

# Albuquerque Weekly Citizen.

VOLUME 1. ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1891. NUMBER 46.

## THE ELECTIONS.



Everything is Satisfactory to Republicans.

McKinley Carries Ohio With a Great Big Majority.

The Vote is Close in the States of New York and Iowa.

### THE DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

Special to Citizen.  
Denver, Oct. 31. Nov. 4. Russell, democrat, is re-elected governor of Massachusetts by over 5,000 majority. Republicans elect the remainder of their state ticket and legislature.

New York elects Flower by over 20,000 majority. While Flower's vote fell off in the city he made surprising gains in the country. The legislature is in doubt. It is claimed by both parties. Sheehan, democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, runs behind Flower some 4,000 votes.

Pennsylvania is republican by from 45,000 to 50,000 majority.  
Nebraska again swings into the republican column, electing the supreme judge and regents of the university.

South Dakota elects a republican member of congress.

In the local elections throughout Kansas the republicans made large gains over the Farmers' Alliance.

Democrats carry Maryland by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority and elect legislature.

In Ohio, McKinley's majority will be between 15,000 and 20,000. Republicans will have a majority of from 30 to 35 on joint ballot in the legislature.

There seems to be little doubt of Hayes' election as governor of Iowa. Republicans claim in the balance of the state ticket and legislature.

Colorado re-elects Chief Justice Helm, republican, by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. Republicans elected entire ticket in the Arapahoe county, by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 4,000. The new Australian ballot system worked admirably.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE VERY LATEST BUT LATEST.  
Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 4.—The Register (rep.) says: The republicans are hopeful, although the returns on governor are not exhilarating, but county precincts may yet elect Wheeler.

The Leader (dem.) says: The day is ours. Democratic gains all over the state. Bona is elected beyond a doubt. Two hundred and fifty-five precincts give Wheeler 65,561 votes, Bona 98,993, a net democratic gain of 540 votes.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Enquirer (dem.) reports McKinley's plurality in the state about 20,000, and the legislature republican by from 31 to 35 on joint ballot.

The Commercial Gazette (rep.) claims the same as that claimed by the Enquirer.

HE MENDED IT.  
Prof. Foster has been very fortunate—or probably we should say very accurate—with regard to the most of his weather predictions, so far as they refer to the country at large, but he doesn't seem to be able to "catch on" in this part of New Mexico; his storms persistently refuse to materialize, and his bad weather all gets switched off somewhere before it reaches us. The "first few days of November," which were to be very stormy throughout the rest of the country—and probably have been stormy—have been here just like any other New Mexico weather, and that is, as near perfect as nature ever makes it.

By the way, we can give Mr. Foster a pointer in buying out weather for this section, which will be valuable to him in his business, and that is, whenever he makes up one of his weather charts let him add a line like this: "For the Rio Grande valley—delightful weather; clear, bright and mild."

No matter how many storms and floods and hurricanes be may turn loose on the rest of the world, that formula will do for this country all the time, and if he will use it regularly he will make his money to offset his misses in other localities.

THE ROAD WE NEED.  
This journal has frequently expressed the opinion that the road from Albuquerque to the northwest—over the route that is now being surveyed—will be of more importance to this place and do us more good than any other of the many lines projected to this point, and this opinion is fully concurred in by all those who have given the subject any careful attention.

Mr. D. B. Robinson, the late general manager of the Atlantic & Pacific, and who is well known to be one of the ablest and most practical railroad men in the country, writes to a friend in this city in regard to the line referred to, and says: "I am very glad to know that so much interest is being taken by the Albuquerque people with reference to the Duran-

## A SENSATIONAL ARREST.

### Stolen Diamonds and Jewelry Found on a Drunken Man

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Marshal Stanton's attention was called by Constable Priest to a drunken man sitting on a beer keg in the alley adjoining Morrell's on Railroad avenue, and the marshal, of course, ran the aforesaid inebriate into the city jail, being assisted by Policeman Van Leugen. At the jail they searched his person and were surprised to find a lady's gold watch and chain and other costly jewelry and diamonds. Remembering that on October 24 he had received a partial list, with descriptions, from John M. Glass, chief of police of Los Angeles, Cal., of a lot of diamonds and jewelry stolen from Mrs. E. J. McLernand, wife of Capt. McLernand, of Fort Wingate, from Pullman coach, "Orion" somewhere between Barstow and Los Angeles on October 25, the marshal compared the property taken from his prisoner and found that it belonged to the lady in question. The following is a list of the stolen property found secreted on the person of the prisoner:

- Gold watch, monogram "S. P." with gold fob chain and gold locket, containing Capt. McLernand's photograph, marked Tiffany & Co., New York, valued at \$175.
- Three gold twisted bangles, \$18.50.
- One pair gold top knot, each of chased gold, Roman, \$12.
- One Etoucan gold bracelet, \$16.
- One bracelet, pink, with ruby and diamond settings, \$75.
- One light green sapphire brooch, jewel case, enamel lined; no value placed on it.
- One hair pin, three stones and pearls, \$5.
- One pair screw diamond ear rings, solitaires, \$24.
- One turquoise ring, opal, surrounded by twenty six diamonds, \$25.
- One diamond ring, circle, five stones, \$100.
- One ring, circle, two sapphires and three diamonds, \$5.
- One sapphire diamond ring, \$125.
- One ring, turquoise with diamonds, \$50.
- One antique ring, three emeralds each with ruby in center, surrounded by pearls, \$75.
- One ring, with one diamond and two rubies, deep set in a carved work, in palm leaves, the stones set in gold, and marked "Marquise" made, \$150.
- One pair gold water, with broken blade, with diamond set near the hilt, \$10.
- One pin, whip head, the whip handle set in diamonds, \$18.
- One pin, enamel pin with diamond center, \$25.
- One pin, silver Mexican filigree work, daisy, \$2.50.
- One pin, enamel violet, brilliant center, \$3.
- One pin, blue enamel in silver, heart shaped, \$8.
- One gold pin, opal, bodied fly with diamond in wings, \$20.
- One silver nail file, \$8.
- One silver shoe button, \$6.
- One repoussé lion box, silver, marked with "S. P." on the bottom.
- Gold collar buttons from Tiffany & Co., New York, \$50.
- Silver sleeve buttons, \$3.

A number of other things of special value, such as a cushion soap box, tooth and nail brushes, etc., were found also. The stolen leather traveling satchel, valued at \$3, and in which the above property was carried, can not be found, and was doubtless destroyed and thrown away after the robbery.

Among the list in the possession of the marshal is that of one gold breast pin, with pearl head and blue forget-me-nots and three little diamonds in center of forget-me-not, value \$45, but it is understood from Capt. McLernand, who came in from Fort Wingate on this morning's early passenger train from the west, that this pin was left at home by his wife.

There was a check for \$30, drawn by E. J. McLernand, on the Commercial Bank of New York to the order of Sarah P. McLernand, in the value, and the marshal found on his prisoner a little over \$40 of the money, three 210 gold pieces being secreted in his shoes. A young man named Johnson, who traveled with the prisoner on the Atlantic & Pacific to this city, claims that he got a check for \$20 cashed at either Williams or Winslow.

Everything in the diamond line, in fact all valuables, amounting to \$1,555.50 out of the stolen figures of \$1,807, which includes the check and the price of the values, have been recovered.

The man arrested gives his name as Theo. D. Moran, and states that he was a section boss on the Atlantic & Pacific at Needles. He arrived in the city last Sunday morning and registered at the European. Monday he took a room in the Strong lodging house. On his arrival here he started out on a spree and was drunk when arrested yesterday afternoon. He refuses to talk about the robbery, or how he came in possession of the stolen diamonds and jewelry. It is the opinion of Marshal Stanton, who has had several conferences with him, that Moran is not the real robber, and will divulge the right parties before going to the penitentiary himself.

Capt. McLernand came in from Fort Wingate where he is stationed early this morning, and to THE CITIZEN representative stated that no reward had been offered by him for the recovery of the goods. He had, however, made a claim upon the Pullman company for the loss, holding the company entirely responsible for the robbery, and detectives were at once employed on the case. He believes to do with the robbery, but that it was committed by some one in the employ of the company, and who stole the wife when she took change from a small satchel. She left him with a check for \$150 on a New York bank and about \$200 in cash, some of it being in \$10 gold pieces. Payment on the check at the bank was stopped by telegraph immediately after the robbery was reported.

This afternoon Moran claimed to the marshal that the satchel was picked up along the railroad track by one of his force, an Indian, who turned it over to him. He took out the jewelry case, and gave the Indian the satchel and a few valuable trinkets as his share of the plunder. He then came to Albuquerque, expecting to get into Texas with the goods before being arrested.

ALL THAT IS NEEDED.  
No other effort would be necessary to insure the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road into this portion of

## RAILROAD NEWS.

Buero steers west the neighborhood of the depot at Deming.

The Rock Island road will soon give Denver a vestibule limited train from the east.

D. W. Furish, train dispatcher for the Atlantic & Pacific at Williams, is in the city.

Mrs. J. L. Morris, wife of Col. Morris, Santa Fe employe at Wallace, is in the city at the Windsor.

The Santa Fe officials are at work on a new time card, which will go into effect about the 15th of this month.

Chas. Mer, foreman of the night yard engine at Eaton, is confined to his room with an attack of rheumatism.

J. G. Chavez, the Rio Grande live stock agent for the Santa Fe road, is at the Windsor from Valencien county.

F. J. Cook is holding down William Martin's desk at the Socorro depot, during that young gentleman's absence.

It has been denied that the Union Pacific proposes to cut down expenses by consolidating forces in Denver and elsewhere.

The Burlington & Missouri Road has resumed work on its extension from Gillette, Wyoming, and will continue it during the winter.

T. A. Brown, formerly Atlantic & Pacific agent at Flagstaff, but lately agent at Prescott Junction has resigned, and will leave for Tacoma, Wash.

Dan Sullivan, boiler maker in the Ratton shops, received the appointment of traveling boiler inspector for the Atchison through Topeka and Albuquerque.

Dan Lewis and "Peg-leg" Burns, who robbed the Rio Grande express in Colorado about a month ago, were captured on a ranch in Texas and are now in jail in Denver.

Station Agent J. G. Kuhn at San Marcial has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 15th of November. The vacancy thus created will be filled by promotion.

John E. Eary, a locating engineer in the days of the construction of the Santa Fe road through New Mexico, is now chief engineer of a proposed new road down in Mexico.

The Union Pacific announces a rate of one fare the round trip for the annual convention of National Women's Christian association, in session at Boston, November 11th to 20th.

The Burlington, in bringing the "Still Alarm" trope, now in Denver, from St. Louis, made the Missouri river a speed of fifty six miles an hour, the fastest time ever made in the passenger service in the west.

About 2,500 miles of the Trans-Siberian Railway have already been located and surveyed, and 2,400 miles remain unsurveyed. The road will cost, including equipment, it is estimated, \$175,000,000.

Section foreman York at Belmont has been promoted to roadmaster at Needles. His division extends from Peach Springs, Arizona, to Daulty, Cal. Mr. York is an old employe of the Atlantic & Pacific.

The Danville & Mont Morris Railroad company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y. This is the reorganization of the Erie & Genesee Valley railroad company under the sale of foreclosure.

Conductor Shroat, of the Texas North-east, had his calicoe burned up at Cummins, N. M. His loss in clothing, jewelry, etc., will amount to about \$400. No one seems to know how the fire originated, as the crew was switching at the time.

It is rumored that a lot of Union Pacific conductors are to be let out on the 15th of the month, and Union Pacific train men are in a condition of uneasiness, owing, it is said to the presence in Colorado of what railroad managers call "operators."

The report of railway construction for the current year up to the 30th of September shows that only 2,829 miles of new road have been laid. This is exceptional small, and it is feared that the record for the year will be less than probably any other year since 1885.

Says the Headlight: J. Fawson Smith, chief engineer of the Mexican railroad, returned to Deming from a visit to Salt Lake City. He comes back with renewed and increasing confidence in the early commencement of the work of construction on the Mexican road.

Henry Villard, the great railroad projector, and Thomas A. Edison have entered into an agreement, which is practically a partnership between "ingenuity" and "enterprise," for the purpose of fitting up and operating an electric road between Chicago and Milwaukee during the World's Fair.

## THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

The Rio Grande valley if the directors of that company could only be induced to come here for a day or two, and see for themselves what is to be gained by extending their line through Santa Fe and the coal fields of Cerrillos to the commercial center of the territory at Albuquerque.

The only thing necessary to secure this extension is to show to the gentlemen who direct the affairs of the company what they are to gain by it, and this is what the people of this city are endeavoring to do, but no matter how full and clear a report we may prepare, no written document can make such an impression as will be given by personal observation. Notwithstanding all the information that is given from day to day by the press at home and abroad, in regard to the progress of the country, and the development of our great natural resources, a great majority of the people are still unable to get a proper conception of what has been done here. They know the facts in a sort of perfunctory way, but do not know them in a way to realize them.

Mr. H. H. Homan, who is promoting the Albuquerque & Northwestern road, gave us a good illustration of this in his own experience, when he was here a few weeks ago. He said he had been taught when he was a boy at school to recognize Albuquerque as a little dot on the map, in some part of New Mexico, and he learned that it was a little hole in the wall somewhere on the Rio Grande, and that was the style and manner in which it had ever since presented itself to his mind. Of course, he said, he had read from time to time about the rapid growth of the place, but the facts had not impressed themselves upon his mind, and when he started to run a line for a railroad across the territory it did not occur to him that there was anything more to be gained by going to Albuquerque than to Wingate, but when he accepted the invitation of the Commercial club and came down to visit us, seeing for himself the extent to which the resources of the country had been developed, he was hardly able to believe his own senses. It was a perfect revelation to him, and when he went away he was hardly able yet to realize that this was actually Albuquerque. And this is a fair illustration of the situation as it presents itself to the minds of a majority of the business men of the country, and they need the same experience that Mr. Homan had before they can form a proper conception of the matter as it actually exists.

The president of the Denver & Rio Grande road is expected to visit Santa Fe sometime during the next few weeks, and we should not spare any effort to induce him to come over to Cerrillos and then down to Albuquerque, for such a visit from him would do more to hasten the extension of the road to this point than any convention we could hold.

WE NEED IT.  
The attention which this portion of New Mexico is now attracting in all parts of the country as a resort for invalids, renders it almost imperative that we should have a good and commodious public house especially adapted to the wants of this class of custom. It is a class that is not particularly desired by the regular hotels because they are not prepared for it. The ordinary hotel is built and managed on the supposition that its guests are good for "three square meals a day," and it is not usually able, without a good deal of extra trouble and expense, to provide those little delicacies and attentions out of the ordinary line which invalids nearly always require, and hence it is necessary that the class of business referred to, which is already considerable and growing every day, should have special provision made for it. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that such provision should be made—and that very soon if we expect to realize anything from the advertising we are now doing on the line of the climatic virtues and advantages of the country.

The Sisters of Charity were considering a proposition some time ago to put up a house here after the style of their place at Santa Fe, and if they conclude to go into it they will probably be the best parties to have charge of the work. Their Santa Fe establishment is a combination of hotel and hospital, and is just such a place as we need here. We have not heard what conclusion they came to in regard to the venture, nor what progress they have made with their plans, but if they conclude to go ahead with the enterprise they can count with certainty upon the hearty co-operation of the people.

To-day in the United States the republican party stands for all that is best in monetary and business affairs. The democratic party is composed of the pull-back crowd. Its only strength is its opposition to things in general.

THE PUEBLO, Colorado, Ore and Metal Review says: "Albuquerque wants a smelter, and so far as we know it is a good point for one. The Socorro smelter is not adequate to handle New Mexico's product."

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, pneumonia, sore throat and sudden colds is very comforting to a parent. With a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house one feels, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

## THE BUCK BOARD ROAD.

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Stockholders of the following railroad companies held annual meetings at their offices in Prescott on Monday, and elected officers for the ensuing year: Arizona Midland, Jerome Extension, Bowers Extension, Big Bug Extension, Turkey Creek Extension, Arizona Southern, Midland Railway of Arizona.

## THE MEDICAL WORLD.

The medical world has been forced reluctantly to turn its eyes from the German laboratories again to hygienic, supporting and especially climatic treatment for chronic pulmonary disease. It is admitted by all intelligent observers that climate is the first factor in the successful treatment of all chronic lesions of the broncho-pulmonary tract. At this opportune period let us have a more thorough and accurate knowledge of the climate of our own country. To this end we offer briefly some observations on the climate of New Mexico, especially that part of the territory in the vicinity of Albuquerque. As the American Health Resort association has reported favorably on Albuquerque as the location for its sanitarium for patients suffering from chronic pulmonary diseases, a few observations by a resident practitioner of this city may be of interest. Why New Mexico as a health resort has previously occupied such a limited space in the American works on climatology is hard for the physician to understand, who has personally experienced the dry, bracing, delightfully salubrious air of its valleys, tablelands and mountains, and has seen its effects upon patients.

Albuquerque (10,000 inhabitants) is 5,000 feet above sea level, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, extending from a valley proper on the high tableland. It is twelve miles from the mountains. These mountains are from seven to one thousand feet high, issuing from whose bases and canons are a series of mineral springs, which in variety and quantity of medicinal ingredients will compare favorably with the medicinal ingredients of any springs of the same area on the continent. North of the city, extending from thirty-five to eighty miles, is another series of mineral springs, the waters of which cover a wide range of ingredients, some of whose waters are thermal, others cold. The waters from some of these springs are bottled and shipped to some extent, though not to the extent that their virtues warrant. The waters from many of these springs in which the natural senses detect strong medicinal properties have never been analyzed. Coyote springs, the water of which is bottled and shipped in considerable quantities, by analysis shows the following ingredients:

Iron carbonate 13  
Magnesium bicarbonate 12.4  
Calcium bicarbonate 46.5  
Sodium bicarbonate 11  
Sodium chloride 6.25  
Sodium fluoride 56.6

Total in one gallon 154.4  
The rain fall here is comparatively light, most of the precipitation being in August and September. We never have a day in which the sun does not shine, and I have never seen four consecutive hours during which the sun was hid, during the sun-shining part of the day.

The winters in this part of New Mexico are seldom colder than in the weather in the months of October and November in the middle and eastern states. The editor of one of our daily journals told me that he had never had a fire in the editorial or composing room of his paper during any of the five or six winters that he has been publishing his paper in Albuquerque. The mornings, evenings and nights are always cool, but seldom, even in winter, is there need of fire from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A striking illustration of the beneficial effect of this climate is to be found in conversing with residents. Many of our busiest and best business men came to Albuquerque as helpless invalids. We would summarize our observations as to the class of cases that improve or recover health, and vice versa, in this climate as follows:

First. Those patients who show dullness in any part of the pulmonary tissues, and are troubled with morning cough and expectoration, but who have no rise of temperature and have not yet begun to lose weight precociously; these do well.

Second. Patients with more diffused consolidation, with considerable constitutional disturbance, but not yet evincing any cavities, are benefited or recover.

Third. Hemorrhagic cases, that is, cases from the beginning who had slight hemorrhages without any fever reaction, or profound constitutional disturbance. Such cases do extremely well in these altitudes. Contrary to former teachings, patients seem to be less subject to hemoptyses here than at sea level. This does not refer to the rupture of a large vessel in a cavity in advanced disease.

Fourth. Patients in whom the disease is advanced, having cavities and severe febrile symptoms. This class of patients are better at home; certainly if they are ill enough to be confined to their rooms. Especially is this true of one who has not abundant resources.

Patients recovering from attacks of acute pleurisy and pneumonia having tubercular diathesis, altitude such as ours is the place par excellence for these. The increased number of respirations invigorates, and the light, dry, ozoned atmosphere re-enters the collapsed air cells, and acts beneficially upon the depressed and de-vitalized system. Patients with advanced throat and laryngeal involvement should seek lower altitudes; the moist atmosphere of southern California being more suitable.

Sixth. Very high altitudes are, of course, known to be unsuitable for rheumatism; but at the altitude of only five thousand feet, cases of both chronic and acute rheumatism are very amenable to treatment, unless the heart complications are severe, which apparently is not more likely to be the case than in the Mississippi valley.

ALBUQUERQUE PHYSICIAN.

THE BEST AND SUREST DYE TO COLOR THE BEARD BROWN OR BLACK, AS MAY BE DESIRED, IS BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS. IT NEVER FAILS.