

7-7-1894

## Albuquerque Weekly Citizen, 07-07-1894

T. Hughes

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# Situation Unchanged and No Trains Are Being Run.

## General Review of Affairs Down This Way

### Firemen Disappointed in Attending the Big Town-nam.

#### BOTH SIDES UNYIELDING.

The railroad situation at this point is about the same as last Saturday, and a number of our citizens are beginning to lean toward the American Railway Union, for the reason that the railroad company have been given an opportunity to bring in and take out the mails but positively refuse.

All day yesterday the head office of the fire department with Trainer Knight of the hose team; Manager Yondorf of the opera company and "Our Chief McKnight," Connelly company, and P. F. McCanna, general fire committeeman, worked the wires in the hope of getting a special train to convey the firemen, the opera and comedy companies and their friends to Las Vegas, but every answer to the appeals through disappointment, although several crews were at the depot waiting and anxious to man the firemen's train to Las Vegas. When asked why the request could not be granted, an answer came to the effect that the railroad company will not carry paid passengers unless there is a Pullman coach in the vicinity at present. The Union was equally as positive, and one prominent member stated that the Union would not interfere with the firemen reaching Las Vegas, but they would object to a Pullman coach constituting a portion of the train. The firemen are willing to fulfill their pledges to the good people of Las Vegas if they can get there, even in cattle cars.

**A MARSHAL'S TRAIN.**  
Yesterday afternoon, at 1:15 o'clock, the train that runs on the branch between Lamy and Santa Fe arrived under Conductor Doury, but really in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Loomis and Weaver. It brought some mail from Santa Fe and a few intermediate points above the city, and after Mr. Loomis left orders with Marshal Plinke for the latter to deputize a number of United States officers the train pulled out for Socorro under Conductor Harris. The train returned at 7:30 o'clock and at 9:30 o'clock proceeded north with about seventy-five passengers, which had been picked up by the No. 2 passenger train at several cities and towns south of the metropolis, and which arrived at 8:25. These deputies were taken to the division north of Las Vegas, this city contributing probably half a dozen of the seventy-five, and it is learned this afternoon that an effort will be made by the United States officers to get a train through to this city some time tonight.

No train from the east or west has arrived.

**UNION SPECIALS.**  
Yesterday Secretary McCormick, of the American Railway Union, received dispatches from Winslow, Williams and Needles, "that all is right and everything tied up."

Here is a special dispatch from the president of the Union:

Chicago, July 1.  
W. G. McCormick, Secretary of the Union.  
Our prospects growing brighter everywhere; all employees regardless of organizations are supporting us. Employees of all lines will stand together. None will return unless all are reinstated.

E. V. Duns.  
From Raton the following was received:  
RATON, N. M., July 1.  
W. G. McCormick, Secretary of the Union.  
Every person out here and joining the Union in droves. What are you fellows doing? We are in it to win. Everything is as quiet as a church yard here.

**ROBERT BLAND,**  
Chairman Committee.  
**CONDUCTORS AT WORK.**  
The following self-explanatory dispatch was received here last Saturday, June 30:

**PORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30.**  
L. W. Roberts, Albuquerque.  
In the present difficulty with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system relative to boycott of Pullman cars, I have been asked by a number of brothers as to the course to pursue and in reply can say that the order of Railroad Conductors on the Santa Fe system have no grievance with the Pullman company or with the railroad company as an organization, and any one participating in the same do so as individuals and not as members of the order of Railroad Conductors. The members of the order will be expected to do as far as possible their work and the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company agree to give them ample protection to comply with same. You will please notify all brothers in your territory.

J. O. WILKINSON,  
Chairman Committee.

**ANOTHER POSTSCRIPT.**  
The case against H. E. Kochendorfer, president of the local American Railway Union, and W. H. Curtis and J. R. Thomas, brakemen, which was set for hearing before Judge Collier this morning, was continued until tomorrow morning on account of the necessary absence of Neill B. Field, one of the counsel for the defendants. Capt. Steery, for the receivers, filed a supplemental affidavit against the defendants, and Judge Adams, for them, agreed that no rule need be served on the parties but that they would appear without any further process of the court. A motion was filed to quash the rule served on Kochendorfer because the order was imprudently granted and the allegations made against him are vague,

indefinite and uncertain, and are not based on the knowledge of the party making the affidavits and no reason is shown why the affidavits are not made by some person having knowledge of the facts set up and do not set up any unlawful act done or threatened by Kochendorfer, and the affidavits, if true, does not set forth any act which is contempt, either actual or constructive of the authority of the court, and that it is abuse of the process of the court to put Kochendorfer on trial in a contempt proceedings for his acts as an officer of a labor organization, because if he commits any unlawful act as an officer of a labor organization he is subject to a jury trial the same as any other citizen. Messrs. Curtis and Thomas filed an answer to the affidavits preferred against them that they had quit the service of the railroad company, were not influenced as to do so by Kochendorfer, but acted as individuals on their own free will and accord, and claim that they, as such individuals, are not subject to punishment for contempt of court.

**SMITH IS JAIL.**  
It is learned here that James Smith, one of the special officers of the Atlantic & Pacific, who went west the other day with a car load of deputies, was thrown in jail last night at Winslow, and that a number of the deputies were arrested for carrying concealed weapons. The rumor lacks substantial confirmation, but Mr. Smith is so well liked by the railroad employees west of the city that they are more than likely to treat him as the report has it.

**WORKING HARD.**  
J. W. Walker, chief clerk of the Atlantic & Pacific, and J. C. Muir, chief dispatcher, have worked faithfully and hard since the tie-up to move the trains, but have been as unsuccessful as the firemen have, so far, to reach Las Vegas. Mr. Walker states that his railroad will not yield an inch; that the passenger trains will run with Pullman cars or not at all. General Superintendent Gabel, John Deane and other officials of the company are either at Winslow or Williams.

**PEACEABLE AT RATION.**  
The following was received at the governor's office, Santa Fe:  
Raton, June 30.—W. T. Thornton, governor, Santa Fe: I have studied my position here as sheriff of Colfax county for two days, and have been influenced somewhat in sending you messages, but this message is my own mind and judgment. My judgment is, and my final decision is, that I am able and will cope with any and all things that may come up without any aid from outside of Raton. All peaceable.

**A LATER DISPATCH.**  
A telegram was received by the governor from Las Vegas last Saturday afternoon, which states that Sheriff McCann's peaceable telegram on the situation at Raton was written at the suggestion of the strikers; and it is alleged that matters at Raton are very serious. This telegram also said that passenger train No. 3 had been sent east from Raton to Trinidad, where it was stopped that afternoon by a mob of 400 strikers. The fact that the strikers had permitted train No. 3 to leave that point for the east is taken as a verification of Sheriff McCann's dispatch, that peace prevails in Raton.

**REVENUE SMOOTHLY.**  
Not a man has struck on the Rio Grande division of the Santa Fe, and while F. J. Easley, division superintendent, and C. M. Taylor, division master mechanic, don't like to laugh over the misfortune of the other divisions, still they feel elated over the manner in which trains are moving on their division. Conductors Dacombs, Farnsworth and Wells are making regular runs.

**GLAD TO THE RESCUE.**  
There is a rumor in circulation this afternoon that the governor will call out the Albuquerque guards, and that they will be placed on the division between Las Vegas and Raton to do detail duty. Officers Saltmarsh, Emerson and others of the guards, including Charles Whitting, are feeling a little bit worried over the rumor, but as they are young and want to make records for themselves, they will not be found sulking in their tents.

**TRAINS COMING.**  
It is scheduled at the depot that the No. 4 passenger train on the Atlantic & Pacific, due here at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, left Peach Springs two hours behind time. If the train is allowed to come through it will get here, provided no other delay, at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Should that be the case, the opera companies, hose running team, firemen and their friends will go to Las Vegas, for there is no question but that the train will continue north from here.

**WAR AT TRINIDAD?**  
Deputy Marshals Overpowered and Disarmed.  
Special to Citizen.  
Trinidad, Col., July 2.—No Santa Fe trains have reached here since Friday night, and no Rio Grande trains since Saturday afternoon. Two Union Pacific trains came in yesterday morning, guarded by 53 deputies. The strikers boarded the engines in the face of the deputies' guns and in a moment the engines were dead, and the trains still lay here. All the deputies were disarmed and seven were run out of town. Subsequently the arms were restored. Supt. Egan was compelled to alight from the engine and was started toward the edge of town, but the strikers relented and let him go. The hot heads detailed a lot car to prevent the Union Pacific engine from coming out of the round house, but A. R. U. boys put the car back on the track. The Union Pacific wires have been cut and the operators have gone out. A delegation of the A. R. U. offered to take the mail cars through but the railroad company decline to send them without sleepers. About 200 men have joined the A. R. U. here since the beginning of strike.

## POPULIST PLANS.

### What Mr. Stamm Thinks Would Save the Country.

Editor CITIZEN:  
That this country, in the downward grade and going at a rapid rate, a thoughtful unselfish person will find a momentary pause. This is not a condition of the country, but a condition of the people. There has been no war, pestilence or famine. The earth has yielded more than her usual supply of all the necessary products that is needed to make mankind happy, prosperous and contented, and yet this country is in a state of turmoil, unrest, dissatisfaction and despondency that is unparalleled in its history. It must be then that we have brought this condition upon ourselves and consequently have the power within us to remedy the evil. Thomas Jefferson said: "There is no doubt in my mind but a nation can be legislated into prosperity or adversity." That it has been legislated into adversity my republican friends are quite willing to concede, but with their well known propensity to make scapegoats for all occasions they claim that the democrats are guilty of this great crime. Now, I am no democrat. In fact I agree with the writer who says, that their greatest achievements were always wrought out as a minority party, but it is not so to place the blame for the present condition of our population upon that party. True, the party since coming into power could to a certain extent have averted the calamity, but to say that they are the cause of it, to say that the first few months of their administration brought the greatest financial collapse that United States has ever experienced, is simply political bias.

Mr. Cleveland's campaign was conducted almost exclusively upon free trade principles. He was elected upon the 7th day of November, and very few indeed anticipated a panic until a strike with all its fury the following day. The manufacturers and other business men who are affected by the change in tariff schedules had much more to fear from a strike than they ever have had since, because every one knows that the party rapidly weakened upon their free trade ideas after their election. Then why the panic seven months after their success was assured, and why did it grow in intensity as they inclined more and more toward republican doctrine upon this subject. No, the tariff is not the cause of the present depression. The proper adjustment of it for their benefit—has made many millions, and then it is a good political substitute for another class of parasites to divert attention from their nefarious schemes, and these two classes aided by the powerful bought press and a mob of hungry politicians have drowned all other cries and kept this one to the front with great success up to this time. But the purpose of the coming move, thoughtful and wise, is to find out that the volume of money alone is the principal cause of all our ills of national prosperity and adversity.

First: The present administration is only carrying out the former republican policy upon the most important point, as ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to investigate. John Sherman has said that he considers the bankers as safe in the hands of Cleveland and Carlisle as though they were under republican control, and as he is the manager of the republican party he ought to be believed. You want to know, Mr. Editor, what I think the populists would do had they control of this government. Politicians are but the associating together of individuals for their mutual protection and benefit, and when they have control for a given time it is easy to judge of their success or failure by the condition of the country, but with a new party taking of what they would do. First by judging into consideration the necessity that brought them into existence.

Second: The character of the followers of the new organization.

Third: Their platforms as promulgated from time to time in conventions as amended, and lastly, their conduct of public affairs to the extent of their power.

As to the first, it is hardly necessary for me to state to your intelligent readers that the necessity existed. Think of the hopes and prospects of the honest, industrious producers of wealth of this fair country thirty years ago, and then compare it with existing conditions, with the humble position we now occupy. What has become of the patriotism and extreme loyalty among the masses that was so noticeable twenty to thirty years ago? What arguments could the average American traveling abroad use upon his foreign cousin to convince him that this country was in spirit as well as name "The land of the free and the home of the brave"? The people may still be brave but they lack a good deal of being free, and slavery, whether it is chattel or industrial, will soon take the bravery out of the bravest. How comes it, if not through unjust legislation, that the United States presents today an example without a parallel in the history of the world, of the rapid accumulations of wealth by a few and the rapid pauperization of the masses? To be sure there is still a large middle class, but under present conditions they see gradually drifting into one class or the other. How is it that the people who labor eight to sixteen hours per day and have produced all the wealth that this country boasts of, have been unable to retain but a very small portion of it for themselves and families? But, you say, that it is through the possession of superior brain force that one twentieth of one per cent. of our population have obtained control of three-fifths of our entire wealth. Would not good policy dictate then, that government should step in and quietly take hold of that superior brain force and lead

it in other directions so as to avoid the deadly effect of such great accumulations of the earnings of others.

When occasionally the masses demand against this injustice and show their dissatisfaction through independent organizations and political actions, all the machinery at the command of these sharks is brought to bear to get them back into the old parties so as to perpetuate their schemes of plunder. Here is a copy of a circular sent out a few years ago to the National banks, which is only one of a dozen of like import.

**DEAR SIR:** It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the meeting of government paper money, and that you, without regard or favor from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national banks, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money, will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of congress at once, and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation.

Signed by the secretary, Jas. B. Hutto, No. 147 Broadway, Room 4, New York.

It certainly must take lots of nerve for the old party writers and orators to advise the poor people to "give them one more chance" to continue the flopping process, once again, to throw their hats a little higher, and yell a little louder as they get a little poorer. Modesty would suggest that they confess their failure, their utter inability to govern the country in a proper manner and say to their new rival, here is the field.

Yes, Mr. Editor, the necessity exists. As to the second, it need be said, the present party is strongest among the farmers of our citizens, the farmers. The party has scarcely a foothold in our cities.

Now, for the third. Wherever you find a populist organization you will find a platform that anyone can understand, and it is interpreted the same in one section of the country as in the other. They don't believe in any subterfuges, they say what they mean, and mean what they say. Can we much be said of the old political platforms? Look at the resolutions on the silver question of the National Republican league that was held in the city of Denver a few days ago. It was a complete straddle and meant nothing, and yet they are claiming it as favorable to silver. Look up the three platforms of the last campaign and then read some of the principal party speeches thereon, and then judge which party was the most sincere as subsequent events have proved.

Who advocated at that time a tax on incomes? The populists. Who said that the money question was the paramount question in our national affairs? The populists. Who denounced the sixty cent dollar not that it brought up people and sick politicians, degraded the people with it? The populists. Who claimed that the time had come when the government should own the railroads, not only in the interest of the public generally, but also in the interest of the employees? The populists. What party advocated the ownership of the telephone and telegraph lines, and the establishment of postal savings banks? The populists. And finally, what party stands first, last and all the time for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1?

Would they, they did it, in their platform in the shape of a resolution yet they are unalterably opposed to the flooding of this country with pauper immigration. They don't believe in that kind of "Protestantism" in American labor. They also, if given the power, would allow the women to vote. They believe with Emerson, who said: "If he wants, the powers, the vice are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half brutal uneducated population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full voice as an offset, through the pursuit of the people."

As to the fourth and last reason why the populist party should have control of the government: They have carried out since the 4th day of July, 1892, every pledge they then made the people, as far as they have been allowed to. The following, taken from the New York Sun, shows that even their political enemies occasionally are just.

So much for the populist members. There is not an idle man among them. They are always in their seats and their names are found recorded upon nearly every roll call. They are not obstructive or cranks, but men who seem to have become convinced that the welfare of the nation requires the service of a new political party, and that they found and formed a party to meet the emergency. That it has found many hearts is shown by their wonderful convention in Omaha in 1892; in their casting over a million votes and getting over twenty electoral votes in a national election. No one in the populist party need be ashamed, but instead can be proud of their representatives in congress.

As to the three gov. mors that the press has made such a fight against, it is simply shameful, and it is most surprising that men whose interests are with a third party should be fooled by their cry of "Stop thief!" Look at the administration of Gov. Walter: did ever a governor before in the United States have such a disreputable gang to contend with, and yet he has proved equal to every emergency and is today one of the safest men in the country for the masses to trust. Of course the plutocrats will not give up their privileges without a desperate fight. Upon this point James Clark Rolph, in his history of the world, says:

"The privileged class of mankind have no conscience on the subject of their privileges. History does not adduce an instance in which a nobility or even a monopoly entrenched in precedent and custom has ever voluntarily made restitution to society of the wrongs which close on the narrow bone of privilege never close on the narrow bone of privilege. The populist party does not and never did, advocate a distribution, either through excessive taxation or otherwise

of the vast accumulated fortunes, although half of them have practically been stolen. They expect to pay every contract and obligation, as "commuted" in the "land" but they do not propose that in the future they can help it, any more such legislation shall prevail. They propose to do that, to make a just legislation can do it, the man, woman or child who creates wealth shall at least be allowed to enjoy the largest half of their own productions. They concede it to be right that the enterprising individual who can, either through superior industry or intelligence or both, accumulate one million or more, shall be entitled to its benefits, but that laws have been made, especially in his favor few will deny if they will carefully read some of the acts of congress for the past thirty years.

M. P. STAMM.

## Disappointed.

F. J. Easley, division superintendent; H. C. Faville and K. E. Clark, operators at the depot, with the respect and appreciation of the firemen in their efforts to get the "powers that be" to run a special train from here to Las Vegas yesterday, so the local hose running team could reach Las Vegas in order to beat the water pressure and track there before the firemen's tournament commenced. They sent special requests to Coach Doury, the superintendent at Santa Fe Springs, Division Superintendent Hurley and Trainmaster Mulhern at East Las Vegas, and all answers received were disappointments to the firemen. They expect to make some arrangements today, so they can reach Las Vegas tomorrow morning. If they fail, the president of the association will write the committee at East Las Vegas, asking a postponement of the convention and tournament.

The firemen, through the chief, desire to thank C. C. Hall for the most interesting he took yesterday in endeavoring to get the railroad officials to take the hose running team and opera company to Las Vegas. He showed a true spirit, and the firemen will not soon forget his kindness. The fire department, through its general fire committee, have gone to great expense to represent this city in a grand style at the firemen's convention and tournament, and Mr. Hall was a most important of the fact.

## "It's a Boy."

Bright and early yesterday morning, Sunday, July 1, 1894, Maynard Bruner, the junior member of the law firm of Warren, Ferguson & Bruner, was down town and as lively as a cricket. Every joint and muscle worked well in his body, and his steps were as light and easy as if he had been training for some great event. The reporter met him at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and although sixty feet separated the two—the entire width of Gold avenue—Maynard bounded across the avenue with the agility of a cat, and as he is a great story teller, having a ready stock at his command, the scribbler probed his ears to hear something good. He started in, but before he reached a period in his talk he noticed that "It's a boy," and as he said the words, a high, loud cry was uttered, playing like and quick as a flash, down his face. The little fellow arrived at 10 yesterday morning and passed through the warm day in good condition. He is well and charming today, and has all the indications of a healthy little chap. Our congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Bruner, may the little fellow live long and prosper.

## Death of a Sister.

Last Saturday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock, George Neher received a dispatch from his old home at Crete, Neb., conveying to him the sad tidings that his sister, Mrs. Carrie Holtz, had died a few minutes before. The deceased was about 19 years old, and a little over a year ago was joined in happy wedlock to the husband that survives her. She was a bright, charming and happy young wife, but the train destroyer entered the fold and claimed her as his victim. No particulars are received in regard to her death, but it is presumed that it is the direct result of childbirth. Only a few months ago the father and another sister of Mr. Neher yielded up their lives to the inevitable, and now he is called upon to mourn the death of another member of the family. He is anxious to attend the funeral, but the present condition of travel will probably prevent him. Out of respect to the memory of his sister Mr. Neher closed his place of business yesterday.

## President Hadley Retires.

On the first day of July President Hadley retired from the presidency of the New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical college located at this place, and we deem the event worthy of more than a passing notice. When he arrived in this valley in the year 1886, he came for the purpose of making it his home and immediately purchased a farm, planted it in vineyard and orchard and constantly improved it until today it is one of the most beautiful places in the east. His thirty years experience in the valley as a teacher and educator enabled him to realize the necessity of higher education in the territory and to him more than any other man is to be given the credit for the establishment of the agricultural college in this beautiful valley—Las Cruces Republican.

## Drive from Santa Fe.

M. N. Otero had a hard drive to reach Albuquerque last Saturday. He and wife returned home from a visit to Chicago the day before the strike, and the next morning went up to Santa Fe on the last train that left the local depot for the north. The train had stopped running and Mr. Otero was anxious to get home. He took passage on the Santa Fe stage to Altierto, there hired a team and was driven to Bernalillo, and at the latter place got another team, reaching Albuquerque at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

## Roundupville, situated on Mineral creek

now has a population of twenty or more people, counting permanent residents, miners and road builders. In fact the old camp begins to resemble its old time activity of the early '80's.

## Waves of Property.

Deeds for the following transfers have been filed for record in the office of the county clerk during the past week:

F. Langford, Treasurer, to A. L. Wm. Allen, deed to three eighth interest in "Home-stake" mine in Cochon district, \$750.

Elmer Arango, et al. to Hiram B. Cartwright, all right and interest in Barrogo Springs grant, \$100.

T. B. DeLoach to H. B. and S. A. Cartwright, all her interest in Barrogo Springs grant, \$100.

Feliciano Montoya and wife to H. B. Cartwright, all their interest in same grant, \$100.

Isabelita A. de Bana and wife to H. B. Cartwright, all their interest in same grant, \$100.

Juan Antonio Bana and wife to H. B. Cartwright, all their interest in same grant, \$100.

Tom McCune to Andrew O'Boyle, one fourth interest in "Little Steal" mine in Cochon, \$500.

Edwin E. Hunkley to J. P. Doury, one divided one half interest in lot 1, block 1, also one half interest in lot 2, block 3, Eagle City, \$200.

Eagle Town Co. to Myrtle L. Cole, lot in Eagle, \$25.

Jacob Korber and wife to G. E. Jones, parts of lots 11 and 12 in block 5, Harding's Highland addition, 2000.

Ferdinand Lowenthal to Ellen K. Strickler, three-fourth interest in lots 8, 19, 20, 21, block 4, New Mexico Town Co., \$4,100.

Ferdinand Lowenthal, guardian of Horace Lowenthal, to Ellen K. Strickler, one fourth interest in lots 8, 19, 20, 21, in block 4, \$1,000.

Wm. Middleton to Chas. H. Hall, "Salem" hole in Cochon, \$250.

S. Apesack to Manuel Montoya, two pieces of land in Barajas, \$40.

S. Apesack, et al. to Clara Barajas, et al., a piece of land in Barajas.

Paula Bana to Manuel Montoya, a piece of land in Barajas, \$65.

Francisco Garcia to Soterio C. de Bana, two pieces of land in canon of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, \$225.

Aaron Rosenwald and wife to Louis H. Feld, lot 17, block 7, N. M. T. Co., \$375.

Magdal Martiny to Clara Altner, 60 Acres Valdez, a piece of land north of Albuquerque.

**Tough: Awar from Home.**  
Conductor Charles Stevenson and Day-ton, two freight conductors between this city and Las Vegas, making the latter town their head quarters, with their crew of gentlemen engineers, firemen and brakemen, are among those caught away from their families by the present disagreeable strike. Both conductors yesterday were more than willing and anxious to go north with a train carrying the Alloupeque hose running team and Manager Yondorf's opera company, but the manipulators of the fire department, although they used the wire on several occasions, making appealing requests to the officials of the road to grant the above request, the privilege of taking the Alloupeque train to Las Vegas. As a last resort, yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was sent to Division Superintendent Hurley, at East Las Vegas, asking him to order a special coach for the Alloupeque train to be attached to the United States marshal's special train which went north at 9 p. m., but Mr. Hurley replied that he could not grant the request. Having worked all known avenues without success, the firemen repaired to their respective homes last night a pretty disappointed lot of young fellows. It is hoped that they will be more successful to day, and that they, with their friends, will get off for Las Vegas either this evening or tomorrow morning.

## Fire Rages.

This morning about 2 o'clock, two gentlemen returning home discovered a bright light in the small alley between Col. Kane's building, occupied by a saloon, and Mr. Southgate's place of business. Investigation disclosed the fact that some miscreants had procured some kerosene, placed it in a sack, saturated the same with kerosene and started a fire which had it not been for timely discovery would have destroyed the leading business block of buildings in town. The blaze having assumed such proportions when discovered, that the side of the saloon's building was considerably charred, being of wood.

The object was no doubt incendiarism and the hour chosen was propitious. The perpetrator knew that at this hour of the morning the streets are generally deserted, and in this instance, it was a lucky thing that some of our citizens kept late hours. As the town is not supplied with proper means for fighting fire, we may be thankful for the opportunity discovery of the blaze.—San Marcial Bee.

## Crops and Fruit at Roswell.

The Kelly Argus says: J. T. Hartigan, colony superintendent of the P. I. & I. company, visited Roswell a few days ago for the first time and inspected the older farming district. Asked his opinion of the country, he said: "The older orchards and farms up there are beautiful indeed. The land is no better here than there, but time will be required to permit this to become beautiful. The young farms and orchards here compare favorably with young places up there. The peach crop is light, but the apple crop is immense, some of the trees yielding 1,000 or 1,500 pounds of fruit on them. Some peaches are ripening. There are alfalfa fields in that section not yet cut, farmers having got behind on account of rain, while in the lower end of the valley the second cutting is ready at various places. Roswell has some excellent farmers."

## Accused For Forgery.

Louis Plater, by profession a book binder and cook, is in jail because he had forged a number of Hampton and Smith time checks, amounting to \$150, and negotiated them to various parties. W. H. Woods is one of the victims. Plater also passed a confederate bill at the Chinese restaurant, receiving good money in change.—Kelly Argus.



# Weekly Citizen

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OFFICE—No. 113 GOLD AVENUE.  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., JULY 7, 1904

AS BY A MIRACLE.

The Tenor Singer has Equal to the Nation and the House.

The opera house was crowded. The thirteenth night of the season in the middle of the second act of the musical extravaganza, and the audience, after a slight breeze of surprise and impatience, sat waiting for it to rise again.

Something had happened. A fire had broken out in the property room. With the feeble means at their command the stage attendants tried in vain to extinguish it.

The flames licked up the combustible material strewn carelessly about and began to eat their way upward. Dense volumes of smoke obstructed the efforts of the hastily improvised fire brigade and rose aloft through the unexplored regions back of the stage.

The terrible truth could be kept from the audience only a few moments longer. The fire was beyond control. Something must be done. Outwardly calm, but with a face whose ghastly paleness mocked the mechanical smile which it wore, the leading tenor stepped in front of the curtain.

There are times when the soul of man, according to the Chicago Tribune, moved by an intuition whose lightning flash infinitely transcends the swiftest processes of thought, leaps instantly and unerringly to the solution of some gigantic problem before whose sudden awful and in evitable front the plodding faculties of reason stand appalled and helpless.

In the life of this man the supreme moment had come. The problem confronted him and he was equal to it. The building must be emptied with all speed, but without the dreadful knowledge that life and death were involved there must be no madheaded rush of frenzied humanity blocking the doors and barring its own way of escape.

There was only one thing to be done. Assuming the easy attitude of a favorite singer in the act of responding to a second encore the leading tenor unfolded a piece of sheet music and spoke in a low tone to the leader of the orchestra.

"Professor Gibbons oblige me by playing 'Two Little Girls in Blue'."

Stolen Tenor's Story Continued.

About twelve years since a young girl, the daughter of well-to-do tradespeople in South London, lost nearly £2, which she had saved out of a very liberal allowance. The money was taken out of a drawer in her bedroom and the thief was never detected. A day or two ago the girl—now a fine young woman—was married. On her wedding morning she received an anonymous letter stating that the writer was the person who stole the money, when she was yet in her teens, and inclosing bank notes representing as nearly as possible the amount stolen, with compound interest added. Of course, the bride was delighted, and no effort has been made to trace the anonymous writer. — Westminster Gazette.

Less Than Withstands Heat.

Hundreds of mirrors have been ruined by lamps being placed close to them to assist in toilet purposes, and the average glass seems to be exceptionally mean in respect of temperature. Of late years lamp glasses have been made by a secret process which makes them so tough that, even if touched with red hot iron, they will seldom crack. Now an inventor has gone a step farther and has produced a glass which will stand a greater heat, without bending or breaking, than iron. If this can be put on the market on a commercial basis it will promptly revolutionize our ideas of building and enable much larger panes of glass to be used than is practicable now.

The Limit of His Endurance.

The woman's worthless husband had run away and one day a friend was talking to her about him.

"Where is he now?" was the inquiry.

"In Canada."

"What is he doing?"

"No better, I understand."

"How long has it been since you heard from him direct?"

"Five years."

"Hasn't he ever troubled you?"

"No."

"Oh, then he's as good as if he were dead?"

"No, hardly," replied the wife thoughtfully. "You know he is one of those men who are never good as long as they are alive."

## GOLD CALORE I

### The Great Cochiti Mining District of Bernalillo County.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

BLAND, June 27.

Let those who may cherish the idea that the excitement over this famous mining district is on the wane, pay a visit to that marvelous region.

Andy Horne's upshotterd. Concocted, four-in-hand, will take you from Waller and drop you down in the wilderness of a tented and timbered gulches of this famous district in four short hours.

Bland is the leading metropolis of the section, on account of the development of some rich mines in its immediate vicinity, and its streets filled with an active throng in lots covered with regulation mining residences and business houses, all surrounded with magnificent scenery, lend a peculiar charm to this unique town.

When one looks about a little at the great number of valuable mines here, with the intention of giving a description, when one sees mountains of valuable quartz sticking right up out of the ground, it falls at the apparent impossibility of detail.

The ore in sight, unmined, from ten to one hundred feet in width, is the wonder of old miners, and alone is enough to assure a great future for the camp. Mother Nature has disgorged the precious metals here in no hesitating manner.

Your correspondent will visit and examine a number of the mines and send an account of the interesting features of this region to THE CITIZEN soon. One finds plenty of evidence of culture and progress here in the fact that THE CITIZEN is daily read and appreciated as the leading journal of the southwest.

As one interviews the many mining veterans here, he finds that the judgment born of experience that the growth and development of these mines will be very rapid as soon as the proper treatment of these ores is determined, and that will become very soon.

People are here from almost everywhere. The Raton boys will find the genial George Howard at Harding & Kline's saloon, dispensing the nectar.

Mr. J. R. Lane, of Gallup, is in the city looking for business advantages.

Conductor Vaughn, of the Raton division, returned home from California on yesterday's train. His wife still remains in that state, to recover from a critical surgical operation recently performed.

The veteran pathfinder, Andy Horne, and A. M. Cullington left this morning to look out a road from Bland to the Jemez Springs. Travel from Albuquerque would be able to take morning train to Waller, have a cool mountain route and reach the springs by 6 o'clock in the evening.

There are some twenty new buildings going up, among which Mr. R. K. Wade, of Silver City, is erecting a two-story hotel.

BLAND, June 28.

The fact that these mountains are full of fissure veins of the same general character of quartz, varying in width from ten to fifty feet, makes any particular description of the ore in individual mines superfluous. On each side of the canons, immense lands of gold and silver bearing quartz thrust their stupendous proportions skyward, to the amazement and admiration of every beholder. Nature here has had an immense mold and used a bold hand from an inexhaustible storehouse of treasures.

When one has said that there are scores of good mineral bearing claims in this wonderful section; that they measure their width by rods; that they pay from the weather-exposed tops in gold and silver, and that their value is unquestioned except as to what the amount of profits will be, then you have a statement of the majority, which only varies in individual cases.

While the ore in this district is not a low grade, and there is a good profit made in shipment to Colorado smelters, there is so much more to be made by its treatment at home that everyone is shaping their development to that end, and shipping only a limited amount. As soon as the proper treatment for this quartz is fully agreed upon capital will put its shoulder to the wheel and these mountains will see a mining camp that will be the wonder of even the most sanguine.

The new mill at Allerton is watched with the greatest interest, and by those best qualified to know is destined to be a success. Its capacity is only forty tons a day, but there can be plenty more secured where it came from.

The Crown Point is moving along nicely, although the closing of the Socorro smelter necessitates a long haul to the Pueblo furnaces. They have a drift into their lead of over 100 feet, and are sinking an inclined shaft, which is down some thirty feet. The grade of the ore is improving with depth and establishes the fact that this will be one of the great dividend payers of the district. A force of men are mining and sacking ore day and night.

The Iron King is being put in good shape in development work and the erection of large ore bins to haul to the stamp mill at Allerton, which has a capacity of forty tons per day. Messrs. Bailey and Wyncoop, of Denver, and J. S. Eagle and N. R. D'Arcy are the lucky owners of this bonanza. This ore has already been tried by the Allerton process and is an assured success, as the ore is good and the quartz some fifty feet wide.

The Lone Star, owned by Tom Lothian, Chase Greenwood, Norman Bletcher and Henry Woods, is operating a good force of men, mining and sacking ore for shipping to Pueblo, and is running a night shift. The returns from this mine are very satisfactory, and like all other veins in the Cochiti district there is no limit to the size of the mineral bearing vein.

The owners of the Lone Star are also

the lucky possessors of the Albemarle company properties, which are creditably claimed to be free milling gold and are situated in the Colla canon.

The Monument is fast coming into prominence as a valuable property and is owned by Messrs. McTaffey & Fox, of Albuquerque, and N. A. D'Arcy. A day and night force is kept employed on development, and it will soon be among the shippers of note.

The Last Chance No. 2 is forging ahead and driving tunnel No. 2, and have a lot of good ore in sight. Messrs. Strong, Hill and Hensel are the owners, and expect to be shipping soon. This is considered one of the best mines in the district.

The Victor has lately put on a number of men and is driving a cross-cut to intersect the vein matter. The Victor is one of the few properties that carries free milling gold, and is considered a very valuable property. The Colla canon is, so far, the only locality in this section to show up any free milling ore.

Today an assay was returned on an average cut from the Monument which ran two-and-a-half ounces gold and three ounces silver.

The sound of saw and hammer is heard on every hand, erecting business houses and dwellings.

There are three general merchandise stores in Bland. Messrs. Cullington & Finch and F. H. Mitchell are doing a good business in this line, and your representative is under obligations for courtesies received from these gentlemen.

Mr. Anderson is putting up the second two-story hotel for this place.

Seven saloons are in operation and course of construction. Messrs. Harding & Kline are doing a land office business in their pleasure resort, and deserve their success, as they are always found in line to promote the success of the town.

Mr. J. B. Smith has an extensive lumber yard here.

The respectable Joe Overhills, known all over this territory, is running a lumber yard and butcher shop.

With two lumber yards, three butcher shops and numerous restaurants, Bland is getting metropolitan.

The people of the Jemez, and they are many, are clamoring for a road by way of Bland. They have several hundred thousand pounds of potatoes, hay, wood and other products seeking a nearer outlet. The people of the Jemez, and on this side, will raise \$500 if the county will put up a like amount to make this road. It is a just work, and the commissioners should immediately do their work in this matter.

Mr. O. K. Smith, one of THE CITIZEN'S force, is in town today—over the Jemez, where he is seeking health.

Town lots are in great demand in Bland, and are selling at figures from \$100 to \$500 each.

Arthur Henry and Joe Barnett will have a large saloon open and ready for business by the Fourth. J. S. McLaughlin is the contractor and builder.

Mr. J. W. Spelling is operating a restaurant at the upper end of town and has a generous custom.

Yesterday a good strike was made on the Central, which is owned by Pete and St. Smith. W. R. Twitchell and Dr. Denny are correspondingly happy, as they own the Little Steel, an extension. The mineral reached assays high in both gold and silver.

The county commissioners will do a great injustice to this large community if they do not at once comply with the law, and give this place place officers, which are a dire necessity, both on a business and society basis. They have been petitioned by 300 good citizens.

JURY.

THE MINING CASE.

A Verdict of Acquittal—Prescott Notes.

Col. Max Frost and Hon. J. H. Walker, of Santa Fe, came in Tuesday night from Prescott, where they had been as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Henry Hunting. The charge against the latter was that of having committed perjury in a homestead entry in the Prescott land office, the United States alleging that he had already made homestead entry in the Santa Fe land office. Judge Walker is the present register of the latter office, and Col. Frost was the register from 1881 to 1885, and they were summoned to testify in regard to the matter. Their testimony, however, simply showed an entry in Henry Hunting's name on the record, and that such entry was made before the probate court at Los Lunas, but did not connect Henry Hunting in person with any of the proceedings. The government failed to make out a case and the jury was out but ten minutes and brought in a verdict of acquittal. Two other cases against Henry Hunting were dismissed by United States Attorney Ellsworth Meade. Frost and Walker left Prescott at 2 o'clock on Monday morning on a special with United States Marshal Meade, caught the special of Superintendent Gable at Williams and came on to Albuquerque.

They describe Prescott as quite prosperous and pleasant, somewhat warm and suffering for rain, the water supply being low. The Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad has its track completed and is running trains to Skull Valley, twenty-two miles south of Prescott, and the grade is completed for forty miles south of Skull Valley. As soon as rails can be obtained, track laying on this forty miles of grade will commence and pushed to completion. There is considerable building going on and the place certainly has a prosperous and contented appearance. Gold mining in its vicinity is constantly on the increase, and the future of the town looks bright and promising. The military post of Whipple Barracks about a mile from town and with a garrison of four companies of the 11th infantry, commanded by Colonel De Rossey, is a great benefit both financially and socially. The town enjoys a trade from numerous mining camps within a radius of seventy to eighty miles, and this trade is constantly on the increase.

## THE CONTENT CASE.

The Defendants Held for Trial on the Information Filed.

Yesterday morning when the contempt proceedings before Judge Collier were resumed, Mr. Clancy appeared with Judge Sterry and Mr. Ferguson on hand for the administration.

Mr. Field resumed his argument in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company against Kuchendorf, Curtis and Thomas. He argued that the defendants could not be held to answer to the affidavit as filed by Judge Sterry, which only alleged matter on information and belief and nothing positive, and contended that they could only be held on affidavits by some person who had personal knowledge of the alleged offenses.

He contended that all the cases cited by the railroad company were in support of the contention, with the exception of the decision by Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee last February, and as to that decision he read in detail the report of the judiciary committee of congress which was appointed to investigate into Judge Jenkins' jurisdiction to make such a sweeping order as he did, even going so far as to restrain operatives of the road from quitting their places without due notice to the company, and which company thoroughly denounced Judge Jenkins and his decision and stated in their report that his conclusions and orders were not sustained either by reason or authority, and that in so far as it restrained the men from quitting the employ of the road at any time they desired to do so, premeditatedly, in concert, or not, was a violation of a constitutional provision, a abuse of judicial power and without authority of law, that through the judicial arm of the government the United States had been practically engaged in the business of "company carriers," and that the employees had the right peacefully to withdraw from the service of the company at any time they deemed their interests required them to do so, and that they might do this, not only singly but in a body, which, they stated, was and is as clear as any proposition of American law.

Mr. Field paid his respects to Judge Jenkins in very forcible language and stated that he believed this to be an attempt to induce his honor to cut Judge Jenkins.

In the course of the argument he forestalled for the railroad company to change disposition as to a strike, when Judge Sterry admitted that a strike might be lawful but contended that this one is illegal.

At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Sterry asked leave to reply as to several questions on the pleadings, and argued that no harm could come to the defendants in this case if they should come in and answer, if they were innocent, and that he believed affidavits on information and belief were sufficient to bring them into court for the purpose of having an investigation. He also announced that Judge Hawkins had just decided a similar case upon a similar motion to quash against the strikers, which information he had just received by wire. At this point he stated that Mr. Ferguson had been specially appointed by the attorney general, Mr. Olney, to represent the government and to take a part in the prosecution of this case. Mr. Ferguson read his telegram to the court, which was in effect that he should appear in the case for the prosecution of the defendants for interference with the United States mail and interstate commerce business. Mr. Field denied the right of the attorney general to make any such an appointment and stated they would resist the interference of the government in the case.

The court at the conclusion of the arguments decided that the affidavits while being on information and belief were sufficient, and that the defendants should answer; the defendants Curtis and Thomas, because from the affidavits it appeared they were employees of the company and remained in its employ, and failed to obey the receivers commands, and Kuchendorf, because as a third and outside party had unlawfully interfered with the receivers business, by sending the telegram ordering the men to strike.

Now it repeats.

"After the Ball" has reached the Mexican interior. The Aztec roundabout who jacks up the fire at the Samsby soap works and stares the engine out of countenance has got it bad. In fact it is the sole thing that relieves the monotony of his existence. If he couldn't whistle "After the Ball" this gentle Aztec would die. The distinguished representative of the American museum of national history who is now doing the Durango mountains, was astonished the other day to hear the familiar strains from a full fledged, native Yagui child of the mature age of 10; and later heard the air with local variations from a herd of squaws. — El Paso Herald.

Cause of the Boycott.

Everybody has heard of the Pullman boycott, but not one person in a thousand understands the merits of the cause of it.

About a year ago, at Pullman, Illinois, Pullman informed his men that he would have to reduce wages 15 per cent, which he did. It was not long before he made a second reduction of 15 per cent. A few weeks ago Pullman made a third reduction, this time of 25 per cent. This reduced the wages so low that the men can barely exist on them. This last reduction is what caused the boycott. Inside finishers who a year ago were getting \$2.25 per day, now get 90 cents a day.

Coal Mining.

There are more than 300,000 men employed in bituminous coal mining, most of whom are now on a strike. They earn usually \$100,000,000, which is 68 per cent of the value of the mines. The mining companies have not been making any money lately, because so many mills and factories were closed that it has restricted the market for coal. The reduction of miners' wages was a shrewd move on the part of the companies. The man-

agers expected that it would produce a strike. This is just what they wanted in order to lessen the production of coal and clear off surplus stocks. As soon as this is done the strike will end, and everybody will pay a little higher price for coal than he would if competition continued without any restriction—American Manufacturer.

NOT FAIRLY REPORTED.

The Celebration Was a Patriotic Assembly of Citizens.

In referring to the Fourth of July meeting the Democrat says: "The demonstration of the Fourth of July was gotten up by a few republican sore heads, and then proceeds to charge that it was a political affair and for the purpose of making political capital. This is not only unjust and untrue, but under the circumstances very foolish. The idea of the meeting originated with and was carried out by two or three gentlemen who take no active part in politics or strikes, on one side or the other, who had no object in view but the holding of an old-fashioned Fourth of July meeting, and to avoid the appearance of any partisan spirit in the matter they invited good men from both parties, and from both sides of the prominent issues of the day. If many of those who were invited saw proper to stay away, the gentlemen of the committee, arrangements were not responsible for it, as if the only democrat who responded attempted to make a political speech, there was nobody responsible for it but himself. The two republican gentlemen who addressed the meeting avoided all appearance of partisanship, and discussed the leading issues before the public in a cool, impartial and interesting manner, and did not utter a word that would tend to excite the crowd or work upon the prejudices of the people. If a democratic speaker saw proper to pursue a different course, let our neighbor 'Mischance' him as much it thinks proper; let it not try to throw the responsibility for his indiscretions upon the shoulders of republicans."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The Shooting of John V. Morrison at St. Johns.

On Thursday morning, the 21st, about 3 o'clock, Samuel Sanchez shot John V. Morrison through a window. It appears that Morrison and Sanchez had a dispute about an hour before the shooting, which ended by Sanchez leaving the premises without making any threats. Mr. Morrison attached so little importance to the few words which had passed between them that the incident had passed from his mind before the shooting took place. Sanchez, after leaving the house, immediately began trying to borrow a gun. After going to half a dozen different parties who refused to let him have one he finally succeeded in securing one from Anastasio Chavez, under the pretext of wanting to kill a beef that morning. It was not over five minutes after he had secured the gun before the shooting was done. Two shots were fired. The first shot took effect, knocking Mr. Morrison down, but to make assurance doubly sure the assassin fired another shot at him, which fortunately went wide of the mark. The shot which struck him hit one of the lower ribs on the right side, which deflected the bullet in such a way that it passed just under the skin, coming out on the left side, almost directly opposite the place of entrance. A quarter of an inch either higher or lower, or even back, would have proven fatal. This attempt at murder was one of the most cowardly, dastardly acts have taken place in this community for many a year, and that it failed was an act of Providence. For the gun was well aimed at a vital spot. After the shooting Sanchez went to the residence of Mariano Meestas, in the southern part of town, told him he had killed Morrison and left the Winchester he had borrowed for the occasion. Adeleto Romero and Guadalupe Garcia started out Thursday morning about 9 o'clock to arrest Sanchez. Going to his mother's residence about two miles east of St. Johns, and not finding him, they took the direction it was thought he would take, struck his trail, and followed it all day until it led them back to the vicinity of his mother's home, where they arrested him. After the arrest he acknowledged to Garcia that he did the shooting. Friday morning at 10 o'clock he had a preliminary hearing before Judge Ruiz, who held him to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500, in default of which he was committed to the county jail. Dr. Platt was called and dressed the wound. At the present writing the wound is doing nicely, and Mr. Morrison, it is thought, will be out on the street in a few days more. — St. Johns Herald.

Paris Press Ethics.

A Paris boulevard paper publishes the following dialogue between a member of the cabinet of ministers and a newspaper man who is paid by the former under the condition that he must keep up the appearance of opposing the minister. Says the journalist: "Can I call you 'canaille' or 'dirty hog'?" "Of course," answers the minister, "but make a change once in a while in your epithets; put me down as a 'bandit,' for instance. But never venture to denominate me as a 'chequart' (bribe taker); that is the only epithet that makes a bad impression upon the public."

The Heritor's Announcement.

In one of the smaller cities of New England there was an Episcopal church, which had two mission churches, commonly known as the East End mission and the North End mission, respectively located. One day the rector gave out the notices, in his most distinguished high-church tone, as follows: "There will be a service at the North End mission at three o'clock and at the East End at five. Children will be baptized at both ends."

## NOW WE CELEBRATED!

### The Albuquerqueans Observed the Glorious Fourth of July.

A DAY OF HAPPINESS.

Although many were disappointed in not going to Las Vegas where the big firemen's convention and tournament was to have convened on July 3d and continued for three days, the people of the city turned themselves loose and enjoyed the day the best they could under the circumstances.

FRISKY WORK.

Early in the morning of yesterday the gallant railroaders, under the leadership of Matt Cullen and Harry McCarthy, chaperoned by George Montgomery, secured the two biggest little Italian sisters, who have only one song they sing and that is "After the Ball." They visited the Montezuma, the White Elephant and Zeigler's Cafe where they delighted the throng by repeatedly singing the first verse and chorus of "After the Ball." M. Cullen acting as musical director, singing bass.

SHOOTING.

After their pleasure, L. D. Mandell, assistant fire chief, appeared on the scene with "Subordinates" McCormick and McLaughlin, and bombarded the corner of Railroad avenue and Second street. They had about two feet of gas pipe, which they loaded with gunpowder and set off. The discharge shook the earth for yards, and at the Montezuma shook Jim McCormick off his feet.

Marchal Pike appeared on the scene, and although Mandell and McCormick had made the earth quake several times, put a stop to such boisterous celebration.

JUVENILE ROSE TEAM.

At 10:30, Hart, with his team of kid horse runners reported to the manager of the team, and the latter selected John Jacoby, foreman of the Ferguson Hook & Ladder company, as starter. The boys had their cart elegantly decorated with bunting, and were ready for public runs on Railroad avenue. When the bell on the cart was heard, it was the signal for the assembling of several hundred people and the crowd that assembled was an enthusiastic one. When the boys lined up for the first run, several boxes were set on fire in front of the European Jacoby was the starter and Cogrove was the spike leader, with Helwig pulling horse, and McCue at the hydrant. The race was a good one, causing much amusement to the crowd, but proved that the kids are real coming firemen. Two private exhibitions were given when the boys repaired to their headquarters feeling considerably elated over the successful performance which they had given to the public free of all cost. They intend to have uniforms in a few weeks, after which they will give exhibition runs on Railroad avenue every evening.

THE BROWNS VICTORIES.

On North First Street the Browns, under Captain Woodmansee, met the Government Indian school base ball club, and defeated the latter by the score of 7 to 3. Oliver Wellington, named after the great English general, twirled the ball for the Indian club, and almost every ball put over the plate was smashed out into open space by Woodmansee's sluggers McDonald only struck out five of the opposing batters, but he played a great game. Wellington made eleven of the Browns fan the air. The score of the innings is as follows:

GRAYS VICTORIES.

Yesterday afternoon on the south side grounds, the Grays and the club of Barajas met. The game was a spirited one, the Grays winning by the score of 12 to 8.

SPEECH MAKING.

Hon. B. S. Roddy, Judge B. F. Adams and Judge W. D. Lee, who are full of patriotism, last evening mounted a wagon and delivered Fourth of July speeches. They started out pretty well on the grand spread eagle style but the whole affair wound up in a political discussion Lee and Roddy having the best of the argument.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Yesterday morning, bright and early, the Guards got out and did some extra fine target practice.

Fair and Beautiful Lands Across.

The sea give promise to the voyager of health and pleasure, but there is a broad expanse of water to be passed that rises in mountain high in rough weather and grievously disturbs the unaccustomed stomach, more particularly if it is that of an invalid. Moreover, the vibration of the vessel's hull caused by the motion of the waves, a change of water level, and altitude, and abrupt transitions of temperature, cannot, without a medicinal safeguard, be encountered with impunity. For sea sickness, and prejudicial influences of air and water, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a standard safeguard. Tourists, yachtsmen, mariners, commercial travelers, and people bound on a sea voyage or inland jaunt, should always be provided with it. Incomparable for malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, sick headache, biliousness and constipation.

Right Man for the Position.

The signs of the political time, in Arizona, all point to the nomination of ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy as the republican candidate for delegate to congress. While the Journal-Miner expects to support the nominee of the party, whoever he may be, and does not desire to cast any reflection upon any one yet mentioned for the position, it firmly believes that Gov. Murphy is the strongest candidate that can be selected. It believes that he is possessed of the ability and energy required of a delegate to congress, and if elected, as he no doubt will be, if nominated, that he could accomplish as much, or more, for the territory than almost any other man. His record as governor was pure and clean, and he demonstrated that he was capable of doing justice, as an official, to all parties. Actuated solely by what he conceives to be justice and

right, there is an entire absence of that spirit of demagogism so often found in public men, whose every act is governed by the caprices of public opinion, and whose every thought is to do what will be most pleasing, rather than what is right. In the selection of candidates for public officials, personal preference and personal prejudices should be ignored for the public good. Men should be selected with a view of their fitness for the position, and the availability of the candidate for election. Mr. Murphy possesses all these qualifications, and what is more, seems to be the universal choice of his party—Prescott Journal-Miner.

A Wise Conclusion.

West Cornish, Maine.—I doctored for years for biliousness but nothing ever helped me like Simmons Liver Regulator. I shall take nothing else hereafter.—N. M. Oakman. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry, or made into a tea.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, the child's condition was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny condition disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Tamarac, Ill. For sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

Notice.

In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico.

Alonso H. McMillan, plaintiff, vs. H. K. Folsom, defendant.

Assessment by Attachment.

The said defendant, H. K. Folsom, is hereby notified that an assessment by attachment has been commenced against him in the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, by said plaintiff, Alonso H. McMillan, damages claimed, six thousand dollars; and that said property has been attached, and that the said plaintiff desires to have said property sold to satisfy said claim.

ALONSO H. McMILLAN, Plaintiff.

By GEO. W. JOHNSON, Attorney.

Notice.

In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico.

The Landowners National Bank, vs. H. K. Folsom, defendant.

Assessment by Attachment.

The said defendant, H. K. Folsom, is hereby notified that an assessment by attachment has been commenced against him in the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, by said plaintiff, The Landowners National Bank, damages claimed, five hundred dollars; and that said property has been attached, and that the said plaintiff desires to have said property sold to satisfy said claim.

ALONSO H. McMILLAN, Plaintiff.

By GEO. W. JOHNSON, Attorney.

Notice.

In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico.