Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, - JULY 11, 1891.

THE FLOOD IN THE DESERT.

One of the most interesting occurrences that ever took place in our country within historic times, is the flood in the great Colorado desert, in southeastern California, which is now attracting so much attention, and which is increasing in volume every day. The water was first seen to be coming into the desert about a week ago, and THE CITIZEN had an editorial on the subject immediately afterward, in which it was stated that there was a possibility of the desert becoming an inland sea. What was then considered a possibility may now be regarded as a probability, and every additional report seems to make it more and more probable.

Those who have carefully examined the geological features of this great desert valley are unanimously of the opinion that it was once covered by the waters of the Gulf of California, but that the shifting sands of the mouth of the Colorado river, which gradually extended southward, formed a bar which shut off the main body of the gulf, and the waters of the inland sea thus created were speedily evaporated by the intense heat of that section. This theory is further strengthened by what is generally known as New river, which was first seen by Capt. Anza in 1774, and by all others who have crossed the desert after his time.

This New river is caused by the overflow of the Colorado river at a point a good many miles below Yuma and runs back on the desert some eighty miles, bending around like a big fish hook. It is seldom that the flood waters get as far as they have at present. The "bore" at the present mouth of the Colorado river is about thirty feet in height. Add the waters of this "bore" to the annual overflow of the Colorado river, if they should happen at the same time, and there is a possibility that the great bar would be washed out so as to permit the gulf waters to get back into the valley again, and fill at least that portion of it which is now below sea level. "Bore" is the term applied to a tidal rise resembling a tidal wave, which comes periodically.

That section of the desert below sea level is about a hundred and twenty-five miles long, with an average width of about thirty miles. Railway surveys made when the Pacific roads were being built show that at the point of greatest depression it is three hundred and sixty feet below sea level, and at Salton, the point from which the first reports of the present flood were received, it is a little over two hundred and fifty feet below. If this great basin shall be filled up with water, as now seems not improbable, it will form a lake 125 miles long, thirty miles wide, and with a maximum depth of 290 feet. The effect that such a large body of water would have upon the climate of southern California and western Arizona is an interesting question for speculation.

At last accounts the water covered almost forty square miles of the desert, and was steadily rising and spreading.

At one point in the desert there are a number of "mud volcanoes," like the geysers in the Yellowstone park, but which throws out mud and hot water. The country in the vicinity of these has never been explored because the crust of the earth is so thin and weak that it will not bear the weight of a man, and a former state geologist of California came near losing his life in a fruitless attempt to approach them. The surface throughout the entire lower part of the basin is very uncertain. Even at Salton, fifty miles from the mud springs, the earth is not strong enough to bear the weight of a locomotive, and a spur of the Southern Pacific that runs in there to carry away the salt, has to use a very light "dummy."

One of the theories to account for the present flood is that the water is coming up through these wells—and this is strengthened by the fact that the water is said to be much warmer than the air in that vicinity. Another is that the Colorado river, which, for many miles is separated from the desert only by a low sand bank, has broken through this barrier and is pouring its waters into the basin, and still another theory is that a subterranean passage has been opened between the desert and the Gulf of California, and the water is coming in from the Gulf. Those who hold to the last theory claim that salt water fish have already been found in the new lake.

But from whatever source the water may come, it is to be hoped that it will continue to come till the entire desert basin shall be filled up. A lake of such dimensions at that place would undoubtedly have a highly beneficial influence upon the climate of all the surrounding country, while the basin as it exists now is of no value whatever except for the little salt obtained from it and is not habitable for either man or beast. Nothing will grow out of the soil and the air, over the greater part of the district is so intolerably hot that nothing can live in it.

HEADING FOR ALBUQUERQUE.

In the railway column of the Denver News of Friday morning last we find the following: "Mr. L. N. Fonts, formerly superintendent of the Burlington in this city, and at present general manager of the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern road, in Texas, was in the city yesterday greeting old friends. The road he represents has twenty-five miles in operation, from Weatherford to Mineral Wells, and is extending the line into the Panhandle country, about 100 south of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth. As projected, the line will touch Fort Worth and run northwest to Albuquerque, N. M., through the Pecos and White Oaks country, by way of Roswell. Mr. Fonts, in speaking of the road, said, 'We are building from the junction of the Santa Fe and the Texas Pacific, in a northwesterly direction, in order to tap the Panhandle country and get into New Mexico, our objective point being Albuquerque. The present terminus is at Mineral Wells, but we have had the extension surveyed as far as Roswell, and expect to begin work before long.'"

While it will doubtless be some time before the road referred to reaches Albuquerque, the statement of its superintendent that this is its objective point, is significant inasmuch as it furnishes additional evidence of the fact already quite well established, that railway companies and managers, as well as everybody else, now recognize Albuquerque as the railroad center of the southwest, and know that any line building into this region must come to this point as a matter of self interest. And every day serves to make this fact more potent to the public. It has been well known for years past, to those acquainted with the situation, that the general distributing point for all the southwestern country had to be at this place, and those who keep themselves informed in regard to the drift of popular opinion will have observed that the fact referred to is now equally well known to the general public, and that every new road, started or projected, anywhere in the southwest, makes Albuquerque an objective point.

A FEW FACTS.

When considering the opportunities that are presented for men to make money cultivating the soil in New Mexico, there are two or three points that should be borne in mind when instituting comparisons between this country and other sections, and these are:

First. That while it requires a little more water to farm with irrigation than without, this is abundantly compensated for in the largely increased returns received from the soil.

Second. That irrigation insures a full crop every year, and that means a great deal. Statistics show that in those countries where farming is carried on without irrigation there are partial or total crop failures two years out of every five because of too much or too little rain, while in those regions where everything has to be done by irrigation there is no such thing known as a general failure, and if a failure occurs in any particular field the fault is in the man and not in the elements.

Third. The large number of men who must always be employed in the mining, cattle and sheep industries of New Mexico, and who are all non-producers in an agricultural sense, will always furnish a good home market for all the surplus products of our fields, orchards, gardens and dairies, which is a guarantee to the producer of good prices for everything he may have to sell.

In Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, or any of the strictly agricultural states, when prices are high it is because the people have nothing to sell, and when there is a good crop and a surplus to be disposed of, the producers realize very little for it because there is no market at home and it is eaten up by freight charges in getting to foreign markets.

These are points worth considering, and the practical farmer who will carefully investigate the situation will not fail to reach the conclusion that he can realize more clear money from a 20 acre farm in New Mexico than from one of 160 acres in many other parts of the country, because he can raise so much more to the acre and get so much more for it.

NOT A BOOM.

A gentleman at San Bernardino, California, writing for information in regard to business openings in Albuquerque says: "I learn from railroad men and others who have been there, that your town is having what we would call in this state a boom." But that is a mistake; a boom means an era of wild speculation, of fictitious prices, of general inflation, and then a collapse. Albuquerque has none of those symptoms; the town is growing, and growing rapidly, but not in excess of the demands of the country; it is the same steady and substantial growth that the town has enjoyed ever since it was started ten years ago. The improvements now being made are more numerous, and of a better character, than ever before, but they are being made not for speculative purposes, like are made when a boom is on, but because the growing business of the town has made a demand for them—and every new building finds a tenant waiting for it. There is no more solid town in the country than Albuquerque, and although it is growing more rapidly than any other town in the southwest, its growth is not a "boom" growth, but one that rests on a solid foundation.

THERE is a coolness between M. Cooney, foreman of the late Socorro grand jury, and W. S. Williams, the prosecuting attorney of that county. Mr. Cooney publishes a statement over his own signature in the Socorro Advertiser asserting that Williams is incompetent to fill the office he holds. Williams is also making his side of the controversy entertaining.

THE city election at Santa Fe was a big victory for the New Mexican. It supported the non-partisan ticket, and every one of the nominees were elected with one exception. The New Mexican is a rustler and is generally right, and nearly always gets there.

THE El Paso Tribune wants to know who is Postmaster J. A. Smith. There are hundreds of men in this city and in Colorado who know him well and are ready at all times to assert that they believe he is the best man in El Paso.

THE proof is pretty conclusive that the peoples' party paper in old Albuquerque was established by the territorial democratic central committee. Childers can, if he will, tell you all about it.

LET us all pull together and make the Territorial fair next September the biggest advertisement the city has ever had.

DOING GOOD.

Dr. Hope is contributing some interesting letters about New Mexico in general and Albuquerque in particular, to the papers of his former home, at Olathe, Kansas, which cannot fail to do good for the territory, in making its advantages and attractions better known abroad. In a letter published in the Mirror of June 25, he says, in speaking of the climate of this country:

"The city is five thousand feet above the sea level and possesses as fine a climate as any one would wish. A few years since the French Societe Medicate sent a commission of medical experts around the world to seek a location for a sanitarium for patients suffering from pulmonary diseases. This commission visited Italy, Algiers, Egypt and Australia, but finally located the sanitarium in New Mexico. What a luxury it is to breathe here! The highly ozoned air acts like wine on one who is suddenly transplanted from your rain and malarial conditions of last winter and spring."

And essential in the same communication, speaking of the prospects and advantages of the town, he says:

"As all roads lead to Rome, and every Mussulman kneels with face toward Mecca, so every railroad entering this territory, and almost every invalid seeking the promised land of health, steers for the Queen City of the Rio Grande. By a glance at the map it will be seen that Albuquerque is situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Atlantic & Pacific railroads. It has a population of about 10,000, of all nationalities, principally Americans, however. A street scene in Albuquerque is impressive to the new comer. Here may be seen the Puritan or his descendant, the Yankee from New England and the cavalier from the Carolinas, or Gulf states, the German, especially the German Hebrew, is always to be found where push and industry are required. It does appear to me that, contrary to eastern notions, the further west we get the brighter, more courteous and intelligent class of people we find. I can only account for this fact in the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest, for there is no place that mental weakling or the man deficient in gray matter will be pushed so quickly and so relentlessly to the wall as in these pushing, practical new communities."

WEALTH IN THE WATER.

A correspondent writing to the Pecos Valley News on "Irrigation as a Fertilizer," presents some curious and interesting facts. Take for example the following. The writer says:

The chemist who made the analysis of the Rio Pecos water estimates one gallon to contain 155 grains of solid matter. As a water right is equivalent to 40 inches of rain fall per annum, equal to 1,080,000 gallons of water for each acre every year, the total amount of solid matter deposited on an acre in one year's irrigation will be over thirteen tons. As this solid matter is composed of valuable plant food, principally lime, and gypsum, its great value as fertilizer can be readily seen and appreciated, and its commercial value calculated.

The writer from whom we quote further states that "What is true of the sediment in Pecos water holds good with any other stream bearing silt, it is all rich in valuable fertilizing properties, and for this reason alone irrigation will pay even in countries having a superabundance of rain." That this is true of the water of the Rio Grande, is well known, and has been thoroughly demonstrated by the natives of this country through long ages of practice. It is a fact well known to every one acquainted with this country, that lands in the Rio Grande valley, which ha been regularly cropped every year for centuries, and never had the advantage of fertilizers of any kind except such as they obtained from the water with which they were irrigated, are still as rich and productive as they ever were. And it is also well known that a piece of "new" ground, irrigated with water from the Rio Grande will continue to improve with cultivation, year after year.

As such facts as these become known, and the still more important fact that irrigation means a certainty of good crops—not a failure from drouth one year, and from excessive rain the next but a full yield every year, the prejudice that has existed in many parts of the country against the process is rapidly disappearing, and people are beginning to understand that farming by irrigation is the only sure farming there is.

KOCH OR CLIMATE.

The "Journal of Balneology," published at New York, and one of the prominent medical publications of the country, contains in its issue for June a paper by Dr. W. Thorton Parker, one of the most eminent physicians of New England, entitled, "The Climate Cure versus Koch's Anti-Tubercular Remedy." After quoting from a celebrated German authority to show that Koch's treatment is not an inoculation, Dr. Parker says: "It seems evident from the foregoing that a disease such as phthisis is known to be, cannot be successfully combatted by hypodermic injections of the active or passive material of the tubercle bacillus. * * * If there be any class of sufferers who have 'endured much from many physicians,' that class comes under the head of 'consumptives.' Dragged about the world from the ice mountains of Switzerland to the swamps of Florida; dosed with nauseating cod liver oil and countless medicines more or less debilitating; tormented with the outrageous Bergeon's method, then hoping that oxygen inhalation would be the thing; shut up in cabinets, nearly baked to death in ovens; experimented upon by every wild device the times may deem useful in the treatment of consumption—with all this history of suffering and bitter disappointment at last comes the theory (of Koch) that more tubercle bacilli is what the consumptive needs! In spite of continued warnings of that noble, great-hearted and great-minded man, Virchaw, this will-o-the-wisp in the shape of Koch's syringe has fairly turned the heads of the world. It is easy to venture to predict an early and a bitter disappointment for thousands, and all this while forgetting that the Giver of all good has provided great plains in Colorado and New Mexico, large enough to hold all the poor consumptives. Here they may have for the taking, God's own clear elixir, the glorious pure air, the life-giving sunshine, the out of door life, the normal appetite for food and get health and life itself, which He offers freely without price. Surely, who will pin his faith to drugs and injections in preference to the national cure of consumption in the open air."

After referring at some length to the interest that is now being taken by other nations in the establishment of sanitariums for consumptives, Dr. Parker says, "indeed, in my opinion, there are but few locations superior to Ventnor, Isle of Wight, for the treatment of many cases of consumption, with the exception of our own remarkable health section of southwestern Colorado, northern and central New Mexico, and the Texas Panhandle. * * * The great interest in, and liberal support to, consumptive hospitals exhibited by the English and German governments should act as an incentive for our own government to make use of the exceptional means at present obtainable. The United States interior department have in its keeping several abandoned military posts in New Mexico admirably suited for a national sanitarium. A comparatively small sum would be required to repair and equip one of these abandoned stations, and form thereby a really superior sanitarium. The climate of New Mexico and Colorado is the equal of any in the world for the successful treatment of consumption, and in the opinion of many also medical men of experience, is considered superior to all. The military posts abandoned by the war department, and now in the custody of the interior department, are better suited for a sanitarium than any new buildings which could be constructed unless on the same plan and at enormous expense. This is especially true of Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Fort Selden, New Mexico, both in excellent condition, and practically ready for occupation."

Dr. Parker says he speaks from personal experience in recommending the climate of New Mexico to those afflicted with lung diseases, as he has twice sought relief here himself in affections of that character, and was in both instances soon restored to perfect health. He appends to his paper a copy of a bill to be introduced in congress for setting aside Fort Lyon, in Colorado, and Fort Selden, in this territory, to be used as sanitariums, under government control.

A HORSE FARM.

There is a good profitable business here for some enterprising breeder who will establish a good horse farm in this portion of New Mexico. There is a good market here all the time for good horses, but all the animals we have above the ordinary "scrub," or half breed Indian pony, are brought in from "the states," and besides costing a largely increased price on account of the expense of transportation, have to incur all the risks that attend the process of becoming acclimated. The horse takes kindly to this climate, and there is no part of the world in which he thrives better, but any radical change of climatic conditions involves more or less risk, and it stands to reason that an animal bred here would be better adapted to the climate of this country than one brought up under different conditions and shipped to this country after arriving at maturity.

The home demand is already abundantly sufficient to absorb the product of several good horse farms, and that demand is increasing every day. The southwest is a big country, and is now practically the only district in which settlers, in any considerable number, can find homes on the public domain; it is already settling up quite rapidly, and will be settled much more rapidly after a little while, when the people of the country at large become better acquainted with its advantages and attractions. This means a constantly and rapidly increasing demand for horses, and the man who supplies a part of that demand with horses bred at home will have a great advantage over the dealer who buys in Missouri or Kentucky, and has to bear the expense of shipping his animals such long distances by rail, and take the risks that naturally attend a change of climate and pasture. Notwithstanding this expense and risk, good horses sell for enough to make their importation profitable, and this being the case it can readily be seen that the home breeder, not being subject to these disadvantages, would have a big margin for profit. We do not know of anything in the stock line in this country that would pay as well as a good horse farm—or rather, a farm for raising good horses.

RED HOT.

Hon. William C. Hazledine, general solicitor of the Atlantic & Pacific road, who returned from the west yesterday morning, says the mercury marked a hundred and seven degrees in the shade at San Francisco last Friday. Allowing for the difference in altitude and humidity, that would be equal to at least a hundred and twenty-five at Albuquerque. Other arrivals from the west report substantially the same condition of things at Los Angeles and San Diego—all of which serves to call to mind a fact which we may have referred to once or twice before, that the climate of New Mexico, and especially in the Rio Grande valley, has no equal anywhere on this terrestrial ball, for equality, moderation, and all-the-year-round comfort. Any man who wants a better climate than that of Albuquerque will have to die to get to it—and even then, unless he had lived long enough to become thoroughly imbued with the piety of our atmosphere, he would run the risk of bringing up in some locality hotter than San Francisco.

It is true that we have a breeze, now and then, strong enough to make a little dust fly, but we don't have any tornadoes such as we read of every day in other parts of the country; it is true that it gets warm here sometimes in the sun, but it is never too hot to be comfortable in the shade and is always cool at night, and we have bright skies and a clear invigorating atmosphere all the year round. The man who is not satisfied with the climate of the Rio Grande valley will never find any better in this world nor deserve any better in the world to come.

ALBUQUERQUE TO DURANGO.

We find the following in the San Juan Index:

"A party of railway surveyors travelling across the country from Albuquerque to Durango, are reported as having passed Cox's crossing on Wednesday of last week. They were travelling very quietly and seemed to be simply inspecting a former survey—the one making down the Animas and across to Canon Largo."

BUSINESS.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are now in the midst of the dull season, when business all over the country is at its ebb, the banks and business men of Albuquerque state that collections have been better at the beginning of this month than for several months past. This speaks well for the general business condition of the town.

THE only legitimate objection to the increase of valuations in this city and county is that other counties may not follow the good example set by the board of equalization in this county, and the people will be paying more than their fair share of the territorial tax. There is force in this argument. There should be some way of equalizing the taxation between counties. The territorial government must be maintained, and the ratio of taxation should be made as nearly equal as possible all over the territory.

DEMOCRATIC abuse of the new tin plate industry has lapsed into innocuous desuetude. The admission of the London "Times" that the Welsh industry was likely to be transferred to American soil put a quietus on the men who have had nothing but sneers for the tin plate duty of the McKinley law.

THE enormous commercial development of the United States can be inferred from the growth of the postoffice business. Take for instance the New York office. Its receipts during the year ending March 31st last were $6,365,383, an increase of $615,310 over the preceeding year.

IN 1880, 21 per cent. of the women of the country were engaged in remunerative occupations. In 1890 this had been increased to 30 per cent. If this thing keeps on there will soon be no room outside the poor house for an inefficient or lazy man.

THE late census of Nevada shows a population of 45,761, a decrease of 16,595, or 26½ per cent since 1880. The resources of that state are rapidly narrowing down to a few silver mines and a couple of United States senators.

THE private land claims court will convene at Santa Fe, December 1. Ireneo L. Chaves, of San Mateo, Valencia county, has received the appointment of deputy clerk of the court for New Mexico.

ALL Texas is going into the artesian well business. Fort Worth bored the first well in the state and gave impetus to the artesian well movement. That city now has 200 artesian wells.

THE gallant commander of the troops sent to the Moqui village has marched back to Wingate, and proudly reports that the campaign was made without the loss of a single man.

THE CITIZEN is gaining new subscribers for both the daily and weekly editions. The people fully appreciate the work the paper is doing for the development of the territory.

IT is hard to believe but the Tombstone Prospector says: "There is a strong suspicion gaining ground in Arizona year after year that honesty is the best policy."

SANTA FE cast 759 votes at the recent city election. It will have to add several additions before it can cast as many votes as Albuquerque.

THE Advertiser gravely announces that Socorro will be a bigger and better town than Albuquerque—some day—if certain things happen.

THE Iowa republicans are enthusiastic Blaine men. The recent state convention cheered itself hoarse when his name was mentioned.

CHAIRMAN BRICE is trying to brace up the democratic brethren, and urges the formation of democratic clubs all over the country.

JEALOUS papers at up country towns copy Judge Whiteman's criticisms of the territorial fair with evident pleasure.

PULL together for public enterprises.

Internal Revenue.

The Prescott Journal says: S. Nusbaum, deputy internal revenue collector at this place, has received advices that the office here will be abolished soon. The business along the line of the Southern Pacific and towns adjacent thereto will be transacted from the Tucson office, while the towns along the Atlantic & Pacific will be looked after from Albuquerque. The Tucson office takes all the territory south of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

Push Preparations.

Well, are we folks going to make any move at all toward being represented at at the Albuquerque Fair? If so, it's about time we should begin to get to work.—Roswell Register.

HIS REASONS.

Judge Whiteman Replies to the Democrat's Abuse

Editor Citizen:

My card in THE CITIZEN, relative to the management of the Fair Association was in no sense an attack upon the managers, but was a fair criticism upon its policy and in what I said I believe I voiced the sentiment of a majority of the people of Albuquerque. The amount offered as premiums for the encouragement of the industrial interests of the territory is so insignificant compared with the amount offered in premiums for the sporting interests that it may justly be regarded as an insult to those who may contemplate exhibiting the legitimate fruits of industrial labor in its different departments.

In my letter I expressed the view that it would result in driving away exhibitors of legitimate industries and would bring to our city in their places a large congregation of gamblers, prostitutes, thieves and thugs who would be of little use in the development of the material interests of the territory. It seems that a part of the gang are already here and have found employment on the editorial staff of the Democrat.

There is to be found in natural history a description of a scavenger bird called the buzzard. It is the nature of this bird to reject clean, wholesome food and feed upon the putrid carcasses to be found upon the plains and by the wayside, and being deprived by nature of courage and the ordinary means of offense and defense when an intruder upon its disgusting feast approaches, it simply opens its mouth and spews out upon its enemy the foul and putrid contents of its stomach, and so nauseous and effective is this means of warfare that no one acquainted with its filthy habits will ever voluntarily approach it.

I, of course, knew the abode of this the most disgusting of all nature's creations, but had I known that the association had secured its services to vomit upon the person of any one who should have the temerity to criticise its policy I probably would have been more prudent than to put myself in the way of its loathsome evacuation.

My letter to your paper was written under the belief that as a citizen of this city I had a right to express my views upon this as well as upon any other matter that so closely concerns the good of the town and of the territory. I believed and hoped that my letter would excite comment and discussion of the question involved and that it might end in the abandonment of a policy that I believe to be wrong. My suggestions, made in the utmost good faith and without intending to reflect, in the slightest degree, upon the honesty of purpose or personal integrity of the managers of the association, is met by gross personal abuse.

I was one of the founders of the association and for six or seven years an active member of the executive committee. I feel as much interest in its success as any other man can, and would be the last to do or say anything that would do it permanent injury. My services for it and the deep interest I take in its success give me the right to speak when I see the association which promised to do so much in the encouragement and development of the material interests of the territory degenerating into a mere racing club, for that and nothing more has it become. And if the managers think they can overcome by personal abuse criticisms intended only for the good of the association, they will find themselves greatly mistaken.

It is no answer to my objection, that last year there was a greater disparity in the premiums offered; such a statement but gives greater force to my objection.

The exhibitions of this association have always been maintained by the liberality of the people of Albuquerque. It may be that the premiums offered for mining, agricultural and horticultural exhibits are as liberal as the people can afford or ought to give, but the disparity in the premiums offered to exhibitors of the products of the territory is so great as to strike thinking, producing people with the idea that they are not wanted.

With manufacturers, stockgrowers, agriculturists and horticulturists the natural thought will be the association don't want our productions except to be used as a sideshow, the people of Albuquerque are too fond of amusement to take any interest in the industrial development of the territory or else they would equalize these matters.

W. H. WHITEMAN.

The Races.

The races at the fair grounds on the afternoon of the Fourth drew a fair sized crowd, and everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. The old town band furnished the music. Dr. Strachan watched the gate in his usual careful way.

Running race, one-half mile dash, Flaxey won, time 53½ seconds.

In the 2:50 trot May Queen won the first heat, but was ruled out for short weight. Bay John won the next two heats and the race. Time, 2:56; 2:58; 3:03.

The free-for-all trot was a gift to Black Cloud; he won in three straight heats in slow time.

The 400 yard pony race between Priest's and Weinman's ponies for $50 a side was won by J. A. Weinman's Chiquita. No time kept.

School of Mines

On Tuesday evening the board of trustees of the School of Mines held a meeting and elected Dr. Thos. Harwood president of the board. The matter of heating and plumbing of the building, now in course of construction was decided on and the heating and ventilating system adopted. A very large amount of routine business was disposed of. Everything is progressing in No. 1 shape and it will not be long before the territory will have one of the finest buildings in the country erected and ready for occupancy.—Socorro Chieftain.

THE HAIR

When not properly cared for, loses its lustre, becomes crisp, harsh, and dry, and falls out freely with every combing. To prevent this, the best and most popular dressing in the market is **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It removes dandruff, heals troublesome humors of the scalp, restores faded and gray hair to its original color, and imparts to it a silky texture and a lasting fragrance. By using this preparation, the poorest head of hair soon

Becomes Luxuriant

and beautiful. All who have once tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, want no other dressing. Galbraith & Starks, Druggists, Sharon Grove, Ky., write: "We believe Ayer's Hair Vigor to be the best preparation of the kind in the market, and sell more of it than of all others. No drug store is complete without a supply of it."

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor with great benefit and know several other persons, between 40 and 50 years of age, who have experienced similar good results from the use of this preparation. It restores gray hair to its original color, promotes a new growth, gives lustre to the hair, and cleanses the scalp of dandruff." — Bernardo Ochoa, Madrid, Spain.

After Using

A number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osmont, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I can confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made, it has given her so much satisfaction."—James A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Mining Notice of Forfeiture.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo.

To Thomas S. Newlin, Benjamin Walker, J. H. Dickeman, Jr., A. Avery, R. F. Hayden, Frank M. Elkins, William Main, James A. Main, Jacobo Yrisarri, Donato M. Gasperri, Henry Springer, Francisco A. Manzanares and all other persons whose names may be known or unknown to the undersigned, and the heirs assigns and legal representatives of such and all of such persons, and all persons who have, or claim, any interest in the mining claim hereinafter mentioned:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labor and improvements (as will be shown more fully by the certificate filed March 20, 1891, in the office of the recorder of deeds in said county of Bernalillo) upon the Nuestra Senora de los Milagros mining claim, located April 4, 1885, the location whereof is recorded in Book "H," page 180 of the Recorder's office in said county, and is situated in the foot hills a little south of the mouth of Hades Canon, in said county of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to be expended to hold the same for the year 1890, and you are further notified that the undersigned have, and their predecessors entitled, have likewise expended one hundred dollars for each of the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, amounting, including the said year 1890, to the sum of eight hundred dollars.

And if within ninety days after the publication of this notice as required by law, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as coowners, if you are such, your interest, if you have any, will become the property of the subscribers under Section 2324 of said Statutes.

CHAS. W. LEWIS,
WM. B. CHILDERS,
JOHN FLOURNOY.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 8th, 1891.

Notice of Suit.

Territory of New Mexico, Second Judicial District, County of Bernalillo.

J. P. Lantz, Complainant, vs. Clara Lantz, Respondent. } No. 3112.

Chancery for divorce.

The said respondent, Clara Lantz, is hereby notified that a suit in chancery has been commenced against her in the District court, for the county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, by said complainant, J. P. Lantz, for an absolute divorce and dissolution of the marriage ties existing between the parties hereto, on the ground of abandonment, and for general relief; and unless you enter your appearance in the said suit in the office of the clerk and register in chancery of said court, on or before the first Monday of May, 1891, decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

CHAS. F. HUNT,
Clerk and Register in Chancery.
W. H. WHITEMAN, Solicitor for Complainant.
Albuquerque, N. M., March 21, 1891.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead No. 2235.]
Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., June 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge of Bernalillo county, or in his absence before the probate clerk thereof, at Albuquerque, on July 30, 1891, viz: Uriah Stephens, for the N½¼, Sec. 24, Tp. 9 N., R. 2 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. M. McClelland, Tom F. Phelan, John Anderson and J. S. Henderson, all of Albuquerque, N. M.

A. L. MORRISON, Register.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—Headquarters Department of Arizona, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Los Angeles, Cal., July 2, 1891. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and at the offices of the Quartermasters at each of the stations below named, until 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, August 4, 1891, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of Forage at military stations in the Department of Arizona, as follows: Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca and Thomas and San Carlos and Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Los Angeles and San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Forts Bayard and Wingate, N. M. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Proposals for either class of the supplies mentioned or for quantities less than the whole required, or for delivery of the supplies at points other than those above named will be entertained. Specifications, general instructions to bidders and blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermaster at Fort Wingate, New Mexico. A. S. KIMBALL, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

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