, Ariz., July 20, 1898.

Battery C, Utah volunteers, arrived in Oakland, Cal., Monday evening. They were due in San Francisco this (Tuesday) morning.

A GREAT STROKE.

[New York Tribune.]

Amid the clash of arms not only are the laws silent, according to the ancient saying, but the sound of peaceful progress keeps its pace. At the present moment, little noticed by mankind at large, and only briefly and obscurely chronicled amid the flood of war news, there is being fulfilled a veritable epoch-making transaction, the effects of which upon the industrial and commercial future of the world bid fair to be such as will bewilder all computation.

Here is the simple statement: The British government has secured for a British syndicate—of which, by the way, one of Cecil Rhodes' most energetic partners is a leading member—a long-term concession for working the coal and other mines of the Chinese province of Shan-Si, building railroads there and in general developing the province. That is all. It might mean much or little. It does mean one of the greatest strokes of business this generation has seen. Its bearings upon the future of China, and the British empire, and all trade and industry in that half of the world, are simply incalculable.

The coal fields of Shan-Si are among the most important in the world. They cover an area of more than fourteen thousand square miles, and are estimated to contain enough coal to supply the entire world, at the present rate of consumption, for two thousand years or more. A large proportion of it is anthracite, equal in quality to the best found in Pennsylvania. Of it there are believed to be at least six hundred and thirty billion tons, or more than twelve times as much as all the coal of all kinds now mined in the whole world in a year. There is also nearly as much bituminous coal, of a fine coking quality. Lying close by—in fact, mingled with the coal seams—are billions of tons of the choicest iron ore, while petroleum abounds in many places, and apart from its mineral wealth the country is the most fertile, especially for wheat growing, in all China. The province lies on the bank of the Yellow river, which, under civilized management, may readily be transformed from the "Woe of China" into one of the most beneficent highways of trade. And, finally, Chinese "cheap labor" of the most efficient kind literally swarms in that province, Shan-Si having been the seat of the ancient rulers of China and being now inhabited by the finest specimens of the entire Mongolian race.

Human ingenuity, taxed to the utmost, could not devise a more advantageous combination than this, when to it are added the practically limitless wealth, energy and skill of Great Britain. There is in it promise of profits that will make the Klondike seem poor. There is in it a potency of industrial revolution in all the Eastern Hemisphere. With Shan-Si in their possession, the British can afford to look with complacency upon the fate of Kiaochow and Port Arthur and all such minor paces.

At Leadville, Colo., Monday, Mrs. Harry Aplin committed suicide by taking morphine. She was well known in Leadville and leaves a husband and child.

Private Joseph Brandt of the Utah cavalry, now at San Francisco, who committed the serious offense of sleeping on guard, is to be given an honorable discharge. The court martial found that Brandt was suffering from lead poisoning, the result of working in a Utah mine, and recommended an honorable discharge on the ground of physical disability.