

Morning Journal.

W. S. BURKE, Editor. Tuesday, October 3. Terms of Subscription: Weekly, by mail, one year, \$3.00...

REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR DELEGATE IN CONGRESS. HON. TRANQUILINO LUNA OF VALENCIA COUNTY.

THE NEW HOTEL.

The Journal is always loath to find fault with the management of any public enterprise in Albuquerque, but we are obliged to call the attention of the gentlemen of the new hotel company to the fact that they are not pushing their enterprise with that energy which the situation demands.

COMING TO HIS SENSES.

The Review is in receipt of information which bears the stamp of reliability, that several prominent Republicans of Bernalillo county, who were opposed to Luna's nomination, will now fully and honestly support the Republican ticket.

JUDGE BRISTOL'S ADDRESS.

Owing to a misunderstanding, and a combination of unfavorable circumstances, the address of Judge Bristol was not delivered, as advertised, on the closing day of the fair.

A Bank's Great Bond Scheme.

The foundation for the talk about W. H. Vanderbilt advancing United States bonds to ease the money market is that a bank offered to borrow from Vanderbilt \$10,000,000 United States four per cent bonds which he holds, advancing thereon the full market price—about \$12,000,000—and charging him for the money so advanced at a low rate of interest.

AN ADDRESS. BY JUDGE WARREN BRISTOL. For Delivery on the Last Day of the Second Annual Fair of the New Mexico Exposition Association, Commencing at Albuquerque September 18th, and Ending September 23d, 1888.

The first exhibition of the industries of New Mexico took place last year. This was a beginning, and marks an era in the history of the Territory.

The first whistle of the locomotive had just been heard. It was an awakening from the sleep of ages.

Until the advent of railroads to and within her borders, New Mexico had been the most inaccessible portion of the outlying territory of the United States.

Portions of this remote region, and particularly that embraced within the fertile valley of the Rio Grande, had been settled and occupied by Europeans—a civilized and Christian people—for nearly three centuries.

Agricultural methods and appliances at that remote period were primitive and crude.

Scarcely any improvements had been made since the time of the Pharaohs in the mode of cultivating the soil.

The ground was ploughed with a crooked stick tied to the horns of oxen. Grain was cut with the time-honored reaping-hook, tramped out with domestic animals, and cleaned by tossing it into the air for the wind to blow the chaff out.

At that time this seemed to be the highest conception of agricultural genius and art.

These, with other crude oriental methods, were brought to this country by the early Spanish immigrants, and have been transmitted from generation to generation by inheritance and conservatism to the present day.

Shut out as New Mexico has been from contact with progressive ideas, it is not to be wondered at that the same contrivances used by the husbandman in the valley of the Nile two thousand years ago, may now be seen on any fair summer's day along the valley of the Rio Grande.

But this state of things could not last forever, even in remote and isolated New Mexico.

Light was sent to dawn some time during an age of railroads and telegraphs, and of mechanical and agricultural science and skill.

The steel plough, with its polished surface and admirable form—in adaptability to every perfection of art and in skillful hands the perfection of utility; the various models of the cultivator; the reaper, with its successful twine binder; the header, threshing machine and various other kinds of agricultural machinery are being introduced to save the husbandman from excessive toil and increase the profits of his labor.

In the department of mining, the rapid change taking place is still more marked.

Instead of the miner being compelled to climb a pole, with treacherous notches for a foothold in a mining shaft, with a few pounds of ore on his back, a steam hoister is now used, whereby the mineral-bearing rock is rapidly brought up from hundreds of feet below the surface, and the quantity extracted is estimated at many hundreds of tons, instead of a few pounds by the old process.

The Water Jacket Smelter has taken the place of the crude adobe furnace with a blacksmith's bellows, while the quartz mill with its multitude of stamps and Blake crusher with massive iron jaws of immense power, whereby the solid and unyielding rocks bearing the precious metals are crushed and pounded and pulverized, with as much facility apparently as though they were the tenderest and most brittle of substances, has supplanted the antiquated rattle propelled by a mule, and destined to add immensely to the bullion product of the Territory.

With these improved appliances in agriculture and mining it is not at all surprising that the auspicious day has at last dawned, when men of thought and enterprise are beginning to perceive and to appreciate the importance of public exhibitions as a means of advertising the resources of New Mexico, and her capabilities for taking a prominent place among the industries of the country.

To visitors and tourists on their arrival here for the first time from any of the thickly settled and noted agricultural states of the Union, where the annual rain fall is ample, and equally distributed over the entire surface of the State, producing universal fertility and a rich and luxuriant verdure everywhere, New Mexico in comparison at first view, seems to be composed in great part of barren and sterile plains and hills and rocky mountains.

But to intelligent observers who have lived here for any length of time and who have gained an insight into the possibilities of the Territory, it really seems to be a land of promise.

Its location is on that extended belt of country comprising the great laboratory of nature for the manufacture by her subtle processes and the deposit during a past geological age of all the precious and useful metals in profusion.

Here, also, by the combined forces of nature, have been produced the chemical combinations which mixed with disintegrated rocks and vegetable decompositions constitute a productive soil.

Beginning at the Rocky mountains, through the ages of the past, by successive rains and freshets, and floods, there has been carried down, often little by little, and spread over the immense inclined planes, extending east to the Mississippi river and south to the Gulf of Mexico, depositing fertilizing qualities everywhere and preparing the surface of the earth for the sustenance of millions.

It would be strange indeed if in a region situated between the thirty-second and thirty-seventh degrees, of north latitude, embracing New Mexico where these forces of nature have been singularly active that nothing should be found to attract the cupid of our race.

The truth is it is a wonderfully rich country in natural resources; but like any other country the soil must be properly tilled, and the gold must be dug for, in order to insure wealth and prosperity. Nature has done her part magnificently, and the Territory is as good a country as man has a mind to make it.

The soil everywhere is rich in all

the elements of productiveness; but being an arid country its cultivation, it is true, is limited by the supply of water.

For this reason New Mexico can never become what might be called strictly an agricultural state where every quarter section of land could be converted into a productive farm.

But nature in a measure has even compensated for this limited supply of water by cultivating in its soil, trees and vines, peering the plains and foot-hills, and even the sides of the mountains with a peculiar species of grass, called gramma, upon which sheep, horses and cattle thrive through the winter as well as the summer months, and which possesses such wonderful vitality that neither the frost, nor heat, nor drought can kill it, or scarcely impair its nutritive properties.

This presents a very extensive pastoral field already prepared by nature and which to a considerable extent is occupied. Here the ancient oriental custom still prevails, and which all things considered cannot well be improved upon; that is, "the shepherd tending his flock," and the herders, "the cattle upon a thousand hills."

Aside from mining in favored localities perhaps no branch of industry anywhere yields safer, quicker, and larger returns of profit, than stock raising on the table lands and foot hills of New Mexico in its operation, these streams, springs, or wells affording water for the purpose.

The climate of the Territory is such as to render it the natural home of the horse.

Here, if anywhere on this continent, with proper breeding, proper care and proper training, the horse ought to attain his highest powers of endurance and speed. This magnificent animal is indigenous to a dry and warm climate. The horses of Arabia, a country which in many respects similar to our own have always been celebrated in history for their remarkable powers; and to them, no doubt, if the fact were known, nearly all our best breeds could in some degree be traced.

Underlying these facts there is no doubt a climatic equal principle, which if intelligently utilized and scientifically put in practice by proper breeding and raising of thoroughbreds at large, a race of horses might be developed that would be unequalled in "staying power" and speed.

Along the rivers and streams affording water for irrigation, the lands when properly tilled are wonderfully productive. It is a fact, however, that we may as well confess that there is nothing in which the average New Mexican farmer is farther behind the times than in the thorough and systematic cultivation of his land.

His grain fields after harvest are usually neglected and left to overgrow with all sorts of rank vegetation, which remain standing till the following winter or spring. In the meantime they have all matured and gone to seed, and the land has become fertile with the seeds of every noxious plant and weed, "after its kind." To prevent this at the proper season, is where the admirable service of the steel plough ought to come in. If it will pay to cultivate the land at all, it will pay best to cultivate it well.

At present nearly all those coming to the Territory with capital to invest are very naturally fascinated with, and have their thoughts fixed upon the mines of precious metals, to the exclusion of the neglected valleys of rich land.

When the limited extent of the lands that have water for irrigation is considered, with reference to the extent of our rapidly increasing population, it must be apparent to every one that these valleys offer inducements for profitable and well directed enterprises, which in the long run would equal if not surpass the best mining districts.

Not only should the land be brought to the highest state of productiveness by thorough cultivation and the use of fertilizers where needed, but in country like this, where the lands that may be irrigated and cultivated are limited in extent, they should be devoted to the highest state of productiveness as are of the present value of the land.

While the farmer should, if possible, under all circumstances and regardless of cost, produce his own feed for his stock, yet in an arid country like this it would seem to be a waste of time and a waste of money and labor to raise wheat, barley and corn for the market with the view of profit, in any locality that are well adapted to the growth and maturity of fruits and vegetables.

We now have railroads, which tap the immense grain fields of neighboring States, and are bringing to our Territory flour and feed at perhaps cheaper rates than we can produce there; but in fruits and vegetables we have a great advantage, and we always have it, provided we avail ourselves of our opportunities.

That California fruits and California vegetables are brought to New Mexico and sold here at a profit, is a scandal to our Territory.

From this time forward, along the lines or in the vicinity of our railroads, there will always be a ready cash market for all the vegetables, and especially for all the fruits that can be grown.

Now while the value of a grain crop will rarely exceed thirty dollars per acre, and cost about that to produce it, that of vegetables or fruits, with good cultivation, may be run up to one thousand dollars per acre.

Take for example the valley of the Rio Grande, from and including the county of Bernalillo, to the border of Mexico. It has an altitude above the sea of from nearly 4,000 feet at Mesilla to over 5,000 feet at Bernalillo and situated between the 32nd and 33rd degrees of north latitude.

Why, this valley ought to rival the Nile in the value of its products.

It has, beyond question, all the conditions of soil and climate to make it the real habitat of the grape, where it grows to absolute perfection and yields bountifully.

Its Bartlett pears are unsurpassed in size and in all the best qualities of that delicious fruit.

Nearly all the standard apples do remarkably well—some, of course better than others. Among the latter may be mentioned the Ben Davis, Winter Pearmain and the Jeuneville. I mention these for the purpose of demonstrating that where these varieties can be successfully and profitably cultivated nearly every other kind of fruit, as well as the vegetables common to a temperate climate may be grown to advantage also.

Surely this neglected valley offers inducements for the profitable investment of capital on a large scale in the cultivation of fruits and especially for growing grapes and making wine that is second to none in any country.

The vineyards of California constitute the best paying industry of that wealthy and thriving State. If this valley had been located here instead of in New Mexico it would have been appropriated long ago for orchards and vineyards, and Rio Grande fruits would have been found in market in

all the neighboring States and Territories, and Rio Grande wine in large quantities would have been shipped to all the cities of the Union and to many in Europe at a handsome profit.

That part of this valley commonly called the Mesilla valley in southern New Mexico—the largest body of rich irrigable land anywhere on the Rio Grande, at present practically idle and unimproved, with only here and there a few trees, in fruit, trees and vines, the bulk of the land in this valley being devoted to grain—overgrown for the most part with cockle-bur, wild morning glories and the esthetic sunflower—a picture of ugliness and well as the summer months, and which suppose sometime will be converted into an Eden with its thrifty orchards and profitable vineyards, its beautiful gardens, fine residences and charming lawns.

The present occupants, so long as they continue to raise grain only for the market, and never get a dollar ahead can never accomplish these desirable results. They might work into it gradually perhaps; but to attain the highest results would require the expenditure of money in large amounts, thorough cultivation by the most approved labor-saving appliances, and scientific treatment of the wine product.

This once accomplished and the proceeds fairly put in operation, there would be, as there is in California, millions in it.

But the greatest wealth of New Mexico, beyond all question, is to be found hidden beneath the surface in the form of the mines of the precious metals—copper, silver and gold.

It was my original purpose to make our mining industry a prominent feature of this address; but I had not sufficient data at hand to enter into details, and the pressing nature of my official duties precluded the possibility of obtaining them in time.

Some of these mines within a few months have acquired almost a world-wide reputation for the magnitude and richness of their ores. In the present exposition at Denver, together with this one, are bringing them into notoriety, and perhaps are doing more at the present moment than everything else to call the attention of the country at large to the mineral wealth of our Territory.

Having at last become accessible to immigration, our mountains are swarming with prospectors. Every day brings its report of some new and valuable discovery. Mining districts are rapidly being organized in the mountain ranges, and dotted over with locations.

Real and substantial development it is true, has only just begun. Enough has been accomplished however, to induce us to believe that our Territory is awaiting development to place it in the front rank as a bullion producing Territory.

We have now fairly started on the line of actual progress, and there can be no doubt that in the near future, New Mexico—profic in natural resources—will occupy a prominent position as one of the rich and prosperous states of the Union.

CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE A. & P. Road Open to Tulsa, Ind. Territory, Oct. 1st—New Stations and Stock Yards—A. & P. Co. to Albuquerque, N. M.

The Central Division of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. was completed and opened for business to Tulsa, in the Creek nation, Indian Territory, on Oct. 1st. This point is sixty-four miles west of Vinita. This side of Tulsa surveys are being made to Albuquerque. The line has been built in a first-class manner with steel rails, and iron bridges are being used. Through trains are now running between St. Louis and Tulsa, a distance of 428 miles. Ten new stations have been established between Vinita and Tulsa, named as follows, going west from Vinita: White Oak, Catale, Chelsea, Bushyhead, Sequoyah, Clearmore, Verdigris, Catoosa and Mingo. The last named station is on the east bank of the Arkansas river, and is beautifully located. Already depots and large stock yards have been erected by the Co. at this place, which is destined to be a great cattle shipping point. The central division of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad begins at Seneca on the boundary line between Missouri and Indian Territory, thirty-three miles east of Vinita. The stations between Seneca and Vinita are Shawnee, Prairie City, Osumma, Afton and Albia. Under an agreement with the Atlantic & Pacific company the Frisco line has built, and as before stated, is at present operating the Atlantic & Pacific road from Seneca to Tulsa about 100 miles. The same company will probably continue the construction to the Canadian river, something less than 200 miles further west, at which point the Van Buren branch of the Atlantic & Pacific, from the southern part of Indian Territory, makes a junction with the main line. This branch will be a very important feeder to the Atlantic & Pacific as it traverses the very richest part of Indian Territory.

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