THE INDEPENDENT.

The Rio Grande.

As the days pass, the river continues to get lower and lower. The people along the river in order to secure water for family use and irrigating purposes, have constructed dams in the river, thereby turning the water into the main acequias. A question arises here as to the legality of such action, it suffices to know that necessity has compelled something to be done in order to get water. A dam has been put in above Doña Ana, one at Santa Barbara and another at Colorado. It is an unquestionable right to obtain water from the Rio Grande, but the right to divert it from the channel of the river, to the detriment of others, seems all wrong. Where sufficient water has been secured then those further down the river should have the benefit. Crops in more than one locality are suffering for want of proper irrigation. Acequias along the river cary but a limited amount of water, and for one locality to obtain and use more than it is entitled to is unjust. All rivers are public highways and according to law are not to be obstructed, to the detriment of the public. The people along the river, and towns should think of this, and also bear in mind that others are entitled to water as well as themselves. The irrigation of fields should be preferable to all others. The lowness of the water in the river, works great hardships not only on the poor but all other classes and the distribution of what there is should be equal and fair, the requirements of each locality being considered. Water for family use can and is in many instances obtained from wells, and perhaps in some few instances stock can be accommodated in the same way. A little digression here will be pardonable, is not the present experience to our farmers of sufficient weight to induce them to sink artesian and all other wells that would aid in irrigating and supplying of water for domestic purposes. The supply of water perhaps will never be cut off, yet contentions must and will arise with regard to its proper distribution. It must be settled some day and there can be no better way of settlement than to devise means by which plenty of water can always be had. The backing up of water in the acequias is not advisable, and only to be resorted to in extreme necessity, for sickness can only result from the free use of this kind of water, especially where it is confined any length of time. The people must sink wells and many of them, let the valley be filling with them the more the better

The New York Stock Board.

The New York press are becoming alarmed at the mining operations indulged in by New York capitalists, as the stock board has listed some $10,000,000 of stock in the West. This stock is being held by men in New York in the following States and Territories: Colorado, Dakota, California, North Carolina, Georgia, Utah, Nevada and Montana. New Mexico and Arizona are not represented, but when the mineral resources of these territories become more generally known there is little doubt, but that they will furnish a valuable and remunerative field for New York or Eastern capital Eastern men to day are taking great interest in New Mexico, while Western men or men from the Pacific slope are turning their attention to Arizona. The rapid building of the two railways is doing much for our mines, and at no distant day we will figure as extensively on the New York Stock Board, as any mining region in the United States. Resumption has created a demand for the precious metals, and these metals must come from the Western part of the United States, and such being the case, the surplus capital of the East will look West for safe and profitable investments.

The District Court Docket of Grant County seems to have been pretty large, as from the "Herald" we see that quite a number of cases have been disposed of in four days. The case of Anthony Price, charged with the murder of John Bickel, change of venue to Doña Ana County.

The Railroads Crossing Arizona.

The New York Stockholder, a very interesting and reliable paper on stock quotations etc., has the following article on the Southern P. R., which is pushing its way across our Territory, connecting the two great streams of the West with an iron band. In 1882, the Colorado will shake hands with the Rio Grande, and the same iron horse, will, in the short space of 24 hours, drink water from both streams, 540 miles apart.

EAST OF THE COLORADO FROM YUMA.

Gila City, Arizona, all rail, December, 1878, 15 miles	
Maricopa Wells, Arizona, all rail, May, 1879, 150	"
Phenix, Arizona, rail and stage	24 "
Prescott (capital of Arizona) rail and stage	250 "
Florence, Arizona, rail and stage	25 "
Tucson, Arizona, all rail January, 1880	300 "
Mesilla, New Mexico, all rail January, 1882	540 "
El Paso, Texas, all rail July 1882	640 "

So the course of empire, whose westward way we have seen pushed to sunset on the Pacific, turns back to us from the shores of that peaceful sea. It comes now towards us here at the east, crossing the extinct path of that civilization which near three centuries ago, through Spanish valor and the piety of the Jesuit, made Arizona smile with cities and harvests and mission churches, now most in ruins, but one at least surviving in all the beauty of its decoration and still the seat of uninterrupted worship.

A few strong men, the promoters of the railways in California, Nevada and Arizona, and presently in New Mexico even west to the Texas border, are the instruments of this providence. Grand as was the building of the Central Pacific, across the Sierra Nevada in the north, its engineering and enterprise are outdone by those achieved in the passage of the same range and the Sierra Madre on the line of the Southern Pacific. The recreation of peaceful enterprise in Arizona is an honor which our people and mankind will not fail to recognize. They are pushing their way, these railway builders, across the plains and mountains of that territory, without a dollar of government subsidy, without even a land grant, and under the simple authority of a charter from the Territorial Legislature. History will accord to them the honors which all well-informed and generous men of their own day do not grudge to grant.

The Cerrillo Mines.

A correspondent of the "Inter Ocean" in a letter of July 8th giving his account of the mines located some twenty miles from Santa Fe, makes them out greater than Leadville. The rediscovery of these special mines is attributed to one Frank Dimick a Leadville Miner. Over three hundred miners are now on the ground, working hopefully and confident of the success of their leads. Capital and not labor is necessary to the development of these mines. Reduction works are needed. Two things conspire to the future success of the Cerrillos—a good climate and a near proximity to coal beds. A third element essential can be said to be water. The placer gold mines which are still farther away from the main mines could be made to yield a handsome income provided water was plenty. Capital is wanted to secure this, and there is much confidence that in time all things tending to permanent success will be had. To Santa Fe these mines are a valuable adjunct to its future up building, and the maintaining of its business prosperity. The mines and a building of the Denver and Rio Grande Rail Way into Santa Fe will make it in time a great western city.

Self government is good, if those who exercise it know how to practice it. It is supreme folly to expect any number of persons to govern each other, if they have never learned to govern themselves. Putting a man in a state house to make laws, before he has been placed in a school house to learn how to study, and before he knows the science of government, is as much foolishness, as it would be to permit a man to navigate a vessel, who knows nothing about navigation. The right to universal suffrage is based on the duty of universal education. Dishonest and uneducated persons should never be permitted to make our laws.—National Teachers' Monthly.

The *Revista Catolica* of July 12th, quotes the testimony of the *News* to the restitutions of stolen property resulting from the confessions made during the mission in Mesilla, and then goes on to mention other similar cases in Italy. It concludes thus: "Behold this poor Italy, kept in vassalage by a corrupt priesthood by means of the ignorance of the masses of the people. Is it not so *Independent*?"

This reminds us of a little story, and we cannot resist the temptation to tell it, though we would not be understood as committing ourselves to the sweeping inference that may be drawn from it. We tell it just to show how easy it is to answer a fool according to his folly.

The story is this: There lived in a certain little town a Catholic Priest and Protestant Preacher. One day the preacher received from the priest a package of spoons with a note as follows: "To the Protestant Preacher: I return you your spoons. If your servant had been a Protestant you would have never got them again.

Yours, Catholic Priest."

The preacher replied thus: "To the Catholic Priest: Thank you for the spoons. Had my servant been a Protestant he would never have stolen them.

Yours, Protestant Preacher

A recent report made to the French Chambers on the subject of Elementary Education in France makes some almost incredible statements. Under the ministry of Abbe Terral and even of Turgot (it will be remembered how Louis XVI. said, "Turgot and I alone love the people,") the whole amount spent on public instruction was only 3,000,000 francs per year, and nothing at all was given to the schools. The First Empire, during its entire existence, contributed to the education of the people the amount of 4,500 francs. Louis Philippe gave 1,500,000 francs per annum, and this sum was increased under the Republic of 1877 to the enormous amount of 5,000,000. It is not fair to add that the present Minister of Public instruction asks for nearly 57,000,000 francs for the ensuing year. That, however, is only one-tenth what is spent on the army.—Ex.

"Treat children as children. Do not say a thing should be done, as if the children set to do it were years older than they are; or, having set them upon it, demand a great part of it from them when little portions are all they can really give us. We are apt to think they need more work than they do; that they had better pursue this study or that, because we like it, or estimate its advantages very highly, and yet, though our estimate may be exaggerated, or our liking unreasonable, it may be unwise to prescribe the study to our children. The worst model to imitate is

'Blind Authority beating with his staff
The child that might have led him.'

Our schools are for our pupils, not our pupils for our schools. Pupils' are the ends, and pupils' capacities the means, of all wholesome education.—Ex.

The entries for the great London three-year-old race of 1881, just published, show numerous American nominations. P. Lorillard has nominated six horses, James Keene five, and M. H. Sanford two for the Derby. The entries for the St. Leger are almost identical with those for the Derby. Seven American fillies have been nominated for the Oaks.

Philadelphia "North American": According to the latest news from the seat of war, Washington, the city presents something of the aspect that might be expected after a free fight between a parrot and a monkey. The combatants have disappeared, but then the fur and feathers that flew so lively remain to testify to the raging conflict of the extra session.

The Grand Jury of Grant County found indictments against William Swanson, murder, William Young, Dora Dwenger, William H. Dwenger. Murder. The above persons were given ample time to plead.

General and Territorial News.

Memphis has warded off an epidemic of the yellow fever. Other Southern cities have quarantined and otherwise guarding against the fatal scourge.

Semple & Birge of St. Louis, Mo., have suspended, and of course we suspend their adds.

The Democrats of California are wrangling over who shall be their nominee for governor. It is desired by many that Doctor Greene's name be hauled down and that governor Irwin substituted.

Boston, Massachussetts, was visited by a severe cyclone. The storm lasted about twenty-five minutes, and in that period great damage to both life and property resulted.

The Buford trial continues and increases in interest. The defense is growing stronger, and the probabilities are that the pleas of insanity will succeed and the murderer acquitted.

The *Optic* goes to Las Vegas. This will will give the Elbow city three live newspapers.

Gen. Pope will be in Colorado on the 21st ult. From thence he goes to Fort Lewis, and then to Santa Fe, to see Gen. Hatch where he will remain several days.

The Dudley court of inquiry, which has been in session at Fort Stanton, N. M., finished their labor of the 5th inst.

Chief Justice Prince arrived in Santa Fe from his trip East in time to hold court in that county.

Northern Arizona has been visited by heavy rains for the past ten or twelve days.

Silver City has no houses to rent.

The hard working miners of Leadville are arming and guarding themselves against "jumpers".

El Paso, Texas, is to have a wholesale and commission house, to be established by a wealthy firm from Chihuahua, Mexico.

Santa Fe has offered the A. T. & S. F. $150,000 as a consideration to build a road to that place.

Bernalillo is called upon by the railway company to see how much they can give to the building of the road through that county.

New towns are springing up all over the territory along the line of the railroad. The last is named Belmont.

Mr. R. M. Stevenson, editor of the Pueblo *Chieftain*, was assaulted by four of the Denver & Rio Grande employes on the 19th and severely wounded in the head.

Wheat sold in Chicago on the 19th. inst. at 86 1-2 cents per bushel. In the Mesilla Valley it finds ready sale at $3.50 and $4.00 per fanega. Two and a half bushels to the fanega.

MARRIED.—At Spring Ranch, Lincoln Co., N. M., on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Tafoya, at the residence of Allen J. Ballard, Mr. J. J. Dolan to Miss Caroline Fritz, daughter of Mr. Charles Fritz.

Owing to the incapacity of the Sub-Treasury at Baltimore to store silver received, the assistant Treasurer has been ordered to pay out standard silver for fractional silver coin offered for exchange.

St. Louis is nervous about her trade and measures have been taken to satisfy the Texas authorities, that nothing will be shipped to the state from the infected districts of the South, so to avert a quarantine threatened by the Texas authorities.

The robbers that overhauled the stage at Phenix, A. T., a few days ago, obtained from the express box $724. 275 Mexican dollars, $100 in gold coin, a pair of buckles valued at $40, a $35 check and the remainder in currency.

The New Mexico INDEPENDENT, a good journal, has entered upon its third volume. It follows its name manfully, Independent in all things, swerves neither to the right nor left, but takes a straight forward course which has placed it foremost among New Mexico papers.—Arizona Miner.