Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE. - NOV. 28, 1891.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

Indiana papers are coming to hand containing letters from the editors who were here a couple of weeks ago, and we have seen and read enough to convince us that their tour through New Mexico will result in great good to the Sunflower State, because their reports will [illegible] minds of thousands of persons [illegible] opinions of this [illegible] common among [illegible] and in nearly all [illegible] States. One [illegible] to said, wrote [illegible] our citizens. When [illegible] that New Mexico [illegible] half [illegible] editors were here [illegible] down the [illegible] on pay [illegible] find [illegible] act and [illegible] pare [illegible] feel up and [illegible] average [illegible] would think [illegible] that I didn't know [illegible] prise I felt [illegible] far ahead [illegible] ed by a great [illegible] States and [illegible] good that we [illegible] mind upon [illegible] abroad like a [illegible] New Mexico [illegible]

The letters [illegible] quite [illegible] Kansas City. A few extracts [illegible] which [illegible] happens [illegible] ers.

The writers [illegible] terms of the [illegible] entertained while here. They [illegible] lengthy description [illegible] the old town and [illegible] to them, for we [illegible] copy for the information of Albuquerque readers.

SOMETHING NEW

Solomon said "There is nothing new under the sun," but if he were alive now he would amend his petition after reading the order of the United States post office department establishing the free delivery system in Albuquerque, for the free delivery, with its uniformed carriers, lamp post letter boxes and all that sort of thing in a New Mexico town, is something new under the sun, sure enough. This is official notice to the post office department that Albuquerque is the city of New Mexico within Q. C. It makes us feel quite metropolitan, don't you know, and we shall smile more patronizingly than ever upon our neighboring villages. When Cutron or Mills, or some other country friend comes to town, and drops a nickel in the slot of a letter box and then looks it all over trying to find out how much he weighs, with what an air of condescending superiority the Albuquerque citizen will explain to him that the box isn't a weighing machine, but is for the reception of mail matter that the letter is dropped into the slot, when an automatic attachment which can only be worked in first class cities, carries it down the lamp post and delivers it into a pneumatic tube, where it comes in contact with a dynamo of several million volts by which it is shot forward to New York and delivered at the proper street and number in less time that it takes to carry a letter to the post office. And they'll believe it, for they think Albuquerque can do anything.

ARTESIAN WATER

Those who have charge of the work of soliciting funds wherewith to pay for the boring of an experimental artesian well at this point should not lose sight of the fact that this is an enterprise of very great importance to Albuquerque. A good water supply is a matter of prime necessity in every country, and it is especially important in New Mexico, where, as the late Judge Bristol so happily expressed it, "water is king."

Everbody here believes that artesian water can be secured in this valley by boring to a very moderate depth, but no individual can be expected to put up the money for an experiment, which, if successful, will benefit everybody else as much as it will benefit him. But since we are all interested in the matter we can all afford to pay a little toward it and we do not believe there is a man in the community who will refuse to do something toward the success of such an enterprise. If the gentlemen of the committee now having the matter in charge cannot afford to give it the attention it deserves, it would be well for us to employ some one to give his entire time to it for a week or ten days, and thus have a thorough canvass made of the town. Our citizens are all ready to subscribe; all that is needed is some one to call on them.

THE TOWN GRANT.

The committee appointed by the Commercial club last Saturday to consider the matter of what action may be necessary to bring the question of the town grant properly before the land court has been in consultation during the week with committees appointed on the same business by the city council and by the people of old town, and will submit a report to the club at the meeting to-night. Whatever action is necessary should then be taken jointly by the several bodies represented in the matter, so that the case can be put in the way of settlement without delay.

The speedy settlement of the grant question would seem to be a consummation to be wished by everybody, and to which no one would have any objection, but it is next to impossible to find a community of ten or twelve thousand people without a few cranks, and we can hardly hope that Albuquerque will prove to be an exception to the rule. The only injury that such persons could do to this case would be to delay its settlement, and if it should not be entered promptly there is danger that the case might be put back so much that the court would not reach it. To guard against any contingency of that sort is the object of the present movement for taking the matter at once into court, so that it will be among the first cases to claim the attention of the court.

NEW SMELTING PROCESS.

An article in a late number of the Pittsburg, Kans., Star contains an interesting account of the commencement of operations by a smelter plant in that city, [illegible] by a process that is [illegible] which [illegible] of ores of [illegible] grade, and so effectively in [illegible] that nothing whatever can be [illegible] process. The inventor [illegible] of the works, Mr. George H. Crane, and the paper referred to says he has spent fifty [illegible] and many years of time [illegible] experimenting, but [illegible] experiment in [illegible] process. It is a process [illegible] of the [illegible] The Star says: [illegible] of the smelter [illegible] the mining [illegible] and especially in our own locality where there are such vast quantities of low carrying mineral enough to afford a good profit to their mining and smelting, but so refractory that they cannot be treated by the old process. If the Pittsburg man has invented or discovered a way in which ores of this character can be treated and the mineral all saved, at an expense not greatly in excess of that of the other processes, he has solved one of the most important problems that this country has ever had to encounter, and has opened the way to a complete revolution in mining affairs in many of the camps of the west.

WHAT TO TEACH THEM.

One of the most troublesome problems that the managers of our Indian schools have to deal with is, what useful occupation can be found for the Indian children, suited to their tastes and their abilities? The children at the school in Albuquerque are taught shoe making, carpentering, house painting, harness making, and several other occupations in which there is a steady demand for workmen, but these are not sufficient to give employment to all the boys at the school, and there is a constant demand for new lines and new openings. The object is to find some occupation for the young red men, coming out of the school, that will not come in competition with, and thus depreciate the value of, the white men of this vicinity.

Among the suggestions made in this line, and one that we consider excellent, is that the boys at the Indian school should be taught cigar making. There is no factory for this purpose in Albuquerque, and hence the young Indians who might be put at this line of business would not come in competition with any other class of our people. The work is thoroughly within their capacity, it is well adapted to their taste, and it would be a great deal better to have their efforts directed in that channel than in some other in which they are obliged to come in competition with white labor.

Let the management of the Indian school at this place abandon their efforts to make shoe makers and harness makers, carpenters and house painters, out of the Indian boys intrusted to their care in which occupations they meet the competition and hostility of hundreds of our people, and turn their attention to the matter of teaching them all to become good cigar makers—a line of business in which they will find unlimited room for the exercise of their talent and their muscle, and in which they will not come in contact with any other class of our people.

Sent to Prison.

Deputy U. S. Marshal S. Romero brought from Las Vegas to day and incarcerated in the penitentiary the following named to serve terms of from three to twelve months for violation of the Edmunds act: Urbana Gallegos, Francisca Herrera, Andreas Salina, Desiderio Estrada, Juana Sanchez, Jose Gallegos, Lorano Aragon, Manuel Urioste. The first above named are women and two of them carry babes in arms.—New Mexican.

The Money Secured.

It is stated that the Milwaukee parties who were to build a smelter at Cerrillos, have succeeded in raising the necessary capital for the purpose and that the plant is assured.—Rustler.

INDIANA EDITORS.

What They Say About New Mexico.

Kind Words from Many of the Quill Drivers.

THEY PRAISE ALBUQUERQUE.

PLEASED WITH THE CITY

Benj. McKay, editor of the Indiana Indianian, Pioneer, who was a member of the Indiana editorial party which recently visited this territory, has the following concerning Albuquerque:

Today we are taking in the thriving city of ten thousand inhabitants. It is a model American city, with water works, electric lights, gas and street railways. Its population in the city has doubled in population. There is very little doubt but Albuquerque will be the capital of New Mexico. It is the wish of every resident of our party that New Mexico might be admitted to statehood, and that Albuquerque may have the seat of government.

The editorial party have been the guests of the Commercial Club today, and the entertainment has included complete sightseeing and feasting. We visited the government Indian schools, near the city, where 211 Indian children are being taught to read, write, cook, sew, manufacture harness, shoes, clothing, etc. The school is in charge of Prof. W. W. Creager, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute. Upon our arrival at the Indian school a game of base ball was in progress between residents of the institution. Martin Luther and Sam Randall were the battery, and Grover Cleveland was doing excellent work on first base. We applauded the celebrities, and Benjamin Harrison was brought from the kitchen where he assists in preparing the dishes of the institution, and introduced Janauria Blaine recently. If Mr. Blaine and married a squaw, but he has applied for admission to both himself and wife. We said to Albuquerque the most substantial evidences of a great metropolis of any place visited since we left Kansas City. The climate is perfect, the soil productive, and the people prosperous, happy and hospitable.

LAND OF SUNSHINE.

New Mexico is the country which is said to have climate to sell and both to give away; and the whole county Santa Fe, Albuquerque or Las Vegas is included in the belief. At an altitude varying from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea the health giving ozone which permeates every fiber of one's being, and the pure and invigorating atmosphere brings the flush of health to his cheek and sends the warm blood bounding through his veins, filling him with the strength and vigor of every breeze. There is a delicious softness and elasticity in the air by day, while at night the blue heavens are gemmed with countless stars, whose brilliant light flashes down upon the beholder, impressing him anew with the might and omnipotence of Him who set them in their separate spheres.

From the hights of Fort Marcy, at Santa Fe, the company were permitted to view a typical New Mexican sunset. There are but few regions on the globe, not even excepting the Italian peninsula, that can show such grand effects of light and shade, such gorgeousness of coloring, or such magnificent sun-painted landscapes. When the God of Day began to sink to rest behind the rugged mountains, lighting up the western horizon with a blaze of gold, and pink, and crimson, and orange, and wrapping the jagged peaks of the bare and forbidding mountains in a soft and dreamy haze of purple and violet; when the banks of clouds around the western horizon looked like masses of burnished gold set in a sea of silver, then was presented a picture to which neither pen nor pencil can do justice. And when the last ray had disappeared, and the western sky was yet blushing in the mellow radiance of the last glorious caress, the stars began to peep out from the clear, blue canopy, and in a short time the vault of heaven's dome was lit up by the brilliant beams from the countless creations that gem the firmament. No artist has yet attempted to paint a New Mexican sunset, but for him who can transfer to canvas its wonderful colors and its inexpressible grandeur, there is both fame and fortune in store.—Peru, Indiana, Sentinel.

INTERESTING RIDE.

From Las Cruces to Albuquerque is a distance of 220 miles up the valley of the Rio Grande. While the scenery, which is simply grand, rendered more so by the diversity of landscape, is none the more interesting than it would otherwise be, yet the realization that the thousands of square miles of this great valley through which you pass, and which now appears a sterile waste, you now know will one day be all irrigated and developed into fine fruit lands, which teem with prosperous, happy people, and whose hilltops will swarm with sheep, cattle and horses. This result is not only possible, but certain for the future. It is indeed a land of wonderful possibilities. Not only will the low lands be rendered productive, but the foothills of the Rockies which here rise to the height of respectable mountains, are rich in deposits of coal and ores. We venture the assertion that New Mexico contains more mineral wealth to-day than has ever yet been developed in the United States.

Our ride to Albuquerque of 220 miles was all up grade, and following the devious windings of the river, made our course a sinuous and picturesque one. It required about fifteen hours to make the trip, arriving in Albuquerque in time for breakfast.

The altitude of this place is something near 5,000 feet above the sea, and owing to this fact, the traveler feels that he is getting north more rapidly than he really is doing. The air at Albuquerque is rare and pure, the hospitality of the people magnificent and the enterprise of the citizens marvelous. While the adobe is still an ever present sight, yet there is here a northern air and business thrift.—Marion Leader.

A THRIFTY CITY.

The Lincoln Banner says: "The city of Albuquerque is peculiarly situated, not unlike many other towns in the territory; however its population is divided as is the city into two distinct classes. The American and the Mexicans. The Mexican town, an old Spanish settlement founded sometime in the 16th century, is about a mile from the new town, but both are connected by a street railway. It seems that the Mexican vote cuts quite a figure in local affairs, as the fine new court house and the other public buildings have lately been erected amid the adobe huts and narrow streets of the old town.

The new town presents a fine appearance and is the best evidence at hand that Albuquerque has many substantial and solid business men. Fine business blocks, good hotels, modern dwellings and well built public improvements are to be seen on every hand. The Commercial Club, composed of the leading business men of the city, are erecting a most beautiful club house at a cost of $70,000 and many other buildings are under construction.

In the valley around Albuquerque the farming is all done on irrigated land and the water is taken from the Rio Grande. Here the farms and gardens have been in cultivation for many years and the test evidence is at hand, that with anything like attention to details, immense crops can be raised from a limited acreage and at great profit to the farmer.

In the evening the Commercial Club held an informal reception at their club rooms, where I met many of the leading citizens. All of the addresses were well received. The sentiment here, as I find it all over, is strongly in favor of the admission of the territory as a state.

Many reasons are given why Albuquerque is to be the leading city in New Mexico. It certainly has as a natural advantage, being in the very heart of a rich mining, sheep raising and agricultural country. Fruits of all kinds thrive here, and the beautiful flowers of all the zones are cultivated to every hand. In fact I was most favorably impressed with Albuquerque."

FULL OF ENTERPRISE.

The Anderson daily Democrat says: "At Albuquerque, as at every other point in New Mexico, the grand point is capacity, and all is [illegible] of the great States of our Nation. Their enterprise should be gratified. They are a grand, intelligent, industrious people. The wealth of New Mexico would add wealth untold to the nation's treasury. Mr. Chilton's happy exclaim, 'The people of the States do not know us as a people. We have been misrepresented by the eastern press because we merely know. They know the people.' New Mexico is to learn that they are an intelligent and deserving people and are learning of statehood in the grand sisterhood of States." Albuquerque is booming a great and prosperous city. Nearly every house can be found in the place and the evidence of business thrift is seen on every hand. There were about half dozen Indian cowboys lounging along between the sidewalks which are lively watered by irrigation. The Elks have a luxury in the form of a fine club house in the south, where nothing comfortable, but which will come anyone who make the best use of the advantages offered here. My remembrances of Albuquerque will be long and lasting."

THE METROPOLIS OF NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque is the metropolis of New Mexico, or at least that is what the citizens of Albuquerque think, and they do it. [illegible] Perea, a gentleman of superior intelligence, we obtained permission and were soon at work investigating for the corner stone. We found it at the north east corner of the [illegible] was larger and better dressed than the others and here we began vigorous digging to get at it. I was one of the handiest of the pick, and when we had fully exposed the stone, to our utter astonishment we found that it was really two stones, which were so closely cemented together that the joint was almost hidden, and proved that the stone masons of those early days, hundreds of years ago, to be equal of those of to-day. The cement was broken and the stones separated, and we [illegible]

Here Mr. Greenleaf stopped, but after being requested to continue, he said:

"Within the stones was found a cavity in which was a lot of manuscript and parchment. Beneath these were several old Spanish coins, some dating as far back as the sixteenth century. The manuscript was in Latin and Spanish, and if I mistake not was taken in charge by some of the old timers, who stated that they intended having it translated. There was also a beautiful beretta, heavily wrought with gold thread, but upon exposure to air it crumbled to pieces."

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THE WORLD'S SANITARIUM.

New Mexico, and especially the central portion of the territory, is destined to be known in time as the sanitarium of all the world, especially for those who are afflicted with diseases of the lungs. A prominent writer recently remarked: "If you could have a cord a hundred miles long, and would tie one end of it around the cupola of the court house in Albuquerque and with the other describe a circle, you would mark the boundaries of a district which will be known in a few years as the world's sanitarium."

The Commercial club has recently issued a letter emphasizing this fact, and calling the attention of the public to the benefits to be derived by consumptive patients from the climatic conditions existing here. The following is a copy of the letter referred to, and it ought to be freely distributed all over the United States:

One of the most serious of all the problems that confront the people of this country to day is what can be done to arrest the spread and progress of that dread scourge, consumption.

Investigations and experiments, continued through a long period of years, have shown that the only hope for the afflicted of this class is to be found in a proper climatic conditions, letting nature do what medicine is unable to accomplish.

But the old theory that such conditions are to be found in the mild though humid atmosphere of Florida and other coast resorts was long since thoroughly exploded, and it is well known now that a resort to such conditions, while it affords the patient temporary relief at first, is often followed by a reaction which greatly hastens the fatal termination of the disease.

Five years ago the medical congress of France, one of the most eminent bodies of its kind in the world, appointed a committee consisting of some of its most distinguished members, charged with the duty of making a thorough examination of all the localities in any part of the world which gave promise of the requisite conditions in any considerable degree, and which was to report to the congress at a future meeting.

It was agreed that the greatest equability of climate was to be found in the valleys of a mountainous country, where there would necessarily be comparative immunity from the winds and storms which sweep over the plains and coast regions; that the proper temperature would be found between the 32d and 36th degrees of latitude, where the patient would be exempt both from the severe weather of the north and the enervating influences of the south; and that the altitude necessary to give the best degree of atmospheric pressure was about 5000 feet above sea level, as a less altitude than this gave too much pressure and hastened the destruction of lung tissue, while a greater altitude giving less pressure, subjected the patient to danger of hemorrhages.

This committee made a patient and thorough examination, visiting numerous points in Asia, Africa, and North and South America, and the report, concurred in by all the members of the committee, recommended central New Mexico, in the Rio Grande valley, as the locality wherein the necessary conditions were found to exist in the highest degree; while the second best point was theight to be a locality on the continent of Africa, in the vicinity of Algiers.

The experience of hundreds who have tried it shows that the climatic conditions existing in this part of the country will undoubtedly cure consumption in its earliest stages; but great care must be taken that the change is not made after the disease has progressed too far for the patient who goes to New Mexico in search of health with body feeble and emaciated, and vital forces wasted away, will be sadly disappointed; he will find the change too great for his enfeebled system and in a great majority of cases will be injured rather than benefited.

But those who go while yet the disease is in its earlier stages may be reasonably sure that they will not die of that complaint as long as they remain in the atmosphere of central New Mexico.

This is a work to which the press ought to lend its active assistance, and, in the interest of humanity, should familiarize the world with the fact that central New Mexico is the Mecca of the consumptive, and that those of this class who make their homes here, may do so with a reasonable certainty of life and health.

FRIGID.

A dispatch from one of the Dakotas, dated Tuesday of this week, says: "The mercury here is twelve degrees below zero, and we are experiencing a gale from the north." And the dispatch adds "farming operations of all kinds are entirely suspended." We should think they would be, and the only wonder is that people enough will remain to prevent farming operations from being permanently suspended, in a country where the mercury can go to twelve below zero in the middle of November.

That's a degree of cold never experienced here, and the natives of the country can't realize what it means. Meteorological records show that the mercury touches zero at Albuquerque twice in every three years, on an average, and then only for an hour or two, about daylight in the morning; as soon as the sun comes up the mercury comes up to, and the days when it is cold enough to freeze, at noon, are very rare—and then the freezing will only be in the shade; a day when ice would not melt in the sun, has never been known in this part of New Mexico.

Albuquerque.

A ride of some two hundred miles still north took the Indiana delegation to Albuquerque at an early hour in the morning, and we were directly taken to the San Felipe and Armijo hotels by representatives of the Press Club. After breakfast we were permitted to roam about the city at our own sweet wills, during which time we learned that Albuquerque is the county seat of Bernalillo county and has a population of 5,000, though it lays claim to twice as many, and measured by eastern towns its business houses would easily give it credit for 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants. It is 5,026 feet above the sea level, has a mild and equable climate and is the heart of a very rich agricultural, stock, sheep and mining country. It is an old Spanish settlement, dating back to the sixteenth century. Like nearly all New Mexican cities it has an old and new town, Spanish and American, divided by distinct lines, presenting a decided contrast in the enprise of the two races.

Our entertainment at Albuquerque was concluded by a reception at the rooms of the Commercial Club, which was attended by the press association and the members of the club and their wives. The rooms were profusely decorated with natural flowers, and boquets were presented to all the guests, and the evening was passed in pleasant social intercourse and an interchange of complimentary speeches.—Elkhart, Ind., Review.

'Tis Hallowed Ground.

It is scarcely possible that the war department will ignore an appeal to re-establish the military cemetery attached to historic Fort Marcy as a "national" cemetery when the facts are brought to its attention. The remains of nearly 500 soldiers lie buried here. Many of them fell in the battle of Valverde, Apache cañon and elsewhere in New Mexico in the trying days of 1862, while fighting in the support of the union and resisting the invasion of the Rocky mountains by the confederate forces under Gen. Sibley. Besides the bodies of many of the stalwart old war veterans lie here; others there are of this class, now fast passing away, who look to this as their last resting place. It is hallowed ground made so by the dust of as brave a set of pioneer volunteers in the service of the nation, as ever carried a knap-sack. The friends of those who are interred there, and those who are yet to follow have a right to hope and expect the national government to care for this place as it should be. Delegate Joseph will no doubt cheerfully attend to this matter upon his arrival in Washington next month.—New Mexican.

A Sad Case.

Though there has been talk for some time that when on some of his sprees, Russ Kistler used very bad language and ill treated his aged mother, yet nearly every one was surprised when the story spread Thursday morning that Marshal Clay had been called out of bed at 4:30 that morning to arrest him on the charge of assaulting her with intent to kill. It seems that when help was called he had her down on the floor, choking her and that the young lady who lives with Mrs. Kistler was unable to stop him and had to call in a railroad man who rooms in the house. Marshal Clay arrested him and took him down street and at the request of the grand jury then in session, the hearing was held before the jury. At noon to-day they came into court and presented a bill against him for assault and battery with intent to commit murder. The case will probably come up in court the coming week.

What makes it seem much worse is the fact that Mrs. Kistler is one of the finest old ladies in the country, loved and respected by all, and should receive such different treatment from her only near relative.—Las Vegas Free Press.

THE OLD STONE CHURCH

A Citizen of Albuquerque Narrates Some Historical News.

R. H. Greenleaf, who employs a great deal of his time fishing, hunting and exploring the mountains of Central New Mexico—therefore being an almost correct encyclopedia of this portion of the territory—the other day related to THE CITIZEN a bit of historical news about the old stone church in the Jemez mountains, which has been in ruins so long that the oldest inhabitant does not know when it was otherwise, that it will prove interesting reading, and is here given. Said Mr. Greenleaf:

"These ruins have been the object of visits of many curious people, and the building is supposed to have been erected by the first Spanish settlers in this territory, hundreds of years ago. The stones from which it was built were massive, although the church itself was rather small. The roof and all woodwork have long since disappeared, and the stones have been going one by one as the people have taken them for various purposes.

"I can remember about ten years ago while camped at the famous hot springs in the above mountains, a party several rheumatic fronts, that we thought it would be a good idea to see if the cures at these three springs were made the resort of contemporary cures and papers as of the present day, and with that end in view we went to the ruins for the purpose of searching out the corner stone.

"It was in those days of few visitors to the springs, and the Arapahoes, the Pecos and other native citizens were at first disposed to grant us permission to make any explorations about the ancient, but sacred church. However, through the good offices of Col. Francisco Perea, a gentleman of superior intelligence, we obtained permission and were soon at work investigating for the corner stone. We found it at the north east corner of the [illegible] was larger and better dressed than the others and here we began vigorous digging to get at it. I was one of the handiest of the pick, and when we had fully exposed the stone, to our utter astonishment we found that it was really two stones, which were so closely cemented together that the joint was almost hidden, and proved that the stone masons of those early days, hundreds of years ago, to be equal of those of to-day. The cement was broken and the stones separated, and we [illegible]

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THE BEST APERIENT

In modern pharmacy is, undoubtedly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Except in extreme cases, physicians have abandoned the use of drastic purgatives, and recommend a milder, but no less effective medicine. The favorite is **Ayer's Pills**, the superior medicinal virtues of which have been certified to under the official seals of state chemists, as well as by hosts of eminent doctors and pharmacists. No other pill so well supplies the demand of the general public for a safe, certain, and agreeable family medicine.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever used; and in my judgment no better general remedy was

Ever Devised

I have used them in my family and caused them to be used among my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge many cases of the following complaints have been completely and permanently cured by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."—J. O. Wilson, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take

Ayer's Pills

and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in excellent health."—Wm. H. DeLaucett, Dorset, Ontario.

"Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic I ever used in my practice."—J. T. Sparks, M. D., Yeddo, Ind.

PREPARED BY

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(WESTERN DIVISION.)

Time Table.

WESTWARD		STATIONS.	EASTWARD	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4.
1:40 a	3.40 a	Albuquerque	12.20 a	8.20 a
7.50 "	9.50 "	Coolidge	6.30 p	10.35 p
8.11 "	10.12 "	Wingate	6.05 "	10.1 "
8.45 "	10.50 "	Gallup	5.25 "	9.00 "
10.32 "	1.00 p	Navajo Springs	3.38 "	7.01 "
11.47 "	2.42 "	Holbrook	1.27 "	5.32 "
1.10 p	4.30 "	Winslow	11.40 a	4.30 "
2.45 "	7.21 "	Flagstaff	8.50 "	2.36 "
5.45 "	9.15 "	Williams	7.30 "	12.45 p
7.57 "	11.55 "	Prescott Junc	4.15 "	10.1 a
9.45 "	2.00 a	Peach Springs	2.00 "	8.25 "
11.31 "	4.40 "	Kingman	11.31 p	6.10 "
1.55 a	8.00 "	The Needles	8.10 "	3.10 "
3.43 "	10.17 "	Fenner	6.32 "	1.21 a
8.54 "	3.50 p	Daggett	1.04 "	8.27 p
9.15 "	4.30 "	Barstow	12.30 "	8.05 "
	7.40 "	Mojave	9.40 a	

Connections.

Albuquerque—With A. T. & S. F. R. R. for all points East and South.

Prescott Junction—With Prescott & Arizona Central Railway for Fort Whipple and Prescott.

Barstow—With California Southern Railway for Los Angeles, San Diego and other Southern California points.

Mojave—With Southern Pacific for San Francisco, Sacramento, and Northern California points.

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Notice of Suit.

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

First National Bank of Albuquerque, vs. John A. Lee, Executor, Etc. } No. 2047.

Petition to sell real estate.

The defendants, Otho Talbott, Maud Talbott and William E. Talbott, sued with John A. Lee, executor of the estate of William E. Talbott, deceased, Martha A. Talbott, Pearl Talbott Robbins and Jesse W. Robbins, her husband, and Frederick Talbott, are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in the district court, for the county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, by the First National Bank of Albuquerque, for an order to sell certain real estate situate in the city of Albuquerque, county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, to wit: Lot number one (1) in block number sixteen (16); lots numbers thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in block number seventeen (17); lot number seventeen (17) and that certain tract of land beginning at a point fifteen (15) feet north of the north line of Lead avenue and seventy (57) west of the center line of west warehouse track, in the yard of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company, running thence west one hundred and fourteen (114) feet to the east line of Front street, thence south on the east line of Front street seventy-five (75) feet, thence east on a line parallel with the south line of Lead avenue one hundred and fourteen (114) feet, and thence north seventy-five (75) feet to the place of beginning, to satisfy the sum due and owing to petitioners as evidenced by certain promissory notes, and more fully set forth in the bill of complaint herein, and to pay the debts of William E. Talbott, deceased, and unless you, the said defendants, enter your appearance in the said suit on the return day of a writ heretofore issued to be served upon you, said return day being fifty days after the 23d day of October, 1891, in the office of the clerk of said court, a decree will be entered against you.

CHAS. F. HUNT, Clerk.

WARREN, FERGUSSON & BURNS, Solicitors for Plaintiff.

Notice of Suit.

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

Maria de la Luz Candelaria, Complainant, vs. Rafael Ortiz, Respondent. } No. 3249.

Chancery for divorce.

The said respondent, Rafael Ortiz, is hereby notified that a suit in chancery has been commenced against him, in and for the county of Bernalillo and territory of New Mexico, by said complainant, Maria de la Luz Candelaria, for an absolute divorce and dissolution of the marriage ties existing between the parties, on the grounds of abandonment and failure to support, and for other and further relief; and the said respondent is hereby notified that unless he enters his appearance in said suit, in the office of the clerk and register of said court, on or before the first day of next March term thereof, it being the first Monday of March, A. D. 1892, a decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you.

CHAS. F. HUNT, Clerk.

JOSE D. SENA, Solicitor for Complainant.

Albuquerque, N. M., October 28th, A. D. 1891.

Publication Notice.

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

Mathilde Cassedillo, vs. Guseppe Cassedillo, } No. 3214.

Chancery for divorce.

The said defendant, Guseppe Cassedillo, is hereby notified that a suit in chancery has been commenced against him in the district court for the county of Bernalillo, territory of New Mexico, by said complainant, Mathilde Cassedillo, for an absolute divorce and dissolution of the marriage ties now existing between said parties, on the grounds of desertion, cruel and inhuman treatment, and for general relief, and unless you, the said defendant, enter your appearance in said suit with the clerk of said court, on or before the next return day, it being the 1st day of December, A. D. 1891, of said court, at the court house in Bernalillo county, Albuquerque, New Mexico, a decree pro confesso will be entered thereon against you.

CHAS. F. HUNT, Clerk of said Register in Chancery.

W. H. WHITMAN, Solicitor for Complainant.

Dated October 1, A. D. 1891.