Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, — — JUNE 1, 1895

Give your influence to whatever will build up New Mexico.

Are you getting an exhibit ready for the big Territorial Fair.

Half to make the Territorial Fair a credit and benefit to the territory.

The new silver party is being weighted down with the slag of all the old parties.

Any community that enters vigorously into the work of improvements always comes out well.

Tammany has lost 40 per cent of its membership since the chance to rob the city has been stopped.

It is announced that Grover Cleveland will under no circumstances call an extra session of the Fifty-fourth congress.

The Irrigation Congress is attracting widespread attention and all the Western states and territories will be well represented.

The Socorro Chieftain says: "Albuquerque is getting ready for the Territorial Fair and Irrigation Congress next fall. That city is raising money and lots of it."

The depth of water on the bar at Galveston, Texas, has increased over four feet in the last two months, and the largest of ocean ships will soon be able to pass it when full laden.

The movement in favor of Latin American union to include all the republics of Central and South America will result in a general congress next July for mutual protection against European aggression.

In sending out the news that the Marquis of Queensberry had "knocked out" his son, the press reporter neglected to state whether or not the affair was conducted under the marquis' celebrated rules.

Among the southern states that are wavering politically, and which are likely to break from their democratic moorings is North Carolina. That state has now one republican senator, the other being a populist.

The World's Fair medal winners have been informed by the treasury department that they may get their medals about next August. That's about as near up to date as the administration is of anything.

The manufacture of cotton goods has increased in Japan from 44,200 spindles and sixteen looms in 1883 to 1,000,000 spindles and forty-six looms in 1894. Mill hands receive from eight to twenty cents a day in silver.

The holders of the national debt which after being nominally reduced one-half is now worth four times as much coin as when it was created, are firmly of the opinion that free coinage means wicked repudiation of debt.

The much talked of "Indian uprising" in Arizona is the rankest kind of a fake, says the Phoenix Gazette. Every year the people of that territory are called upon to read this stuff sent broadcast over the land by sensational correspondents, men who would sacrifice every interest of Arizona for the few dollars they receive for this kind of "news."

The Rincon Weekly says: "The Fourth National Irrigation Congress will meet in Albuquerque, September 16, 17, 18 and 19, and it is hoped that the people of this county will do all they can toward making a matter of such great importance a success by sending to Albuquerque a big delegation, so that they can unite with the rest of the New Mexican people who will be in Albuquerque on the above named dates, in obtaining a worthy result."

Secretary Carlisle's speech at the "sound money" convention at Memphis did not differ greatly from the one which he delivered at Covington. He summed up all the calamities from which the country is now suffering as the result of the democratic administration, and predicted that they would follow the free coinage of silver. Since the country is now undergoing the very evils which he foretells, it is difficult to see how silver coinage could make any difference in that direction.

Texas is fond for considerable thought and figuring on the following statistics issued by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics: In April, 1895, the imports of gold exceeded the exports $2,033,453, and during the ten months ended April 30, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $36,209,740. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the ten months ended April 30, 1895, was $40,740,594. It would appear from these figures that this country is "dumping" its silver abroad, and not that the foreigner is dumping his silver on us.

For the first time in the history of the city, death has invaded the newspaper circle, and taken one of the members to that "bourne whence no traveler returns." The wife of Mr. Hunter, the young business manager of the Democrat, died yesterday morning from consumption. He left a good position and a pleasant home in Chicago a few weeks ago, hoping the change would benefit his wife, but the death seal was on her brow, and she gradually faded until the end came. The bereaved young husband has made many friends here, who deeply sympathize with him in his great loss.

Parties, says an exchange, all things considered, in these days of wonders there is nothing that is quite so wonderful as the modern newspaper. Many articles have been written on this latter-day miracle of man's ingenuity, on the labor and money that are required to place every day before millions of readers the history of the whole world in brief for the preceding twenty-four hours, together with literature and scientific features which, even a brief twenty years ago, could not have been found in the most expensive magazines and reviews, and all this for the nominal price of five, two or even one cent.

THE INDIANS.

The census report on Indians is a heavy volume of nearly 200 closely printed pages. From this report it is gathered that the number of Indians in the territories, including Alaska, is 177,101, of which there are living in tepees, 32,822, living in frame houses, 34,379, living in stone houses, 1,653, living in adobe houses, 2,000, living in brick houses, 1,000, living in log houses, 1,000, living in sod houses, 1,000, living in other houses, 1,000, living in tents, 1,000, living in other dwellings, 1,000. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, was 249,273, and of these there were 105,711 living in tepees. The census report for the same territory gives for 1890 the total Indian population as 168,000, of which there were living in tepees 80,000. The report shows that the Indians are rapidly settling down to the occupation of farming, and that they are gradually learning the value of money. The report shows that there are 1,000 Indians who own their own farms