

Abuquerque Weekly Citizen.

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NUMBER 51.

CERRILLOS!

One of the Best Towns North of the Metropolis.

Rich Placer Fields Being Judiciously Worked.

What Pay-Day Amount to Up at Cerrillos

AN HOUR WITH THE PEOPLE

Conceiving the idea that a CITIZEN would not spend an hour more pleasantly anywhere than at Cerrillos, this paper invited one of its rustlers to visit the living little city, distance two hours' ride north of the metropolis, yesterday afternoon, and in company with Al. Conner, of Zeiger's, made the trip. Here is what was picked up in conversation with the citizens of Cerrillos:

PLACERING.
H. H. Armstrong, of New York, president of the Gold Separator and Sizing company, has leased from the Irigaon and Hydraulic Mining company, which is located and since 1885 has held possession of 10,000 acres of mineral land in the Cerrillos district, eighteen miles south of Cerrillos, several hundred acres of placer, and has on the ground and in course of erection a Brewer battery, capable of washing 100 yards of dirt per day. The complete machine will handle 500 yards a day, but this part of it has just been put in operation and a thorough test will be made. This machine was invented by the late Dr. J. C. Brewer, of New York and is covered by patent. The one on trial here is the fourth one ever set up complete with gears, track, etc. The cost of the plant is approximately \$50,000 and will give employment to several hundred men, many unskilled laborers. This is not a dry washer, but very little water is necessary. The dirt with which the test will be made is to be taken from 100 prospect holes dug at haphazard, but not less than 100 feet apart, a yard of earth being taken from each one. A sample will be taken from each lot and panned and by comparison give an exact knowledge of what the mine will do.

For a long time every sort and condition of man have racked their brains to invent some sort of a machine of large capacity, either a dry washer or one which will require very little water that can be used profitably in handling the placer in the rich placer grounds of the Cerrillos and Dolores districts of New Mexico. Many have been tried and an enormous amount of money has been expended in the efforts, and whether it is a Brewer battery or some future invention which is to do the work, a gigantic fortune awaits the man who shall be able to give an exact knowledge of what the mine will do.

These districts have been worked for hundreds of years in a crude way by Indians, Spaniards, Mexicans and others here, and even now there are probably 100 men making a living there with all dry washers run by hand and for most part working over the old claims. These placer grounds extend over a large area, and though millions of dollars have been taken out, there are yet held millions more awaiting the hand of the miner.

PAY DAY.
Last Thursday was pay day at the Cerrillos mines, and the miners are still enjoying the effects. Col Austin Goodrich, the affable mayor of Cerrillos, always looks for the coming of pay day, and there is a great sigh of relief when it is received. Tax CITIZENS learned yesterday that at least \$18,000 was paid out to the miners and the money went to enrich the pockets of the merchants, principally of Cerrillos. A number of miners lay off a few days after pay day, and the miner in which they enjoy the receipt of their hard earned wages is peculiarly their own.

A SMALL STRIKE.
Monday morning a very funny thing occurred at the hard coal mine. The pickers at the breakers, numbering about forty little boys aged from 9 to 12 years, objected to a delay in receiving their wages without pay. They organized themselves into a meeting and appointed a committee to call upon the superintendent in regard to their grievance. The superintendent listened attentively to the demands of the committee, after which he dismissed them, and then followed a general strike of the whole gang. Yesterday they were still out, and the work of picking slate from the breakers remains unstarted.

IF A BAD CONDITION.
On last pay day, Rose Griffith, a keeper at the Madrid coal camp got

on a desperate spree and used his gun. He shot prominently into a crowd of miners, but fortunately did not strike any one in a fatal spot. After the shooting a number of miners collected around the place, breaking the glasses in the windows and destroying the business in the roughest manner. They attacked Griffith and beat him up numerously. His condition is precarious as it is thought, now that erysipelas has set in, that he cannot live but a few days longer.

THE VIPOND MURDER.

Perfecto Padilla, of James, Charged With the Crime and Placed in Jail.

A number of very sensational developments in the killing of John Vipond near Copper City, have come to light during the past two weeks. The New Mexican has along been aware of these facts, but in the interests of justice, that the murderer might be located, it has withheld them from publication. Now, however, that the man charged with the murder

HAS BEEN ARRESTED and placed behind the bars of the Santa Fe county jail, the facts are given in full for the first time.

About the 5th of August this paper published an account of the killing of John Vipond by unknown parties in Rio Arriba county, about seventy miles north of Bland City. At this time all the facts were

WRAPPED IN MYSTERY and nothing definite could be obtained as to the guilty parties. Meanwhile, W. C. Vipond, of the Vipond district, about forty miles from Bland, Mont., a brother of the murdered man; S. L. Russell, of the same place and a friend of the victim; and J. C. Harkes, of Grand Junction, their brother-in-law, saw the publication of the happening and decided to come immediately to New Mexico to investigate the matter. They accordingly reached Bland on September 16th, and immediately set to work to locate John Vipond's camp. Assisted by a party from Bland they came after many days' search to the place

IN THE GALLINA CANON
near Copper City, where Mr. Vipond had made his headquarters while prospecting. An examination of the premises, which are in a dense forest, gave a shocking revelation. Mr. Vipond's body was found very near his camp with indications of severe blows on the head that must have caused his death. Burrows and other tracks showed the direction of the murderers had taken in leaving and the animals had driven with them. The remains were tenderly gathered up and were subsequently brought to Santa Fe. There will here be examined during the next day or two by Dr. J. H. Sloan and will be sent home to Grand Junction, Iowa, for interment.

Meanwhile, the party returning to Bland got a clue as to the murderers from a couple of miners, Judge McGinnis, of Bland, and William Everborn, his companion, who had seen a Mexican with the murdered man's burros, and had taken them into their possession. Having located

THE SUSPECTED MAN.
Messrs. Vipond, Russell and Harker returned to Santa Fe, where a warrant was immediately taken out for him. This was placed in the hands of the proper officers and last Sunday Officer Jack Harris and Deputy Sheriff Juan Delgado arrested Perfecto Padilla at Jemez pueblo, while he was on his way back home after placing his daughter in school at Santa Fe. Padilla is the party who had Mr. Vipond's burros in his possession. He will be given a preliminary hearing upon Judge Laughlin's return from Mora.

Me Remains on the Track.
Editors: (Lien).
Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 23.—I have reconsidered my withdrawal as a candidate on the democratic ticket for river commissioner, and will make the race—this upon the urgent appeal of many friends.
ISAAC JACKSON.

A Good Showing.
Breastrest's report for the nine months ending Oct. 1, shows twenty eight business failures in New Mexico during that period, against the same number for the same period of 1893. The total assets in this year's failures, however, were only \$23,700 against \$61,404 liabilities; while in 1893 the assets in the failures aggregated \$294,012 against \$809,300 liabilities. The great decrease in the amount involved makes a fine showing for the business interests of the territory.

CONVENTIONS!

Four Political Conventions in Session at Las Vegas.

Four Parties Join Hands and Name a Ticket.

Bank Robbery in Iowa by Use of Dynamite.

SMALL POX AT WASHINGTON.

Special to Citizen.
Las Vegas, Oct. 26.—There were four conventions held here yesterday—Republican, democratic, independent and populist.

After meeting in the morning and organizing and hearing reports of committees, after the dinner conference committees were appointed to see if a fusion ticket could not be nominated by the four conventions.

At 7:30 the committees reported to the different conventions and the conference reports were adopted by each and in accordance with agreement the nominations were made as follows: For the republicans—For council, Miguel Salazar; county commissioner—Atanacio Roivas; probate judge, Pablo Ullibarrri; probate clerk, R. L. M. Ross; treasurer, George Chavez.

By the democrats: For council for San Miguel and Guadalupe counties, J. S. Duncan; county commissioner, F. A. Manzanares; surveyor, R. B. Rio.

By the independents: For representatives, J. M. H. Alarid;—Gallegos; county commissioner, Lorenzo Lopez; sheriff, Juan Martinez; assessor, Juan Gallegos; school superintendent, C. F. Rodolph; collector, Aniceto C. Abeyta; coroner, Ramon.

By the populists: For representative, M. M. Milligan.

After each convention had made its nominations they were sent to all 4 here and added to the nominations already made by them. After all had been finished, about 1:30 o'clock this morning, the delegates met in the court house where speeches were made for a couple of hours, after which a procession was formed and paraded both towns till near breakfast time. The joint ticket is regarded as a very strong one.

Bank Robbery.
Malvern, Iowa, Oct. 26.—The Farmers and Mechanics bank was visited by burglars this morning, and it is supposed \$2,000 was stolen. Nitro glycerine was used to open the vault. The building was practically blown to pieces and money and other contents sent into the street. The thieves left the money scattered over the floor in their haste to get away.

Snatchings.
Washington, Oct. 26.—Another case of snatching was developed this morning. James I. Parker, of Indiana, a law clerk in the division where the other cases were reported, was the victim. Secretary Smith has issued directions to-day to have the department closed to-morrow on account of fumigation.

The small pox scare at the interior department culminated in a panic. The case of Owens is the most serious of all Owens is messenger to the chief clerk and it was part of his duty to distribute documents to bureaus. In this way he came into contact with about every branch of the service under Secretary Smith. Dr. Woodward, health officer, made an urgent appeal to Secretary Smith to close the entire interior department, and the order was issued this afternoon closing every bureau.

Flagstaff Placings.
Flagstaff, Arizona, Oct. 26.—Messrs. Campbell, Cox and Norris speak here tonight at a democratic rally.

The republicans will have a grand rally the night of the 29th, at which Judge Wright and others will make addresses and answer the accusations of Henry and others.

Flagstaff is the liveliest now that it has been since the panic, two large gangs of men working on the new court house and Reform school, and the contract for the new eight room public school will be let the 15th of November.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—The large warehouses of the William Dearing reaping works burned to-day; loss \$100,000; insured.

Murders on Trial.
Victor Lujan is the name of the individual who has been apprehended, over at Mora, for complicity in the murder of John Doherty, he having been implicated in this most heinous deed by a confession from the lips of Tomas Lucero. It is thought that the jury in the Raal case will have been selected by to-night and that the trial will occupy at least ten days.—Las Vegas Optic.

Poetries With a Vengeance.
Las Vegas Optic.
New Mexico is already sorely afflicted with a political governor and if Judge A. B. Fall, of the Third judicial district, made use of the language attributed to him, the territorial judiciary is also being prostituted for party ends. It is reported

AT JEROME!

One of Arizona's Great Mining Camps.

A District Operating Its Own Railroad.

Rich Mineral Bearing Rock Clearly in Sight.

OTHER ITEMS.

Jerome, Oct. 26.—"There's millions in it," as Col. Sellers would say. To write of Jerome fully and intelligently is a most difficult undertaking, especially so from the fact that the officials in charge are extremely reticent as to its extent, the output and prospects for the future. The new statement that a railroad has been for nearly 50 built 25 1/2 miles, at a cost of \$300,000, to transport coke, machinery, grain etc., into the district, and the matte and ore produced by the efforts of an army of men employed to delve into the hidden recesses of Montrose mountain, is in itself enough to convince even the most captious.

The Jerome mine was discovered early in the eighties, but not worked to any extent prior to 1884. K. G. Tittle made a desperate effort to win at the undertaking, but unfortunate circumstances resulted in an utter loss to Mr. Tittle, from which he has never recovered. The United Verde Copper company leased the mine in 1886, W. A. Clark, of Montrose, being ostensibly the company's smelter, with a capacity of two one hundred jack tons, and a 30 ton jacket, also a reverberatory furnace and converters, were introduced. These, with early development, other machinery, teams, tramway, machine shops, offices, lodging and boarding house, and other incidentals, not to include the railroad, must certainly have involved the expenditure of \$1,500,000.

As before stated, the extent of work inside, the output and prospect ahead, is not made public, so that guessing is resorted to by knowing ones.

It is positively asserted by many that ten years' work is in sight, that it is possible to run one hundred years, and that \$100,000 is taken out monthly in copper, gold and silver, the former predominating. Roasts extending around the hills on three grades are the first intimation of a big mining camp. These are active all the time, employing a score of men to carry the ore and return the same roasted to the smelter, besides great quantities of wood, to burn under the ore, the fuel being delivered by Mexicans, under contract, at \$5 per ton, burros carrying it in from the hills adjacent.

Until the railroad is ready to transfer in and out, a large number of teams have done the hauling to and from Granite station, on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix, previously to the construction of the latter, hauled to the Atlantic & Pacific. A tramway of several miles in length was built to convey that which was brought in by teams to the other side of the mountain, and matte by return. Part of this was found incapable of performing the service, and now five miles of tramway serves the purpose, in a measure.

The matte goes to New Jersey and New York, and some is exported.

About 400 men are on the pay roll of the company, probably one-third of the number being Mexicans. Machinists and engineers are paid \$4 a day, miners \$3.50, experts in the smelter \$3 and common labor \$2.25.

Forty company cottages are leased and twenty are to be built shortly. A hospital is conducted, the men paying \$2 per month to sustain the institution, which is under the control of Dr. Wood, an experienced surgeon.

The engines in the smelter are three in number, the 500 horse power machine for the blower, that of 200 horse power for the power, and one of 140 horse power to give power for the electric light plant and power for the machine shops, etc. General lighting outside and for the town is not yet introduced.

Joe L. Giroux is superintendent and H. J. Allen financial agent, under whom are a number of clerks in the business department of the institution.

THE TOWN.
is divided into two districts, a number doing business, such as saloon, laundries, restaurant and barbershop, in close proximity to the smelter at the bend. Half a mile down the road is the town proper, and taking all classes, there must be 700 people in the immediate vicinity of the mine and smelter. Besides the Herald's saloon at the bend are seven more in town, barber shop, laundries, G. W. Hull, T. F. Miller & Co and Merrill Bros., mercantile houses, five restaurants, two meat shops, post-office and lodgings.

The town is perched on the mountain side and the better class of residences occupy the upper side, or above the road out of business.

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A fire in April and another in June almost cleaned up the business end. There are no signs of the effect other than improvements.

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Why Was It

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufactured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicago? And why was it that in spite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

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According to BRITISH ARTICLES that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition, and, therefore—

Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.
Because its ingredients had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.
Because it is all that it is claimed to be—a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla and in every sense worthy the endorsement of the most important committee called together for passing upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted for Exhibition
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
CHICAGO 1893

TEXAS INVASION.

Times that Tried Men's Souls in New Mexico.

The Texas Invasion and how it was repulsed. General Sibley conceived the project of setting up western headquarters of the Confederacy at Denver. The plan had Jeff Davis' approval. Sibley's force was the very best that could be recruited in Texas, and after the state had been practically drained. For the most part his men were very young. They were splendidly mounted and well equipped except for firearms. All the best rifles had been diverted into another channel. There was a six-shooter or a pair to each man, but in many instances they were without other than these side arms. Scores of them carried squirrel rifles and shot guns.

Before the war Sibley had been a second lieutenant at Fort Marcy, adjacent to Santa Fe. He knew New Mexico like a book. It was his scheme of campaign to crush and recruit from all resistance not in that territory. His first organized resistance at Fort Craig. The victory was an easy one. Fort Craig had his artillery too far from its support. Sibley captured the guns and turned them on the Union forces. Sibley knew that retreat must be to Perote and he defeated Canby in the race to that place. Canby, on getting reports from scouts, flew toward Marcy. There he found Sibley entrenched.

Lieutenant Colonel Speigleberg was a prisoner of Sibley's. Speigleberg was a Santa Fe business man, and had a large stock of goods and a bank there. He and Sibley had been intimate friends before the war. The officer in whose charge the lieutenant colonel happened to be was a man unworthy any uniform. At the point of the pistol he forced Speigleberg to lead to him the merchandise and bank in the old city. It was the rascal's intent to return to Santa Fe and step into an immense fortune. Speigleberg had in his pockets some gold. With this he bribed a guard to carry a note to Sibley. Cancellation of the deed and protection of the property were requested. In fifteen minutes Sibley had the villainous officer in irons. Santa Fe was not sacked. The work of destruction was confined to the burning of the half completed state house and a few other public buildings. The union forces retreated to the north and were closely followed. They managed to effect a juncture with the First Colorado, under Wynkoop and Chivington. Then followed the decisive battle at Glorieta. This slaughter dispelled all dreams of a confederate principality in the wide and wild west.

Glorieta lay at the narrow end of a long canon. Breastworks were thrown from wall to wall. The fearless and dashing Sibley saw that a charge was the only thing. In the center were the Coloradans. A good many of these soldiers were from the mountains. They had good rifles. Sibley's light brigade was allowed to ride within a short distance of the works. They approached easily, their fine horses prancing and they laughing and shouting. There is many a man in Denver and through the Centennial state who can tell how the saddles on Sibley's horses were emptied of the lancers at short range, how the charge was repeated a second and yet a third time, and how Sibley was repulsed and driven from the field and pell-mell toward Texas with frightful loss.—Denver Field and Farm.

Half's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S
COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS
AND
SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
ADDRESS SAN FRANCISCO CAL.