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ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF NEW MEXICO.

The following letter was recently written by Governor Hagerman to "The Earth," an immigration magazine published by the Santa Fe R. R.: "Eight thousand immigrants, farmers from the crowded eastern and central states, have settled in New Mexico during the past twelve months. I know of nothing that more vividly illustrates the growth of the Territory during the year 1906 than this great influx of homeseekers.

"And that these farmers have come to stay is made manifest in the homes they have established. They have taken up Government land to cultivate it. The entries at the United States Land Offices show that 1,115,575 acres of homestead lands were filed upon during the year, and that 150,895 acres of desert land claims were purchased by settlers.

"The work of converting these raw lands from desert wastes into beautiful and productive farms is already in progress. Great tracts of alfalfa have been sown, and in many localities orchards and truck gardens planted.

"With the influx of settlers new irrigation projects have been started, and more are bound to follow. The great Hondo reservoir near Roswell was completed a few months ago, and the Hondo river is now pouring its waters into the basin to be utilized in the coming spring to irrigate 12,000 acres of alluvial soil. The government work on the Carlsbad project in Eddy county is being pushed rapidly, and work on the Elephant Butte irrigation scheme in Dona Ana county will soon be started. The Carlsbad irrigation works will furnish water for 25,000 acres of land, while the Elephant Butte project will ultimately irrigate 180,000 acres. Smaller irrigation projects are being constructed in all sections of the Territory, especially in the extreme northwest, in San Juan county, where the La Animas and San Juan rivers are to be utilized to convert desert tracts into productive farms.

"But not only in its agricultural industry has New Mexico made progress. Its coal fields and its great lumber industry have shown great growth during the twelve months just passed. The coal fields consist of one million acres, and within these fields are eight billion tons of coal. During the past year the Dawson Fuel Company has opened three new mines, all great producers. For 1906 the production of coal by New Mexico's mines was 17,794,228 tons, an increase of seventeen per cent over the previous year. To mine this coal 2,354 men were employed. Twice this number will be needed within the next year to work the mines and to aid in the construction of railways lines, now building to the great coal fields.

"It is difficult to realize the extent unless one makes a thorough study of the Territory's great forestry resources. During the year the American Lumber Company cut more than fifty million feet. It is safe to estimate that the total cut by all the lumber companies operating in the Territory will exceed one hundred million feet. The Government estimates that there are twenty billion feet of lumber upon its forest reserves.

"Railroad construction in New Mexico has given employment to a vast army of men during the past year. The Santa Fe system alone spent \$10,975,000 in repairing and rebuilding its lines, and in the construction of its famous Belen Cut-off. Other companies invested large sums of money, bringing the total expenditure for railroad construction up to \$14,000,000.

"According to an accurate estimate made by the Territorial traveling auditor the assessed valuation of all property in New Mexico for the year just closed is \$43,242,746.31, a gain

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The Expert

PILL MIXERS

of \$3,457,340.38 over the previous year.

(Signed H. J. HAGERMAN,
Governor of New Mexico.

PROCESS OF HARDENING THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 17.—Mr. Alfred D. P. Weaver, of this city, scientist and electrician, has in collaboration with John Edward Carney, while engaged in laboratory experiments in search of a new coherent material for wireless telegraphy, made a discovery of widespread scientific, industrial and technical interest. The discovery is the art of hardening and tempering precious and semi-precious metals, such as platinum, gold and the like, without alloying them with other metals. The characteristic results obtained by Mr. Weaver's process are enormous reduction in the fusing point of these metals and imparting to them a degree of hardness in some instances surpassing that of the best tool steel when hardened.

SUGAR CANE SYRUP UNMARKETABLE.

New York, Jan. 17.—The fact that probably nearly all the sugar cane syrup and molasses output of Louisiana last fall is unmarketable under a strict interpretation of the pure food law, is brought out in correspondence made public here today between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Louisiana sugar dealers. The dealers pointed out to Mr. Wilson that for fifty years sulphur has been used in this state in treating cane juice for clarification, and that because of the widely published but erroneous statement last fall that the Department of agriculture would permit the use of sulphur to continue, the crop which is to be marketed in 1907 was made in the old way. In a few instances this product has already been refused by those who contracted to take it, the contractors fearing the law.

CHICAGO ALARMED BY SCARLET FEVER.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Scarlet fever is epidemic at Evanston, Oak Park, menacing several north shore towns and a source of concern to the Chicago health authorities. Of Chicago's total of 107 contagious disease cases reported yesterday 65 of them were scarlet fever. This is the largest for one day in several years. At present there are several thousand cases in the city and environs.

MONUMENT AND SCHOOL AT SAN JUAN HILL.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley, of Point Loma, who is the owner of 500 acres of land on San Juan Hill battlefield near Santiago, Cuba, has announced her purpose to erect there a monument to mark the line of trenches. She also will put up a building to be used for a school at the historic spot.

For Sale.

Special bargain: Five acres one-fourth mile from court house, good 5-room house, alfalfa, water right. **CARLTON & BELL.**

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AT
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Why not try one of our 50 cent or \$1 boxes of fine Candy? We are sure you will be pleased and that you will say it is the best. Men take a box home with you at night, it will please your wife.

Kipling's Candy Store.

THE OLD VETERAN

EULOGY OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS BY GEN. ALEXANDER

A NEW ERA DAWNS

Out of the Bloodshed and Sufferings of the Past, a New and Re-United Country, in the Fore Rank of the World's Work.

(A pamphlet containing the following address of Gen. E. Porter Alexander, delivered at West Point Military Academy June 9, 1902, was handed to the Record some time ago by an old soldier of the other side. In view of the reception to be given the Confederate Veterans by Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy tomorrow night at the Commercial Club rooms, we deem this a good time to re-publish the address.—Ed.)

Decidedly the feature of Alumni Day, Monday, June 9th, at West Point was the speech of General E. Porter Alexander of Georgia. It was the first occasion on which the Confederate Army had been officially recognized in any proceedings at the Military Academy. Indeed, it cannot be said to have been officially recognized on this occasion, since these proceedings were taken under the direction of the associated graduates. General Ruger spoke for the West Pointers on the Union side, and General Alexander for those on the Confederate side. He was chief of artillery of Longstreet's corps, and directed the Confederate fire in the famous artillery duel at Gettysburg. His speech was continually applauded, especially his reference to General Longstreet, who occupied a seat on the platform near the speaker, and whose name provoked an outburst of cheering that lasted several minutes. Following is General Alexander's speech in full:

"Once more the light of Jackson's sword

Far flashes thru the gloom,
Taere Hampton rides and there once more

The toss of Stuart's plume.
"O, life goes back thru years today
And we are men once more,
And that old hill is Arlington,
And there, the alien shore.
"And over yonder on the heights
The hostile camp-fires quiver,
And sullenly 'twixt us and them
Flows by Potomac's river."

"The Confederate Veteran. With these words does there not arise in every mind the thought of a meteoric army, which over forty years ago sprang into existence, as it would seem out of a space and nothingness, and after a career of four years, unsustainable by treasury or arsenal, but unsurpassed for brilliant fighting and lavish outpour of blood, vanished from earth as utterly as if it had been a phantom of imagination. It had followed as a banner, a Starry Cross, born in the fire and smoke of its battle line; which had flown over its charging columns on many fields, and under many leaders, whose names proud history will forever cherish, and then in a night it also had taken its flight from earth, to be seen no more of men. A Federal historian wrote of this army: 'Who can forget it that once looked upon it? That array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentrations of power brought against it, which, receiving terrible blows, did not fall to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation.'

"And the whole people who had created that annihilation and had upheld that vanished flag, and in their behalf had sacrificed its all, now with one consent to the cause for which they had striven vainly, but so well, the title, 'The Lost Cause.' And this people mourned over their Lost Cause as the captive Israelites mourned over Zion: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth.' But they buried their grief deep in their own hearts, and, exchanging swords and guns for implements of industry, set themselves to restoring their desolated homes and rebuilding their shattered fortunes.

"And now a generation has passed away. The smoke of civil conflict has vanished forever from the sky, and the whole country, under the new conditions evolved in its four year's struggle, finds itself united in developing its vast resources in successful rivalry with the greatest nations of the earth. Whose vision is now so dull that he does not recognize the blessing it is to himself and to his children to live in an undivided country? Who would today relegate his own State to the position it would hold in the world were it declared a sovereign, as are the States of Central and South America? To ask these questions is to answer them. And the answer is the acknowledgment that it was best for the South that the cause was 'lost.' The right to secede the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it now offered us as a gift, we would reject as we would a proposition of suicide. Let me briefly review the story of this change of sentiment.

"We believed, and still believe, that its sovereignty was intended to be reserved by each and every State when it ratified the Constitution. It was universally taught among us that in this feature there was divinely inspired wisdom. It may have been wisdom for that century. Each State was then an independent agricultural community. The railroad, the steamship, the telegraph, were undreamed of on earth. But, as in nature, whenever the climate has changed, the fauna and flora have been forced to change and adapt themselves to new environments, so among mankind must modes of government be modified to conform to new conditions. The steamboat, railroad, and telegraph by 1860 had made a new planet out of the one George Washington knew. National commerce had been born, and it was realized that State sovereignty was utterly incompatible with its full development. The 'inspired wisdom' of the previous century had now become but foolishness. Nature's great law of evolution, against which no constitution can prevail, at once brought into play to overturn it forces as irresistible as those of a volcano. But such Darwinian conceptions as those of political evolution had then entered few men's minds. Patrick Henry had said, 'Give me Liberty, or give me Death.' Surely it would not be liberty if we could not secede whenever we wished to. Holding these views, we should have been cowards had we not resisted to the last extremity. And posterity should be grateful for our having forced the issue and fought it out to the bitter end.

"Now, I have learned to appreciate the limited range of Patrick Henry's views, and have discarded them in favor of Darwinian theories. I want neither liberty nor death; I want conformation to environment. And as the changes in our planet still go on, and as international commerce has grown up, a Siamese twin to national commerce, I applaud our nation's coming out of the swaddling bands of its infancy and entering upon its grand inheritance. Let it stand for universal civilization. This is but a small and crowded planet, now that science has brot its ends together by her great inventions. Neither states nor nations can longer dwell to themselves. An irresponsible conflict is on between barbarism and civilization. Thru human imperfection much that must be done may seem harsh and cruel. Much that has happened doubtless was so to our aborigines, but for all that we must look forward and not backward and walk boldly in the paths of progress.

"Now for their bearing upon my story, let me speak briefly of two matters of history. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recent address, has pointed out that it is due to General Lee that Appomattox, in April, 1865, a sur
(Continued on Third Page.)

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P. V. & N. E. TIME TABLE.
(Railroad Time.)

Northbound, arrive 10:10 a. m.
Northbound, depart, 10:25 a. m.
Southbound, arrive, 4:50 p. m.
Southbound, depart, 5:00 p. m.
M. D. BURNS, Agent.
Old Indian River Rye.—Oriental.

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