Las Vegas Gazette.

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BUSINESS CARDS.—ATTORNEYS.

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Attorney at Law.

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

J. H. KOOGLER,

Attorney at Law,

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

☞ Office at THE GAZETTE building.

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Will practice in all the courts of law and equity in the Territory. Especial attention given to the collection of claims and remittances promptly made. ☞ *U. S Commissioner & Notary Public.*

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Will practice in all the courts of the first judicial district of New Mexico, and will give strict attention, and make prompt returns, of any business intrusted to his care.

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Attorneys at Law,

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Prompt attention given to all business in the line of their profession in all the courts in the Territory.

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Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business in the line of his profession in all the courts of New Mexico.

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Practices in all the Probate and Justice of the Peace courts. Collections made and relied upon. Remittances promptly made. OFFICE:—At the store of Chas. Ilfeld, Public Square.

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REYNOLDS BROS.,

Bankers,

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico,

Banking in all its branches. Refer to KOUNTZE BROS., New York.

BAKERS.

CITY BEERY.

Louis Valentine, Proprietor,

Moreno, bet. 1st and 2d Sts. Las Vegas, N. M.

The best kind of Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc., always on hand, and every pain taken to fill all orders promptly.

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BARBER SHOP.

A. Macé, Proprietor.

Shaving and hair cutting, shampooing and hairdressing and dying done to order, in the rooms formerly occupied by A. Lebadie, on the north-east side of the Public Square.

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico

☞ All classes of work in hair—wigs, hair-jewelry, mementos, etc.,—done to order.

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FRANK OGDEN.

Carpenter, Builder and Contractor.

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

Material furnished and work done in as workmanlike manner.

And at Cheaper Rates,

Than any other establishment in the town.

☞ Shop on South Second St., two doors north of GAZETTE office.

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Will practice in all the northern counties of the Territory.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

☞ Dentistry and Oculary a Specialty.

Patients can expect skillful treatment at our hands. Office in new building South Second St.

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FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A. M. CONNOR,

Of Trinidad,.....Colorado,

Will supply all classes of Furniture to the citizens of Las Vegas and vicinity. Address: A. M. CONNOR, Trinidad, Colorado, or leave orders with CHAS. BLANCHARD, at the store of Blanchard & Co., at Las Vegas.

HOTELS.

A. H. CRAWFORD,

Has removed with his family and household goods, to take charge of the

Hotel and Stage Station,

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Formerly under the proprietorship of George Gregg. The new proprietor has refurnished and refitted the house and is prepared to entertain travelers in the best manner. This place will be an eating station on the stage route. Good meals and good accommodations.

BUSINESS CARDS.—MERCHANTS.

A. GRZELACHOWSKI,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

Puerto de Luna,.....New Mexico,

☞ Country produce and cattle received in payment.

ANDERS NELSON,

General Merchant.

Anton Chico.....New Mexico.

Has constantly on hand a general assortment of merchandise, which he sells at lower rates than any dealer in town. He buys wool, hides and pelts, and pays the highest market price.

☞ Also keeps a Feed Stable for the accomodation of travelers. Give him a call. 296

C. H. MOORE,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

Puerto de Luna,.....New Mexico,

Wool, Hides, Peltry and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. K. LINTZ & CO.,

Dealers in Wool,

AND

PURCHASING AGENTS FOR MERCHANTS,

203 North Third Street,.....St. Louis, Mo.

SPIEGELBERG BROS.,

Wholesale & Retail Merchants,

Santa Fe,.....New Mexico,

Merchants throughout the Territory will find it to their advantage to call on this Emporium before going East, as their goods are especially adapted to this market.

PAINTERS.

A. P. BARRIER,

Coach, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTER.

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

Gilding, Frescoing, Graining, Glazing, Marbling, Calcimining, Paper Hanging, etc. Also mixed paints, oils, brushes, putty, etc., on hand for sale.

Shop on the north-east corner of the plaza.

TINNERS.

FELIX PAPA,

TINNER,

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

All kinds of Tin, Copper, Zinc, and Sheet-iron ware done to order.

Tin Roofing and Spouting a Specialty.

☞ Shop North-East Corner of Plaza, in the Miguel Romero Building.

RESORT FOR INVALIDS.

Located six miles north of Las Vegas, N. M.

Mrs. S. B. Davis, Prop'ss.

The public is respectfully informed that Mrs. S. B Davis, Proprietress, has now ample accommodation for Invalids and Pleasure Seekers, in the Hotel as well as Bath Departments. The waters of the Hot Springs, by careful analysis, are known to contain a large quantity of iron, sulphur and other minerals, held in solution at a temperature of 130 degrees, rendering them therefore to be valuable curative agents for those afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous diseases, derangement of the kidneys, bladder, and liver, etc. The scenery around the neighborhood is delightful, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Las Vegas Hot Springs.

JAMES D. WOLF,

AGENT FOR

I. R. McGRAW & CO.,

Dealers in Wool, Hides, Pelts, etc.

The highest prices always paid in

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☞ Special inducements to Dealers.
Office with JAFFA BROS.

J. H. SHOUT, M. D. G. W. STEBBINS.

J. H. SHOUT & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

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☞ Pure Medicinal Liquor always on hand. ☜

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico.

WAGNER'S HOTEL

Theo. Wagner,.....Proprietor,

North-East Corner of Plaza,

Las Vegas,.....New Mexico

This House has been thoroughly refitted and greatly enlarged, to meet the requirements of the large number of travelers and

T O U R I S T S

who are now visiting this section of country. The very best of accommodations are offered at this Hotel for man and beast.

BOUNTIFULLY PROVIDED ARE TABLES WITH ALWAYS THE BEST THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

TABLES.

ARE ALWAYS BOUNTFULLY PROVIDED WITH THE BEST THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

A Bar and Billiard Hall

Are attached to the Hotel, which are supplied with the choicest qualities of liquors and cigars.

Regular boarders, with or without lodgings, will be accommodated by the week, or month, at the lowest possible rates. Excellent stables and corrals are attached to the Hotel and feed and forage constantly on hand. The patronage of the public

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Las Vegas Gazette.

J. H. KOOGLER, Editor.

NEW MEXICO AS IT IS.

IX

NATIVE AND STRANGER.

We often hear the question: "How do the people live in New Mexico?" Only one accustomed to live among them and for a long time at that, will be able to solve this problem. As we have classed our native population already into three distinct casts, we may answer the above interrogation a good deal easier by taking these classes one after another separately.

CLASS 1ST.—BON TONS.

We doubt whether there is another section in God's creation whose people live up, and in many cases beyond, their income as much as the Mexican population of this Territory. They are stylish; they like to live well; as well as they can afford. And who can blame them for this? Are they not masters of immense tracts of land—land grants ranging from a thousand to millions of acres in extent—with hundreds of willing hands to do their bidding to till their lands, herd their flocks and serve them humbly and faithfully, gaining therefore immense incomes with great facility. "How with facility?" We are again asked. Let us answer more explicitly. All the bottom lands of New Mexico, close to streams, are agricultural lands. In the States these tracts might be used only for grazing purposes or hay making, But here, where most of the land has to be irrigated to better insure abundant harvest, only such tracts can be put under seed as will facilitate the construction of irrigating ditches. Above these ditches commence the pasture lands. Now then; the owner of large tracts of land does not intend to hire many laborers. He thinks he can gain a greater percentage by leasing them on shares. This is done by calling up all the middle class and poor neighbors for consultation. He tells them he wants so much planted with wheat; so much in corn, and gives each according to his own strength and industry. He furnishes the seed, farming implements and necessary animals. Little of the land is reserved for absolute control, not more in fact, than the standing force of hired servants around the mansion are capable of plowing and taking care of. The master saddles up—or rather orders to be saddled—his horse, to oversee the job. By the time the spring wheat is under ground the lambing season is at hand Hands have to be employed, in addition to the regular number of herders. In most cases the owner of the flock appoints a place and day of meeting and then names one of the party to see that everything is carried on systematically. As soon as the time and circumstances will permit one part of the employed force is put to work on the field, pruning vines, fixing gardens, planting corn, etc., and the others who are not tillers of the soil will pitch in and shear sheep. Ordinarily these will receive a pay of

TWO CENTS PER HEAD,

and it is considered a good days work to shear a hundred head. Thus, early in Spring, our nabobs commence to realize one part—the greater part—of their years income. Wool and pelts always fetch the cash. Now let us ponder a minute over former statements of "Resources of New Mexico," as given in these columns. Native sheep give, on an average two pounds of wool per head. Very few of those whom we call sheep owners here, in New Mexico possess less than 30,000 head. This, then, will give about 60,000 lbs. of wool. This year is a bad one for sheep growers, because as seen in our Market Price List, the staple quoted "Unwashed Mexican," realizes only

8 CENTS PER POUND;

or 30,000 lbs @ 8 cents—$2,400. Only about one half of what it brought last year But we have men, like Don José Leandro Perea, of Bernalillo; Mariano Yrisarri, of Los Ranchos, the Luna Brothers, of Los Lunas, the Oteros and Chaves, of Valencia County and others too numerous to mention who count their flocks by hundreds of thousands of weathers for sale yearly and you will have part of the income of our *caballero* population. As they all employ a large number of persons on their farm, stock ranche, in the trains and numerous other occupations, it is furthermore to their own interest to pay off most of their laborers in goods To do this without infringing the internal revenue as well as territorial or county laws, they pay license and carry on jobbing trade as well as retail business. Nobody expects them to do this for accomodation sake, and therefore we have another item in answer to "how do they live." But this storekeeping business does not end here yet. A pretty large percentage of their income consists in

TRADING IN GRAIN.

As soon as the harvest is in, if not before the poorer class are on the sell. The stores around the country towns are on the buy. They rate their goods at cash retail prices and give these in exchange for grain, which in return, is valued at what the nearest government post contracted for. Their own trains fetch the goods from the railroad terminus; the goods take the place of most of the cash to pay off labor, and to buy country produce and thus make an honest penny no matter which way they turn. Another item of income is the loan of grain. By the time Spring comes around the little left the hired man from harvest is either sold or eaten up and of course he must live The rich men and storekeepers have gathered all the grain. How then get it for victuals. Go to the *amo*. All right, says he. I shall give you a fanega of corn, beans, or wheat, provided you will pay me at harvest time two for one. The poor devil don't want to starve himself or family and promises the Shylock his Pound of Flesh. Aside from all this turning a penny our *bon tons* have little or no outlay for the kitchen. They raise their own necessaries and by importing goods for sale don't need to pay any tribute, like the rest, for, clerk-hire, profits and losses, etc, but receive their groceries and dry goods at first cost. Is it then a wonder that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer from day to day? Others till their lands for them. The spontaneous growth of nature's green fields yield them meat for their larder, wool to bring the cash, and gives them plenty of things to look after. In other countries, in other States or Territories the capitalist

FOSTER MANUFACTURE,

but what need has the Mexican *caballero* to invest the money in enterprises, which to conduct, after establishing them he would have to depend on others who understand the business. This is how it comes that New Mexico is so deficient in the machinery to manufacture her own raw material into finished goods. Our well to-do men have plenty to do; a lot of things to look after, many hands to watch from keeping the business from falling to pieces. He needs his sons as wagon masters of large trains; as overseers of the farm laborers and *mayordomos* of cowboys and sheepherders. He can not afford to send one or two to the States to learn to be machinist, founder or manufacturer. All the education they need is to go to some college to learn the English thoroughly; to know how to keep books, keep up correspondence, and make out accounts. We need, therefore, an influx of foreign capitalists to invest in establishing all kinds of factories. We need men learned in manufacturing raw material into staples; we need skilled artisans and laborers to act as instructors to our abundance of cheap labor. We have lots of products here which now are exported raw, to be afterwards imported as goods for use. There is a first rate chance now for creating a market for home manufactuers, in opposition to imports, before the fall tide of emigration sets in. Who will start the ball in motion and gain fame and fortune in the undertaking?

The Territorial Legislature will convene in January next, and we suppose the question of removing the Territorial capital to Las Vegas will come up for final disposition The advantages of location are greatly in favor of Las Vegas, as it is near the center of population of the Territory and convenient of access by excellent roads from all parts of the Territory. It is centrally situated for the populous counties of Mora San Miguel, Bernalillo and Valencia. It is more convenient than the present capital for Colfax, Lincoln, Doña Ana and Grant The present summer will witness a large immigration to Colfax on account of the railroad, and Lincoln county is liable to have a large influx of miners before snow flies next winter. Both of these counties are comparatively new and are capable of supporting as great or greater population than any other two counties in the Territory. Their natural resources are unsurpassed. With the settlement of these counties the removal of the capital to Las Vegas will become more necessary and doubly assured It is better to make the change at the next Legislature in order that permanent and sightly capital buildings may be erected worthy a progressive and rapidly advancing Territory.

The project of a theater, to be conducted in the best manner, regardless of profit or loss, is under discussion in Cincinnati The idea is that good dramatic entertainment helps to make a city attractive to visitors, and that hotel keepers and merchants would gain by meeting the loss that might arise from keeping a first class theater open the year round.

A New York *Sun* correspondent gives the following account of the manner in which the Pike Peak's gold excitement was kept up in 1859 and 1860, and thinks that the stage companies and traders may be working the same kind of mines in the black hills at the present time.

A great part of what the writer says may be true and yet the emigrants were not badly sold as the rich and prosperous mining and agricultural state of Colorado now attests. The correspondent says:

But to get on with our trip. We started from Leavenworth with three wagons, drawn by two mules each, and reached Denver in twenty-four days. All the way out we heard fabulous accounts of the "digging," and the frontier papers teemed with stories of wonderfull "finds." At one point a "greaser," with only a calabash of wood, washed out $220 (exact) worth of dust in six hours. At another two "boys packed some disintegrated quartz seventy miles on the back of a mule to have it assayed, and found it worth $9,000 per ton." At another, three men found some 'pay dirt' in a crevice on the top of a mountain, and carrying it down to a stream, found they had $600 worth of gold." At every ranche we heard glowing reports of the country; and although we met many returning gold diggers, none of them said a discouraging word—why we found out later. At Denver we found a population living entirely upon the money of the incoming gold seekers, whom they called "Ameeroogans," or "Pilgrims." Freights from the Missouri river to Denver were eight cents per pound and the hauling of supplies was a great industry.

Thence to the diggings, the grand round of which we made. We saw no gold dug (in any quantity); everywhere the miners had just quit work, or the roof of the drift was out of order, or the water had driven them out and they were waiting for a pump. All gave glowing accounts of the gold they had got, and were going to get, but all were anxious to trade their claims for money, goods, wagons, mules, oxen—in fact for anything in the shape of portable property—always provided that you gave them a bond to pay a sum from $40,000 to $100,000 when you got it out of the claim, you having first taken out for yourself, say, the same amount. The bond further stipulated that you were to keep a fair and truthful account of all disbursements and receipts, the sellers always insisting in solemn language that the bond was the only consideration for which they could be persuaded to sell, and that the portable property they got from the purchaser was of value only as it enabled them to porspect some remoter section. They were always ready to promise to give you a twentieth or a fortieth of the prospective "find."

At the diggings everybody spoke well of his neighbor, when the Denver papers came up the community were frequently astounded by marvellous accounts of the richness of their own section.

After doing the mines, I started alone for the East, leaving my friend, who had invested in one of these claims. When my intention became known to my acquaintances among the miners presto everything was changed. They became communicative and confidential, first insisting upon my secrecy and told me extraordinary stories as to how they salted claims so that Horace Greeley could see the gold washed out with his own eyes and what trouble they had to get the dust to salt them with. How they had "fixed" some newspaper correspondents and fooled others. How, in fact they were an organized community, banded together keep up the gulch digging excitement until they could "get out." The newspapers published in the towns along the Missouri river kept it up in the interest of the dealers in miners supplies; the railroads aided to keep it up in their own interest; the stage coach lines across the Plains were the circulating agents for the lying reports of the richness of the country. My mining friends always ended their stories with, "Now-old fellow you know the bottom, and we don't want you to give us away. You see we have wintered here on flour two dollars a pound, have risked our lives and ruined our health, and are dead busted; our only chance of getting back to the States is by working some pilgrim. We ain't mean with them. We allers leave them something to get home with." All this interesting information was given me on my road back to Denver.

William M. Tweed has created a considerable sensation in New York by making a statement implicating many prominent politicians in the ring frauds of New York City and the manner in which the necessary legislation was obtained under which the ring operated.

We hear it stated that a small war is existing among the cattle men on the Pecos in the vicinity of Seven Rivers.