

# LAS VEGAS GAZETTE.

VOLUME 1.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

NUMBER 2.

**Las Vegas Gazette.**

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1872.

LOUIS HOMMEL,

Editor & Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

One copy, one year \$4 00  
One copy, six months 2 50  
One copy, three months 1 50

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First insertion, each square, \$2 00  
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Yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal discount.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

**Las Vegas Gazette.**

—O:—

The GAZETTE will henceforth be published every Saturday, at Las Vegas N. M., as a twenty-four column weekly newspaper. It will be

INDEPENDENT

In Everything, but

Neutral in Nothing.

It will have in view the greater good of the greater number; the progress and best interest of the city of

LAS VEGAS

and San Miguel County, in particular, and of the Territory of

NEW MEXICO,

in general. It will sympathize with no party or exponents of parties; but will fearlessly strive to see New Mexico vindicated from foul and unjust slanders and unjust falsification.

The Pastoral, Agricultural and

Mineral Resources

OF

NEW MEXICO

Will always find a steady Advocate in the GAZETTE.

And communications, in relation to the development of these resources are respectfully solicited.

To enable us to put the GAZETTE on a permanent footing and prosperity as well as to help us to make it one of the, if not THE LEADING JOURNAL of New Mexico, we request our friends, near and afar, to use that slight exertion on their part which will soon give us the largest subscription list in the Territory.

To persons who are willing to send us clubs, or act as our agents in the different towns or counties, in as well as outside of the Territory, we offer the following rates.

CLUB RATES.

One Copy.....\$4 00  
Five Copies.....18 00  
Ten Copies.....32 00  
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LOUIS HOMMEL,

Editor and Publisher,

Las Vegas, N. M.

TEXAS CATTLE RAIDS.

[From The New Mexico Union.]

We are in receipt of letters from our friends complaining that the Union has not said more about the Texan cattle movement against the people and their property. In our last number in the article headed Van C. Smith & Co., we thought we defined, so as not to be mistaken in opinion and position as to the Comanche Indian trade and Texas inroads upon the property of the people. We will now as a public journalist put ourselves beyond any doubt as to our position. In the first place, trade with the Comanches, whether for buffalo meat, robes, mules, horses or cattle, has existed since the American power entered within the Territory. The administrations, whether national or territorial have never interposed anything to prevent. The Mexicans have not been conscious of any moral wrong, in buying by traffic with the Comanche Indians, things for subsistence or other uses. If they have done any wrong it is not a moral wrong, but simply a violation of a positive law of Congress, which has its existence not in the principles of natural right but in the drizzling, stupid sniveling of those selected for the time, to think, and act and administer for the country. As are their knowledge, principles and conscience, so are the acts and laws given to the people for their guidance. New Mexico is supposed to be a country in which all manner of hummers may range as wild as the buffalo upon the prairie, and where the hummers and their affinities may have prominence they never would have obtained in the States, from whence they came.

Although the New Mexican people have traded yearly with the Comanche tribes, they are not prepared for the lawless practices of strangers now alarming to the owners of cattle. On the one hand the Comanche cattle trade which has so long been in operation, must stop. On the growth and extension of American governments upon this continent history and interest reach a point at which a radical change and new departure must control the action of the people. The people have now with the government reached a point at which the Comanche trade must cease. It must stop, and the people will, without any special trouble to the government direct their interests in some other direction. Now as to the conduct of men from Texas seizing cattle by means of armed men, without any process of law, the violence of the course has hardly a parallel. We have been amazed, at the patience of the people under the insults and wrongs inflicted upon them.

In what country but New Mexico, could men from Texas or anywhere else, hire, arm and pay men, to range through the country and drive off any cattle they shall claim have been stolen by Indians from their owners in Texas? We are told armed men have been driving by themselves cattle from New Mexico under pretence that they have been unlawfully taken from Texas. The submission of the people to this insolence and outrage, is more than ought to be expected from any free people. Two reasons exist why this shameful wrong has been perpetrated upon the people. First, the idea of strangers, they may with impunity overcome the people here, with braggadocio, swaggering and offers of violence. Too often these blowing bullies have succeeded with their pretensions. We say, no just, decided, true man, neither under the laws of God or man should allow himself for a moment to be in any manner trampled upon by the disgusting cowardly pretender. The time has come when people should hold their own rights in their own hands.

We repeat we wonder at the submission of the wronged people. For weeks, then in bands from out the Territory, have ranged with pistols, rifles and knives, and taken cattle where they pleased, under the pretence they had at some time been

unlawfully taken from Texas. Is there another country in the United States where the whole community would not raise at the outrage? We say to the people, take care of your own interests. You have no safety but in your own hands.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Tobacco plants in Wisconsin have leaves three feet long.

No less than eight lines of railroad are in course of construction in Northern Texas.

Omaha has just manufactured a complete train of cars for the Union Pacific road.

The chief exporter of California fruit to the East lost \$10,000 the first year he went into the business. Last year he cleared \$25,000.

Wonderful salt marshes have been discovered in Republic county, Kan., from which 69 gallons of brine evaporated render a bushel of salt of unequalled purity.

In the mills of Pittsburg there are, altogether, 524 boiling furnaces, 172 heating furnaces, 195 steam engines, 69 steam hammers and 162 trains of rolls. The steam hammers vary in weight from 500 to 16,000.

The manufacture of leather has increased so rapidly in California, that not only is the home demand supplied, but from 8,000 to 10,000 sides per month are shipped to the East, besides large quantities to Mexico, China and Japan.

The varieties of wood produced in different parts of the world is far more numerous than most people are aware of. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 there were, from forty-five different countries, no less than 3,769 different kinds of wood exhibited.

A steam drill, capable of boring a hole eight inches in diameter, has just been introduced in the anthracite regions by the Pennsylvania Company. It will bore further in one day than a dozen of men with the old drills could drill in a month.

New Orleans is trying to negotiate a loan of \$10,000,000. London capitalists offer to furnish the money at ninety cents on the dollar if the city will guarantee that no new loan will be made within two years. The terms will probably be accepted.

The planters in some parts of the South are giving considerable attention to the culture of the ramie plant, which grows finely in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and, in fact, almost anywhere from latitude 33 degrees southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

The manufacture of dolls' shoes has become quite a business within a few years past. A single concern in New York manufactures 50,000 pairs per annum, using about 200,000 feet of morocco and sheep, mostly scraps, besides cutting considerable whole stock of all the fashionable colors.

A plan has been submitted to the French Academy for storing wheat in portable sheet-iron granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least three or four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life and insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain.

The coal fields in the south of Chili are likely to be better developed. It is said that two companies with a subscribed capital of two millions of dollars each, have been formed to work the coal fields recently discovered in the neighborhood of Concepcion. This is important to foreign steamers in the Chili trade.

Late discoveries of a number of old furnaces show that mining operations of some kind has been carried on upon what is called Iron Mountain in the northern part of Texas. Recently lead and silver have been found there. Some of the citizens have begun mining and have high hopes of finding silver in abundance.

As an illustration of the amount of capital seeking investment in good railroad bonds, the New York Express mentions that a single banking firm in that city has disposed of nearly \$60,000,000 of railroad bonds within the past few years, or since the government commenced to call in its 7-80 and 6 per cent. debt.

The new paper money now manufactured for the government of Japan is coming into circulation. In point of size and appearance the notes remind one of the United States greenbacks, and their use is attended with all the disadvantages of "shinplaster currency," and the additional one that everything except the words "Imperial Japanese Treasury" is in the native character.

According to a scientific journal, wood soaked in a strong solution of common salt is thereby protected against decay, especially when placed under ground.

CRATER OF KILAUEA.—Kilauea never overflows its vast crater, but bursts a passage for its lava through the mountain side when relief is necessary, and the destruction is fearful. About 1840 it rent its overburdened stomach and sent a broad river of fire careering down to the sea, which swept away forests, huts, plantations and everything else that lay in its path. The stream was five miles broad, in places, and two hundred feet deep, and the distance it traveled was forty miles. It tore up and bore away with it acre-patches of land on its bosom like rafts—rocks trees and all intact. At night the red glare was visible a hundred miles at sea; and a distance of forty miles fine print could be read at midnight. The atmosphere was poisoned with sulphurous vapors and choked with falling ashes, pumice stone and cinders; countless columns of smoke rose up and blended together in a tumbled canopy that hid the heavens and glowed with a ruddy flush reflected from the fires below; here and there jets of lava sprung hundreds of feet into the air and burst into rocket-sprays that returned to the earth in a crimson rain; and all the while the laboring mountain shook with nature's great palsy, and voiced its distress in moaning and the muffled booming of subterranean thunders.

Fishes were killed for twenty miles along the shore, where the lava entered the sea. The earthquakes caused some loss of human life, a prodigious tidal wave swept inland, carrying everything before it and drowning a number of natives. The devastation consummated along the route traversed by the river of lava was complete and incalculable. Only a Pompeii and a Herculaneum were needed to be at the foot of Kilauea to make the story of the irruption immortal.—Mark Twain.

They tell about a young man who went fishing, and brought home with him alive, in a pail of water, a fine large trout. He took it around to show it to a lady to whom he was attached, and while he waited for her to come into the room, it occurred to him that it would be a good idea to place that trout in the globe filled with gold fish, which rested on the table. He thought he would surprise his hostess and he did. The trout immediately ate all the gold fish, then it drank all the water, and then it flopped about with such vivacity that it smashed the globe into smithereens with its tail and died. That young man is now engaged in reading a learned work upon "The habits of the Trout," in order to ascertain if the fish has any more peculiarities with which he is not acquainted.

Chicago has developed a new branch of furtive industry. Two ladies who had just drawn \$5,000 from a bank in that city, were followed by two thieves who dropped lighted matches on the dress of one of the ladies, and then exclaimed politely, "Madam your dress is on fire," in the hope that in the consequent confusion they might secure the money. The ladies retained their presence of mind, however, and declined assistance in extinguishing the conflagration.

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.—A year ago, Mr. John J. Murdock, who lives near LaCede Station mentioned casually to Mr. Frank J. Bowman that he had discovered a peculiar hole in the ground in a meadow near his house, and said for the life of him he could not imagine what made it. It was fifteen inches in diameter and seven or eight feet in depth. Mr. Bowman suggested an aerolite, but that was laughed at. To mark the place a rail was thrust into it, and it enclosed eight feet of the rail before the bottom was reached. This summer the matter was again discussed, and various speculations were indulged in to account for the peculiar opening. After the hay had been cut Mr. Murdock consented that the workmen should examine it. They immediately set to work, and, after digging down not eight feet but thirteen, came upon a spheroid globe of metal, which was evidently an aerolite. It presents the strange appearance of a miniature globe fashioned after the pattern of the earth, being flattened at the poles and incrustated in such a manner as to indicate that it was in flames as it passed through the air. The flattened poles are perfectly smooth, and bear no marks of heat. It is about the size of a large twelve pound cannon ball, full fifty per cent heavier, and is a solid metal, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained. It was brought to the city yesterday and excited considerable curiosity. It is intended, we believe, to present it to the Mercantile library.

The velocity with which it fell may be judged from the fact of its deep penetration into the earth—thirteen feet. The farthest that a cannon ball has been forced into an embankment is six feet, and this is a feat only accomplished at recent experiments by the British navy.—St. Louis Democrat.

An artisan well lately sunk at Jacksonville, Illinois, gave forth a jet of water four inches in diameter, which rose to the height of fifty feet. In Jacksonville and the surrounding country there has been a great scarcity of water, not only for agricultural but for manufacturing and even domestic purposes. The public institutions in Jacksonville have had great difficulty in procuring a sufficient supply for their necessities, so that the success of the artisan well is a matter of great importance to that city. It is probable that in the near future wells of this description will become common in regions now suffering from inadequate supplies of water. Large numbers of artisan wells have been bored in Algeria by the French authorities, and there every well has become the nucleus of a settlement proportioned to the flow of the well. Several nomadic African tribes, attracted to these wells, have abandoned their wandering life, and devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. Some of them have planted palm trees around the wells, besides perennial plants. It would be in nowise surprising to find before the lapse of many years, artisan wells brought extensively into service on the great plains of the far west, to supply water for irrigation and other purposes. And if that should come to pass we may expect to see villages and towns grow up around the most prolific of these wells, as the Arab settlements have grown up around those of Algeria.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE.—It is a thrilling experience to ride behind a vigorous horse that has escaped all control of his driver, and dashes along at his own sweet will, but to be on a runaway locomotive has still more the thrill of danger in it. An engineer in Kentucky lately had this experience. He was trotting back and forth with his engine on a pretty steep grade, when the cylinder head blew out and the iron monster finding the check gone, dashed down the grade round a sharp curve through a tunnel, into the streets of Frankfort at a furious rate. Finally an ascending grade took the wind out of it, and it came to a standstill. A little fellow who was "fooling" on the cowcatcher, and hung on for dear life during the runaway, says it went three miles a minute.