

9-5-1891

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 09-05-1891

New Mexican Printing Company

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from Colorado, Texas, Arizona and California will compete for the premiums in this department. Mr. Chas. M. Geach, secretary of the Fair association and a first-class horseman, who has a reputa-

STREET PARADE AND TRADE'S DISPLAY
takes place. To those who enjoyed this feature of fair week last year we can promise a much more magnificent pageant this season. Business men are making elaborate preparations to have their various institutions appropriately represented in this pageant, and aside from the cavalry, militia, the Indian horsemen, the fire and base ball teams,

George Wm.	San Marcial.
J. H. R. LEVY,	R. H. HOPPER,
Las Cruces.	Hillsborough
E. G. ROSS,	DON KRIZIE,
Dozing.	Lordsburg.
W. C. McDONALD,	A. W. HARRIS,
White Oaks.	Kingston.
J. M. TYLER,	W. A. LEONARD,
Magdalena.	silver City.
A. GUSDORF, Taos.	

The executive committee and the board of directors of the association include many of the above named and a dozen of Albuquerque's foremost citizens.

Albuquerque has cast off the swaddling clothes of villagehood and stands to-day the most progressive and thoroughly wide awake commercial and industrial center in the southwest—a thrifty city,

For the year ending July 1, 1891, the A. T. & S. F. company shipped in, consigned to the merchants of this city, 1,000,000 pounds of wholesale goods, and they in turn shipped out by rail something like 20,000,000 pounds, to sell to the people of this city. It is not nothing of the goods sent by wagon to the country, and the difference between the two. From a canvass of the wholesale houses and taking the most conservative estimates and taking an average, it is apparent that the public trade of Albuquerque has grown over the past three years increasing in volume at the rate of over half a million dollars yearly. It is a growth pushed by no other cause than the steady growth of the territory, a growth that is keeping nearly a long, strong stride in keeping with the steady growth of Albuquerque's trade territory, inspiring confidence on the part of the people of the territory into the conservative-get-there characteristics of the average Albuquerque wholesaler. The retail trade also is in a highly progressive condition, and is showing growth from season to season. In no line of trade does business appear to be overdone. One of the leading retailers

the Duke city quite holds its own with any competitor of similar population in the west. There are three iron and brass foundries, the largest being connected with the A. & P. Railroad company's machine shops, which, by the way, employ the year around over 300 men. The chief manufacturer of iron pipe is owned and managed by that sturdy old gentleman and accomplished artisan, Mr. R. P. Hall. His foundry and also Mr. Jacoby's were destroyed by fire this spring, but—and it demonstrates again the good-habits of the people of this city—they were in less than six weeks they had both rebuilt and are to-day operating on a larger scale than ever. Mr. Hall's plant, which is known as the Albuquerque Foundry & Machine Company, is the largest in the west, and, notwithstanding its enlarged works, he is unable to meet the demand of Albuquerque's trade in this line of manufactures. The mining camps are specially good patrons of this institution. The building is a fine one, measuring of 150 feet, with all sorts of smaller buildings clustering about it. In a separate building are stored \$10,000 worth of patterns and models. These

Having thus treated briefly of the location, natural surroundings, commercial, financial and manufacturing interests of Albuquerque—conservatively, yet hurriedly, for this isn't intended to be a very pretentious write-up of the city's many attractive points—the New Mexican will devote itself to the treatment of other topics under the various sub-headings to be found below.

The growth of Albuquerque is progressing at a most encouraging rate. True, that the little city has never seemed to grow from the day of its founding, has moved steadily forward, in season and out of season, dull times or flush ones, without anything akin to a "boom," speaks volumes to the careful, conservative business man. There is no guesswork about Albuquerque's growth, either.

[illegible]

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us to-day is Albuquerque,
THE MERCANTILE MONARCH
of the new southwest, a favored city in-
deed, whose future requires neither a
prophet nor the son of a prophet to for-
tell.

It would be difficult to say what par-
ticular single element of wealth con-
stitutes chiefly to Albuquerque's pres-
ent prosperity and stands as an assur-

company, established some two years ago, has perhaps the handsomest quarters west of the Missouri river and its success has been phenomenal. The officers are J. C. Harding, president; A. W. Jones, vice president; S. M. Folsom, secretary and treasurer, and W. E. Peck, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., assistant treasurer. Last spring this bank adopted the "dime savings stamp system" which has accomplished a very commendable work in encouraging habits of thrift among

Take, for instance, the woolen mill. Of the 11,000,000 pounds of wool produced annually in New Mexico Albuquerque merchants handle at least four-fifths of it. The figures from the A., T. & S. F. freight office verify this statement, for they show that during the year ending July 1, 1891, Albuquerque's wool shipments amounted to 9,247,386. A scouring mill at this point, it

fact that her primitive style of architecture has now been cast aside forever, the days of wooden buildings having passed, and under a late city ordinance only brick, stone, iron and glass can be used as the chief material out of which buildings can be constructed in the future in the business portion of the city.

Interesting as the subject is it would require entirely too much space and consume too much time to detail here any-

Now let there be added to the above figures the improvements yet to be made before the year, is out; not those merely contemplated," which word is often used to cover a multitude of reportorial diffidence on occasions like this, but improvements actually to be commenced and carried out and for which either contracts have been let or the plans

WEALTH OF THE SOIL.

The Rich Valley Lands and Their Products—A Never-Failing Home Market.

For more than two centuries the valley of the Rio Grande has been known as the garden of New Mexico. Long before the first American immigrant set foot upon its soil this country was celebrated among the Spanish natives of the territory for the fertility of its lands and beauty of its climate; its luscious fruits and its unsurpassed vegetables were carried into all the neighboring districts, while its genial and sunny climate and an abundance of water for irrigation purposes made its lands always profitable and in demand. From Bernalillo south to San Marcial, a distance of a little more than 100 miles, the alluvial bottom land of the valley has an average width of about four miles. Over the whole of this water may be easily carried from the river in irrigating ditches. About one-tenth of the land of this character in the valley is under cultivation. Upon this fourth part of the irrigable land of the district have been produced all the grains, vegetables and fruits which have maintained the reputation which this valley has enjoyed for more than two centuries, of being one of the garden spots of the territory. Nearly all the land of the remaining nine-tenths is just as good—is almost identical in character—and by the application of water can be made just as fertile and productive as any of that now under cultivation. The number of persons who now make their living directly out of the soil within the district under consideration is about 10,000—and if one-tenth of the land will support 10,000 people, the whole of it, if brought under cultivation ought to afford a living to 100,000—and that there is a number of persons to make a good living at farming, gardening and fruit growing, is not by any means extravagant, for it must be remembered that the cultivation which is practiced where farming is carried on by irrigation makes a smaller tract of land suffice to furnish a living for a family than where the farmer depends upon the rainfall.

COMPARISON OF MARKETS.

It is not only necessary for the man who cultivates the soil to be able to raise good crops, but to have a good market for his surplus products. The farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa are able to raise enormous crops of corn, but it frequently happens, in many portions of these states, that the corn is practically worthless by reason of the fact that it costs more to haul it to market than it can be sold for afterward, and it is not an uncommon thing for the corn farmers of those states to use corn for fuel, or coal for fuel. Therefore the lands, although very productive, are not very profitable. To the man who expects to make his living by cultivating the ground, a good market is nearly as important as good soil, for unless he can dispose of his surplus at fair prices there can not be much outcome to the business.

If all the lands of the Rio Grande valley were put under cultivation, and worked to their utmost capacity there is reasonable certainty that every pound of their surplus products will always be required to meet the demands of the home market, for it must be borne in mind that the leading industries of New Mexico are, and in the nature of things must always continue to be, mining, cattle raising and wool growing. These industries have already assumed very important proportions, while the field for their extension—especially in the case of mining—is almost unlimited. All these great lines of enterprise employ a large number of men, all of whom must be fed by the surplus products of the comparatively small area of arable land within the territory, or their supplies must be shipped to the market from other portions of the country. The latter being the manner in which by far the greater portion of everything now consumed is obtained. Some of the sheep owners produce more than their own ranches can consume; the supplies required by their employees, but the cattle and the miners depend wholly upon the market, and buy everything they use, more than 90 per cent of which is shipped in from "the states" for the reason that there is no local surplus with which to meet the demand.

The annual production of grains, fruits and vegetables is steadily increasing, but the demand increases more rapidly than the supply. Because of the much more extensive field that is open to the territory for mining and grazing, these interests increase much more rapidly than those of agriculture and horticulture, and hence instead of decreasing the quantity of produce that it is necessary to ship from abroad, it has been steadily increasing ever since the American immigration into the country commenced, some twelve years ago, and there is no probability that the quantity of grain and vegetables produced within the territory will ever be sufficient to meet the demand of the territory, while the shipments of fruits to the later northern districts of Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, has already assumed such proportions as to prove a guarantee of what the future will be for the reason that the comparative scarcity of lands throughout the territory suitable for agricultural purposes, and the vast fields that are open to the enterprises of mining and stock raising, serve to make it clear, beyond any shadow of doubt, that there must always, in the nature of things, be a local market in New Mexico for everything that the soil can produce. And it is the fact which renders the rich and valuable irrigated lands of the Rio Grande valley peculiarly desirable, and gives them a value far in excess of the price at which they are now held.

SUNSHINE AND WATER.

As compared with New Mexico the average eastern farmer won't find it when it comes to the real pleasure and profits of farming. Irrigated lands in the Rio Grande valley will yield, as a general rule, two crops a year, and both full crops. Corn and onions are exceptions to the rule, as these articles require the ground during the whole growing season—though by planting good varieties, a very fair crop of corn can be raised on the same land that is harvested in June, and that of the short season varieties of corn will have time, if put in as soon as the wheat is off, to mature between that date and the coming of frost, which is generally not earlier than the middle of October. As a rule, however, it is generally deemed better to plant the large southern corn, and let it have the ground during the whole season.

And the same is true of onions. The variety generally raised is the one commonly known as the Mexican onion, which has been cultivated by the natives of the country for centuries. It attains a very large size, is a good keeper, and of a peculiar mild flavor. It yields, with ordinary cultivation, about ten tons to the acre, and sells to the dealers, by the wagon load, at from twenty-five to thirty dollars a ton. It is raised from seed, and is usually planted early in the spring, but will yield a heavier crop if put in during the fall, early enough to get a good start before winter.

Beets of the ordinary table varieties will yield about the same as onions, and sell at about the same price. If a man is located near town, so that he can come with his wagon and deal with consumers direct, he can count with certainty upon realizing 2 cents a pound all around for his onions, beets, parsnips, rutabagas, carrots and cabbages. Sugar beets and the cattle varieties yield enormously—at the rate of forty, fifty or even sixty tons to the acre, but they are used exclusively for feeding stock and sell at comparatively low prices—five to seven dollars a ton. Beans yield two crops in the season, and about a ton to the acre at each crop. They are worth, on the farm about 3 cents a pound. Tomatoes, cucumbers, peas, radishes, melons, etc., all grow luxuriously, and yield abundantly while asparagus and celery attains enormous dimensions, succulent and tender, requires very little care and always brings a high price. "One acre of asparagus, in this valley, will bring a man more clear money than a hundred acres of corn in the richest district of Kansas," is the assertion of one of the best farmers residing near Albuquerque. All fruit, grain and vegetables find a ready sale in the towns and mining camps, and there is a good market already existing for at least four times as much of all these various articles as is produced at present.

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A good farmer or gardener with a forty acre farm makes, in the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, from \$1,500 to \$3,000 profit each year besides paying all his living and working expenses. Besides the crops of grain and vegetables that can be raised the farmer must take into account his fruit, poultry and dairy products.

Good, fresh butter is in great demand at 40 cents to 50 cents per pound. Fowls do well in this vicinity and sell at \$4 to \$7 per dozen and hen's eggs sell at 25 cents to 30 cents per dozen. Cows do splendidly here, and half an acre in alfalfa will keep a cow the year round. The cultivation of alfalfa has also received much attention. This plant was comparatively unknown ten years ago, but it is now found in every part of the territory, and the native grown alfalfa is rapidly supplanting the prairie grass formerly shipped in. It is cut four times a year, and averages one and a half tons of the cutting and there is a steady demand for the hay at \$15 to \$20 per ton. By haying this hay and keeping it to sell in the winter \$20 per ton could be easily realized in the Albuquerque market. Just think a moment, if scattering overworked farmers of the east, what a field is here open to you. Here you are not wasting half your time haying tree-wood to keep warm in winter, nor expending two thirds the value of your crops in getting them to market, nor are you dependent upon the rain fall, for the waters of the Rio Grande, laden with fertilizing minerals, and the daily sunshine are elements ever at your command to regulate and guarantee abundant harvests.

FRUIT GROWING. Fruit growing has also received much attention. Many thousands of trees of the most improved varieties of fruit have been put out during the last few years and the number is increasing every year. Much new land is being put under cultivation for this purpose and the results thus far have been eminently satisfactory. The quality of fruit, where good varieties are planted, is very superior. The almost perpetual sunshine of this climate causes the fruit of the same variety to yield fruits much superior in flavor to those grown anywhere in the states.

Fruit farming is probably the most profitable in this country. A farmer near Albuquerque who has one acre of apple trees states that his orchard produces 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of good salable apples a year which he sells at prices varying from 2 cents to 7 cents per pound. It is a poor year indeed that this orchard does not pay him over \$1,000 and often pays \$1,500 per year. The apples grown here are so far superior to any that can be imported that native apples bring a

high price and are always in great demand. The orchards, if of standard trees, require about five to seven years to come into prolific bearing, but dwarf trees will bear sooner, say, in about three to five years. Peaches, apricots and the small fruits grow luxuriously, but it is in the

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. The central Rio Grande valley excels. Much of the fruit is sold to local commission merchants and by them shipped to distant points, but by far the bulk of it goes into native wine. This has grown of late years to be a very important industry

of which Albuquerque is practically the center, and each year sees it growing in importance. Louis Imbert's success is a fair sample of what the fruit grower with pluck and push can accomplish here. In less than five years he has made a fortune in fruits. He has now in full bearing 15,000 grape vines, and apple, peach and plum trees that would turn a fruit farmer from Michigan green with envy. Mr. Imbert will this year manufacture about 8,000 gallons of wine.

A gentleman who owns a fine vineyard near Albuquerque states that a fair yield for a good vineyard is from two to three gallons of wine to a vine which is worth in Albuquerque from \$25 to \$40 per barrel of forty wine gallons, according to quality. With the vines eight feet apart each way, there would be 680 vines to the acre, which at the lowest estimate above given would yield 1,360 gallons. This is not above the average for a vine-

yard in fair bearing. A more congenial climate than that of the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, for the grape or a soil better adapted to produce beneficial results in its growth, can not be found the world over. Experienced and expert wine makers are greatly needed here and could make large profits in this business, as a ready sale is found in the eastern cities and the A. T. & S. F. railway gives reasonable rates for its exportation. Another branch of the grape industry which has never been tried on a large scale is that of raisin making. Experiments thus far made have proven highly satisfactory, and in the near future this industry promises to be a pleasant and profitable occupation for a large class of citizens.

The total area of New Mexico is 122,444 3/4 square miles, or 63,374,400 acres; confirmed and unconfirmed land grants, 13,007,603.13 acres; pueblos, 1,092,234.94 acres; Indian reservations, 2,963,622 acres; military reservations, 202,151.51 acres; subject to the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land and mining laws of the United States, 59,167,705.42 acres.

Within a radius of eight miles of Albuquerque there have been 19,624.16 acres of lands located by private parties during the past year. These figures are official and are kindly furnished by Chief Clerk Hugh Morrison, of the U. S. land office. The entries were divided up as follows: Homestead, 4,001.04 acres; pre-emption, 560 acres; desert land claims, 13,188.05; timber culture, 1,875.07 acres.

The woodbine grows lustily and with surprising rapidity at Albuquerque. It does not require more than three years to obtain vines sufficiently large to cover the side of an ordinary house. The people of

the capital, at Santa Fe, since 1871 by the weather service and these observations fully bear out the statements made above. Dr. Tyndale, in his work on the treatment of consumption, says: "The degree of moisture which we would like to have in the air for domestic purposes is not so high as that of the land from the desert; or, in other words, no moisture brought from large bodies of water, near and far, and only limited rainfall throughout the year."

The region of country between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, covering a distance of eighty miles, meets the above requirements to perfection, and the elevation varies from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. Of this region Dr. W. T. Roberts, special commissioner of the American Health Resort association, says: "It is to be the sanatorium of the world."

The lowest death rate from diseases of the respiratory system, as shown by the medical statistics of the United States army, is in New Mexico. Hammond's Hygiene testifies to the fact that New Mexico is by far the most favorable residence in the United States for those predisposed to or affected with phthisis.

The New Mexican's View.

The Daily New Mexican, published at Santa Fe, established in 1895, and therefore the pioneer journal of the southwest, has, without exception the most complete news, book and job printing plant south of Denver, and it desires to take advantage of this space to say to the business men of Albuquerque in particular, and New Mexico in general, that it asks and demands a fair share of their business. To be plain, there is neither justice nor good business policy in sending your money out of New Mexico for work that can be done quite as neatly and as cheaply here, practically at home. The New Mexican has the best of facilities for doing all classes of commercial job work; it manufactures blank checks, ruling the pages to order on its own machines, for banking and mercantile institutions; and its blank forms for the use of county governments, coal, lumber and mining companies, are the most approved and convenient styles. All classes of book binding is done on short notice, and a specialty is made of re-binding magazines and other periodicals. The bankers, wholesale and retail merchants and people of the "Duke City" generally, will find it to their advantage to confer with the New Mexican on all matters of this sort.

The Press. Albuquerque supports, and supports handsomely, two daily newspapers, the Territorial Morning Democrat, J. G. Albright, proprietor, and the Daily Citizen, an afternoon paper owned by Hon. Thomas Hughes. There are also published here several weekly papers, including the spicy and evidently profitable (if it were not for the fact that it is a weekly that has just ordered its own illustrating outfit. It fills a happy niche, and its wide-awake proprietors, Messrs. Stivers & Butler have the get-the-best-of-it policy necessary to success in Albuquerque.

in this and similar other enterprises in southern New Mexico will arrive here next week to inspect the details of the proposed system. They will spend several days at Albuquerque during fair week.

It was only a few months ago that ricotta was brought to the notice of eastern capitalists as the finest ornamental stone ever discovered, and now the ricotta quarries in Grant county are being operated under a ninety-nine year lease, and large quantities of the stone have been shipped to Chicago, and other places, and used for building stone, where fine ornamental stone is required. The ricotta quarries are situated in the Gila river valley, and many other interesting deposits of more or less value are found in this region.

The discovery of meerschaum, in addition to the materials already known to exist here, makes this the most wonderful region in New Mexico. Meerschaum is not known to exist in any other portion of the United States, and for this reason many were at first incredulous when they were told that the specimens brought in were genuine meerschaum and of good quality, but upon examination the specimens were found to possess all the qualities of meerschaum, and the reports from Berlin and Vienna were so positive as to set at rest all doubts of the genuineness of the material.

New Mexico has an excellent public school system that is in a prosperous condition and growing daily in importance. The total enrollment of pupils is upward of 15,000, the average daily attendance being 13,680. The value of school buildings, exclusive of other school property, is estimated to be a little less than \$600,000, while the private schools own property valued at \$263,000. New Mexico has at Santa Fe the finest capital building of any state or territory west of Kansas; and has now in process of construction a state university at Albuquerque, an insane asylum at Las Vegas, and a school of mines at Socorro; the agricultural college at Las Cruces is in successful operation; an orphan asylum and three government Indian schools at Santa Fe; and numerous other costly public buildings, penitentiary, etc., in fact New Mexico has all the public structures necessary to the welfare and comfort of a progressive and enlightened people.

Sunstroke is unknown even in the extreme southern portion of New Mexico, where the thermometer reaches a hundred and more; this is accounted for by the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. The altitude of the territory ranges from 7,000 feet in the northern part to 3,000 feet above sea level in the southern part and in the valleys of the rivers.

The latest meteorological and scientific data are establishing beyond peradventure that New Mexico is the real sanatorium of North America. Physicians all over the United States are becoming acquainted with the splendid, health giving climate of New Mexico and are commencing to direct patients to come to New Mexico, lengthening many a life and saving many a one by this course. Meteorological records and observations have been kept at

Real estate dealers anticipate great activity in the real estate market this fall and winter. Among those who have in a few years made fortunes out of Albuquerque dirt may be noted J. B. Boush and F. H. Kent. They are conservative, earnest men, ever on the alert to show the stranger facts and figures relating to Albuquerque's advancement.

Mr. R. P. Hall is president of the Co-operative Building and Loan association, which, in a little over two years, has been instrumental in causing the expenditure of \$70,000 in homes for Albuquerqueans. There are three other institutions of this kind in the city and they are also in a flourishing condition.

Among the city improvements, notice of which was omitted under the proper heading, are the increase of the city's already excellent street light service by the addition of twenty arc lights, and the construction of a viaduct over the railway switch tracks at Coal Avenue. This will be done this fall and will prove of great convenience to the "highland" residents.

A first-class fire department has Albuquerque. It also has the only flambeau club west of Topeka, Kas.; a gymnasium, a local military organization which contributes to the sociability of the citizens, and, as for the various secret societies, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen, etc., it has them all. There are 130 members of its Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the K. of P. order has fellows so large there that it lately became necessary to establish a second lodge.

Everybody is busy, but the really busiest man in town is Geo. L. Brooks, the active secretary of half a dozen local institutions of momentous import in the up-building of a city.

Speaking of new buildings, Albuquerque's list of mercantile institutions shows

an increase of twenty-nine new store rooms for the year 1891. That is, the number of new store rooms is now "in sight" and countable.

A civic improvement company, a window lock company and a heating and plumbing company are among the manufacturing institutions lately organized at Albuquerque. Seventy members of the Albuquerque Commercial club put up \$500 each to start the erection of the club's beautiful new home, and \$20,000 in bonds were issued by the club for the purpose of completing the structure. These have just been sold at par in Chicago. The officers and members of the organization are a unit on anything that affects Albuquerque's interests. Hon. W. B. Childers is president; Mr. W. S. Burke, secretary, and Mr. R. M. Barbour, corresponding secretary. All inquiries for information respecting Albuquerque will receive prompt and complete response if sent to the secretary of the club.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

Brief Paragraphs Dealing with Persons and Things in and About the Rio Grande City.

Mr. Calvin Whiting, owner of the Whiting block pictured elsewhere in this issue, is at his old home, Saratoga, N. Y., this week. He will distribute among his friends there many copies of this day's issue of the New Mexican.

Geo. H. Moore, known all over New Mexico, is prospecting at Albuquerque. He owns a great deal of real estate and is the proprietor of two hotels, the Windsor and the Rio Grande.

There are 128 bicycles in Albuquerque, according to the assessor's rolls, and the

young lady and gentleman "cyclers" have no end of sport at twilight wheeling along the smooth hard surface of the city's residence streets.

Mr. Chas. Danvers, manager of Gross, Lowenthal & Meyers, of wines and liquors, has a very long head on his shoulders. His old friends throughout all northern New Mexico will be pleased to know that he is flourishing beyond all past records.

The direct importations by Messrs. Lowenthal & Meyers, of wines and liquors, including all the finest brands and vintages, has made it famous throughout the southwest, and it is the only house that carries direct importations of fine Italian and Hungarian wines. The enterprising young men of this house are erecting a superb business block in Albuquerque ere many days.

The Albuquerque Public Library association, recently organized, has now \$800 in its treasury and will open its worthy institution in a few weeks with \$1,000 on hand, and the promise of large donations in the way of books and periodicals from far east friends and well-wishers of the city of Albuquerque. Among the ladies who are at the head of this enterprise are Mrs. S. E. Rose, Mrs. W. C. Hazledine, Mrs. E. Flurnoy, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Creary.

The postal business at Albuquerque is indicated by this official statement by Postmaster A. M. Whitcomb: There was mailed at this postoffice, Tuesday, September 1, 1,469 letters for other post-offices; 589 letters for this postoffice; 122 postal cards for other post-offices; 52 postal cards for this post office; 11 letters for Europe; 84 circulars for other post-offices; 81 pounds newspapers for this office. This does not include registered letters or letters in penalty envelopes.

Hon. John A. Lee, who has just been elected president of the street railway under his new ownership is, of the most far seeing of business men. He has been an active participant in almost every move calculated to push Albuquerque. He is a plain, quiet man who makes a point to succeed at all times and under all circumstances. Mr. Lee is domiciled in about as comfortable home as any reasonable man could wish.

Among the new and elegantly appointed homes of Albuquerque, none are more hospitable than those of Hon. W. B. Childers, Mr. S. M. Folson, president of the Albuquerque National bank, and Hon. H. L. Warren. A cut of Mr. Childers residence appears elsewhere.

Mr. Louis Hostetter is a young man who makes it a point to talk Albuquerque at all times and, by his long residence there and his acquaintance with the city, he has acquired a fund of information relative to almost any subject one may hit upon. He is chief clerk for Lewiston & Lesser, retail dry goods merchants who also take a just pride in the city's growth.

Messrs. Sammis & Stamm, commission merchants, are among the city's most solid firms—and they are hustlers.

Those desiring copies of this issue of the New Mexican will find the same on sale at the news and confectionary establishment of E. S. Hawley, No. 116 Second street. Purchase a copy and send to your inquiry friends at the far east.

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BUILDING A CITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

and specifications are being drawn. Among these may be noted: The N. T. Armijo business block, three stories, covering a ground space 100x142 feet, fronting on Railroad avenue, to cost \$50,000; Gen. Williamson's business block, Arizona red sand stone, \$25,000; J. F. Luthy block, \$30,000, four public school buildings, \$50,000; also large mercantile establishments by Mandell Bros. & Co., Lowenthal & Myers, Ferguson & Anderson, to cost not less than \$25,000 each, and a number of new residences, among them one for Hon. M. S. Quesada, to cost about \$12,000; in all requiring an expenditure of at least \$300,000. These are conservative figures gathered after a careful canvass of the field. There are some fifteen or twenty contractors and builders doing business in Albuquerque and not one of them but who has from \$25,000 to \$50,000 worth of work in hand at the present time. Indeed taking the above figures and adding to them the amount thus far and yet to be expended this year in municipal improvements, noted more fully elsewhere, it requires no mathematical genius to figure out the amount that the city of Albuquerque will expend in new buildings and other improvements during the year 1901.

ALBUQUERQUE'S RAILWAYS.

Present and Prospective Enterprises—Assured of the D. & R. G. Extension—Other Enterprises.

Besides being located directly on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Albuquerque is the eastern terminus of the Atlantic & 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 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 Railway; Albuquerque & Durango, the Pecos Valley road and the southern extension of the Denver & Rio Grande system. Besides these, work is now in progress on several enterprises of this character which will practically concentrate at Albuquerque 80 per cent. of all new business originating therefrom. Take, for example, the Zuni Mountain Circle Railroad, which Michigan capitalists are surveying at present under the management of the veteran A. T. & S. F. engineer, Capt. S. M. Rowe. The new line leaves the A. & P. 130 miles west of Albuquerque, and the great lumber region it is designed to open up is directly tributary to the Duke city. A similar state of affairs exists also with regard to the Mineral Belt spur, building south from Flagstaff, and the proposed northern San Juan road out of Gallup, a town that depends chiefly upon Albuquerque for all its supplies. The construction of these several branch lines all tend to increase Albuquerque's importance as a commercial, industrial and railway center.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE, however, is undoubtedly to be the next road built directly into Albuquerque. Active steps toward the construction of this line are to be taken within a few weeks. It can be set down as a settled fact that this line will reach Albuquerque within a year, and when it does it is going to stimulate every local enterprise to a remarkable degree.

The business of the times demand this road; it has become a necessity; the press and people of Colorado and northern and central New Mexico have foreseen this and it is a subject that is now attracting more attention than any other similar enterprise in the west. To such an extent has this subject impressed itself upon the minds of the people that, in response to the suggestions of the press of Denver, Pueblo and Santa Fe, the Albuquerque Commercial Club has called a convention of representative men to take action in the premises and consider definite propositions that have been made by the D. & R. G. management. This convention will meet at Albuquerque on September 18, during fall week, and delegates will be present as follows:

Denver	10
Pueblo	15
Santa Fe	10
Cerrillos	5
Albuquerque	5
San Pedro	5
Socorro	5
Las Lunas	5
San Mateo	5
Las Cruces	5
White Oaks	5
El Paso	5
Bernalillo	5
Los Lunas	5
Total	125

It is known that at its recent meeting the D. & R. G. directors decided upon widening the Espanola branch this winter, and the building of several extensions and it comes pretty good authority that this Albuquerque line is one of them, but in such a matter there shall be no uncertainty about the matter this convention will likely organize a new and independent company to co-operate with the D. & R. G. The management of this corporation has proposed to supply all the necessary material for the construction of the new road and will operate the same provided the citizens mostly interested in its completion at an early day will take hold and raise the funds for simply footing the expense of securing right of way and preparing the grade. That all the cities and towns along the route, both in Colorado and New Mexico, will subscribe liberally to the stock of such an undertaking there can be no doubt, and the prime movers in the affair feel very sanguine over the outlook, since it is a fact that the reaction in the eastern financial situation has now set in and they will be able to make such a business showing of the resources, developed and undeveloped along the route as will readily commend the project to eastern investors.

RESOURCES ALONG THE ROUTE.

The idea is to commence near the mouth of Comanche Canon, on the D. & R. G. line, and build this road through the rich and fertile valleys of the Rio Pajarito and Rio Tesuque to Santa Fe; thence southward through the mining and coal districts of Cerrillos and San Pedro and through Tijeras canon to Albuquerque. Eventually the line is proposed to run still further southward through Abasco pass to White Oaks and thence to El Paso.

Lying in almost a straight line between the Comanche canon and Santa Fe there is a continual series of settlements in the midst of flourishing orchards and well cultivated fields; namely, La Joya, La Villita, Los Luceros, Plaza Alcala, San Juan, Los Ranchitos, Santa Cruz, Pajarito, Cuyamungue and Tesuque. The population of these towns and villages numbers between seven and eight thousand inhabitants, without counting the adjoining villages of Quenada, Las Truchas, Chimayo, Nambe and others, which lie but a short distance from the line indicated.

Most of this country is susceptible of irrigation from the Rio Grande or streams flowing into that river. It is the oldest farming country in New Mexico, chosen for settle-

ment as long as two centuries ago, and is surely destined to become the principal source of supply for Santa Fe and the north central New Mexico as well as for Anthony, Alamosa, and even Denver to the north, because the spring season in the valley of the Rio Grande below Embudo is a full month earlier than at any other part of the Denver & Rio Grande railway system.

Crossing the Rio Grande by a bridge near La Joya, the railway, following the route above sketched, would reach Santa Fe through a rich and fertile country already well settled, but which has ample facilities for supporting more than triple its present population, and this by a route from twelve to fifteen miles shorter than the present line through Espanola. Add to this the business coming to the new line by tapping Santa Fe and the rich fruit growing and farming region adjacent to the city, and some idea may be had of the agriculture and mercantile resources of the projected road so far as concerns its northern half.

MINERAL AND COAL TRAFFIC.

As to the traffic assured to such a line running between Santa Fe and Albuquerque via Cerrillos and San Pedro the coal and mineral fields of south Santa Fe and northern Bernalillo county would constitute the chief supply. Here abound the quartz and placer gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, fire clay and coal the latter underlying an area of thousands of acres, and of both the bituminous and anthracite varieties. In the transportation of this anthracite coal both to Colorado and New Mexico points and the opening of the vast fields of lead carbonate and iron ores, required by smelters for fluxing purposes, such a road would be assured of a most important and profitable traffic from the very start, to say nothing of the demands which the commercial and other industrial interests of Cerrillos and San Pedro would make upon the new line. In that region at the present time are six plants for treatment of ores in operation and three more building. From Cerrillos to San Pedro and thence to Albuquerque, a distance of about 90 miles, is one vast store house of natural treasure, now in course of development, while the freight and passenger traffic originating at Albuquerque is in itself and right now a sufficient guarantee, were there no other resources along every mile of the

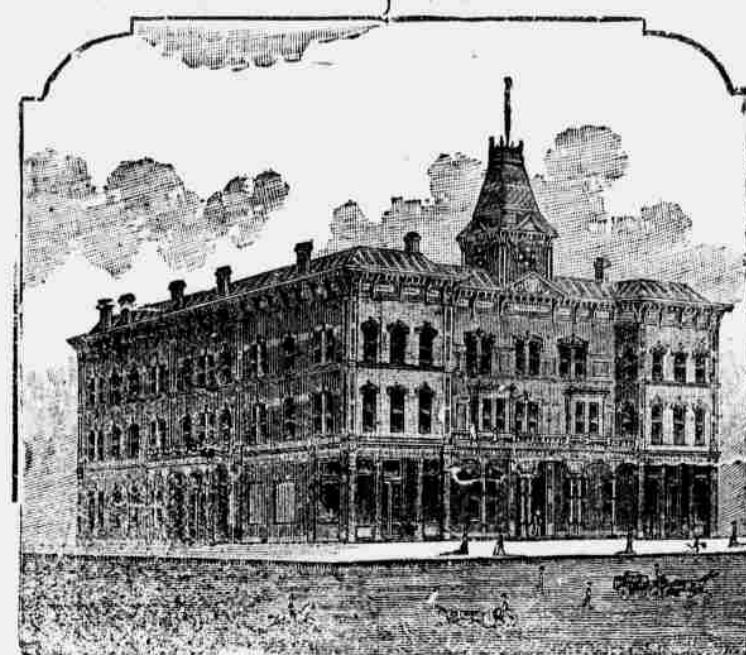
per entertainment of delegates who visit those institutions.

The committees will meet on Saturday, September twelfth, and perfect final arrangements.

CITY AND COUNTY.

Something of the Men Who Control Affairs and the Financial Status of Local Government.

Hon. Joseph E. Saint, and a board of aldermen composed of Chas. F. Hunt, Thomas R. Gable, Lorion Miller, Dr. J. P. Kaster, Wm. Farr, Perfecto Armijo,



San Felipe Hotel, Albuquerque, N. M.

G. C. Bowman and A. J. Maloy are at the head of Albuquerque's city government, and a more thoroughly up-to-date and ready-for-business set of men would be difficult to pick out in the west. They are now and have been for months literally turning things topsy-turvy through out the city and to their progressive spirit is due no small share of the credit for the march of progress that Albuquerque is making to-day.

WATER AND REALTY.

Steady Advance of the Latter—An Abundant Supply of the Former—A Combination of Wealth.

Albuquerque is extremely fortunate in the possession of an abundance of water, and since it is a fact that water is practi-

cally about \$180,000—or about one-tenth of one per cent. of the county's wealth.



Calvo Whiting Block, Albuquerque, N. M.

route, amply sufficient to compensate for the outlay.

ENTERTAINMENT OF DELEGATES.

The greatest popular interest is felt in this convention as witnesses the fact that lists of delegates have already been received from Pueblo, Santa Fe, Socorro, Los Lunas and San Pedro, and assurances from official sources have been secured from Denver, Cerrillos and White Oaks, that full delegations will be in attendance from those places. The credentials of eighty-nine delegates have been received and filed, and it is now reasonably certain that the attendance will not be less than 125. Albuquerqueans are preparing to give the visitors a royal welcome and at a meeting of citizens the following named committees were designated to look after the various matters connected with the visit of the delegates:

Messrs. Rose, Brooks, Ferguson, Maloy, Hughes and Albright, on reception and entertainment.

Messrs. Hunt, Lee and Saint, to secure carriages for delegates, to arrange for their

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In the line of internal public improvements the city is making great headway. A sewerage system costing nearly \$300,000 has just been completed for the city by the well known firm of S. E. Rose & Bro; some \$100,000 will be expended in grading streets before the year is out, work on several thoroughfares being now in progress, and under the operation of late city ordinances the present year will see about six miles of new sidewalks added to Albuquerque's already large supply of such walks. Over two miles of these walks are to be laid, in fact, are now being laid daily, within the limits of the business center of the town. These walks are of concrete made from imported Portland cement; they are twelve feet in width, laid to correspond with the official street grade and cost the property owners twenty-three cents per square foot—two cents cheaper than at Washington city—or about \$18,000 per mile.

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HISTORIC ALBUQUERQUE.

An Outsider's Opinion of the Ancient Village of the Rio Grande and the Present Modern Metropolis.

Charming Street Scenes—Some Description of the City—Its Location and the Adjacent Region.

In Bernalillo county, New Mexico, of which Albuquerque is the county seat, the name perhaps survives of Fray Juan Bernal. This pious friar of the seventeenth century, the father confessor of New Mexico, was murdered at Galisteo by the Pueblo Indians in the great revolt of 1680. East of the Galisteo range his name is perpetuated in Bernal mountain, with its sloping sides and shaft-like "table-top," surrounded by penitents' crosses—an elevation often known in modern days as Starvation Peak. Bernalillo county, the general dimensions of which are 136 miles from east to west, and 75 miles from north to south, is distinctively the sheep-raising district of the territory, and for centuries great fortunes were made by the early ranch-owners. Vast arid tracks, worthless for cultivation owing to lack of water, provide unfailing pasturage for sheep and cattle summer and winter, with no need of care save that of herding the animals.

The region is rich in minerals. Copper mines are extensively worked at Copper City, and at the head waters of the Rio Puerco of the east. The Sandia mountains to the northeast, and the San Mateo and the Jemez mountains to the northwest of Albuquerque abound in copper, silver and coal. In Tijeras canon, east of the Rio Grande, veins nine feet thick of bituminous coal are worked, and extensive coal fields are mined at Gallup, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway, near the Arizona line.

Albuquerque, the altitude of which is 5,026 feet, is situated about seventy miles south of Santa Fe, on the left bank of the Rio Grande. With a population of 8,000 inhabitants, it is the largest town in New Mexico, slightly outnumbering Santa Fe, the next in size. Until the coming of railroads about ten years ago, the old town of flat-roofed adobe shops and houses built on the river-bank was wholly Mexican in aspect, and was characterized by many spacious houses, each built about a plaza or courtyard, and surrounded by gardens and vineyards. Many Spanish-Americans of wealth and distinction resided here, and the trading-point of an extensive district, occupied, as now, by stock ranches and the habitants of a dozen Indian pueblos.

San Felipe Neri de Albuquerque, to give its full and early title to the New Mexican emporium of the present, was founded by Spaniards about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was named in honor of Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, duke of Albuquerque, who was viceroy of Mexico during the periods of 1689-90 and 1701-12, according to that eminent authority, Prof. Adolf F. Bandelier, the town during the seventeenth century occupied a different site from its present one. It was a small plaza among the ranches scattered along the river valley, which the proprietors held by force of arms against predatory savages, while their Indian vassals tilled the alluvial bottom-lands and tended the flocks and herds on the plains to the east and west. The highest of the great uprising of the Pueblo Indians in 1680, and on the return of white settlers to this locality, after the Spanish reconquest of New Mexico a dozen years later, the town was located in its present place, which had been the hacienda of the lieutenant-governor, Alonzo Garcia.

Through the century and a half that followed the reconquest, Albuquerque was a place of note among the Mexican settlements strung along the Rio Grande from Taos to Socorro, and after New Mexico became a part of the United States, the town increased in importance. With the extension of the Atlantic and Pacific railway to this point in 1880, the part of Albuquerque known as the "new town" was laid out about the railway station, and at once became a center of business activity, with a considerable population. Unlike most western railway towns, it has never had a "boom," but in the place of that ephemeral excitement, usually the prelude to collapse, it has maintained a steady and substantial growth. The new district lies in greater part to the west of the railway station, about a mile east from the old town, with which it is connected by a street-car line. It is built of wood, brick and stone, and modern and ancient residences, surrounded by grounds beautified with trees, flowers, and shrubbery, extend from its business quarter southward down the valley, or westward along the avenue leading to the old town. It has street railways, gas works, electric light, water works, telephones, two daily newspapers, good public schools, and eleven churches.

The new town is built after the modern fashion, its main streets—Railroad and Gold avenues—with their substantial business blocks, presenting the usual appearance of a thriving young western city. All the principal streets are graded and provided with sidewalks. Many important additions and improvements have been made during the past year, including the expenditure of \$50,000 by the city government in beginning a complete sewer system for the town. In Albuquerque are held the sittings of the district court of the second judicial district and the United States court. The court house in the old town, a modern and handsome building, contrasts oddly with the vista of antique portals which front the street, with a wind-mill in the background.

The scenery about Albuquerque is strange and picturesque. Eastward a mesa ten miles in width extends southward, paralleled by the river, between the valley and the mountain bases. In the northeast the lofty oblong summit of the Sandia (Watermelon) mountain rises above this table land, their rocky, partly timbered sides revealing in the afternoon sun varied hues of blue, brown, red, and gray. South of the Sandia lies a lower range of mountains through which Tijeras, Coyote, and Hell canyons afford passage from the eastern plains down to the valley and its city among the sands, and to the southeast of these mountains rise the far off crests of the Matanzas range. The western bank of the long southward stretch of river is marked by low rolling bluffs, back of which rise from the plain the peaks of the detached mountain groups, the Ladrones, a rendezvous in former times for robbers. Westward a chain of brown hills breaks the view and in the northwest are seen, blue in the distance, the San Mateo and Jemez mountains.

Rising among the mountains of Colorado, at an altitude of 11,320 feet, the Rio Grande, on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, flows through New Mexico from north to south—a distance of about 300 miles measured on the meridian, with a fall of 2,200 feet in that extent. Much of its volume oozes underground, percolating the sands, so that water may be found anywhere in the valley by digging to the depth of the river's surface. In the spring and summer overflows its muddy current the far off crests of the Matanzas range, granite, and silicious soil, forming alluvial bottom lands of great depth and inexhaustible fertility.

The Rio Grande in its landscape set-

ting has a rare picture—a scene as unusual and individual as that associated with the scenery of the Nile valley. Along its waters, deriving their sustenance from fields enriched by its overflow, are Spanish-American and Indian villages of low rectangular adobe houses about the quaint massive church standing against a background of mesas, mountains and sandhills. The stretch of thick muddy water, with its distant sheens of blue and silver, winds its long way amid prevailing gray and red landscape thus interspersed with the deep green of cotton-wood groves and low thickets which fringe its banks, and the lighter verdure of growing crops. Mud-walled fields and gardens, irrigated by means of rude ditches which conduct



New West Academy, Albuquerque, N. M.

the water from the Acequia Madre, or main ditch, leading from the river, surround the adobe houses scattered along the valley.

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The city is well provided with schools of various kinds. Here, upon a beautiful site, stands the university of New Mexico, noted festivals being those of our Lady of Guadalupe and of Corpus Christi. Headed by church dignitaries, the religious procession on these days with canopy and guidons, marches to the music of a band through the street, reverentially regarded by the crowd of spectators that crowd the sidewalks or crouch along the sidewalks and the plaza fence.

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FACTS AND FIGURES.

An Empire With Resources Enough to Pay Off the National Debt—New Mexico by Counties.

Condensed Statements Respecting the County Sub-Divisions and Their Natural Advantages.

The New Mexico bureau of immigration has just issued, for distribution at the territorial fair and elsewhere, a neat circular reviewing the natural resources of New Mexico, and from which the following relating to the various counties of this territory is reproduced:

Colfax county, with Springer as county seat, has an area of 4,611,073 acres and a population of 10,655; its principal natural resources are timber, some mining and an excellent soil, giving rise to cattle and sheep raising, cutting of timber and the raising of cereals, fruit and vegetables as principal industries.

Taos county, with Taos as county seat, has an area of 1,751,972 acres, and a population of 10,841; its natural resources are the products of the soil and mining; wheat raising in the celebrated Taos valley, the production of gold and copper, and also the production of mica, besides sheep and cattle raising, the principal industries.

Rio Arriba county, with Tierra Amarilla as county seat, and area of 4,404,411 acres, has a population of 12,770, with its fine forests, its ample water and a good soil, the production of cereals on the valley lands, cattle and sheep raising on the mesas and lumbering in the mountains are the principal pursuits. There is also considerable coal mining done in the northwestern part of the county.

San Juan county, with Junction City as county seat, and area of 354,200 acres and a population of 3,800, is making the natural resources of its rich, large valleys productive by the raising of fruits, vegetables and forage, the latter for surrounding markets as well as for the numerous herds of cattle, horses and sheep also raised in the county.

Bernalillo county, Albuquerque, county seat, with an area of 5,024,133 acres and a population of 20,469, is principally a land of cattle and more so of sheep raising, besides there is a valuable production of cereals and fruit, especially of grapes in the valley of the Rio Grande. Some fine timber is also obtained in the mountain portions, while copper mining is pursued in some portions of the county. The coal mining at Gallup is followed to such extent that sometimes as many as 100 cars are shipped from there daily.

Mora county, with Mora as county seat, an area of 2,089,201 acres and a population of 10,427, is noted besides its sheep and stock interests, for the fine fruit and magnificent crops of cereals raised in the Mesilla valley, while silver ore are most successfully mined in the Organ and other mountains.

Lincoln county, Lincoln, county seat, area 5,483,520 acres and a population of 4,210 has large interests in stock raising; the fine pine forests of the different mountain ranges have given rise to extensive lumbering interests, while mining of coal, and the precious metals is most extensively followed in many places.

Chaves county, with Roswell as county seat and acreage of 6,035,000 acres and a population of 3,310, which is steadily and rapidly increasing on account of the many advantages offered, and bases its prosperity not only upon grazing and mineral resources, but its great future, no doubt, lies in the agricultural and horticultural direction, which by the building of reservoirs, canals and ditches offer to the incoming population more than half a million acres of the finest land for occupancy.

Eddy county, with the new town of Eddy as county seat has an acreage of 4,322,590 acres and a population of 4,690, and promises to be the empire agricultural and fruit growing county of the territory. With an excellent, moderate climate, a fine soil and the most extensive irrigation system in New Mexico, a new railroad, making connection with the Texas & Pacific railroad at Pecos City and running from there up through the valley of the Pecos river, and other improvements, Eddy county has already wonderfully grown during the past year and will keep on that way to be excelled by no other county.

Metropolis: in Appearance.

Albuquerque is an American town, with all the life, vigor and conveniences of American civilization. Hacke dials along the streets, tall store buildings lift their heads to the sky. American thrift, energy, enterprise and customs are seen on every hand. The street car plies its way through the busy streets; gas and electricity convert the night into day, the city water works afford an ample supply of water, and all manner of vehicles and all classes of people throng the streets and thoroughfares.

The business part of the town is regularly and compactly built, with broad streets cutting one another at right angles. Lying upon a beautiful flat surface and built upon streets which have been laid out with mathematical exactness, the opening vista in any direction from the focus of the business center, will remind the beholder of cities in the states.

One of the foremost railroad men of the United States stated a few weeks since that Arizona and New Mexico with in the next five years would be the center of railroad building in the United States. It doesn't take a very long head to see the point in this.

San Miguel county, Las Vegas county seat, has an area of 8,399,844 acres and a population of 24,154; has many natural advantages on account of the diversified character of its surface, consisting of prairie lands, valley lands and mountain range, which give rise to stock raising, agricultural pursuits, the raising of fruit, lumbering and the production of minerals, especially copper.

Santa Fe county has an area of 1,408,000 acres and a population of 10,010. The city of Santa Fe is county seat as well as the capital of the territory. The soil of this county, where cultivated, is especially adapted to the raising of fruits which excel in flavor, taste and size. Besides this, mining forms the principal industry, the large deposits of coal, lead, silver, iron ore, copper and gold, in veins as well as in the form of placer gold, at Cerrillos, New Placers (Dolores), Golden and San Pedro being justly noted for their richness.

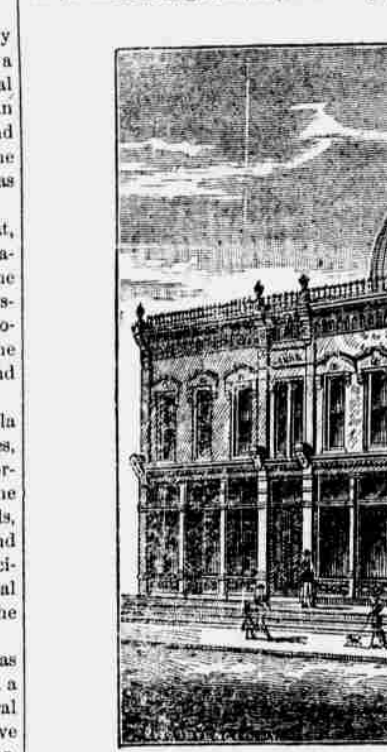
Valencia county, Los Lunas, county seat, with an area of 2,651,760 acres and a population of 15,417, produces wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley and the grape culture of the Rio Grande valley is noted; other fruits are raised—especially peaches—by the tens of thousands of pounds; lumbering is followed in the pine forests covering the Zuni mountains. Cattle growing and sheep raising are the principal industries.

Socorro county, Socorro, county seat, has an area of 8,939,520 acres and a population of 10,875, there are considerable mining interests, the mines of the Magdalena mountains bearing rich deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper. Several reduction works are at or near Socorro; also in the westernmost part of the county there are rich, well developed mining properties; the intervening plains and valleys are covered with herds of cattle and sheep. Lumbering is done in almost all the mountainous portions of the county where fine pine forests cover the higher locations. The valleys of the San Francisco and the Rio Grande, are well cultivated, and fruit raising in the latter—mostly grapes and peaches—gives excellent results. Sierra county, Hillsboro, county seat, with

an area of 2,643,942 acres and a population of 2,132, is principally a mining county, although stock raising and some agriculture are followed. The rich mines of the noted Black Range are situated there, the principal products being gold-bearing copper, silver and lead ores.

Grant county, Silver City, county seat, with an area of 5,736,620 acres and a population of 10,909, is also in most of its parts a mining county, but sheep and stock raising form a by no means inferior industry. Many acres of fine valley lands are also under cultivation, while pine timber is plentiful for mining and lumbering purposes in the mountain regions.

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First National Bank Block, Albuquerque, N. M.

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Santa Fe county has an area of 1,408,000 acres and a population of 10,010. The city of Santa Fe is county seat as well as the capital of the territory. The soil of this county, where cultivated, is especially adapted to the raising of fruits which excel in flavor, taste and size. Besides this, mining forms the principal industry, the large deposits of coal, lead, silver, iron ore, copper and gold, in veins as well as in the form of placer gold, at Cerrillos, New Placers (Dolores), Golden and San Pedro being justly noted for their richness.

Valencia county, Los Lunas, county seat, with an area of 2,651,760 acres and a population of 15,417, produces wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley and the grape culture of the Rio Grande valley is noted; other fruits are raised—especially peaches—by the tens of thousands of pounds; lumbering is followed in the pine forests covering the Zuni mountains. Cattle growing and sheep raising are the principal industries.

Socorro county, Socorro, county seat, has an area of 8,939,520 acres and a population of 10,875, there are considerable mining interests, the mines of the Magdalena mountains bearing rich deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper. Several reduction works are at or near Socorro; also in the westernmost part of the county there are rich, well developed mining properties; the intervening plains and valleys are covered with herds of cattle and sheep. Lumbering is done in almost all the mountainous portions of the county where fine pine forests cover the higher locations. The valleys of the San Francisco and the Rio Grande, are well cultivated, and fruit raising in the latter—mostly grapes and peaches—gives excellent results. Sierra county, Hillsboro, county seat, with

MANY BROAD ACRES.

The A. & P. Railroad Company's Magnificent Area of Grazing, Timber and Coal Lands.

Cheaper than Uncle Sam's—Where Health and Wealth Await the Settler—A Liberal Policy.

From the Rio Grande, in the heart of New Mexico, to the great Colorado river, on the eastern border of California, the grant of the United States to the A. & P. R. R. Co. covers every alternate section for



A. & P. Railroad Company's magnificent area of grazing, timber and coal lands.

forty miles on either side of the tracks—that is, every alternate section in a body of land eighty miles wide and 575 miles long, with the privilege of extending ten miles further on either side for the purpose of selecting lands in lieu of those within the eighty mile limit, which may have been, in the language of the law, "granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers or pre-empted or otherwise disposed of," prior to the time the grant was made to the railway company.

The extent of the grant, and the quantity of land offered for sale by the railway company, will be better comprehended by comparison: That portion of the grant lying between the Rio Grande and the Colorado embraces 14,720,000 acres; the states of Rhode Island, Delaware, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, with their combined areas, embrace 14,163,800—that is, the land grant of the Atlantic & Pacific railway lying between the Rio Grande and the Colorado, which is the portion now offered for sale, would cover all five of the states above named, and have more than half a million of acres left. There are, of course, within this extensive district great varieties of climate and soil; there are numerous localities wherein the lands are valuable for agricultural purposes, and, where irrigation is possible these agricultural interests are assuming important proportions.

The best illustration that could be given of the diversified character of the lands above referred to, was to be found in the display made last season at the territorial fair of the vegetable products of the soil at various localities along the line of the railway, and all taken from points within the limits of the grant. Here were many pumpkins, squashes, melons, cucumbers, cabbages, potatoes, and, in short, products of every variety of growth, some with the others without irrigation, which could not be surpassed in size or quality by like products from any quarter of the world; while the grains, corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley, would suffer nothing by comparison with the best products of the most noted grain growing districts. A fact like this does more to convince one of the character and capabilities of the land than volumes of description and assertion, and it was remarked by all those who witnessed the exhibition that a soil which could show such results might safely challenge a comparison, in the matter of productiveness, with that of any section of the country. This exhibit was gathered by the land department of the company, for the purpose of demonstrating beyond question the productive character of the soil along the line of the road, and was awarded the first premium over all other displays of like character on exhibition. A still greater effort will be made this year to carry off the first prizes for this magnificent region. It is however as a

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The Santa Fe has made a very low rate of 1 cent per mile for the territorial fair of New Mexico, to be held at Albuquerque commencing September 14 and lasting six days.