

7-29-1893

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 07-29-1893

New Mexican Printing Company

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-BRIEF WIRINGS-

Finding It Over.
New York, July 29.—The clearing houses committee issued \$2,000,000 worth of clearing houses certificates yesterday. This raises total out standing to \$25,250,000.

Still Coming.
New York, July 29.—Three hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars in gold came in on a steamer yesterday from Europe.

Is Silver Responsible for This?
New York, July 29.—Silver to-day 99.75. Runs are in progress to-day on the savings banks in Brooklyn and in Portland, Maine.

A Free Fight.
London, July 29.—In parliament, during a discussion of the home rule bill, a free fight occurred in which several members came out with blood besmeared noses and black eyes.

Proceedings for a Divorce.
London, July 29.—John Rogers, husband of Minnie Palmer, the well known actress, has instituted proceedings for a divorce from Miss Palmer. Cause: "A handsome man."

And this in New Hampshire.
WINCHESTER, N. H., July 29.—C. F. Morrill, treasurer of the Derryfield and People's savings banks and cashier of the Commonwealth bank, has absconded. He is short in his accounts in all three.

The Government Bear.
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The amount of silver offered for sale to the treasury department yesterday aggregated 250,000 ounces, at prices ranging from \$0.70 to \$0.7050, all of which was declined and \$0.7020 tendered.

Mines Closing Down.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 29.—On account of an increase in the price of coal caused by the miners' strike and a decreased price of mineral caused by the financial stringency, nine of the largest lead mines at Aurora have closed down to await developments.

Silver Don't Do This.
PITTSBURGH, July 29.—The 8000 machinists of the Westinghouse Air Brake company, at Wilmerding, Pa., have been notified of a reduction of wages from 15 to 20 per cent. As 400 men have already been laid off, it is thought the reduction will be accepted.

Wiped Out.
MILWAUKEE, July 29.—The towns of Medford, population 1,800; Prentice, 1,500; Fifield, 1,000, have been completely wiped out by forest fires.

All Calm Again.
NEW YORK, July 29.—The Post says: What the stock market reflected at the opening yesterday, was the calm following the storm. There was no longer any sign of panic and the continued London buying and covering of shorts absorbed in the majority of stocks, such offerings as were renewed for frightened investors and exhausted margins.

War News.
PARIS, July 29.—Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, had a conference with W. M. Divalle, the foreign minister, and later the following semi-official statement was issued: It may be taken for granted that France intends in the first place to settle the question of treaty violations and national dignity, which have been created by Spain's attitude. France's course of action will be not to allow any foreign interference in this matter.

The Chicago Silver Convention.
CHICAGO, July 29.—The delegates are arriving daily for the big silver convention of next week. They are coming principally from the western states, although the east is also represented. A meeting of all interested has held yesterday afternoon, when arrangements of the details of the mass meeting of next week were made. The labor organizations are taking an interest in the matter and each of the twenty-seven labor organizations in the city will send delegates to the convention.

Calls for Quiet.
DENVER, July 29.—Mayor Van Horn has issued a proclamation in which he says: All citizens of Denver who prize the good name of our city and state, are earnestly requested at this time to refrain from congregating on the streets and elsewhere, and speakers are requested to abstain from addressing all assemblages of laboring men and others. The state, county and city are doing everything possible to help the needy. Let us have no unnecessary excitement.

Notice to the Public.
The University of New Mexico having leased the premises occupied by the Ramona Indian school, to Prof. Elmore Chase, who will hereafter conduct the same in his own name, this is to give notice that all parties having bills and accounts against said Ramona Indian school, for merchandise purchased prior to July 1, 1893, are requested to present the same to the undersigned for settlement. After said 1st day of July, 1893, the University of New Mexico will not be responsible for any merchandise or supplies purchased for said Ramona Indian school.
The University of New Mexico,
L. BLANDFORD PARSON, President.
W. M. BRADEN, Secretary.
Santa Fe, N. M., July 1, 1893.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

James Barrett Kills Two Men at the Seven Rivers Dam—Wants to Be Hanged For It.

In Ward & Courtney's camp at the Seven Rivers dam, Eddy county, James Barrett shot and killed James Barnes and Jack Holohan. All were employees of the reservoir contractors. The tragedy took place at 3 o'clock Monday morning in a camp where some 200 men were asleep in tents. Barrett and Holohan had previously had a dispute over the loan of \$2 by the latter to the former, and Barnes and the murderer had been drinking together during the night and quarrelled over some trivial affair. About 3 a. m. Barrett arose and took a shot-gun which had in his possession, and went to the tent of Jim Barnes, called the latter up and without further warning, shot him point blank in the neck, killing him instantly. Dan Sullivan, another occupant of the tent where the whole occurrence took place, forced Jake Schwab, the night watchman to show him to Jim Devereaux's tent and hold his lantern so he could see the occupants inside. Barrett then raised his gun and shot Jack Holohan while he lay sleeping with Devereaux. The shot took effect in the upper part of the chest and throat, and caused death immediately. After the killing Barrett fled from the camp and could easily have made his escape, but he tragically had the effect of arousing him from his crazed condition brought on by drink, and when Sheriff Kemp came along the road Barrett stepped out and said: "I guess I am the man you want." The prisoner was jailed at Eddy and on Monday night a mob organized to lynch him, but Sheriff Kemp slipped Barrett out of jail and got him away to the mountains, where he was kept all night. Barrett is 39 years old, a native of Athens, Ohio, and formerly resided in Clinton, Mo. He has a sister, Mary, then residing in Kansas City. He admits the crime and says he is ready to hang for it.

CRIME IN SAN MIGUEL.
Says the Las Vegas Optic: It was reported in town to-day that a boy was killed last night near Joya Largo, east of Los Alamos. No particulars could be gained and little confidence is put in the report. The buckboard driver reports a man killed at Puerto de Luna, Wednesday night. Ramon Gonzales lost his life at the hands of Juan Perez. The cause of the killing was not learned. Prudentino Aragon, in from Anton Chico, brings word that Maximiliana Silva de Peron, on Wednesday night, camped about eighteen miles from this town, on her way to Puerto de Luna. After she had gone into camp, having a boy with her, Gabriel Romero, of Los Toros, came along, broke into her trunk and forcibly took seven gold rings, a gold watch, a silver watch, bracelets and other jewelry, and shoes and other wearing apparel, to the amount of \$200. Romero then left, and as far as Aragon knew, no effort had been made to capture the robber or recover the stolen goods.

SMOKING IS TRUE.
The Albuquerque press claims to have vague reports of a terrible affair near the boundary line of eastern Bernalillo and Valencia counties. It is reported that Maurice Gomez, a Portuguese sheep raiser, his wife and two children have been found dead at their home in Pintado canon, their bodies having been horribly hacked to pieces. It is said that an iron rod was driven through the woman's body and into the floor. It was a most horrible torture. Robbery is said to have been the motive for the murder, or it may be revenge.

Dolores Gold Mines.
Gold mining is picking up in south Santa Fe county, as elsewhere under the pressure of the times. Those Wright, the well known hutter, has a force of men at work on the old Baird mine, running an important tunnel and the Rustler says this of another enterprise in the same district: "The following named gentlemen of Carrizosa have formed a company and bonded what is known as the 'Mayflower' mine, situated near Dolores: P. S. Shear, W. H. Kennedy, Chas. Way, W. E. Myers and Tom Wright. The mine was formerly owned by H. G. Larsen, and is considered a good property. A force of seven men were put to work on this mine this week and it is expected to make a 400 foot cross-cut tunnel with the view of striking the main lead. The ore on the dumps runs from \$13 to \$20 in gold, and will doubtless run much higher."

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Are a marvellous Antidote for Weak Stomach, Sick Head-ache, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Biliousness, and Liver troubles, etc., found in the Female System.
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RAMONA'S CHILDREN.

Their Splendid Performance Last Night—Indian Education and Its Results.

A Superb Showing for a Worthy Institution That Brought Great Good to the Indian Youth.

The concert given by the pupils of Ramona school at Gray's opera house last night was one of the surprising things that came from Indian education. The program consisted of songs by the boys, instrumental numbers of flute and violin by two boys, and organ and piano numbers by several of the girls, closing with a cantata, "Flower Prayer," by the girls of the school. The audience was large and composed of appreciative and interested listeners. The remarkable feature of the concert was that this exhibition was the result of only one year's training so far as the instrumental numbers are concerned. The whole performance was of the highest order. The songs rendered by the boys were very interesting, and showed that music to the Indian has charms, while among the girls there were some of the sweetest voices and a very high order of musical talent.

Under 10 years, could come before an audience that greeted them last night, when the curtain rose, and give such a long and pleasing variety of music as a startling revelation as to the possibilities of Indian education. There was a quiet demeanor, and resolute determination on the face of every performer. The embarrassment was evident, and a struggle to master it was apparent in some instances by the suppressing of the tones of the voice, yet not a break occurred during the two hours of the performance. The spirit of the whole exhibition showed training of the highest order. The English of the pupils was very noticeable by the clear and natural enunciation. Children less than one year in school, young ones, spoke with clear and distinct articulation, hardly betraying any native accent.

This exercise of last evening will be remembered as the first, purely musical entertainment given here by Indian pupils.

But this concert is only an incidental part of the work of this school. Music is a prominent feature of the daily devotional services and has no less influence on the Indian than on the white race. While training on the instrument so that the children can preside at the organ is important, and has its appropriate place in all education, yet the industrial feature of the school stands out among the prominent factors in Indian education. The leading idea is to train the pupil in those things that he can use at his own home with the present surroundings of his people. All education lifts men above the environments upon a higher plane of activity. With the Indian race education is comparatively recent. The old generation is present with all its untutored habits, traditions and fixed customs, to furnish the environments of the boy or girl when school life is over. Hence it is clear that the first step up in the plane of living must not be too high. When time has prepared the race for the new conditions of life, as the present educational system will surely bring, then the educated child will find his services in demand. There is evidently at present a forcing process among the schools for Indians. American do nothing by halves. The unexpected progress, that Indian children make in both industrial and literary education, has led to placing before the Indian youth the full advantages of education that are possessed by a race who for generations have lived under its uplifting influences. It may safely be affirmed that the Indian youth in most of our schools enjoy advantages above those furnished to the average American child. When it is considered what the condition of parent is to-day and the great step that his child has taken during even three years of his school life, it need not be surprising that the child "goes back" to his former life. He has nothing else to do. It is this thought that controls Ramona school in all its work. The pupils use such appliances as they can have at home. They do such work as is now done in their home, but in a much more crude way. The girls are made good cooks, good washers and ironers, good with the needle and the sewing machine, indeed, in everything that belongs to the well regulated home in the christian family. The boys are taught farming mainly, but also simple carpentry, general "make good," shoe mending and in the manufacture of fruit boxes the use

of machinery, the care of stock and poultry raising, gardening, farm chores, etc., which make his life in the school a busy one—all these things he can use at his own home.

But this fact must not be lost sight of: Ramona school is a school for girls, and but very few boys are admitted, and these are brothers of the girls and mostly young. As soon as a boy shows aptitude for a special calling he is sent to a school that has special advantages. Thus by educating the girls for the home, and what boys the school must have, to help conduct the school economically, the children of this school will not "go back" but forward with their names. The school has begun the ninth year of its existence. The sixth year under its present superintendent closed its first quarter last night. The school has made a reputation almost national. Its methods are its own and the work of this school has been its own advertisement.

It is not generally known that this school has been, and is a school under no denomination, though founded by the Congregational church. For the past three years that church has not been able to take control of the school. The American Missionary association, which once supported largely the work, was compelled to withdraw for lack of funds. Last year it made arrangements to again take charge of the school, but the action of the Protestant churches refusing to make contract with the Indian office, compelled the A. M. A. to withdraw before it had fully taken charge. The trustees transferred the arrangement made with the A. M. A. by a unanimous vote, to Supt. Elmore Chase, who now assumes all responsibility, both financially and educationally, which he has practically done for the past three years.

The New Mexican has, as is well known, been active and constant in pushing forward home institutions. The school locally belongs to Santa Fe. The citizens can do, as they have always done, much to increase its usefulness by advertising the work which is done in this city. The Indian children who are trained in this school will always be citizens of this territory. The Pueblo Indian can not live in any other climate than in which he has lived from time immemorial. Let him have his children educated under the very condition that climate and soils give, so that they will leave the school ready to take up his life where he leaves it, and carry it up higher for the next generation.

The Ramona children will leave next week for two months' vacation at their respective homes.



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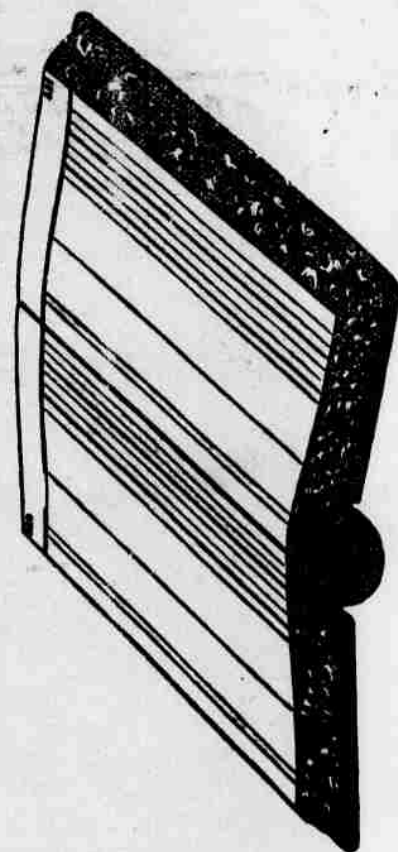
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SATURDAY, JULY 29.

The man, who was too lazy to run into debt, has his innings now.

Calm judgments and level heads are necessary in business these days.

The crops in the Rio Grande valley bid fair to be good this year; one bit of consolation anyway.

Do all the business you can and keep all the money possible in circulation; let that be your motto and New Mexico will pull through in good shape.

Reports from New Mexico gold mines are encouraging; keep it up. If silver will not pay, let us produce more gold; plenty of both in this territory.

The Hillaboro mines are showing what it means when a community "prepares for war in times of peace." Over 2,000 tons of gold ore per month is now the record of this flourishing interior camp.

This is a mighty good time for the man with money to buy stocks and real estate; the latter are low in all directions and money is high; in a year money will be low and stocks and real estate will be high.

The Democratic press of the east is displaying entirely too much interest in the war news from France and Spain. They would like a war to come in order to help the administration out of a hole, but they will scarcely find relief in that quarter.

The British house of Lords may put a veto on home rule for Ireland this time, but it is beginning to look as if in the near future home rule would put a veto on the British house of Lords; the sooner that parcel of snobs, nincompoops and rascals is "busted" the better for Great Britain and Ireland.

Having a profound reverence for the cholera bacillus, this journal wishes the honored bacillus well and hopes that it will remain in the city of Naples where it is at present sojourning; this country is too plebeian for such an exalted visitor. It ought to remain amongst the nobles and crowned heads of Italy and Europe for all time to come.

Hon. Sol. Luna, of Valencia county, a large flock owner and experienced wool grower, says wool is simply "out of sight," but on the wrong side this season; Mr. Luna says the losses of the wool growers of the territory on wool alone will be very large this year. Here is a pointer for the New Mexico wool growers and merchants who cast their votes for the Democratic delegate and for Democratic county nominees last November; the loss in business that they experience now is largely to be attributed to the policy of the party for which they voted.

Is it not about time they were coming to their senses?

FARMERS UNDER A FREE TRADE POLICY.

Statistics concerning the failures of farmers in the first six months of 1893 have been published this week. They throw bright lights on the present depression of agriculture in England. From last January 1 to last July 1 the number of failures among farmers has been 40 per cent larger than in the corresponding months of last year. In England and Wales more than 16,000 persons engaged in agriculture are living in sheds, barns, tents, vans and in the open fields. Thousands of unemployed agricultural laborers are hovering on the outskirts of London. In the same volume of statistics 52,484 persons are reported to be living now on coasting merchant vessels and inland barges.

The above fearful condition of affairs exists in the paradise of free trade to which the people of this country are so frequently referred as a proper model for the United States by Democratic and Populist economists.

It looks now, with wool and cereals bringing lower prices than have been known in twenty years, as if some of the farmers in the states that elected Populist officials might be living in barns or tents in the near future. Their Democratic allies, after having used them for their own benefit, now sneer at them as political marplot who crude ideas have already brought misfortune enough on the country. When they finally disappear from the national life, they will be remembered as men remember the fleeting scenes of a disordered dream. "Only this and nothing more."

THE GOOD OF THE RAINS.

The splendid rains that have come to nearly every part of New Mexico within the past four weeks are most cheerful to contemplate. Word comes in from the ranches, farms and live stock ranges that the grass is springing green and abundant and that crops of all kinds will be fair to good despite the long drought of the spring and the unusual backward season.

The rains seem to have partaken more of the cloud burst variety than ordinarily occurs in New Mexico, 'tis true, but much of the moisture has been absorbed by the parched earth nevertheless, and the springs and water holes that have become dry during the past year for the first time in history are beginning to become useful. The Rio Grande and Pecos are carrying a larger supply of water than at any time during this period of the year for fully three years past, and all other territorial streams are showing nearly as well. In fact the situation at present would seem to justify the conclusion that the question of water supply has been settled for the summer and that the continuous drought of the past three or four years is at last permanently broken. Should the usual fall rains follow in due time New Mexico will go into the winter better shaped faras concerns her pastoral and agricultural interests than for many years.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Useful.
Mr. Bland will be very useful to the Republicans during the special session in this way of telling plain truths about the hypocrisy and inconsistency of his party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sensitive.
There is nothing the Democratic party resents more quickly than to remind it of its past history. It is like shaking a red flag at a mad bull to remind the men now at the helm of their records.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Always Punishable.
The crime of obtaining a national election under false pretenses is usually punished in this country, about four years after it is committed. The next appointment of punishment will take place in 1896.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Discriminating Against Democrats.
A Kentucky judge has decided that a juror must be able to read, which is to be regarded as a discrimination in favor of a certain order of Democrats who wish to escape jury service.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What It Repeated.
In making up the Democratic party's record it may be convenient to remember that its first act after coming into office was unconditionally to repeal the country's commercial confidence.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Condition and Theory.
Our Democratic contemporaries who are insisting that "all that the country needs is confidence," should remember that there is one condition prior to that, namely, the condition which makes confidence possible.—Boston Journal.

The Billion Dollar Phrase.
The "billion dollar" phrase has a new and startling significance now. Four months of Democratic incompetence has made the country a billion dollars the loser.—Springfield Republican.

Triumphant Democracy.
It is interesting to know that the Democratic papers are vigorously entreating the "sound money Republicans" to stand by the president in effecting the repeal of the purchase clause of the silver law. The exhortations are not needed, as the sound money Republicans will do their duty; but do our Democratic friends forget that they have absolute control of both branches of congress?—Boston Journal.

The Aftermath.
People out of business and Democrats say "it is the Sherman law." Franco doors closing up; "it is the Sherman law." No market for wool, and wheat lower than for thirty years; "all caused by the Sherman law." What a scape-goat it is! And yet the nation has been prospering for years under the same wicked law. Would it be treason to suggest that some of these troubles are the consequence of an election had last November?—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Following Official Example.
Certain Democratic and Mugwump organs of a peculiar and lamentable type do not conceal the sneer with which they ask, referring to the pensioners, whether they went into the war for pay. They seem to think, or wish to intimate, that the act of accepting a pension, a quarter of a century afterward is proof irrefutable that the person so accepting was animated in the first instance by a sordid and ignominious motive. It appears to be their purpose to cast discredit on every man who goes on crutches or carries an empty sleeve.—Washington Post.

The English View.
The London Times explains the commercial depression in the United States. The silver policy, the pension laws and the McKinley tariff are the causes, it says; in other words, the financial system and heavy taxation. As a good deal of the federal revenue for more than thirty years has been collected from Englishmen, they are prone to view the American revenue system as a ruinous contrivance. The Times would be nearer the truth to say that the McKinley law has not harmed business in this country, but the preparations for its repeal have wrought an abundance of harm.—Sydney Standard.

Clamor About the Sherman Law.
It would be difficult to imagine a more ridiculous spectacle than that which is presented by the organs of the Democratic party in their frantic attempts to humbug the people into believing that the Sherman law is responsible for the paralysis of credit and the closing of factories. Last fall these same organs were loudly assailing the McKinley tariff. The Sherman law, though in full operation, was not an issue and there was no effort to make it an issue. If the law is as ruinous to commerce as the Democrats now declare it to be, why were they silent about it then? And why did the Democrats in Congress refuse to permit its repeal at the last session? The Democratic howl against the Sherman law is demagogic of the most contemptible sort.—New York Press.

No Longer Blind.
The Republican press of the country too readily fell into the trap set for them and followed the administration organs off into a discussion of the silver question as the cause of the collapse of general prosperity. The collapse of silver had nothing to do with it. It was the threatened destruction of the manufacturing industries of the country that brought it about. Money is never tied up when it is safely and profitably employed. Any man who is disposed to think for himself knows this.

It was not a scarcity of money that closed up the Amoskeng cotton mills and threw out of employment 8,000 operatives, representing not less than 20,000 mouths that have to be fed. It was not the scarcity of money that stopped the wheels of a dozen large woolen mills and many other factories, while establishments of the same character in England, and closed soon after the passage of the McKinley law, are being opened up to their full capacity. The question of free coinage of silver, or that of no coinage at all, had nothing whatever to do with these calamities. Neither are they which are here referred to the only industries which are suffering from the one identical cause.

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You can go to Chicago and return via the A. T. & S. F. R. R. for one fare for the round trip on the following dates, viz: Tickets on sale July 17, good to return July 21, or 28. On sale July 24, good to return July 28, or August 4. On sale July 31, good to return August 4, or 11. On sale August 7, good to return August 11, or 18. Also, on July 17, 24, 31 and Aug. 7, a reduction of \$1.25 will be made on one-way tickets to Chicago.

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Attorney and counselor at law, P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, N. M., practices in supreme and all district courts of New Mexico. Special attention given to mining and Spanish and Mexican land grant litigation.

THOMAS B. CATRON,
Attorney at law and solicitor in chancery Santa Fe, N. M. Practice in all the courts of the territory.

WILLIAM WHITE,
U. S. Deputy Surveyor and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
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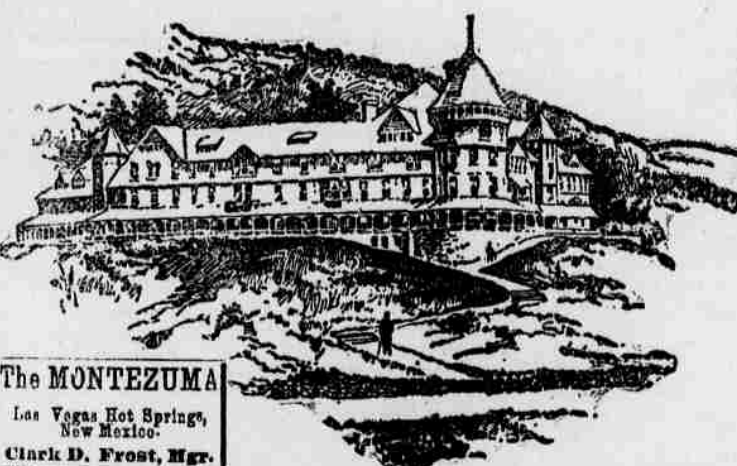
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Notice

Requests for back numbers of the New Mexican must state date wanted, or they will receive no attention.

METEOROLOGICAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE OF OBSERVER, Santa Fe, N. M., July 28, 1932.

Time of observation.	Barometer at temperature and instrumental error	Thermom. elev.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	State of Weather
6 30 a. m.	33 41	60	60	NE	6	Clear
6 00 p. m.	33 40	70	33	NE	8	Cloudy
Maximum Temperature..... 78						
Minimum Temperature..... 58						
Total Precipitation..... 00						
H. B. HERSEY, Observer						