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Advertising rates made known on application at office of publication. OFFICE: NO. 115 GOLD AVENUE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., JULY 7, 1904.

AD BY A MIRACLE.

The Tenor Singer has Equal to the Nation and the House. The opera house was crowded. The music was of the highest quality.

Something had happened. A fire had broken out in the property room. The fire was beyond control. The building must be abandoned.

There are times when the soul of man, according to the Chicago Tribune, is moved by an intuition whose lightning flash infinitely transcends the swiftest processes of thought.

People are here from almost everywhere. The Raton boys will find the general George Howard at Harding & Kline's saloon.

Mr. J. R. Lane, of Gallup, is in the city looking for business advantages. Conductor Vaughn, of the Raton division, returned home from California on yesterday's train.

The veteran pathfinder, Andy Horne, and A. M. Clouston left this morning to look out a road from Bland to the Jemez Springs.

There are some twenty new buildings going up, among which Mr. R. K. Walden is erecting a two-story hotel.

The fact that these mountains are full of fissure veins of the same general character of quartz, varying in width from ten to fifty feet, makes any particular description of the ore in individual mines superfluous.

When one has said that there are scores of good mineral bearing claims in this wonderful section, that they measure their worth by rods, that they pay from the weather-exposed tops in gold and silver, and that their value is unquestioned except as to what the amount of profits will be, then you have a statement of the majority, which only varies in individual cases.

While the ore in this district is not a low grade, and there is a good profit made in shipment to Colorado smelters, there is so much more to be made by its treatment at home that everyone is shaping their development to that end.

The woman's worthless husband had run away and one day a friend was talking to her about him. "Where is he now?" was the inquiry.

"In Canada." "What's he doing?" "No better, I understand." "How long has it been since you heard from him direct?" "Five years."

"Hasn't he ever troubled you?" "No." "Oh, then he's as good as if he were dead?" "No, hardly," replied the wife thoughtfully. "You know he is one of those men who are never good as long as they are alive."

"What have you named your new boy?" "William. I wanted to get a name that would be sure to fit." "I don't quite catch on." "Why, don't you see? If he grows up to be a real nice, good kind of a young man he will be called Willie, and if he should happen to turn out pretty tough he can be called Bill."

John Brown of Osawatimie, whose soul goes masching on, would have been ninety-four years old had he lived till now. He was a descendant of the Puritan Peter Brown, who came over in the Mayflower.

An interesting experiment is being tried by a minister in London—the establishment of a church for children. It is a unique effort to meet the "leakage" between the Sunday school and the church.

GOLD CALORE I

The Great Cochiti Mining District of Bernalillo County.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO ALL. Bland, June 27.

Let those who may cherish the idea that the excitement over this famous mining district is on the wane, pay a visit to that marvelous region.

Andy Horne's unpolished Concord, four-in-hand, will take you from Wallace and drop you down in the wilderness of a tented and timbered gulches of this famous district in four short hours.

Bland is the leading metropolis of the section, an account of the development of some rich mines in its immediate vicinity, and its streets filled with an activity, through in lots covered with regulation mining residences and business houses, all surrounded with magnificent scenery, lend a peculiar charm to this unique town.

When one looks about a little at the great number of valuable mines here, with the intention of giving a description, when one sees mountains of valuable quartz sticking right up out of the ground, it falls at the apparent impossibility of detail.

The ore in sight, unmined, from ten to one hundred feet in width, is the wonder of old miners, and alone is enough to assure a great future for the camp. Mother Nature has discharged the precious metals here in no hesitating manner.

Your correspondent will visit and examine a number of the mines and send an account of the interesting features of this region to THE CITIZEN soon. One finds plenty of evidence of culture and progress here in the fact that THE CITIZEN is daily read and appreciated as the leading journal of the southwest.

As one interviews the many mining veterans here, he finds that the judgment is unanimous that the growth and development of these mines will be very rapid as soon as the proper treatment of these ores is determined, and that will be done very soon.

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The veteran pathfinder, Andy Horne, and A. M. Clouston left this morning to look out a road from Bland to the Jemez Springs. Travel from Albuquerque would be able to take morning train to Wallace, have a cool mountain route and reach the springs by 6 o'clock in the evening.

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the lucky possessors of the Albemarle company properties, which are creditably claimed to be free milling gold and are situated in the Colla canon. The Monument is fast coming into prominence as a valuable property and is owned by Messrs. McTaffey & Fox, of Albuquerque, and N. A. D'Arcy. A day and night force is kept employed on development, and it will soon be among the shippers of note.

The Last Chance No. 2 is forging ahead and driving tunnel No. 2, and a lot of good ore in sight. Messrs. Strong, Hill and Heeselden are the owners, and expect to be shipping soon. This is considered one of the best mines in the district.

The Victor has lately put on a number of men and is driving a cross-cut to intersect the vein matter. The Victor is one of the few properties that carries free milling gold, and is considered a very valuable property. The Colla canon is, so far, the only locality in this section to show up any free milling ore.

Today an assay was returned on an average out from the Monument which ran two-and-a-half ounces gold and three ounces silver.

The sound of saw and hammer is heard on every hand, erecting business houses and dwellings. There are three general merchandise stores in Bland. Messrs. Codington & Finch and F. H. Mitchell are doing a general business in this line, and your representative is under obligations for courtesies received from these gentlemen.

Mr. Anderson is putting up the second two-story hotel for this place. Seven saloons are in operation and course of construction. Messrs. Harding & Kline are doing a land office business in their pleasure resort, and deserve their success, as they are always found in line to promote the success of the town.

Mr. J. B. Snider has an extensive lumber yard here. The respectable Joe Overhuls, known all over this territory, is running a lumber yard and butcher shop.

With two lumber yards, three barber shops and numerous restaurants, Bland is getting metropolitan. The people of the Jemez, and they are many, are clamoring for a road by way of Bland. They have several hundred thousand pounds of potatoes, hay, wood and other products seeking a nearer outlet.

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Mr. O. K. Smith, one of the Territorial force, is in town today—over the Jemez, where he is seeking health. Town lots are in great demand in Bland, and are selling at figures from \$100 to \$500 each.

Arthur Henry and Joe Barnett will have a large saloon open and ready for business by the Fourth. Jas. McLaughlin is the contractor and builder.

Mr. J. W. Spurling is operating a restaurant at the upper end of town and has a generous custom. Yesterday a good strike was made on the Central, which is owned by Pete and St. Smith. W. R. Twitchell and Dr. Denny are correspondingly happy, as they own the Little Stead, an extension. The mineral reached assays high in both gold and silver.

The county commissioners will do a great injustice to this large community if they do not at once comply with the law, and give this place peace officers, which are a dire necessity, both on a business and society basis. They have been petitioned by 300 good citizens.

THE MURKIN CASE. A Verdict of Acquittal—Prescott Notes. Col. Max Frost and Hon. J. H. Walker, of Santa Fe, came in Tuesday night from Prescott, where they had been as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Henry Huning. The charge against the latter was that of having committed perjury in a homestead entry in the Prescott land office, the United States alleging that he had already made homestead entry in the Santa Fe land office. Judge Walker is the present register of the latter office, and Col. Frost was the register from 1881 to 1885, and they were summoned to testify in regard to the matter. Their testimony, however, simply showed an entry in Henry Huning's name on the record, and that such entry was made before the probate court at Los Lunas, but did not connect Henry Huning in person with any of the proceedings. The government failed to make out a case and the jury was out but ten minutes and brought in a verdict of acquittal. Two other cases against Henry Huning were dismissed by United States Attorney Ellsworth Messers. Frost and Walker left Prescott at 2 o'clock on Monday morning on a special with United States Marshal Meade, caught the special of Superintendent Gable at Williams and came on to Albuquerque.

They describe Prescott as quite prosperous and pleasant, somewhat warm and suffering for rain, the water supply being low. The Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad has its track completed and is running trains to Skull Valley, twenty-two miles south of Prescott, and the grade is completed for forty miles south of Skull Valley. As soon as rails can be obtained, track laying on this forty miles of grade will commence and be pushed to completion. There is considerable building going on and the place certainly has a prosperous and contented appearance. Gold mining in its vicinity is constantly on the increase, and the future of the town looks bright and promising. The military post of Whipple Barracks about a mile from town and with a garrison of four companies of the 11th infantry, commanded by Colonel De Rossy, is a great benefit both financially and socially. The town enjoys a trade from numerous mining camps within a radius of seventy to eighty miles, and this trade is constantly on the increase.

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

The Defendants Held for Trial on the Information Filed. Yesterday morning when the contempt proceedings before Judge Collier were resumed, Mr. Clancy appeared with Judge Sterry and Mr. Ferguson on hand for the administration.

Mr. Field resumed his argument in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company against Kuchendorf, Curtis and Thomas. He argued that the defendants could not be held to answer to the affidavit as filed by Judge Sterry, which only alleged matter on information and belief and nothing positive, and contended that they could only be held on affidavits by some person who had personal knowledge of the alleged offenses.

He contended that all the cases cited by the railroad company were in support of the contention, with the exception of the decision by Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee last February, and as to that decision he read in detail the report of the judiciary committee of congress which was appointed to investigate into Judge Jenkins' jurisdiction to make such a sweeping order as he did, even going so far as to restrain operatives of the road from quitting their places without due notice to the company, and which company thoroughly denounced Judge Jenkins and his decision and stated in their report that his conclusions and orders were not sustained either by law, or authority, and that in so far as it restrained the men from quitting the employ of the road at any time they desired to do so, premeditatedly, in concert, or not, was a violation of a constitutional provision, a abuse of judicial power and without authority of law, that through the judicial arm of the government the United States had been practically engaged in the business of "common carriers," and that the employees had the right to withdraw from the service of the company at any time they desired their interests required them to do so, and that they might do this, not only singly but in a body, which, they stated, was and is as clear as any proposition of American law.

Mr. Field paid his respects to Judge Jenkins in very forcible language and stated that he believed this to be an attempt on the part of the railroad company to induce his honor to oust Judge Jenkins. In the course of the argument he forestalled objection for the railroad company to change position as to a strike, when Judge Sterry admitted that a strike might be lawful but contended that this one is illegal.

At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Sterry asked leave to reply as to several questions on the pleadings, and argued that no harm could come to the defendants in this case if they should come in and answer, if they were innocent, and that he believed affidavits on information and belief were sufficient to bring them into court for the purpose of having an investigation. He also announced that Judge Hawkins had just decided a similar case upon a similar motion to quash against the strikers, which information he had just received by wire. At this point he stated that Mr. Ferguson had been specially appointed by the attorney general, Mr. Olney, to represent the government and to take a part in the prosecution of this case. Mr. Ferguson read his telegram to the court, which was in effect that he should appear in the case for the prosecution of the defendants for interference with the United States mail and interstate commerce business. Mr. Field denied the right of the attorney general and stated they would resist the interference of the government in the case.

The court at the conclusion of the arguments decided that the affidavits while being on information and belief were sufficient, and that the defendants should answer; the defendants Curtis and Thomas, because from the affidavits it appeared they were employees of the company and remained in its employ, and failed to obey the receivers commands, and Kuchendorf, because as a third and outside party had unlawfully interfered with the receivers business, by sending the telegram ordering the men to strike.

After the Ball has reached the Mexican interior. The Aztec roustabout who jacks up the fire at the Samsby soap works and stares the engine out of countenance has got it bad. In fact it is the sole thing that relieves the monotony of his existence. If he couldn't whistle "After the Ball" this gentle Aztec would die. The distinguished representative of the American museum of national history who is now doing the Durango mountains, was astonished the other day to hear the familiar strains from a full fledged, native Yaqui child of the mature age of 10; and later heard the air with local variations from a herd of squaws.—El Paso Herald.

Everybody has heard of the Pullman boycott, but not one person in a thousand understands the merits of the cause of it. About a year ago, at Pullman, Illinois, Pullman informed his men that he would have to reduce wages 15 per cent, which he did. It was not long before he made a second reduction of 15 per cent. A few weeks ago Pullman made a third reduction, this time of 25 per cent. This reduced the wages so low that the men can barely exist on them. This last reduction was what caused the boycott. Inside finishers who a year ago were getting \$2.25 per day, now get 90 cents a day.

There are more than 300,000 men employed in bituminous coal mining, most of whom are now on a strike. They earn usually \$10,000,000, which is 68 per cent of the value of the mines. The mining companies have not been making any money lately, because so many mills and factories were closed that it has restricted the market for coal. The reduction of miners' wages was a shrewd move on the part of the companies. The man-

agers expected that it would produce a strike. This is just what they wanted in order to lessen the production of coal and clear off surplus stocks. As soon as this is done the strike will end, and everybody will pay a little higher price for coal than he would if competition continued without any restriction.—American Manufacturer.

NOT FAIRLY REPORTED. The Celebration Was a Patriotic Assembly of Citizens. In referring to the Fourth of July meeting the Democrat says: "The demonstration of the Fourth of July was gotten up by a few republican sore heads," and then proceeds to charge that it was a political affair and for the purpose of making political capital. This is not only unjust and untrue, but under the circumstances very foolish. The idea of the meeting originated with and was carried out by two or three gentlemen who take no active part in politics or strikes, on one side or the other, who had no object in view but the holding of an old-fashioned Fourth of July meeting, and to avoid the appearance of any partisan spirit in the matter they invited good men from both parties, and from both sides of the prominent issues of the day. If many of those who were invited saw proper to stay away, the gentlemen of the committee arrangements were not responsible for it, as if the only democrat who responded attempted to make a political speech, there was nobody responsible for it but himself. The two republican gentlemen who addressed the meeting avoided all appearance of partisanship, and discussed the leading issues before the public in a cool, impartial and interesting manner, and did not utter a word that would tend to excite the crowd or work upon the prejudices of the people. If a democratic speaker saw proper to pursue a different course, let our neighbor "dis-sipulate" him as much it thinks proper; let it not try to throw the responsibility for his indiscretions upon the shoulders of republicans.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. The Shooting of John V. Morrison at St. Johns. On Thursday morning, the 21st, about 3 o'clock, Samuel Sanchez shot John V. Morrison through a window. It appears that Morrison and Sanchez had a dispute about an hour before the shooting, which ended by Sanchez leaving the premises without making any threats. Mr. Morrison attached so little importance to the few words which had passed between them that the incident had passed from his mind before the shooting took place. Sanchez, after leaving the house, immediately began trying to borrow a gun. After going to half a dozen different parties who refused to let him have one he finally succeeded in securing one from Anastasio Chavez, under the pretext of wanting to kill a beef that morning. It was not over five minutes after he had secured the gun before the shooting was done. Two shots were fired. The first shot took effect, knocking Mr. Morrison down, but to make assurance doubly sure the assassin fired another shot at him, which fortunately went wide of the mark. The shot which struck him hit one of the lower ribs on the right side, which deflected the bullet in such a way that it passed just under the skin, coming out on the left side, almost directly opposite the place of entrance. A quarter of an inch either higher or lower, or even back, would have proven fatal. This attempt at murder was one of the most cowardly, dastardly acts have taken place in this community for many a year, and that it failed was an act of Providence. The gun was well aimed at a vital spot. After the shooting Sanchez went to the residence of Mariano Meetas, in the southern part of town, told him he had killed Morrison and left the Winchester he had borrowed for the occasion. Adelito Romero and Guadalupe Garcia started out Thursday morning about 9 o'clock to arrest Sanchez. Going to his mother's residence about two miles east of St. Johns, and not finding him, they took the direction it was thought he would take, struck his trail, and followed it all day until it led them back to the vicinity of his mother's home, where they arrested him. After the arrest he acknowledged to Garcia that he did the shooting. Friday morning at 10 o'clock he had a preliminary hearing before Judge Ruiz, who held him to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$1,500, in default of which he was committed to the county jail. Dr. Platt was called and dressed the wound. At the present writing the wound is doing nicely, and Mr. Morrison, it is thought, will be out on the street in a few days more.—St. Johns Herald.

Paris Press Ethical. A Paris boulevard paper publishes the following dialogue between a member of the cabinet of ministers and a newspaper man who is paid by the former under the condition that he must keep up the appearance of opposing the minister. Says the journalist: "Can I call you 'caillille' or 'dirly hog'?" "Of course," answers the minister, "but make a change once in a while in your epithets; put one down as 'bandit' for instance. But never venture to denominate me as a 'chequart' (bribe taker); that is the only epithet that makes a bad impression upon the public."

The Heritor's Announcement. In one of the smaller cities of New England there was an Episcopal church, which had two mission chapels, commonly known as the East End mission and the North End mission, from the parts of the city where they were respectively located. One day the rector gave out his notices, in his most distinguished manner, as follows: "There will be a service at the North End mission at 9 o'clock and at the East End at five. Children will be baptized at both ends."

How We Celebrated! The Albuquerqueans Observed the Glorious Fourth of July. A DAY OF HAPPINESS. Although many were disappointed in not going to Las Vegas where the big firemen's convention and tournament was to have convened on July 3d and continued for three days, the people of the city turned themselves loose and enjoyed the day the best they could under the circumstances.

FRISKY WORK. Early in the morning of yesterday the gallant railroaders, under the leadership of Matt Cullen and Harry McCarty, chaperoned by George Montgomery, secured the two biggest little Italian sisters, who have only one song they sing and that is "After the Ball." They visited the Montezuma, the White Elephant and Zeigler's Cafe where they delighted the throng by repeatedly singing the first verse and chorus of "After the Ball," M. Cullen acting as musical director, singing bass.

SHOOTING. After their pleasure, L. D. Mandell, assistant fire chief, appeared on the scene with "Subordinates" McCormick and McLaughlin, and bombarded the corner of Railroad avenue and Second street, which they loaded with gunpowder and set off. The discharge shook the earth for yards, and at the Montezuma shook Jim McCorriston off his feet. Marshal Fluke appeared on the scene, and although Mandell and McCormick had made the earth quake several times, put a stop to such boisterous celebration.

JUVENILE ROSE TEAM. At 10:30, Hart, with his team of kid horse runners reported to the manager of the team, and the latter selected John Jacoby, foreman of the Ferguson Hook & Ladder company, as starter. The boys had their cart elegantly decorated with bunting, and were ready for public runs on Railroad avenue. When the bell on the cart was heard, it was the signal for the assembling of several hundred people and the crowd that assembled was an enthusiastic one. When the boys lined up for the first run, several boxes were set on fire in front of the European Jacoby was the starter and Cogrove was the spike leader, with Helwig pulling hose, and McCue at the hydrant. The race was a good one, causing much amusement to the crowd, but proved that the kids are real coming firemen. Two private exhibitions were given when the boys reported to their headquarters feeling considerably elated over the successful performance which they had given to the public free of all cost. They intend to have uniforms in a few weeks, after which they will give exhibition runs on Railroad avenue every evening.

THE BROWNS VICTORIES. On North First Street the Browns, under Captain Woodmance's met the Government Indian school base ball club, and defeated the latter by the score of 18 to 3. Oliver Wellington, named after the great English general, twirled the ball for the Indian club, and almost every ball put over the plate was smashed into open space by Woodmance's sluggers. McDonald only struck out five of the opposing batsmen, but he played a great game. Wellington made eleven of the Browns fan the air. The score of the innings is as follows:

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. Yesterday afternoon, bright and early, the Guards got out and did some extra fine practice shooting.

FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL LANDS ACROSS. The sea give promise to the voyager of health and pleasure, but there is a broad expanse of water to be passed that will make the voyager's stomach growl and his stomach growl, more particularly if it is that of an invalid. Moreover, the vibration of the vessel's hull caused by the motion of the waves, and a change of water the temperature, cannot, without a medicinal safeguard, be encountered with impunity. For sea sickness, and prejudicial influences of air and water, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a standard safeguard. Tourists, yachtsmen, mariners, commercial travelers, and people bound on a sea voyage or inland jaunt, should always be provided with it. Incomparable for malaria, rheumatism, neuralgia, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, sick headache, biliousness and constipation.

SIGHT MAN FOR THE POSITION. The signs of the political times, in Arizona, all point to the nomination of ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy as the republican candidate for delegate to congress. While the Journal-Miner expects to support the nominee of the party, whoever he may be, and does not desire to cast any reflection upon any one yet mentioned for the position, it firmly believes that Gov. Murphy is the strongest candidate that can be selected. It believes that he is possessed of the ability and energy required of a delegate to congress, and if selected, as he no doubt will be, if nominated, that he could accomplish as much, or more, for the territory than almost any other man. His record as governor was pure and clean, and he demonstrated that he was capable of doing justice, as an official, to all parties. Actuated solely by what he conceives to be justice and

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right, there is an entire absence of that spirit of demagogism so often found in public men, whose every act is governed by the caprices of public opinion, and whose every thought is to do what will be most pleasing, rather than what is right. In the selection of candidates for public office, personal preference and personal prejudices should be ignored for the public good. Men should be selected with a view of their fitness for the position, and the availability of the candidate for election. Mr. Murphy possesses all these qualifications, and what is more, seems to be the universal choice of his party.—Prescott Journal-Miner.

I have two little grandchildren who are leading this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I give them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of blood poisoning, which was cured by my stomach-ache, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. Mrs. W. L. DECAR, Bon-Arque, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

A Wise Constipation. West Cornith, Maine.—I doctored for years for biliousness but nothing ever helped me like Simmons Liver Regulator. I shall take nothing else hereafter.—N. M. Oakman. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry, or mixed into a tea.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the natural treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, his continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny condition disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by the remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Tamarac, Ill. For sale by T. H. Burgess & Son, Druggists.

Notice. In the District Court of the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico. H. E. Folsom, defendant. vs. H. K. Folsom, plaintiff. No. 3500. Assumpit per Es bargo.

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