Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 1. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1891. NUMBER 23.

NEW MEXICO.

A Peep Into the Valley of the Rio Grande.

BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION.

Correspondence of the Fort Worth Gazette.

Albuquerque, N. M., May 21.—Any man in a middle age to-day can remember the time when it was generally believed that California and Colorado would never be able to produce anything but silver and gold, and that all the men engaged in mining in those states would have to be fed by other portions of the country. But California to-day exports more wheat than any other state in the Union, while her fruits, fresh and canned, are known around the world; and Colorado is not much behind her older sister on the Pacific. Already she is not only self-sustaining, but has for shipment around a large annual surplus of wheat, which ranks with the best in the markets of the world, while her potatoes, which are unsurpassed, now supply the whole Southwest. And there is nothing in the natural conditions to prevent the experience of these two states from being repeated in New Mexico, to the extent at least of feeding her own people; the elements of climate and soil are essentially the same, the difference, where any exists, being in favor of New Mexico. The climate is milder than that of Colorado, and as compared with that of California is superior in all essential respects for the growing of every product except the semi-tropical fruits, while the power of the soil is practically unlimited.

The two great states named, when in a condition of nature, were as barren and unproductive as any other section of what we call the "arid regions," and all the munificence of their present productiveness is due entirely to irrigation. If certain portions of the desert can be thus made to blossom as the rose, will not the same means applied to other sections produce the same results? Who, then, will assume to set a limit to the countless millions of bushels of grains and fruits which a general and intelligent system of irrigation will some time produce upon the now barren plains of the great Southwest, or to the sum which products will annually add to the wealth of the nation? If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, by what name shall we characterize a system which shall cause the food supply of a nation to grow upon the land on which only cactus and sage brush have grown before?

As an illustration of what irrigation can accomplish for an otherwise barren region, it is only necessary to look at the valley of the Rio Grande. For nearly three centuries this valley has been known as the garden of New Mexico. Long before the first American immigrant set foot upon its soil this country was celebrated among the Spanish natives of the territory for the fertility of its lands and beauty of its climate; its luscious fruits and its unsurpassed vegetables were carried into all the neighboring precincts while its genial and sunny climate caused it to be sought as a winter resort by the wealthier classes, who came here in large numbers from hundreds of miles around, to enjoy the bright skies and mild atmosphere which here constitute the rule throughout the winter season.

The example which was thus set by our Spanish predecessors has been wisely followed by the Americans, and the comforts and benefits of the delightful winter climate of this lovely valley are now known and enjoyed by people from not only every section of New Mexico, but from many portions of the country abroad, who come here to escape the rigors of the winter in the eastern states. By such persons the winter season of this district is hardly considered winter at all. The sun shines every day, the air, though warm, is dry and bracing, and the time when one may not sit out of doors on the sunny side of the house are the exceptions and not the rule. But of what value would be its equable climate, its cloudless skies and its perpetual sunshine, if irrigation had not reclaimed the desert and made the erstwhile barren lands of the valley to bring forth their abundance?

All other conditions may be perfect, yet without vegetation a country is not habitable, and hence it is that regions of the southwest with soil and climate surpassed by no section of the globe and equalled by no division of the American continent, must remain uninhabited and uninhabitable till the genius, the energy and the progress of modern times, shall bring the fructifying waters which will make her the homes of millions, and what is now the "arid regions" will then become the storehouse of the nation.

Mexico's Revenues.

The bureau of American Republics has information from the City of Mexico regarding the revision of the Mexican system of taxation. An economic conference composed of delegates from each state has reached certain conclusions of great importance, which will probably be adopted. It is proposed, first, that all the interior customs houses be abolished and all imported merchandise having complied with the customs laws at the port of entry shall pass unimpeded to its destination. Second, in place of the existing internal duties, an indirect tax is to be substituted, to be collected from the consumer and to be uniform throughout the republic, a rate not to exceed 8 per cent ad. valorem on all articles, except spirits and tobacco, the rate on which shall be determined from time to time. Revenues from this tax shall belong to the states that collect them, and those collected in the federal district and territories shall be paid into the federal treasury.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The late civil war was one of the most stupendous struggles in the history of the world.

During the war 2,772,408 men were called out to preserve the Union; 2,063,391 men served, and 394,300 brave heroes died. The total number in the Confederate army was 1,100,000. The line of battle was 1500 miles the longest line that ever stretched between two armies. There were 330 engagements during the four years in which the loss in killed exceeded 100. Blaine says the year of 1864 and 1865 was one continuous campaign. The total engagements of the war numbered 2295, or about 11 per week. Gen. U. S. Grant said: "Active and continuous operations of all troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war."

There were 150 major generals, 600 brigadier generals, 1700 regiments of infantry, 270 regiments of cavalry and 900 batteries of artillery. These numbers have no parallel in the military history of the world. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana commanded a brigade before he was 30 years old; Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs was quartermaster general, and handled $1,200,000,000 and gave vouchers for every dollar. Gen. John A. Logan had by common consent the leading reputation among volunteer officers, and Blaine says "the McCooks were all young, all gallant, all successful." So much for some of our leaders.

In 1865, on the 23d day of May at Washington, the troops passed in grand review—the army of the Potomac under Grant's command, 150 regiments of infantry, 36 regiments of cavalry and 22 batteries of artillery. On the following day the army of the Tennessee and the army of Georgia, the right and left wing of Sherman's army, swept through the streets of Washington. What a review! Men in tattered garments bearing tattered flags, men without arms and limbs, men who had been under fire day and night, week after week. They kept the grand pageant up for two days, and then all the army was not there, for a million of men had fallen and could not be reviewed.

THE INSANE.

The manner of taking care of the insane in this territory is brutal in the extreme, and is a disgrace to humanity and civilization. It is true an asylum is being erected at Las Vegas, and in a few months these unfortunates will be protected and cared for in a humane manner by the territory, but in the meantime the demented are suffering from lack of care and their wrongs cry to heaven.

The morning paper gives the details of the condition of two of these unfortunates confined in old town. Probably the description is colored for political effect, that paper laying the whole blame on the republican county officials. The real blame belongs to the whole people. The responsibility cannot be shifted. Neglect, carelessness, indifference to suffering, on the part of the people to provide quarters for these stricken creatures, is damnable, and we are all guilty of a monstrous crime against humanity.

Let prompt action be taken, and this blot on the fair fame of the city and county at once be removed.

Needs Explanation.

It is to be hoped that the example of the democrats of Las Vegas will be followed in every town in the territory, and that at once. Deming Headlight.

Does the ex-governor refer to the recent dual killing by Hon. Pablo Herrera, the democratic people's member of the last legislature from Las Vegas? If the Reporter is correctly informed it was the exercise of executive clemency by Governor Ross that enabled Mr. Herrera to occupy a seat on the democratic side of the late house, and to increase his private graveyard recently.—San Marcial Reporter.

Boss Hail Item.

It is reported that a rather severe hail storm visited Las Vegas yesterday afternoon. The storm of last Friday was much more serious about Galisteo than elsewhere. Capt. Sylvester Davis says a few of the hail stones were larger than hen's eggs. In fact, after the storm, his children came running into the house with the announcement that the hens had "laid eggs all over the placita."—New Mexican.

It Would Pay.

Some months ago Deming made a successful fight against the extortions of the Continental Oil company and saved to the consumer of kerosene in that town many thousands of dollars. Now Albuquerque has inaugurated a similar war against the unjust monopoly. Why wouldn't it be a profitable scheme for all the towns in the territory to combine to secure better oil and lower rates?—Raton Range.

Some of the Grand Army boys may be interested in the following from Alex. B. Pope, A. D. C., commander dep't Tenn. and Ga. He says: "We have had an epidemic of whooping cough here, (Stewart, Tenn.,) and Chamberlain's cough remedy has been the only medicine that has done any good." There is no danger from whooping cough when this remedy is freely given. It completely controls the disease. 50 cent bottles for sale by Thos. H. Burgess & Son.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York, May 27.—A London dispatch says: Just before the house of commons adjourned its sitting there was laid upon the table a government blue-book showing the present status of the British army up to January 1st of the present year. Although these returns are generally regarded as confidential state documents, one of the radical members braved the possible wrath of the speaker and the ministry, and taking the volume to one of the tea rooms made a brief synopsis of its most important statistics. These show that the average effective strength of the army for the year was 219,221 men, and the effective strength of the rank and file only, on January 1, 1891, was 185,547 men, being 4,692 below its proper establishment. The deficiency occurs, however, in the colonial corps, which is still 2,252 men short.

The recruits served with notices in the past year were 61,431, of whom 30,918 were finally passed into service. Of these 21,846 were raised in England, 2,845 in Scotland and 5,587 in Ireland. Over 5,000 were enlisted in London, while Warwick, with 1,285, heads the list of regimental districts.

As regards the ages of these recruits, we find that 23,265 were below, and 8,652 were above twenty years of age; 9,185 measured over 5 feet 6 inches, while the others were about equally distributed at heights of 5 feet 4 inches 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches. In chest measurement over 10,000 were between 34 and 35 inches, while in weight some 11,778 were upward of 150 pounds. The number of short service soldiers who were serving on their original engagements, and extended to serve twelve years in the ranks, was 3,414, while the total discharged from all causes amounted to 11,718. Of these 3,321 were invalids, and 1,973 were for misconduct. The desertions amounted to 4,153, but 1,565 rejoined from desertion, thus making the net loss per thousand, from this cause, twelve. The number of recruits joining the service has never been so high in any one year, with the exceptions of 1883, 1885 and 1886.

The number of courts martial held at home during 1890 was 5,814, and in 133 cases the prisoners were acquitted. The fines for drunkenness inflicted at home were 8,653 in number, and were distributed among 4,681 men. The greatest proportion was in the infantry—62 per 1,000 men, there was only one per 1,000 in the Household cavalry, and 13 per 1,000 in the Royal engineers. The minor punishments amounted to 107,234, and the rate was highest in the infantry and the Foot guards.

Of the 100,000 men who were serving at home on January 1st, 1891, the greater number were from 18 to 27 years of age, the largest number 15,243—being between nineteen and twenty. Nearly 20,000 were between 5 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 7 inches in height, and 40,000 between 35 inches and 37 inches around the chest; 73,000 were English, 7,700 were Scotch, and nearly 13,000 were Irish; while there were 70,000 belonging to the Church of England, 7,500 Presbyterians, over 5,000 Wesleyans, and 16,000 Roman Catholics.

The reserve forces amounted in all to 405,141 men in 1891, distributed as follows: First class army reserve, 79,280; second class, 903; militia, 113,153; yeomanry, 10,637; volunteers, 221,043. The deficiencies here occur in the militia and volunteers, which are respectively 22,559 and 32,262 below their establishment. Of the regular army the average distribution throughout 1890 shows a little over 100,000 men at home, and a little under that figure abroad. The colonies and Egypt absorbed about 30,000 men and 70,000 were quartered in India.

The New Land Court Bill.

Washington D. C., May 27.—The Post says: Ex-Congressman Payson of Illinois, it was said last night, has been slated for the chief justiceship of the new land court. He is, perhaps the best informed man in the country on public land legislation and stands exceedingly well with his party. Since his defeat for re-election to congress he has decided to reside in Washington and is now superintending the construction of a handsome residence on Massachusetts avenue.

The Itata and the Esmeralda.

Mexico, May 27. It is reported from Central America that a steamship resembling the Itata was seen last Wednesday by a coasting steamer, which attempted to approach her. The stranger was running south about thirty miles off shore, and sheered off to avoid being spoken.

The captain of the Esmeralda indignantly denies the report that he was short of funds, and to disprove the statement exhibited to a newspaper representative letters of credit and cash aggregating upward of $50,000.

No reinforcements have been sent to Acapulco, the Mexican government regarding the garrison there as amply able to prevent the Esmeralda from forcibly taking coal or otherwise defying the port regulations. It is not feared that the Esmeralda will attempt anything of the kind.

A People's Party Organization.

Milwaukee, May 27.—Probably the first organization of a central committee of the people's party, in accordance with the platform adopted in the convention at Cincinnati, took place in this city. The citizens alliance in a meeting resolved itself into the "Central club," after Robert Schilling, the secretary of the third party, had read a report on the Cincinnati convention. The officers of the former citizens alliance will act as officers of the Central club pro tem, and the constitution of the alliance was adopted as a temporary constitution for the club. A mass meeting of ratification will shortly be held.

The Yellow Fever.

Baltimore, Md., May 28. The steamship Elvaston, Captain Steel, of the Maryland line, Baltimore, arrived in port on her first trip from Santos. The captain and crew report a terrible fever scourge as prevailing in Brazil at the time of her departure, April 26th. Hundreds are reported as dead and dying in and about the port from which the vessel sailed, while statements received from other localities by Captain Steel would indicate great suffering and loss of life.

Soon after leaving Santos the captain and crew were prostrated by the fever, and the ship was have to for ten days until other engineers and help could be secured. Second Officer Howe and Fireman Ward died of the disease soon after sailing. The remainder of the crew recovered, but they would not return to Brazil.

Bogus Detective Agency.

Washington, May 27. The federal grand jury has returned indictments against J. J. Kellogg, E. R. Hedges and S. J. Kellogg, of Washington, Iowa, for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. For years these parties have inserted an advertisement in the papers in every prominent city in the United States substantially as follows:

"Detectives Bright young men in every locality to act as private detectives. Send stamp for full particulars. Address Washington Detective agency."

It was their plan to secure young men to act as detectives, charging them $10 for a certificate stating that they were members of the Washington detective agency, and sending them a nickle plated star worth 50 cents.

The Dalton Gang Captured.

Oklahoma City, O. T., May 27. The Dalton brothers and the gang that robbed the Santa Fe passenger train at Wharton station after being chased for two weeks were captured in the Sac and Fox reservation, sixty miles east of here, after a fight of nineteen hours, by United States deputy marshals, aided by a detachment of the Fifth cavalry.

The marshals located the robbers in a cave and attempted their capture, but after the Daltons had killed their blood hounds and exchanged a few rounds they sent for the soldiers and effected a capture.

One of the Daltons was killed, and one soldier was wounded. The rest of the gang were captured.

A Bronze Monument.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27. A bronze monument to the Andrews raiders was raised in the National cemetery. It is in six sections, surmounted by a bronze locomotive, a fac simile in miniature of the "General," the engine which the party of soldiers at Big Shanty, Ga., captured while attempting to destroy the bridges between here and Atlanta in 1863. Several of them were hanged, eight of them being buried in the cemetery. Suitable descriptions are in the tribute which will be unveiled Decoration day.

Suffocated in the Smoke.

London, May 27. A tragical fire occurred here Saturday night. At midnight on that night Lord William Kemdly was in his drawing room at his London town house, No. 2 Hovington gardens, S. W., when he accidentally upset a paraffine lamp, causing a blaze which set fire to the apartment. Lord Romilly attempted in vain to extinguish the flames, which spread, causing a suffocating smoke. His lordship was overcome by the smoke, and sank senseless to the floor.

Four Men Fatally Wounded.

Birmingham, Ala., May 27.—At Calera, Alabama, Sam Ingram and Joe Allen, prominent farmers, met in the road and opened fire on each other. Allen was soon joined by his brother Bob, and Ingram by his father and three brothers. In the battle with knives and pistols which followed, Fred Ingram, Henry Alexander, Joe Allen and Bob Allen were fatally wounded. The trouble grew out of intimacy between Sam Ingram and Joe Allen's wife.

Must Die by Electricity.

New York, May 28. The United States supreme court dismissed the writs of error sworn out upon the refusal of the the United States court to grant writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Slocum, Wood and Smith, the condemned murderers now in Sing Sing prison. The men will probably be resentenced in a few days to die by electricity, as they have no further legal hope.

The Steady Rains in Colorado.

La Junta, Colo., May 27. The valley has been receiving one of the heaviest and steadiest rains that have fallen here for many months. The rains of this season have been much more copious than ever before, and the future prospects for fine grass on the range and good farm products are encouraging.

Coming Home.

Dr. Hardrich, wife and little son, came down from Kingman last Saturday evening and spent Sunday here, returning Monday morning. The doctor has disposed of his property and practice at Kingman to Dr. Dean, and will remove to his ranch near Albuquerque about the first of June.—Needles Eye.

RAILROAD RATTLE.

There is talk of a new time card in a few days.

A young lady named Miss Eaman is the night operator at Yucca.

Investigation of the recent accident at the Tecolote bridge is in progress at Las Vegas.

Denver is howling over the $25 tourist rate. San Hooper of the Rio Grande did it.

There are now seven regular engines in the mountain service on the Raton division.

The Harvey eating house at Peach Springs is now under the management of Mrs. S. E. Arnold.

The switch engine in the Peach Springs yards is under the supervision of Engineer William Genone.

Emmet Murphy is at the Las Vegas hospital. He had one of his feet injured by a rod of an engine falling on it.

The trainmaster's and despatcher's offices at Winslow, on the Atlantic & Pacific, are being transferred to Williams.

Oscar Kellerman, a railroader on the Raton and Trinidad divisions, has returned from Kansas City a married man.

J. T. Hazard has been appointed commercial agent of the Santa Fe at the City of Mexico, to succeed H. L. Parker.

John F. Brady, conductor on the Atlantic & Pacific, has returned to Needles from his vacation, ready to go to work.

J. A. Naegle, general freight agent of the New Mexico and Arizona railway, headquarters at Grayness, is visiting El Paso.

J. Conroe, traveling engineer, and W. H. Traver, master mechanic, both claiming Raton for their home, are in Las Vegas.

Perry Hale is the Santa Fe section foreman at the Las Vegas hot springs. He was formerly section foreman at Rowe.

Fred Pollock, well known in New Mexico, formerly a resident of El Paso, has accepted a position as conductor on the Mexican Central.

Auditor Pope, of the Atlantic & Pacific company, always ready to give needed rest to his excellent force, will let the boys enjoy Decoration day.

Joe Street, day operator at Springer, has returned from Missouri, where he had been for several weeks on account of the serious illness of his father.

Chas. Cunningham, a section hand on the Denver & Rio Grande near Orvay, Col., cut his throat the other day, while laboring under the delirium tremens.

Orrin B. Chapman, a telegraph operator, got on a drunk at El Paso the other day and cleaned out the entire office there. He was arrested and put in jail.

Major J. W. Nichols, local superintendent of Wells Fargo express company, took last night's west bound passenger train for Winslow to investigate the fire.

There will be half a day holiday at the Santa Fe freight depot on Decoration day, and shippers must get their freight at the depot by 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

J. S. Tebbetts, formerly with the Union Pacific, at Kansas City, and now general manager of the Union Pacific coal company, has resigned, taking effect June 15th.

W. G. McCormick, an Atlantic & Pacific brakeman, thinks of laying off a trip, just to help the crowd cheer the Albuquerquears to victory in their ball games with Socorro.

A cattle train was wrecked on the Union Pacific at Waterdale near Trinidad. Thirteen cars of cattle are piled up in one mass. The exact number of cattle killed is unknown.

Frank Johnson, who has been running the "Nellie Bly" between Trinidad and Raton, is now doing the mine switching at Starkville, since the coal output from that place is now going east.

One thing The Citizen don't understand is why so many of the railroad boys go back east to get married, when there are so many handsome and entertaining young ladies in this city.

A dispatch has been received announcing the burning last night of the Winslow depot and depot hotel. The contents were about saved. No particulars regarding the fire have been received.

The Record says Roswell needs a railroad, and needs it bad. Our traffic facilities are not adequate to the demands. The Pecos Valley Railroad company should bear this in mind.

Tom Menifee regular third baseman and occasional catcher and pitcher of the Albuquerque ball club, will be "in the swim" Sunday afternoon. He is now braking between this city and Winslow.

Dr. W. J. Galbraith of Omaha has been appointed surgeon in chief of the Union Pacific system and owned, leased and operated lines, vice Dr. Oscar Pfeiffer of Denver. The medical headquarters will be removed from Denver to Omaha.

The new time card, to go into effect on the last of the month, makes but little change in the New Mexico division. Passenger trains will arrive and depart at and from this place, just as now, but passenger travel will be prevented on all freights, except 37 which goes west, and 38 which goes east.

"Spotters never bother me," said J. F. Mahoney, an Atlantic & Pacific passenger conductor, who lives at Winslow, Arizona, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "I never pay any attention to them. I would not believe a man who would take up such a business, and I think most of the roads are tired of the system. In my opinion the day of the spotter is rapidly passing away. A man who attends to his business has nothing to fear from them."

Dr. H. Hardrich, wife and son, are at the European from Kingman, Arizona, where the doctor has been the faithful and competent surgeon of the Atlantic & Pacific road. He has been in the employ of the company as physician for the past seven years, and having received a vacation of two months he will spend the time with his family at his ranch a few miles south of the city. This again, the doctor's health is bad and he needs a rest.

For the first time a meeting of the chief rate clerks of all the lines in the Southwestern railway and steamship association will be held in St. Louis June 1 to prepare new tariffs. One of the essential objects of the meeting is to check up the new Texas tariff. This is the first rate meeting of these officials yet held, and it promises to have much influence for good in steadying and maintaining rates on Texas and all southwestern lines.

The local paper at Las Vegas says: Last night there was a very disgraceful affair on Railroad avenue. Four or five railroad men, who were decidedly the worse for drink, fell on a crippled railroad fellow and most shamelessly and cruelly beat him. Their excuse was that he was a scab, which means that he did not belong to their union. The poor fellow was so badly used up that the police took him to the American house, where they paid his bill. The fellows who assaulted him should be made to pay the bill, and a good sized assessment of damages besides.

McKINLEY DID IT.

In all their charges against McKinley and his bill, there is one result of the new tariff law which our democratic brethren, especially those in New Mexico, persistently neglect to mention, and that is the fact that the wool grown in this territory has been advanced in price by the operation of the McKinley bill, from eight and ten cents a pound to sixteen and eighteen cents a pound, thus almost doubling the amount received annually by New Mexico for her wool crop.

The duty imposed by the McKinley bill upon wool of the class generally produced in this territory is fifty per cent., and this has been the means of shutting out foreign wools of this class to such an extent that our home grown product has advanced in price nearly a hundred per cent. Now, just reflect a moment what this means to New Mexico. Wool growing is one of the leading industries of the territory, and wool is one of our most important exports, exceeding in value all others except ores and cattle; an advance of even one cent a pound in be price received by the producer for this crop adds very materially to the total income of the territory, but the appreciation of six to eight cents a pound, which has taken place by reason of the measure of protection given to this important staple by the McKinley bill, increases the aggregate receipts of the territory by millions of dollars annually, the whole of which goes immediately into circulation among the people.

No matter what ground of complaint, if any, other communities may have, the most uncompromising opponent of the McKinley tariff law must be forced to admit that it has done for New Mexico everything we could ask for. By reason of the duty which it lays upon wool it enables our people to receive nearly double as much for this important product as they received before, and by the duty which it imposes upon lead ores it has put to work, at good wages, in the mines of the territory, thousands of men who before its passage were living in enforced idleness because of the democratic policy of free lead, which glutted our markets with the product of the pauper labor of Old Mexico.

With the marked advance in the price of these two important articles which we produce for sale, comes an equally marked decline in the price of one of the most important staples that we have to buy, and while a year ago we could only get ten or twelve pounds of sugar for a dollar, we can now buy sixteen pounds for the same money. And this, too, is one of the direct results of the McKinley bill.

A measure that puts up the price of wool and ores, and puts down the price of sugar is a measure that appeals to the pockets of the people of New Mexico in a way that cannot be misunderstood.

Desperado Killed.

The Springer Stockman gives the details of the killing of a desperado, Manuel Gonzales, in Colfax county, last week. Gonzales was one of three men who murdered A. A. Jones in the Vermejo region some three months ago, and later shot from ambush and killed Deputy Sheriff Leb. Russell. Dr. I. P. George, of Maxwell City, led the sheriff's posse that surrounded Gonzales' house, and when after repeated demands to surrender, the desperado attempted to escape to the mountains, he was shot through the heart while running, the shot being fired by Deputy Sheriff June Hunt, of Raton.

Mrs. Frank Will gave birth to a fine girl baby yesterday.

THE NEW LAWS.

PRACTICE IN COURTS.

Section 1. That hereafter whenever any writ of process issued out of the district courts shall be served within a less time before the return day thereof than is required by law, it shall not be necessary to sue out alias or subsequent process and have the same served; but the process so served shall be held returnable to the next succeeding term of the court out of which the same issued, and the party against whom such process runs shall be held to enter his appearance at the next succeeding term, and default upon failure so to appear may be entered and prosecuted to final judgment as in other cases.

Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect on and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1891.

RELATIVE TO THE LEASING OF LANDS.

Sec. 1. That section 742 of the compiled laws of the territory of New Mexico be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Every person who shall commit the crime of larceny by stealing of the property of another any money, goods or chattels, or any bank note, bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or other bill, order or certificate, or any books of accounts for or concerning money or goods due or to become due, or to be delivered, or any deed of writing containing a conveyance of land, or any other valuable contract in force, or any writ, process or public record of the property stolen shall exceed the value of $25, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or territorial prison not more than two years nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding $500.

When the property stolen shall be an order, certificate, books of accounts for or concerning money or goods due, or to become due, or to be delivered, or any deed of writing containing a conveyance of land or other valuable contract in force, or any writ, process or public record, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove any value of the same.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereto repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1891.

TO LEASE GROUND MINES.

Section 1. Hereafter any lease upon any mine or portion of a mine not given in writing, for a specified time, shall not be terminated until after notice of the date of such termination, given by the lessor to the lessee, not less than thirty days prior to such date of termination.

Sec. 2. The lessee and the mine upon which any lease is terminated without thirty days notice, as provided in section 1 of this act, shall be liable to the lessee for all damages resulting from such termination. Provided, That nothing in this act shall prevent the forfeiture and termination of any such lease without such notice when the lessee is working the leased ground in such manner as to damage the property.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1891.

PROTECTION OF MINES AND MINING CLAIMS.

Section 1. Any person wrongfully extracting or carrying away or concealing or selling or attempting to sell ores from any mine being the property of another, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for grand larceny, and the defendant or defendants shall be liable to the owner or owners of said ore for the value thereof recoverable by an action at law.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons who shall knowingly purchase or contract to purchase, or make any payment for or on account of any ore which shall have been wrongfully extracted or stolen from any mine, shall be considered an accessory after the fact to the unlawful extracting or stealing of such ore, and upon conviction shall be subjected to the same punishment as the principal may be liable to.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1891.

APPROPRIATION OF WATER.

Section 1. That every person, association or corporation here after constructing or enlarging any ditch, canal or feeder for any reservoir, and taking water from any natural stream, shall within ninety days after the commencement of such construction, change or enlargement, file and cause to be recorded in the office of the probate clerk of the county in which such ditch, canal or feeder is situated, a sworn statement in writing, showing the name of such ditch, canal, of the reservoir supplied by such feeder, the point at which the head gate thereof is situated, the size of the ditch, canal or feeder, both in width and depth, the carrying capacity in inches, the description of the line thereof, the time when the work was commenced, the name or names of the owners thereof, together with a map showing the route thereof, the legal subdivisions of the land, if on surveyed lands, with proper corners and distances, and in case of an enlargement or change, the depth and width, also the carrying capacity of the ditch so enlarged or changed, and the increased capacity of the same thereby occasioned, and the time when such enlargement or change was commenced, and no priority of right for any purpose shall attach to any such construction, change or enlargement until such record is made.

Sec. 2. A copy of such sworn statement duly certified by the probate clerk of the county where such record is made shall be admitted as prima facie evidence of such appropriation of water in all the courts of this territory. Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not effect any existing vested rights or any public acequia or ditch used for the public, and the canals, ditches and acequias authorized by this act to be constructed shall be completed within five years from the time work shall be commenced on the same.

Sec. 3. All acts and part of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1891.

Dyspepsia has driven to an early and even suicidal grave many a man who, if he had tried the virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, would be alive to-day and in the enjoyment of health and competence. Sufferer, be warned in season and don't allow the system to run down.