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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 07-25-1891

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Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 1.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1891.

NUMBER 31.

THEY HEAR ABOUT IT.

Letters of inquiry in regard to Albuquerque and the surrounding country were received by the Commercial club yesterday from parties in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas and Florida, which would indicate that people are thinking about this section in a good many different parts of the country.

A man at Forest Park, Marion county, Florida, wants to know the nearest point to Albuquerque at which he can "make a homestead on government land, with some pine timber growing on it."

One at Oak Grove, Michigan, is a miller, has some capital and is looking for a good chance to build or buy a grist mill.

An Illinois man living at Waverly, learning that "Albuquerque is the center of the wool industry of New Mexico," wants to know about prices of common sheep, and whether there are "any ranches near town for sale."

One at Findlay, Ohio, would like to start an establishment for making agricultural implements, and wants to know what inducements the town offers for factories.

And a Kansas man, living near Wichita, wants to know if "four or five farmers could find homesteads near Albuquerque and close to some of the new irrigating canals."

Letters of this character are received by the club every day; they are always answered in full, and there is always forwarded to the writers a liberal supply of printed matter, by which they will be able to learn something about the advantages of the different sections of the territory.

The Commercial club of Albuquerque is carrying on the work of a systematic advertising bureau for New Mexico, and we venture to assert is doing more to draw public attention to the advantages of this country than has ever been done by the territorial bureau of immigration—and we would not, by any means, depreciate the work done by the immigration bureau.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The best informed men in financial and railway circles in the east all predict a season of great activity in railroad building in the south and southwest, for next year. The reason for this, which is a very sound and logical one, is the fact that while railroads have been built far in excess of the demand, in some sections of the country, in the south and especially in the southwest, the business for railroads has developed faster than the roads have been built, and instead of pushing out into the wilderness and waiting for the country to grow up around them, as did many of the lines in the northwest, the roads that are likely to be built into this section next year, will find a profitable business all ready and waiting for them. This is particularly true of some of the lines projected to Albuquerque, and which will probably be the first to be constructed, when the next era of railroad building comes. Take the Denver & Rio Grande, for example, and it is doubtful whether there has ever been a case since the railway superseded the stage coach, where there was such a positive demand for a road, and such a volume of already developed business waiting for it, as for the extension of that line to Albuquerque. Why it was not built several years ago, is something that no railroad man except those at the head of that corporation can understand. It was certainly not for the want of means, because since the time when the business of the country would have made the road profitable, the company has spent twenty times the amount necessary to have built it, in the construction of branches and extensions, which yield little or no profit, and we cannot conclude that it was for the want of proper knowledge of the fact that the business was here, to be had by coming for it, because that would not be creditable to the business sagacity of the gentlemen who shape the affairs of the company. But whatever may have been the cause of the long delay, there is a general belief now that this extension will be one of the first pieces of railway work to be done in the southwest.

A CHANCE FOR REFORM.
Sometime ago letters were received in this city from the New York representative of a large European house, who desired to purchase cane sugar root for the use of his firm. He stated that he wanted to buy in car load lots, and was anxious to know at what price it could be delivered on board at Galveston. The article referred to abounds in the lower Rio Grande valley, especially in the vicinity of Las Cruces, and as there is no use made of it in this vicinity the letters above referred to seemed to show an opening for utilizing a product which is at present of but little value, and of building up an industry that would be of some value to the territory. Letters of inquiry were written to ascertain at what price the product could be delivered on board at Las Cruces, and what the cost of transportation would be from there to Galveston, and here is where the interesting feature of the matter comes in. The Texas Pacific road will haul the freight from El Paso to New Orleans, a distance of twelve hundred miles, for seventy dollars a car, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road will haul it to El Paso from Las Cruces—a distance of about thirty miles, for one hundred and eight dollars a car.

We don't profess to know anything about the railroad business; the question of carrying a quantity of freight is

given number of miles for a specific sum of money is an abstruse and complicated problem which the ordinary mind cannot be expected to grasp, but notwithstanding our ignorance of the business, when in groping around after facts, we find that one road charges about fifty four per cent more to carry a given article thirty miles than another road charges for carrying the same article twelve hundred miles, we can't shake off the apprehension that possibly the farmer's alliance has a mission, after all.

But there are two propositions which are certainly true:

First—Exorbitant rates retard the development of the country.

Second—The commonest kind of common business sense will teach any man that whatever retards the development of a country retards the growth of business for the roads running through that country.

A man doesn't have to be a board of railroad directors, or even a brakeman, to know that much about the business.

The commissioners appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the last Indian war, are in an amusing predicament. They have finished their labors, but the records have been stolen from the carriage in which they were returning to civilization. Considering that the investigation doubtless implicated men who have stolen from the Indians, there is little wonder that the records have not been permitted to reach Washington.

Next year will be the centennial anniversary of the first visit of white men to what is now the state of Washington. In May, 1792, Vancouver visited the coast of that state. In the same year and month Captain Gray, in the American ship Columbia, entered the great river that now bears that name. Steps are already being taken to celebrate these events next year, and the people of the neighboring states will be invited to participate.

Phila. is getting ready for the rapidly approaching period when the commerce of the western hemisphere will be under the management of this country. Her government has decreed that the observance of the numerous religious feast days must no longer interfere with the shipping business in the harbors of that republic.

South Dakota has realized that the World's Fair would not be a success without an exhibit from that state. Two-thirds of the members of the legislature have petitioned Governor Mellette to call an extra session for the purpose of making an appropriation of \$50,000 for an exhibit.

The foreign trade of Mexico and South America amounts to twelve hundred millions a year. The United States has been getting but a small part of it. England and Germany having secured the lion's share. But the policy of reciprocity is likely to change the currents of this trade to a great extent.

The commercial business of any community is in a great measure judged of by the advertising display made in the local papers of the community. The importance of this fact may be better understood when it is known that it is the only general means the outside world has of learning these facts.

The ceremony of dedicating the World's Fair building will be extended through several days. It is expected that 15,000 militia and regular soldiers will participate. The expenses are estimated at \$150,000. The date set is October 12, 1892.

Canada pays \$50,000 per year to a highly ornamental gentleman known as the "governor general," who represents Queen Victoria and does about as much of the work of governing the country as that lady does at home.

That was an awful warning to the gamblers of Chicago when one of the fraternity fell dead recently with three jacks and two sixes in his hand. He was cut off suddenly just when he had much to live for.

NEBRASKA has a big-hearted citizen who intends taking with him 50,000 school children from Omaha and vicinity when he visits the World's Fair. Santa Claus must have distant connections in Nebraska.

A WISCONSIN man has been put in jail on complaint of his wife because he has not done a stroke of work for over twenty years. Some women seem to think that a man should be on the jump all the time.

The cost of maintaining prisoners in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is only 7 1/2 cents per day. The profits of the sheriff are not large, nor is the living of the prisoner very desirable there.

In 1875 the Ohio democrat nursed the rag baby; and, after a hard fought campaign the people of the state repudiated the party of inflation and elected Rutherford B. Hayes governor.

The democrat of Ohio adopted a free silver resolution, and the wily politicians of that faith in private sales are greatly exercised in spirit thereto.

The state has paid the fine of \$500 imposed by the customs officers at San Diego, and has gone to San Francisco under \$100,000 bonds for repairs.

PULLING TOGETHER.

While every town in New Mexico is working, as it should, to build up its own interests, it is an encouraging fact that the people and papers of all the leading places are working in harmony for the general good of the territory. And the exhibition of such a spirit is far more complimentary to the good sense of the people than the giving way to that spirit of meanness and bitterness which causes a man to act as though he did not know of any way to benefit his own town except by trying to injure some other.

There is no part of the country in which such attempts to do injury to other places would be less excusable than in New Mexico, because the towns of this territory are so far apart, and all depend upon such distinctly different interests, that there is practically no rivalry among them, except that friendly rivalry which prompts each to strive to do the most for the common interest.

Santa Fe, as the capital of the territory and the seat of the church, with its grand summer climate, which is destined to make it a resort for people from all parts of the country, and with its peculiar natural conditions, which give it advantages for the successful growing of fruits and vegetables which are not equaled elsewhere in the southwest, has within herself elements of growth and prosperity which cannot be affected by the growth or development of other towns or other sections, and the growth of that place cannot detract in any measure from the growth of others, but will contribute more or less to the prosperity of all by adding to the aggregate wealth of the territory.

Raton and Springer with their cattle, their agriculture and their abundant fuel, have elements of growth which must in the nature of things make them important places and without detracting in the slightest degree from the growth or trade of any other town in any section of the territory.

Las Vegas, with its famous hot springs, which will make it in course of time one of the most popular sanitariums on the continent, need fear no competition from any other point as a general health resort, and like Manitou and Colorado Springs, has advantages peculiarly its own, which will give it a degree of prosperity which cannot be injured by the growth of other places, but which must necessarily be improved by the increase of population in other towns.

Deming and Las Cruces, each in its own particular field—the former with its commerce and its mining, and the latter with its magnificent fruits, which are destined to rank in all the markets of the country superior to those of California—will have no conflict of interest, neither will their growth or prosperity be injured in the slightest by the growth of any other town in the territory.

Silver City and Socorro, with their mountains of silver and lead ores, and Gallup, with its inexhaustible fields of coal, all have resources and elements of wealth peculiarly their own, and their prosperity cannot in any possible manner be retarded by the growth and development of any other place in the territory.

Albuquerque, as the railroad and commercial center of the territory, certainly has nothing to lose, but much to gain, from the growth and prosperity of all these places. Her wholesome men look to the other towns of the territory for their most valuable trade, and it would certainly be a very unwise policy for her to do anything that would reduce the numbers or compromise the prosperity of her customers. The prosperity of New Mexico means the prosperity of Albuquerque, and for that reason her people feel a direct interest in the growth and development of every section of the territory. They know that her position as the commercial metropolis of New Mexico is just as well assured as is the position of Santa Fe as the capital city, or that of Silver City or Socorro as mineral centers, and nothing could be more foolish than to imagine that her people are envious of the prosperity of any other town or section.

As citizens of New Mexico we have nothing to lose but much to gain by pulling together for the common good, but we have nothing to gain and much to lose by trying to pull one another down. The true policy to pursue is for each point to work for the development of its own advantages, without attempting to do anything to injure or discredit those of neighboring places, and in this way a friendly spirit will be maintained, and every section will be ready to lend a helping hand to every other section in building itself up on its own special foundation. Let Santa Fe make the most of her capital and her climate, Las Vegas of her sanitarium, Socorro and Silver City of their minerals and Albuquerque of her commerce; let each push its own specialty and all the others will help it along. In this way all our towns will be prosperous and the era of good feeling will be made permanent.

LOTS OF SCHOOL BOIES.
Let it be recorded that New Mexico is at this present moment building, or contracting for the construction of more public school houses than any other political division of the United States. That may seem an astounding fact to our neighbors of "the states" who have never regarded New Mexico from any other educational standpoint than that of the district with the greatest per centage of illiteracy, but fact it is, nevertheless, and the census to be taken at the beginning of the next decade will show that this

territory enters upon the new century in a different position with respect to the rest of the country, and instead of standing on the bottom round of the ladder in educational matters, the returns will reveal the fact that she has climbed over the heads of a good many states that now look down upon her.

BANK STATEMENTS.
The statements just published by the national banks show the following totals for the three principal towns of New Mexico:

Santa Fe \$ 70,000
Las Vegas 20,000
Albuquerque 100,000

There are two private banks in Albuquerque which were not included in the figures given above, which would swell the total of this place about \$50,000 and a quarter million.

Keep your eyes on the newspapers, and see which of the merchants send your custom and are sufficiently courteous to invite you to call. There is much more in advertising than you may think. It is not only to tell of his goods, but a man advertises, but is to invite the people who read the thinking, intelligent to pay him a visit, and judge for themselves as to the quality and price of what he offers for sale. People read the advertisements. Don't make any mistake about that. They are just as much interested in knowing where to buy to their advantage as the advertiser is in selling his goods.

The manufacture of oleomargarine is one of our infant industries which seems to flourish. It is growing in favor in Europe as an article of food. During the last year the exports of oleomargarine from the United States amounted in quantity to upward of \$9,000,000 pounds, and in value to upwards of \$8,000,000.

It is rumored that the federal government has become so interested in the phenomenon in the Colorado Desert that Secretary Bliss will arrange for the exploration of the recent formation of an inland sea there.

By a consensus of opinion recently issued it appears that there was just one law passed in New Mexico last year, and he was a "snake." We are sorry the census doesn't give us the name of the town in which he published his paper.

SELECTION MONDAY, of Alabama, says that owing to Mr. Cleveland's position on the free coinage question the people of the free coinage will not allow him to be nominated by the democracy for the presidency.

The Democrat is printing the premium list of the territorial fair, and says it will be "out in the sweet bye and bye." Christmas is also coming, and the roses will bloom again next spring. Hurry up the work.

The governor of Minnesota prevented the prize fight at Minneapolis last night, and by his prompt action prevented a brutal exhibition, for which he deserves the thanks of respectable people.

By all means let us hold a railroad meeting in this city one day during the fair, and devise means to build a road from Santa Fe to Albuquerque via Cerrillos and San Pedro.

It is just as dishonorable for a man to fail to pay a just debt, as it is to put his hand in his creditor's pocket and steal the amount he owes.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is engaged to deliver six speeches during the political campaign in Ohio.

The D. & R. G. Extension.
El Paso seems quite inclined to take a narrow view of the railway future of the southwest, and while this too, we are accustomed to note, does not entitle much over the suggestion that, possibly these two points might be able to arrange matters at their projected railroad convention in September as to have two lines of new railway pointing toward them rather than one, and that one in not very good shape for building railroads either.

In plain English, El Paso practically declines to consider Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Cerrillos and other towns in the Rio Grande region as entitled to any sort of voice in south western railroad affairs. It has not quite come to this in so many words, but this is the logic of El Paso's silence in the premises. Then the next best thing for those to do who are interested in promoting the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road into central and southern New Mexico, is to get together and talk this thing over among themselves. Let them meet at Albuquerque during the week of the territorial fair, and fully canvass the situation. The extension can be forced this fall if properly taken up now. Nothing would so benefit northern and central New Mexico as the beginning of construction work upon such a line of road. Let's hear from Albuquerque on the proposition. To meet there during fair week, New Mexican.

Kate Field believes in the good of seeing your own country. In a late number of her paper she says: "One trip to the Pacific coast is worth three to Europe."

KANSAS is paying off her farm mortgages at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year. And still Peffer waves his whiskers.

This people of San Juan county are enterprising, and will hold a county fair this fall.

A RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Santa Fe New Mexican suggests that Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Cerrillos, and all other towns interested in the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road, appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Albuquerque during the territorial fair, for the purpose of considering the best means by which to accomplish the extension referred to. The New Mexican adds: "The extension can be forced this fall if properly taken up now, and nothing would so benefit northern and central New Mexico as the beginning of construction work upon such a line of road."

We heartily concur in that suggestion, and our assurance, Mr. Santa Fe neighbor, that so far as Albuquerque is concerned the delegates will be appointed, and everything possible will be done to make the movement a success. And it strikes us that this suggestion, the most practical and business-like suggestion that has been made in regard to this matter, the holding of a convention especially in the interest of the Rio Grande extension would be much better and accomplish much more than the sending of delegates to the proposed El Paso convention. The latter meeting is called especially in the interest of a visionary scheme for a road from Trinidad to El Paso, and we doubt whether any practical proposition would receive respectful consideration. But such a meeting as the New Mexican suggests would be a gathering of practical men, called together to consider a practical and business-like proposition, and would undoubtedly result in accomplishing something for the benefit of the territory. We fully agree with the New Mexican that the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande, at least to Albuquerque, can be accomplished this fall if we take the matter up now, and Albuquerque is ready to take it up, and push it vigorously.

The demand for a competing line into the territory—one that will give the business of New Mexico an outlet to some of the business centers of the country—is recognized by everybody, and is becoming more and more necessary every day. The way in which this can be accomplished the quickest and the easiest is the way the people will favor, and that way is undoubtedly by the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande. This line is already within eighty miles of Albuquerque, and its extension to that point is entirely feasible and practicable. Let all the towns interested appoint delegates to the proposed convention, and let us make a united effort in favor of the proposed extension.

WHAT THEY SAY.
A New Mexican letter which appeared in a Philadelphia paper a few days ago, has this to say about Albuquerque: "Besides being located directly on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, Albuquerque is the eastern terminus of the Atchison & Pacific railroad, which, with its connections reaches all the principal points on the Pacific coast. There is also every indication that this will become, at no very distant day, a great railroad as well as a commercial center, being assured that it will be reached in time by several lines that will tap the richest sections of this growing portion of the west, the roads contemplated are, the St. Louis & San Francisco, Denver & Rio Grande, Albuquerque & Durango railroad, the Pecos Valley railroad, and a direct line to Fort Worth."

The climate of Albuquerque is one of her chief delights and attractions, to that she is chiefly indebted for the many strangers from the north, who annually spend their winters here, seeking and finding pleasure, comfort and good health. Extreme cold is seldom known in this locality, while the heat of the summer is tempered by cool winds, and blanket coverings are necessary almost every night in the year. The air is dry and clear and devoid of humidity consequent upon an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level."

THE BETTER WAY.
The farmers of Kansas are harvesting a magnificent crop this year, and will all make a little money. But unfortunately for them, they are all engaged in the same line of business, and when one has a surplus they all have a surplus; there is no demand for their products at home, and the railroads get the lion's share of the profit for carrying the stuff to market. But we do things different in New Mexico; our mining and stock raising interests are so extensive, and give regular employment to so many men, that we always have a reliable home market, the farmer is not at the mercy of the transportation companies, but can dispose of his surplus products direct from his own wagon to the consumer, and not have to divide his profits with any body. We admit that a man cannot cultivate as many acres with irrigation as without, but when it is considered that he gets a full crop every year, instead of three years out of five, and pays all that it sells for into his own pocket instead of being obliged to give the larger part to the railroads, it will be found when the account is footed up that his less number of acres bring him a greater number of dollars, and the dollar is what we measure by.

Don't be discouraged about the ozema till you have given Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. Six bottles of this medicine cured the complaint for George S. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, when all other remedies failed to afford any relief.

F. B. DUNLAP, Commission, Produce & Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

30 SOUTH SECOND STREET. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Packer and Shipper of Choice New Mexico Peaches and the Celebrated Mission Grapes. Agent for the New York Grape Basket, The Best Fruit Package made.

Hay, Grain, Flour and Potatoes in Car Lots.

Write for Prices

Please examine prices with us for Fruit and you will be protected in every way. If you have Fruit to consign, send it to me. I can send it to any advantage, if choice, and you will obtain full market value.

To Arrive this week a Car of

Choice Coast Cantaloupes and Watermelons

25 and 50 Cents Each.

Also large consignments of California Fruits.

TERRITORIAL.

White Oaks is talking about incorporating.

The total assessment of Colfax county property is \$4,472,283.

Many land locations are being made in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

The snow has nearly all disappeared from the San Francisco mountains.

The Catholic church building in San Marcel is fast assuming proportions.

Wild turkeys are said to be very numerous in the mountains of Sierra county.

A bridge will shortly be built across the Pecos river at Eddy.

E. H. Tansil contemplates erecting a fine cottage soon in Eddy.

The New Mexican urges the formation of a militia company at Santa Fe.

John Conway, proprietor of the Bon Ton restaurant, at Santa Fe, is seriously ill.

A few more good miners can find immediate and steady employment at Hillsboro.

Mrs. S. C. White, of San Pedro, who was stricken with paralysis, is slowly improving.

N. Grayson and family contemplate leaving Hillsboro, and making their home in California.

Steps are being taken for the organization of Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges at Hillsboro.

The total assessment for Chaves county this year is \$1,300,000, and the tax rate is \$1.75 on the \$100.

A great deal of sickness exists in Mesilla at present, owing no doubt, to the excessively warm weather.

A fortune awaits the first capitalist who undertakes to build the tramway between Mesilla and Las Cruces.

The wool crop at Clayton is extra good, and over a million pounds will be shipped out of Clayton this year.

There are but two prisoners in the Sierra county jail, and these are confined for petty offenses only.

Harry Swinley swindled a large number of people at Las Vegas. He did so because he was named and built that way.

Word comes down from Amargo that Hon. A. D. Archuleta has been arrested and bound over on the charge of cutting timber on the public lands.

The board of school examiners for Sierra county will meet at Hillsboro, at the school house, Wednesday, July 23rd, for the examination of teachers.

Surveyor General Hobart is at work on his annual report to the secretary of the interior. It will go forward to Washington the last of this week.

A statue of Abraham Lincoln will be erected in Lincoln Park, Las Vegas, by the Grand Army post of that city. A committee are soliciting the necessary funds.

Many of the citizens of Mesilla are taking their wheat to the Cruces mills on account of the exorbitant toll rates charged by the man running the Mesilla mill.

Six car loads of machinery were received at Springer, and transported by wagons to the gold district, at the base of Old Baldy, where Mr. Cameron's New York company is preparing for operations on a grand scale.

John H. Robertson, the newly appointed Pueblo Indian agent, is busy perfecting his official bond and hopes to get the same off to Washington the last of this week. Agent Segura expects to make the transfer of the office about August 1.

The assessed valuation of the landed property of Wilson Waddingham, in San Miguel county, was raised, this year, something like \$200,000, and the assessment of the Atchison road was increased by some \$30,000. Both parties have put in protests, and the cases will be heard on the 28th of this month.

A five years lease for the old Ortiz stamp mill at Donora is about closed, to two Colorado men, who have carefully surveyed the premises for over two months. They feared the lack of water in carrying out their projects, but they now say that by the use of settlers they can use the water over many times. They will import forty stamps in addition.

A Big Coal Deal.
News comes up from Cerrillos to-day that a large area of the coal lands in the southern part of the county has just been sold to a Wisconsin syndicate represented by J. L. Gates and others, of Milwaukee. The transfer papers are now in course of preparation by Attorney C. F. Easley. All the details can not be obtained for publication at this writing, but enough is known to justify the assertion that the deal is a big one and of immense import to the industrial interests of Santa Fe and south Santa Fe county. This transaction does not involve the extensive coal measures on the Juana Lopez and Ortiz grants, but covers lands outside of those tracts and lying south of Cerrillos and between that town and Ortiz station, several thousand acres, owned by various private parties at Cerrillos, among them the Meares. North—New Mexican.

It is a great misfortune for the young and middle aged to be gray. To overcome this and appear young, use Hall's Hair Renewer, a reliable panacea.

Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, JULY 25, 1901.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

A number of the leading citizens of Santa Fe have just organized and incorporated a company to build two large storage reservoirs in the Arroyo Hondo, about five miles south of the town, which are to be filled by means of a canal taken out of the Santa Fe river in the canyon about fifteen miles above the waterworks at the town. The resolution of the board of county commissioners, granting "process and right of way" to the company, has been passed.

"The Santa Fe Irrigation company is hereby granted and given the right to take and use all the surplus water in the Santa Fe river, by 'ditching' being meant an intended amount equal to all the water in the river of said river below the mouth of the present irrigation ditch, it being intended and meant by the company to give only the surplus water, after supplying the present irrigation ditch, their full capacity, so as not to interfere with present rights thereunder. Also the said company is granted the right of way for constructing ditches, canals, pipelines, reservoirs, etc., and also any and all public lands, rights, franchises and highways of the county that said company may require to construct their said works, provided that said company shall restore and make good to the county any and all damage that may be done to any person by reason of any accident or destruction of the said works, and company, this grant and concession being made upon the express condition that the work be carried out by the company and be completed within six months after the date of the charter of the company." We learn from the New Mexican that the company proposes to begin at an early day the construction of a canal about eight miles in length, which will convey the surplus water from the Arroyo Hondo, to the Santa Fe river, to the city, where they will be brought and stored for use in the large reservoirs above mentioned. This canal, as we are informed, will run through a tunnel in the saddle of the Santa Fe range of mountains, which divides the Rio Santa Fe and the head of the Arroyo Hondo, the canal follows a winding course skirting the base of the foot hills southwest of Santa Fe, until it reaches the Arroyo Hondo. Here about midway between the foot hills on the east and the A. T. & S. F. track on the west, will be located the storage reservoirs. The storage capacity of these reservoirs is about 2,000,000 cubic feet, or sufficient to hold water enough to irrigate, according to the Colorado standard of estimating, ten inches of water for the surface of every acre, an area of land equal to 17,547 acres, embracing much of the choice public lands in the Santa Fe valley, west of the A. T. & S. F. railway track in the region of the Hondo and Chusquea arroyos. This land is now practically of little or no value because of its lack of water for irrigation purposes, but under this system will constitute as rich a piece of farming land as can be found anywhere in the west, not excepting California. The soil is of a rich loam of from chocolate to red color, similar to the famous California red lands with sufficient lime, decomposed phosphates and other ingredients to make it of the most prolific nature if only water be added.

When the people of Santa Fe, by such an enterprise as this start up the water which is now going to waste and make it reclaim recently, thousands of acres of good land, which, without water, is practically valueless, they do a work for the good of New Mexico in general and Santa Fe in particular, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate. And one of the most encouraging signs of the times for the territory is to be found in the fact that such works as this are being undertaken in many other localities. People abroad are beginning to notice this, and it is doing us good in all parts of the country. The Denver Republican received yesterday, has an editorial paragraph upon this subject, in which it says: "The construction of irrigation works is one of the most notable evidences of New Mexico's progress. A large canal is being made near Deming, in the southwestern part of the territory, and others will soon be begun in the valley of the Rio Grande near Albuquerque. By means of these canals and the reservoirs that will be built in connection with them, a large amount of land will be brought under cultivation. This land is particularly well adapted to the growing of fruit, a market for which could be found in the adjacent parts of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado."

NEW SIDEWALKS. Among the minor improvements now being undertaken in Albuquerque, there is nothing that speaks better for the town than the quantity and the quality of the new sidewalks to be done during the present season. Some miles of good board sidewalks will be laid this summer and fall on residence streets where there have never yet been any, and most of the old and worn plank walks on the principal streets will be taken up and replaced with desirable concrete or stone. And this work cannot be commenced any too soon. The old plank walks have served their purpose, and were the best we could afford at the time they were put down, we were all glad to get them, and their construction was a long step forward; but they were all laid at about the same time, and like the "one horse shay," are all going out together, and ought to be replaced without delay.

About the best section of sidewalk in town to day, is one of the oldest. We refer to the concrete walk in front of Clerk

Hopkins place, on Second street, at the corner of the fire tower alley. That was put down about eight years ago, or thereabouts, and it is in a place where there is as much travel as at any other point in town, it is just as good now as the day it was made, though many 2-inch plank walks, laid long afterwards, are now completely worn out. There are other sections of concrete walk in town, but none that seem to be as good as the section referred to. If we could have work of that sort all over town we should have sidewalks that would last as long as the majority of the present population would live, and we understand that something of that sort will take the place of nearly all the board walks on the business streets.

THE EL PASO CONVENTION.

We would again remind our neighbors of Santa Fe that it is very important that their town and ours should be well represented at the El Paso railroad convention next September. Strong delegations of our best men should be appointed, and the question should be thoroughly discussed in advance, so that when we go we can act intelligently and in concert. The delegates from Denver and Pueblo will be in full accord with those from Santa Fe and Albuquerque, and we ought to have a thorough understanding among ourselves before we go so that we can all pull together. We can afford to endorse all the paper railroads that the delegates from any section of the country want to bring forth, but we can't afford to have a practical and profitable enterprise like the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande agreed for the purpose of building a permanent scheme in favor of some imaginary road. That's the correct position for us to take, and that is the position which Denver has already taken. We want railroads from Colorado into New Mexico; we want all we can get, and we want to give our first attention to those roads that we can get the most out of, and the soonest, because their influence upon the business interests of the territory will help us to get others.

FACTORIES.

We cannot too often call the attention of the public to the fact that there is no better opening anywhere in the United States for any kind of manufacturing enterprise, than as to be found in this vicinity. We need every kind of factory to make the articles for which we are now sending so much money away every year, but we particularly need tanning factories to supply the practically unlimited demand for all kinds of animal goods that exist in all parts of the territory. The three great interests which must always be the leading industries of New Mexico—mining, cattle raising and wool growing—furnish employment to thousands of men who are not producers in an agricultural sense, and whose requirements will always make a home market for all the surplus that our farmers and gardeners may have to sell. In all these camps animal goods are staple commodities, they are used to such an extent that it has been said, and with some reason, that the people "live out of tin cans," a very important part of their living, at least, is obtained from the tin can, and in the nature of things this must always continue to be the case. We buy our canned tomatoes from Illinois and California, our canned peaches from Michigan and Delaware, our bottled pickles from Europe, and yet we can raise in unlimited abundance articles of all these classes superior in every respect to any of those we bring in from abroad. Why then should we not on our own goods, supply our own demand, and keep our money at home to benefit our own people?

VERY ANNOIUS.

It is truly annoying to see how very so-called "democratic" papers all over the country are about Mr. Blaine's health, and with what persistent energy they strive to make it appear that he is "a very sick man" and could not possibly stand the labor and worry of a presidential campaign. Mr. Blaine's physicians contradict these reports, saying that he has no organic disease whatever, but simply needed a little rest; Mr. Blaine himself corroborates what the doctors say, and avers that he eats well, sleeps well, and enjoys life as well as he ever did. But according to the democratic papers, Mr. Blaine and his physicians don't know anything about it, and no matter what they may say, he is "too awfully sick to run for president." Who is to be the republican nominee, is a question that will not be determined till next summer, but who is the man the democrats are afraid of, is a question that could be answered this summer.

The decision of Solicitor General Thayer in regard to the disposition of the school funds arising from licenses in incorporated cities is so flagrantly at variance with the territorial statutes and common sense and justice as to arouse general comment. At Las Vegas the issue is squarely made, the county superintendent demanding the funds arising from the city liquor licenses, and will bring suit to try to secure the money for general distribution among the school districts of the county.

STAND BY YOUR TOWN. It is the kick against good, established enterprises, who are likely to do a town or community harm. Always have a good word to say for the advantages that exist, and upon the development of which so very much depends.

Las Vegas city school board refuse to turn over to the county school superintendent the liquor license funds collected in that city, and the case will come before the courts for settlement.

The Silver City Enterprise says there is a screw loose somewhere in the pardoning of Ada Humes. It probably means a screw loose.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

We called attention in our last issue to the fact that a very important irrigation enterprise has just been inaugurated at Santa Fe, by which over 17,000 acres of now valueless land will be reclaimed and added to the producing area of that county, and one of the most encouraging features of the present outlook for New Mexico is the fact that the starting of such enterprises is becoming common in all parts of the territory. Some covering more land than others but all doing good, and all assisting to some extent in working out the problem which concerns the people of this country more than all others, the reclamation of our arid lands. Dams and reservoirs capable of doing this work on a grand scale, ought to be constructed by the general government, but this can help those who help themselves, and while we are waiting for the government to move in the matter and put up such works as are necessary to meet the general demands of the country, there are scores of small enterprises in the shape of what we might successfully carry out ourselves, and which would add, in the aggregate, a very important percentage to the irrigable area of the territory. There are several places in our own vicinity where works of this character might be successfully constructed. P. A. Simpson is working upon one south of the mouth of Tigra canyon. There is also a good place for a reservoir on the Hondo, and there, if built, would serve to irrigate a considerable part of the foot hills of town, where, at the present, a high rainfall across the Pecos would serve to render fruitful and productive a large body of the rich land of that valley, which can now be cultivated only in years of unusual rainfall.

This is one of the subjects that ought to receive our careful attention. Every acre that we add to the productive area of our soil helps to build the territory. We cannot hope to make New Mexico an agricultural country if the sense in which that term is applied to Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, neither would it be desirable to do so, for we do not, because we have something more desirable to depend upon, our stock, our feed and our ore, which are more numerous and are more reliable than any agricultural surplus, but we ought to make a combined and continued effort to enlarge our cultivable area, and we are able to produce enough to feed ourselves, and we are able to reach that point, with the grain and growing surplus which we have for export in other lines, New Mexico will soon become one of the richest districts in the Union. We expect more money's worth of products than any year, with another, than the average agricultural state, but we are obliged to expend the greater part of what we receive in paying for articles that we ought to raise ourselves, and until we can greatly enlarge our agricultural interests, we shall have to continue to do so. But we need farmers as well as farming lands. There is unoccupied land enough in this valley, between Herrabill and Las Cruces, and readily irrigable from the Rio Grande, to furnish homes for ten thousand farmers, and every one of them would find a good market right at his door for every pound of surplus that he might have to sell. One of our most important needs is to let the facts of this class be known abroad, so that those who are seeking new homes in the west may take our unoccupied lands and use them in the production of those articles for which we are now sending our money away to other parts of the country.

A WORK OF ART.

We have received a copy of the elegant pamphlet recently issued by the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company at Eddy, entitled "The Pecos Valley, the Fruit Belt of New Mexico." It is a book of fifty pages, with ornamental pasteboard cover, and illustrated with fourteen full page engravings, showing all the points of interest in the vicinity of Eddy. It is not only one of the best advertisements ever issued in this part of the country, but it is done in such handsome and really elegant style, that any one receiving it will preserve it as a work of art. It cannot fail to do a great deal of good for the Pecos valley, and it is proof positive to all who see it that the people in that part of New Mexico have the necessary enterprise and public spirit to bring their country to the front and keep it there. We ought to have some thing of the kind to advertise this vicinity. Thousands of people in the states are now looking to New Mexico as the place for homes, and when the tide begins to come this way, we ought to be in a position to get our share of it.

A BIG FAIR.

The people of New Mexico are doubtless very much surprised to learn through a Texas dispatch to a St. Louis paper, that everything in this territory is being devoured by grasshoppers. The Denver News ought to get hold of the author of that dispatch, and yoke him up with the fellow who sends in the Navajo war dispatches; it would then have a span that couldn't be equaled in the world for able-bodied, broad shouldered lying.

WHAT TO DO.

A late Chicago dispatch says: "The board of inspectors of National Soldiers' Homes are in this city, being on their annual tour of inspection. Governor Steele, speaking for the board, and today that the great problem now is where to put all the old soldiers who apply for quarters. There are many hundreds of them in porches throughout the country, and the board cannot give quarters to half of these unfortunate who seek admission to the homes. The appropriations by congress are altogether too small to allow any great extension of quarters at any of the homes."

The territorial insane asylum is badly needed. In several counties of the territory there are unfortunate confined for safe keeping, and there are no proper facilities provided for their care and comfort.

The editorial association of western Texas visited Eddy and the famous Pecos valley last week, and were hospitably entertained by the enterprising people of that portion of New Mexico.

JUNCTION CITY, the new county seat of San Juan county, has neither a hotel nor a store, but it has two newspapers, which are quarreling over the county printing.

The grasshopper has in having an inning, and he can knock out the Indian war in one round.

The preparations for the Territorial fair are fairly humming.

asking congress to take action in the matter. We would suggest to Colonel Fountain, department commander of the territory, that he make an effort to have this resolution of the department endorsement by the national encampment, which meets at Detroit in about two weeks.

We are so far away, in every direction, from any national home, that it is almost impossible for a man who may be in need of such asylum to reach one of them without being sent by public charity, and the homes are all so overcrowded that an applicant is obliged to wait long enough to die for want of care before he can gain admission. The need of such an institution in the southwest is so apparent when the facts in the case are presented, that there could be no possible objection to giving it the endorsement of the national encampment, and that would almost guarantee for the matter the attention of congress.

There could be no better location found on the continent for a Soldiers' Home than New Mexico. It is not only so far away from all existing institutions of the kind that it is deprived of the benefit of them, but the well known equality and helpfulness of the climate make the natural conditions here superior to those found in any other part of the country. Several new homes are needed, and this is the place for one of them.

THE BUSINESS CENTER.

Even the United States government is beginning to recognize the fact that Albuquerque is the business center of New Mexico. A letter was received by the Commercial club yesterday from the floor in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in which that official says:

"I am now completing a special report on the sheep industry of New Mexico, and as the bulk of the wool grown in that territory is handled in Albuquerque, I would like a statement from you showing the amount of wool handled in your city, the class and condition of the same, and from what portions of the territory received. Anything further you may add in regard to the sheep industry in New Mexico will be appreciated."

While it is well known to our own people that Albuquerque is now the chief market town for the wool grown in the southwest, it is none the less gratifying to know that the fact is beginning to be recognized by the general public, and by the departments at Washington. The quantity of wool now annually handled by Albuquerque merchants is almost if not quite equal to the entire clip of Colorado.

A census bulletin just issued, in relation to irrigation in Utah, sets forth that there are in the territory 10,557 farms, of which 9,721 are irrigated. The average size of irrigated farms, or of those portions of farms which are irrigated, is 27 acres; average cost of water right, \$10.55 per acre; average cost of land, including preparation for cultivation, \$26.10 per acre; average annual cost of water, 91 cents per acre; average present value of the irrigated lands, with improvements, \$84.25 per acre. The figure speaks volumes in testimony of the value of irrigation.

The Deming Highlight is correct when it says "Las Vegas and Albuquerque are both cities of which all the people of New Mexico have reason to be proud. They are far enough apart, geographically, to permit the building up of half a dozen good towns between them, and each occupies a sphere peculiarly its own, in which there is no occasion for rivalry, except which can do most for the advancement of the entire territory."

DURING fifteen successive years, between 1875 and 1890, 1,231 Congregational clergymen died in the United States at an average age of 68 years. This is greatly beyond the average of the rest of mankind and demonstrates what freedom from the cares of business, fair salaries and regular habits will do towards prolonging human life.

If the government will force the Navajos to remain on their reservation no trouble will occur between that tribe and the settlers. The Indian arrested at Flagstaff was at least one hundred miles from the reservation.

The big dailies are hard up for sensations when they are forced to manufacture an Indian war out of the fact that one lousy Indian was arrested at Flagstaff on suspicion that he had done something wrong.

A CORRESPONDENT in today's paper urges cheap home rent, etc. He ought to go to Seattle, Washington, where he can get the use of whole four story blocks, rent free, for taking care of the buildings.

Is 1890 New Mexico had one and only one lonely pauper within her domains. Some of us are poor, but no poor houses and paupers, the effect of effete eastern civilization, can be found within our borders.

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STONEWALL'S STATUE.

Honors Paid to the Memory of General Jackson.

Monument Unveiled To-Day at Lexington, Virginia.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Lexington, Va., July 21. Three decades ago to-day forty thousand men faced each other upon the fair fields of Manassas in the valley of the Virginia. Two thirds of them wore the blue and the balance the grey. The men of the north were commanded by Pope, the men of the South by a shy and eccentric Presbyterian deacon whose shoulder straps, however, indicated the fact that the title of brigadier general belonged to him by right. It was just after the hottest hour of the conflict and, when the boys in gray overpowered by superior numbers, were about to flee from the field that a captain of one of the regiments pointed to the brigade commanded by the Presbyterian deacon and cheered the faint hearts of the rank with the memorable exclamation, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." And the retiring soldier retraced its steps and fought to the front. Pope was defeated and his overthrow was as decisive as that sustained by McDowell in the previous battle upon the same spot. The corps of the shy and eccentric deacon bore the brunt of the battle and to his skill and courage the Confederate army was mainly indebted for a success that will live forever in history.

Thirty years have passed away. The terrible times of the sixties are but a memory. There is no longer a North and a South, only a united country, and to-day, on the anniversary of this memorable event the men who once wore the blue and the grey are fraternizing in the streets of this city and uniting in doing honor to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, in the dedication of the monument which surmounts his tomb. Lexington is in holiday attire in honor of the day and event. The public buildings, business blocks, and private residences are handsomely decorated. Red, white and blue is everywhere to be seen and the good old stars and stripes float in the breeze from hundreds of flag poles. On many structures, national, state and Confederate battle flags are artistically blended. Not less than thirty thousand Confederates are in town. They have come from every state that cast its lot with the Secessionists. Some of them lack an arm, others a leg, there are maimed, halt and blind, but their hearts still beat in sympathy with the South and they are proud of their native section of the country. Probably not less than ten thousand of the boys in blue are also here and in the throngs in the street the blue regiment and the brass buttons of the Grand Army of the Republic are to be seen on every hand. To-day was ushered in by salutes of artillery from Rockbridge battery, Virginia's military installation, and the West Point of the Confederacy. At eleven o'clock the preliminary exercises were held on the campus of Washington and Lee university, where a grand stand had been erected fronting the main building and overlooking a broad expanse of rising ground forming an amphitheatre equal to the accommodation of forty thousand people. General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was the presiding officer and to the right and left of him on the grand stand were groups of surviving officers of the Confederate army and navy and other prominent persons. With a few words of greeting General Hampton introduced Rev. A. C. Hopkins, D. D. of Charleston, W. Va., and who was chaplain of Stonewall Jackson's staff, and who invoked the blessing of the Almighty on the country and especially commended to Divine Providence the welfare of the southern states. Amid roving cheers, which continued for several moments, General Jubal A. Early was introduced as the orator of the day, and the grizzled veteran, who as General Hampton said in his introductory remarks, is probably the best informed survivor in the entire country on southern civil war history, eloquently dilated on the life, character and military achievements of the renowned warrior. His alternate brilliant flights and pathetic reminiscences, now evoking applause and again moving the vast audience to tears. When he concluded he was accorded an ovation, and as he retired to the rear of the grand stand, several of the old Confederate veterans crowded around him, grasping him by the hand, and embracing him around his neck and finally carrying him from his feet. The poem by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well known southern poetess, was the next feature of the program, but it was announced from the chair that she had been unable as a result of feeble health to fulfill her promise to prepare some appropriate verses. As a substitute, Col. T. M. Semmes read the Confederate war poems, "Stonewall Jackson's Way" and "Over the River." The pronouncing of the exercises to a conclusion and the participants in the gathering at once began to form in line for the grand parade. Of this ex-Governor General James A. Walker, the only surviving commander of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, was chief marshal.

Promptly at noon the firing of a cannon gave the signal for the head of the line to move. General Walker and his aides, as follows: Colonel H. Kyd Douglas, Lieutenants Colonels J. Lyle Clarke and R. Carter Smith; Major J. T. M. Barnes, Captains J. S. Maury and C. M. Morris, and Middlemarch Bartlett S. Johnson and John T. Mason, of Confederate States Navy; Captains George Thomas, F. M. Colston, George W. Booth, Randolph Barton, Thomas A.

Symington, Lieutenants Mollenry Howard and F. C. Stingfield, Chaplains R. H. Rev. G. W. Peterkin, of West Virginia; Rev. Dr. W. T. Murkland, Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim and Rev. W. M. Dams; Private Spencer C. Jones, J. McK. White, Samuel J. Hough, Jervis Spencer, Jr.; Surgeon Thos. S. Latimer and male descendants, Bradley S. Johnson, Rev. A. DeLamont Mares, led the way. General Bradley T. Johnson was assistant to Chief Marshal Walker. Then came the survivors of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, some on foot, others on horseback, and many old, enfeebled or crippled, in carriages. Behind a band that tooted the familiar strains of Dixie, came the survivors of Staunton Pogue's and Carpenter's brigades—two thousand of them—with Colonel W. T. Pogue in command. Then the surviving officers, Colonel C. Cummings, 3rd Regiment; Colonel Andrew Jackson Gregory, Colonel J. R. Elmonson, 25th Regiment and Colonel J. H. Williams, 5th Regiment. After these came carriages with the honorary guests, the orator, presiding officers, the sculptor of the statue, Mr. Valentine; Mrs. General Jackson, and W. E. Christie, of the New York Forum, who named his only daughter, Stonewall Julia Jackson Christian, with two little grand children of Jackson, Julia Jackson Christian and Thomas Jackson Christian. In the third division were the members of the memorial committee under the auspices of which the money was raised for the statue, members of the Ladies' Jackson Memorial association, the general officers of the Confederate States army, including Generals T. L. Rosser, George H. Stuart, Bradley S. Johnson, Wm. H. Payne, John Echols, John R. Lawton, Fitz Hugh Lee, Egeer A. Pryor, John McCausland and J. R. Jones, together with the faculty and board of visitors and military staff of the Virginia Military Institute.

In the fourth division was the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate states of the state of Maryland, and a large number of visiting veteran camps, including the Lee Camp of Richmond, the New Orleans Veterans, Tiger Camp of Salisbury, N. C., Winchester Camp, and veteran organizations from Maryland, Washington City, Leesburg and Roanoke. Behind the veterans came local cavalry companies with infantry and artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. The sidewalks along the line of march were packed with spectators, and so were the windows, and in many cases the roofs of the various buildings, and as we noted survivor after another was recognized, cheers ran from block to block, like the echoes of musketry. A very cordial reception was given to Mrs. Jackson. At one point in the procession a large crowd of ladies equipped a stand, and as her carriage passed by, there were thrown into it a score or more of fragrant bouquets. Twenty bands furnished music, and the familiar strains of Dixie alternated with America, The Star Spangled Banner, and Marching Through Georgia. The route was so arranged as to include the grounds of the Virginia military institute, where for ten years General Jackson was a beloved professor. It was nearly two o'clock before the main body of the procession had reached the cemetery, and not less than thirty thousand people had surrounded the tomb and statue when the firing of a gun indicated that the exercises were about to commence. As a prelude the combined bands rendered "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and then amidst rousing cheers, little Julia Jackson Christian, grand daughter of the immortal warrior, gave a gentle pull to the cord and the veil which had hidden the heroic bronze figure of Stonewall Jackson from sight fell away. As the canvass fell to the ground the old survivors of Manassas who composed the Rockbridge battery, fired a salute of seventeen guns with the artillery used in that battle, while cheers from forty thousand throats rent the air. The procession then reformed and returned to town, where lunch was served the participants. This evening a banquet was tendered to members of the Southern Society of New York, who headed by Mr. Hugh Gordon, participated in the proceedings. A large number of Union veterans were also tendered a lunch this afternoon and in the procession the boys in blue were enthusiastically greeted.

The statue which was dedicated to-day is of bronze, nine feet in height, and represents General Jackson in full uniform, his coat buttoned tightly around him and his sword unsheathed. His cavalry boots reach above the knees, the body rests on the left leg, the right being slightly bended with the foot forward. The body is erect, with the head uncovered, the eyes as if looking in distance. The left hand is gloved and resting on the sword, which is planted firmly on the base. The right hand is bare and grasps a field glass. The face is taken from the dead mask and is an excellent likeness, while the clothes were modeled from the garments and equipments of the deceased general. The hilt of the sword shows in large letters "U. S." This has created considerable comment. The pedestal is of Virginia granite, plainly dressed but beautiful in design. The statue faces the south. On the front is the inscription, "Jackson 1824-1863." On the rear of the pedestal the simple word "Stonewall." Edward Valentine, of Richmond, Va., is the sculptor. Beneath the plinth is the crypt in which repose the remains of General Jackson, his baby daughter and Julia Jackson Christian. The remains of General Jackson were removed at 5 o'clock on the morning of June 25th from the grave in the city cemetery, where it was interred at the time of his death, and placed in the vault, the latter then being sealed up permanently. It was Mrs. Jackson's request that the body should be removed in the night, and that no one should know of it but the committee in charge. This request was strictly complied with. It is now fifteen years since the movement for the erec-

tion of the monument originated. Its total cost was \$25,000, all of which was contributed by ex-Confederate veterans and patriotic southerners, who revere the memory of Stonewall Jackson. Considerable aid was rendered by the ladies of the north, and it is largely due to their efforts that the movement culminated in the success of to-day.

Changed Its Tune.

One year ago Hon. M. S. Otero was the republican candidate for congress and according to the Democrat was the lowest, meanest, vilest man in the territory. We don't believe Mr. Otero has changed in any respect, but it is strange that the Democrat's editor has forgotten what a bad character he possessed at that time. Mr. Otero has hinted that he would remove his residence from Bernillo to Albuquerque, whereupon the Democrat indulges in a column of glib abounding in phrases like the following:

"Should this desirable consummation for Albuquerque follow, the Duke City would be the gainer to the extent of an honorable and valuable citizen whose wealth, influence and public standing would add materially to the city's prestige and permanent stability."

The Democrat is very consistent—Springer Stockman.

Fun at Lordsburg.

When the Mexican first shot at the Frenchman yesterday morning, Ed Price, a commercial tourist, stuck his head out of an Arlington window to see what the trouble was. When the Mexican shot the second time Price dodged back so quick he broke the plastering on the wall.—Lordsburg.

The flouring mill of this city should be able to supply all the demand for flour in this city and vicinity. Why send to Colorado and Kansas for flour?

The Liberty Banner, the organ of the farmers' alliance in Lincoln county, has suspended. There was no earthly use for its existence.

The Tolson Metropolitan is entreprising and offers premiums for agricultural products to be displayed at this office.

Why cannot the democratic brethren of New Mexico arrange a gathering of the clans during the territorial fair?

THE HAIR.

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, keeps the scalp cool and moist, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

Becomes Luxuriant.

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Grafton, N. H. writes: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and we have used it of all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes a new growth, keeps the scalp cool and moist, and the scalp of dandruff."—Bernardo Ochok, Madrid, Spain.

After Using.

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result. I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow. A. J. Omerit, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, keep the scalp cool and moist, and prevent loss of hair. I can confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best investment she ever made, it has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

WANTED.

CATTLE TO SELL.

ON COMMISSION.

Stockmen will do well to list their Stock with me.

JOCelyn B. MANDY.

Live Stock Agent, Trinidad, Colorado.

E. E. BURLINGAME'S ASSAY OFFICE & LABORATORY.

Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will be received promptly and carefully analyzed. Gold & Silver Bullion, Metal, etc., assayed, or Purchased.

Address: 1736 & 1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

Mining Notice of Forfeiture.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernillo.

To Thomas H. Newlin, Benjamin Walker, J. R. Johnson, Jr., H. H. Avery, H. F. Hayden, Fred M. Ekins, William Main, James A. Main, Jacob Fryar, Donato M. Thompson, Henry Sprague, Francisco A. Manzanera and all other persons whose names may be known or unknown to be underground, and the heirs, assigns and legal representatives of each and all of said persons, and all persons who have, or claim, any interest in the mining claim hereinafter mentioned.

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements on the mining claim of Bernillo, Territory of New Mexico, known as the "Bernillo" claim, located March 28, 1891, in the office of the recorder of deeds in said county of Bernillo, Territory of New Mexico, de los Milagros mining claim, located April 1, 1891, the location whereof is shown on the map of the Bernillo mining office in said county, and is situated in the foot hills a little south of the mouth of the Hondo river, in the Territory of New Mexico, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2343 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to be expended to hold the same for the year 1901, and you are further notified that the undersigned have, and their predecessors-in-law, have expended one hundred dollars for labor and improvements on said claim, and have paid the sum of eight hundred dollars for the same, including the said year 1900, to the sum of eight hundred dollars.

And if within ninety days after the publication of this notice as required by law, you fail to cause to be contributed your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, if you are such, you intend, if you have any, will become the property of the several owners under Section 2343 of said Statutes.

CHAS. W. LEWIS, W. H. CHILDS, JOHN FLORES.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 24th, 1901.

Weekly Citizen

(From the Daily July 26.)

It is reported that many of the coal miners are leaving Gallup.

Chas. F. Hunt is again in Santa Fe. He is looking at the territorial railroad.

A. W. Cleland, the popular railroad avenue grocer, has returned from an eastern trip.

Harry Newland, formerly of this city, is at the Soldiers' Home at Seattle, a complete physical wreck.

Calvin Scott left through the joints of the Commercial club building tower, to the floor below, a distance of twelve feet, and landed on his left side severely.

Jacob York, a young man in the employ of W. L. Trimble & Co., was run over on Copper avenue this afternoon. His ankle was badly mashed. The wagon was loaded with gravel. He was taken to his room and a surgeon called.

Billy Burton, formerly of Santa Fe, is at Oakland, California, and writes to this paper that he wishes to return to New Mexico and engage in business. He frankly admits that he acted the fool when he left Santa Fe.

Mr. C. R. Shupe and wife will go east to Pennsylvania with the remains of the late Walter to night. The sympathies of the whole community go with them on their last journey.

The snake show people who exhibited in this city yesterday and the day before had the audacity last evening to try to persuade three young girls of respectable families to join their troupe, offering them wages as they progressed in promiscuity. The whole outfit is reprehensible, and they should be given a wide berth by the people of this territory.

Where is the boy?

Nearly three weeks ago, the eldest son of Richard Page disappeared and has not been heard from since. Mr. Page was in town the next day, and said his boy had run away. He told a gentleman here he had whipped the boy, and that he had left him. The boy is 15 years old. There is a strong rumor in circulation regarding the disappearance of the boy, and they should be investigated by the authorities.

Another Senator Explored.

A few days ago, the Denver News published a sensational special dispatch from Flagstaff, Arizona, giving the purported details of the arrest of a Navajo chief and a senator's posse was surrounded by hostiles and war imminent. The dispatch was so full of bold-headed lies that it was supposed every one would consider it such. However, many people are believing the false, never existing map, which would show the Navajo reservation to be several hundred miles from Flagstaff.

Mr. F. P. Gable received the following dispatch from D. M. Rordan, of Flagstaff, thoroughly exploding the sensation. Mr. Rordan was formerly agent of the Navajo and knows what he is talking about. He says:

"Exaggerated reports of threatened Navajo attacks are doing serious injury to our territory. The Indian are reported to have been in custody under charges of murder. This dispatch, however, I have repeatedly offered to bring in any Indian reported from the reservation without the aid of a single armed man. You know me, and what I say is true. There is absolutely no danger of any conflict, unless precipitated by the folly of some irresponsible person."

(From the Daily July 26.)

Thos. A. Gurule started a back line to the Jones this morning.

A D. Hawkins and wife, from Lamar, Colorado, will make their future home in this city.

Tearing down the dilapidated awnings is greatly improving the appearance of the streets.

A. A. Grant, the capitalist and railroad banker, came in from the east last night, and will remain for several days.

The Socorro Advertiser says: Miss May Jennings, of Albuquerque, who has many friends in this city, is here visiting.

S. M. Brown, the engineer, is in the city. He has been engaged in surveying for the Mitchell Bros. in western Valenc county.

The shade trees on South Fifth street have not been watered but once this summer, and the residents complain of the neglect.

A. W. Cleland's delivery team created a sensation this morning by running away on First street. No serious damage was done.

Paul C. De Rizzelli, a professor of gymnastics, athletics and fencing, at Pueblo, Colorado, is thinking of establishing a school in this city.

Two Mexicans were arrested for fighting and were fined this morning in the police court \$10 and costs each. One had and the other was sent to the chain gang.

R. H. Greenleaf is getting ready to erect the handsome business block on Railroad avenue. It will be of brick, three stories in height, and will be elegantly finished.

Mariano Arrijo, who has been absent from the city for several years, has returned and intends residing here in the future. His many old friends are giving him a cordial greeting.

Adam L. Debus, a consumptive, died at a ranch on the mesa, near this city, on Saturday afternoon. He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was in his thirty-third year. The remains will be shipped to Chillicothe for burial.

On Tuesday, July 28, the New Mexico Bar association meets at Santa Fe. The annual meeting was changed from the winter season to mid-summer, on account of the change of the terms of the supreme court from January to August.

Pedro J. Arrijo came in yesterday morning from San Lorenzo springs, and

Went out this morning. He reports that A. W. Kimball, himself and David L. Arrijo are busy at work completing the assessment rolls and doing a good job of clerical work.

The friends of Hon. Frank A. Hubbell will be glad to learn that his wounds, received from the crazy ranchman, S. M. Carter, last Saturday, are not serious. He will soon recover. Carter is in the county jail. It is the general opinion that he is crazy.

It is reported by Santa Fe railroad men that a large number of cattle have been drowned in the Rio Grande during the late floods, between El Paso and Runyon, and their putrid carcasses are now polluting the waters from which El Paso derives its supply.

An investigation of the accounts of Cashier Lutz, at the Santa Fe freight depot, shows everything to be all right, and that the rumor in regard to the alleged shortage is without any foundation, arising from a clerical error. Lutz has an honest face and he is all right.

Father Peyron comes to the front with the best snake story yet reported in this vicinity. He says that a Frenchman was engaged in quarrying stone in one of the canyons of the Sandia mountains one day last week, when the workman's dog ran up to him whining and fell dead at his feet. In a moment a monstrous snake appeared, and attacked the man, who defended himself with his shovel. After a fierce combat the snake was injured and crawled into a cleft in the rock, where it could not be reached. The workman says the snake was in a pained and crawling into a cleft in the rock, where it could not be reached. The workman says the snake was in a pained and crawling into a cleft in the rock, where it could not be reached.

The military encampment will include at least a dozen companies of New Mexico and Arizona militia and two or three companies of regulars.

Cueles John Adair, the assessor of Grant county, is in the city. He says everybody in Grant who possibly can get away will be at the Territorial fair.

The Las Vegas Stock Grower says: "The energetic work of President Hall, of the Territorial Fair association, as sure complete exhibits from every county in the territory and the best advertisement of the territory's resources ever made."

Foster Calhoun, infant son of S. M. Folson, died at Santa Fe yesterday morning. This leaves the couple childless and bereaved. The little sufferer was taken to Santa Fe last Friday night, with the hope that the change of air and altitude would be beneficial, but no relief was possible, and the little one closed his eyes in death yesterday morning. The body was brought to this city last night, and the funeral took place at the family residence, on West Railroad avenue, this morning.

Temperance Lectures.

An immense audience greeted Miss De Voling at the Congregational church Sunday night. Her address was listened to with profound attention, while she proved beyond all question that this country should not afford the liquor traffic, either for health, social or moral considerations, and finally it was a great loss financially, the income in the ratio of one dollar to the expense of seven dollars, making a balance on the wrong side of the sum of six dollars.

Miss De Voling will speak again to night at the Lead avenue M. E. church, and a general invitation is extended to all.

A GOOD GAME.

The Maroons of this City Defeat the Santa Fe Team.

It was a neat game yesterday. The Maroons of the city won by a score of 14 to 3. The Santa Fe Black Stockings did not make but one base hit, and did not earn a single run. The out fielding of both clubs was good, not a single fly ball reaching the ground. Knight, Rudolph and Murray took in several difficult flies. The whole game, on the part of the Maroons, with the exception of three or four costly errors, was perfect. Manfio put out several runners at second base. Sears, the baseman, taking his swift throws with ease. The Santa Fe nine was weak at the bat. They could not size up Mandell's curves. On the part of the Maroons several heavy hits were made. McCann and Sears made a good record in base hits, and Hegel drove out a home run. There was very little wrangling over the game, the Santa Fe young men proving themselves perfect gentlemen. James Lockhart umpired the game in a faultless manner, and close decisions were impartially given. The crowd appreciated the excellent conduct of the visitors, and cheered every good play they made. The following is the score by innings:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Albuquerque 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Santa Fe 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 2

McCreight Heard From.

W. T. McCreight, the city editor of the Daily Citizen, Albuquerque, N. M., represents that territory in the convention, and is the first delegate to represent that territory in any national editorial convention. Mr. McCreight says he left his gun at home, but he has a bowie knife for emergencies, and swears that he comes from the best country the sun shines upon. At present Mr. McCreight is much annoyed by the reports that the New Mexico Indians are on the war path. "The Navajos could not be dragged on the war path, and, by the way, they have just finished marketing two million pounds of wool in Albuquerque, and the Moquis, who belong to the Pueblos, are house Indians, and while they are irritated by the agent, who sent some of their children off to school, they are not at a fighting point, or anywhere near it." Mr. McCreight is secretary and treasurer of the New Mexico Editorial association, which he was largely instrumental in organizing for the purpose of being represented in the national association. "The members said to me," remarked Mr. McCreight, "after painting the glories of New Mexico in brilliant language, 'now you have been living here for several years at an altitude of 5,000 feet, go to the association and show them what this territory is like.' The delegate is certainly a good advertisement, for he looks as healthy as a man can look in this year of grace—St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Salina, Kansas, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage association, is coming to Arizona to push the matter of woman suffrage in the new constitution.

TERRITORIAL EXPOSITION.

Grand Preparations in Progress for the Big Exhibition.

It Will Attract Thousands of Visitors From All Over the Country.

GET READY FOR THE EVENT.

There will be a three days shooting tournament.

President Hall goes to northern Arizona to night to boom the fair.

The Republican League clubs will hold their annual meeting during the fair.

All the attractions will draw several thousand people to the city during fair week.

Every county in the territory will have exhibits of agricultural and mineral products.

The best trotting and running horses in Colorado, Arizona, western Texas and this territory will be present.

The Plambeau club, firemen, military and a grand trades display will make a big parade one evening during the exposition.

The military encampment will include at least a dozen companies of New Mexico and Arizona militia and two or three companies of regulars.

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