



Bed Spreads

Hemmed White Spreads, double-bed size; \$1.00 values,

89c

The ECONOMIST

Albuquerque's Biggest, Brightest and Busiest Store

Crochet Spreads

Heavy Bed Spreads, pretty designs; hemmed; \$1.50 values,

1.10



Our Annual Sale of Blankets and Comforts

"HARVEST TIME" FOR THE FIRST BLANKET CROP--SAVINGS THAT'LL AVERAGE 1-3

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS

Hundreds of pairs of new, fresh and clean Blankets are placed on sale at the most popular prices ever known for goods of like quality. The values are certainly tempting, and by coming here you will see your way clear of supplying all your needs in that direction at a smart saving of both time and money.

We carry in stock Wool Blankets running up to \$15 a pair. Better goods than we are offering for the money cannot be found elsewhere.

Soft Cotton Blankets—In white, grey and tan; fancy colored borders; worth 85c pair; special, 65c.

65c Pr.

Fancy Robe Blankets—Soft as down, in various color combinations; good size; special, a pair, \$1.00 and \$1.48.

1.48 Pr.

OTHER SPLENDID VALUES ARE:

Blankets, at, a pair **75c**
Blankets, at, a pair **1.00**
Blankets, at, a pair **1.25**
Blankets, at, a pair **1.50**
Blankets, at, a pair **3.50**
Blankets, at, a pair **4.48**

TRULY 'tis harvest time for frugal housewives. The blanket mills send out two crops of blankets each year—one to sell in mid-summer at low prices to folks who look ahead—one to sell in cold weather to folks who buy only when they begin to shiver. The first crop is now ready for harvest at The Economist—ready for you if you are looking ahead and if you are anxious to save a few dollars. In conjunction with our Annual Blanket Sale we offer at special prices

Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads

at prices to make the sale a memorable one. It'll certainly pay you to lay in a year's supply at these prices.

BED SPREADS

Better bargains than we're offering this week were never known in Albuquerque. We are going at this sale with a determination to make things hum for the entire week. So, if you are in need of any Bed Spreads, it will pay you to investigate. How the prices run.

Regular Price	Special Price
90c	75c
\$1.00	89c
\$1.25	1.00
\$1.50	1.25
\$1.75	1.50
\$2.00	1.75
\$2.50	2.15
\$3.00	2.50
\$3.50	2.95
\$4.00	3.50
\$4.50	3.95
\$5.00	4.45
\$6.00	5.25

COMFORT SPECIALS

Our line of Comforts is unusually strong. The assortment is quite complete and the prices have received a trimming that will make them move at a double-quick during the sale. Cold nights will soon be here. So you had better prepare. To spend your money in the dry goods store is preferable to paying it out on drug and doctor bills. Good values throughout the entire stock.

THE COMFORTS ARE WORTH 1-3 MORE

Comforts at	75c
Comforts at	1.00
Comforts at	1.25
Comforts at	1.35
Comforts at	1.48
Comforts at	1.88
Comforts at	2.00
Comforts at	2.35
Comforts at	2.95
Comforts at	3.48

Sheets and Pillow Cases

To give the Sale more swing we've added Sheets and Pillow Cases at marked down prices. You all know how staple that class of goods is and how difficult to obtain these very necessary things at reduced prices. But, as said above, we want to make the Sale more interesting—want to open wide the throttle for our Annual Blanket Sale, so that things will move at full speed.

Pillow Cases of best grade of muslin, size 36x42; never sell for less than 12 1-2c; special price, 10c.

10c
PIECE

Seamless Sheets, full bleached, size 63x90; made of soft and firm sheeting; worth 70c; at 56c.

56c
PIECE

Seamless Sheets, full bleached, size 72x90; made of an extra heavy material; worth 75c; at 62c.

62c
PIECE

These are seamless, full bleached Sheets; hand torn, not cut; heavy and firm sheeting; worth 85c; at 74c.

74c
PIECE

Hemstitched Sheets

Reduced as follows:

72x90, each **69c**
81x90, each **75c**
90x90, each **79c**

PROGRESS OF INDIANS UNDER TRAINING OF THE GOVERNMENT

Annual Report of Superintendent Allen of the Industrial School in This City Shows the Many Benefits Derived by the Red Men From the Teachings of their White Brothers.



UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
(This cut does not include recent improvements.)

Superintendent James K. Allen, of the United States Indian Industrial school in this city, has just submitted his annual report to the interior department. The report is very complete and has to deal with the work of the school and the progress of the various pueblos under his supervision. The report shows that the school in this city has grown in the past few years from a comparatively small institution to one of the largest Indian training schools in the southwest. The progress of the pueblos under the tutelage of the government's agents and teachers has been very marked, and at no school under government control does Uncle Sam's wards receive better treatment or more thorough training.

During the past year the school has made a fine showing, and too much credit cannot be given Superintendent Allen for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the school. In addition, he is assisted by a corps of carefully trained and courteous teachers, who are heroes to the cause of educating their more unfortunate brother, the red man.

The report, which is printed below, gives a clear and interesting account of the conditions and progress of the pueblos, and goes into detail about all matters pertaining to the school.

The Report.

The Albuquerque Indian school is located two and one-half miles north and west of Albuquerque, and is on a farm consisting of 66 acres. It is poor agricultural land, being impregnated with alkali. There has been a difficulty in securing an outlet for the drainage, as a portion of the proposed outlet crosses the western part of the city of Albuquerque. A proposition has been made to the authorities to connect the drainage system with the city sewerage, which is now under consideration, and will probably be secured, which will enable the school to carry out the project. The want of water for irrigation has prevented farming and gardening to any considerable extent, which can be remedied only by securing a pumping plant for the school. An appropriation of \$4,000 was included in the last Indian appropriation bill for improving the water system at this school. If this fund can be used for the installation of a pumping plant located on the farm, it will be ample for furnishing a sufficient amount of water

for all domestic uses and for irrigating the entire farm.

There are about thirty buildings, all told, at the plant. Some of them are in good condition, others are old and should be condemned. During the past year an adobe blacksmith shop 30x60 feet, with a good tin roof and cement floor, was constructed. It has four excellent forges and is fairly well equipped for instructing pupils in blacksmithing. There was also constructed an adobe carpenter shop of the same size, with a coat of cement inside and out and an excellent tin roof. The shop gives ample facilities for carrying on carpenter work.

Water for domestic purposes is obtained by means of a small steam pumping plant, but it is inadequate for irrigating extensively. The school is lighted by electric current, furnished by the Albuquerque Gas, Electric Light & Power company, at a cost of \$1,200 per annum. It is heated by the ordinary coal and wood stoves; 700 tons of coal and 75 cords of wood will be required for the year 1906.

The total enrollment for the year was 357 and the average attendance 340; of this number, 325 were full-blood Indians and 32 mixed blood. There were 219 Pueblos, 127 Navajos, 8 Apaches, 7 Papagos, 1 Shawnee and 1 Wyandotte. The greatest number of the pupils were desirable, and little discontent was manifested by them during the entire year.

The progress made in the school room has been good, notwithstanding that many of the pupils were fresh from the camps. An additional feature of the literary work has been the establishment of a printing office. It is proposed to publish monthly a small school paper, also to do such miscellaneous printing as the school may require. The object of this undertaking will be to teach the Indian boys printing, not so much for the sake of making printers, but for the benefits derived in the way of acquiring English, spelling, punctuation, etc.

The industrial work accomplished at the school has been very gratifying to the management. The two large adobe buildings constructed required several thousand adobe bricks, which were made and laid by the pupils. The advance made by the boys in the blacksmith and carpenter shops has been very satisfactory, illustrating that Indian youths can and do ac-

quire skill in the handling of tools, as well as in habits of industry. It is proposed next year to add to the industrial work cabinet making.

During the year at various times, there have been 66 male and 8 female pupils on the grounds. In October and November of last year, a company of 30 boys were sent to the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colo., and on the 19th of May, 1905, 52 were again sent to the same place, a few were sent out to work on the railroad and two or three for farmers. Eight girls were out for a short period as domestics. The total net earnings, after all expenses were paid, was about \$2,350.

A new roadway, sixty feet wide, extending from the southeast corner of the school grounds in an easterly direction, to Fourth street, has been secured. The land for the right of way was purchased and paid for by the citizens of Albuquerque. The county commissioners have declared the road open.

Contracts have been made for securing additional land on the south and on the east of the school grounds proper, which will permit the extension of the lawn around the plant.

There are under the supervision of the superintendent of the Albuquerque Indian school, six pueblos, namely: Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, Sandia, Santa Ana and San Felipe, also the Navajos at Canon City, N. M.

The reservation comprises land as follows: 155,000 acres are hilly, 45,000 level and bottom land; 200,000 open; 45,000 arable; 95,000 grazing (mostly poor); 60,000 barren. There are no timber lands. Probably 35,000 acres can be irrigated by constructing dams and reservoirs on the San Jose creek, also by storage batteries or catch basins in different canons, or by artesian wells, if these should prove a success. There are constructed and in operation, 46 miles of ditches, benefiting 275 families.

The character of the soil is as follows: 100,000 acres sandy; 80,000 sandy and clayey; 10,000 clay soil. There is considerable alkali in the soil, but not enough to injure the general crops. There are no fences on agency tract, but there are 22 1/2 miles on Indian farms, namely: 12 of wire, 5 1/2 of picket and 5 of stone. They are in fair condition for about eight miles, while 14 1/2 miles are rather poor.

There were in operation at this agency last year, nine day schools; one at San Felipe, one at Isleta, two

for the Acomas and five for the Lagunas.

The San Felipe Indians are opposed to schools. They will not patronize even a day school, without some pressure.

The Sandia Indians have a very small school population; a few of these have been enrolled in Catholic schools.

The Santa Ana Indians have placed nearly all their available children of school age, in the Albuquerque school. The Isletas have a large school population, but have not availed themselves of the opportunity of educating their children. About one-third have been enrolled in the day school, Albuquerque school and the Catholic school at Bernalillo.

Only a small portion of the Laguna children of school age, remained out last year.

The Acomas are somewhat indifferent as to school training, but have been induced to place a portion of their children in the day schools.

Referring to the Pueblo Indians, in his report, Mr. Allen says: There should be some provision made for providing water for irrigation for those people, particularly the Lagunas and Acomas. Each of these have a sufficient quantity of agricultural land to provide for their wants if they were supplied with water for irrigation. The small stream, San Jose, flows from the west across the Acoma and Laguna pueblos, but even in a normal year there is insufficient water. The Acomas, living upon the upper portion of this stream, secure more than their share, thereby often depriving the Lagunas of water when most needed. There should be storage reservoirs along this river for collecting and holding the water during the rainy season, or there should be two or three pumping plants installed for this purpose. It is impossible for the Indians to provide these themselves.

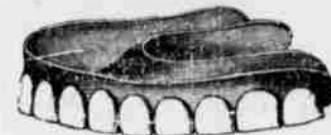
The report closes with a table showing the number of Indians in each tribe of all ages. There are 1,384 Lagunas; 739 Acomas; 989 Isletas; 475 San Felipe; 236 Santa Ana; 74 San Dias, or a grand total of 3,887. Pueblo and 15th Navajos, under the supervision of Superintendent Allen.

The relative value of the products raised and sold by these Indians in proportion to the different pueblos, is as follows: Lagunas, \$11,889; Acomas, \$11,200; Isletas, \$7,900; San Felipe, \$1,000; Santa Ana, \$299; San Dias, \$500.

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50c

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\$8.00



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\$1.00

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Dr. Wolfe, of Kansas City, will be in assistance. An additional chair will be added to the office.

ROOM 12 N. T. ARMIJO BUILDING

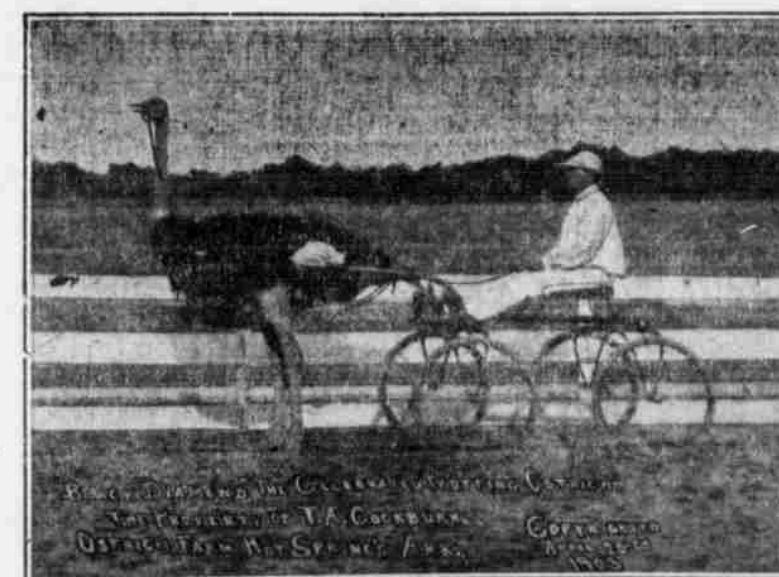
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