New Mexico Territorial Fair

BY W. E. PABOR IN DENVER POST

A few days difference makes the world of glory [illegible] to be left out in the cold in fair enough case to be sole lid and the other I remember the superiority of one go no further as far as the two are concern. I But as to fair territorial, much can be said whether they be county, district, territorial or state.

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I went down to Albuquerque via the Santa Fe route, lasting six hours at La Junta for the train from the east to come along and pick up the disgruntled crowd that wondered why closer connections could not be made, since the waiting brought passengers into the town close onto midnight. But the ways of the railroad people are past finding out, though it is safe to assume that they know their business better than the grumbling public.

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After a half night's rest and a two mile ride in a street car drawn by a mule to the fair grounds, situated in the old and Mexican part of the town, were reached and entered. Generally, during fair times in Colorado merchants and business men have premium lists, gotten up in cost and attractive style, for distribution. Not finding any in town before starting, my first inquiry at the secretary's office was for a copy, and with it came my first surprise.

It was [illegible] night paper [illegible] minus [illegible] territorial fair [illegible] voted in the [illegible] list of officers, one to railroad announcements, one to the statehood convention [illegible] announcements of the various features issued for the last days. I think of all the [illegible] ever printed, this was the most, [illegible] the cake." This [illegible] association that has existed [illegible] years.

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While not claiming [illegible] a great agricultural country, a review announces to the world [illegible] that it has resources within [illegible] which [illegible] of fine farming lands can be found, while not the in twenty has a settler on them. Hence it was fair to assume that the directors of an industrial fair would pay a fair measure of attention to the products of the soil in order that the strangers within their gates at such a time might be favorably impressed. But did they? If the tiny booklet was a surprise, a still greater one was in store for the writer in its contents as far as premiums for soil products were concerned.

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Here they are.

$150 best exhibit fruits, cereals and vegetables from any county.

$150 best exhibit minerals from any district.

$25 best exhibit of sheep.

$25 best exhibit of poultry.

Total—$350.

Nothing at all for cattle or horses. Nothing for individual exhibits. No special premiums. I could not help thinking of the difference shown in this line between those offered here and at the little district fair held at Durango the previous week, where about $1,000 was set aside for association premiums, not counting the special ones.

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But when it came to games and races, all there's the sporting proclivities of the people came splendidly to the front. Base ball, first prize, $1,000; second, $400, open to the world; such a tournament well might be. Horse races, purse, $5,000. Cowboy contests, $325. Total for games and races, $4,125. Truly a 13 to 1 affair for a fair.

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Said one of the speakers at the statehood convention, of which something will be said later on: "If the strength of the country is in its farmers, New Mexico has them in a tissue and valleys—sturdy, honest, home loving, hard-working husbandmen, if the standards shall deal with men who know and love animals and who give their life to scientific development of man's four-footed friends, the rolling mesas and the wide prairies are alive with them."

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It may be so. But it was not shown at this twenty-first territorial fair just at a time when the largest and finest display of soil products should have been made, in order that new settlers might be attracted to the territory. If Colorado, after a quarter of a century of statehood, finds it difficult to secure the farmer and the fruit grower for lands close to settlements, villages, towns and cities having about them all the environments of a settled, high-grade civilization, how can New Mexico, still in the era of frontier development, expect much in the way of immigration?

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Adaptability of soil and climate cannot be questioned, though scanty water supply for irrigation will always be a drawback. The collection sent down from San Juan, in the extreme northwestern corner, from Otero, on its southern border, and that from the county in which the fair was held all went to prove that grains and grasses, farm and garden products, all orchard fruits, can be grown in some sections of New Mexico of as fine quality as any one state can produce, with home markets to consume them. It is stated that peaches from Tularosa in Otero county gained the premium at the world's fair in 1893. That the almond, the English walnut and the olive, as well as the date palm and the Pistachio nut thrive in what is known as the Sacramento valley, indeed, the first three named were shown in the exhibit, as well as German and French prunes. Willow osiers from the Alamogordo settlement of late years have been found in our Denver markets. The wide range of altitude gives New Mexico the same advantages of climate we possess, so that hardy grains and grasses all kinds of garden products standard and semi tropic fruits can be grown, with an assurance of good returns.

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Of the three counties represented, San Juan made the best display. This is unquestionably the most favored section as regards irrigating facilities. It lies in the great fruit belt of the Rocky mountain region. The Animas and La Plata rivers, having their rise in the mountains of our own all very San Juan section, form a junction with the San Juan river near the center of the county, and offer thousands of fertile acres. Its products in former years have been sent to all the mining camps in southwestern Colorado; but while at Durango I heard that a new cotton mill had been selected by the leading shippers, by which the Santa Fe system was reached and other markets, such as Texas, secured. In other directions, north or south, a land of from thirty to sixty miles is reached. Hence a railroad that will traverse this county would find at once a home traffic, and one that would greatly increase as settlers came in to occupy the choice lands it can boast of.

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Bernalillo's exhibit was more in the grain and garden products than in fruits. Late frosts last spring cut this crop very short. Some fine quinces were shown but the apples showed the ravages of the coddling moth in the fruit as a mineral product came fifteen feet half way up the pole, while the corn was equal to any I have seen exhibited anywhere this season. One party had some fine and coarse Havana tobacco, which he has been experimenting with of late years that seemed of fine texture and good quality. It is not likely that its culture can be made to pay.

The irrigation system here as probably elsewhere through the territory, is in its infancy, being much like what prevailed in Colorado thirty years ago, when the Greeley colony inaugurated a new irrigation era by the construction of its first large canal to cover the sage brush uplands stretching northward from the Cache la Poudre river. Individual ownership, with water rights not clearly defined, are the rule, with but few maps or records to prove priority when the time comes—as come it will—to prove water rights. While it is claimed that there are at least 1,000,000 acres of arigable land, not more than one-half of this area is in cultivation.

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The third (and last) county represented was that of Otero, according from the description of it given to me, a very different one from our own, in the Arkansas valley. The display was made by the Alamogordo company, a corporation engaged in developing the town of that name and the county surrounding it. Beyond 100 miles, it made a very creditable appearance and a fair indication that the time will come when a prosperous community will be found therein. It is said to possess soil suited to every kind of fruit except citrus ones and others as good openings as the San river valley of Arizona.

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I was asked to imagine a stretch of country forty miles wide and eighty miles long, tilted upward on its western edge to a height of 3,000 feet above sea level, which I could only do by being somewhat familiar from a residence of over thirty years with similar sections in Colorado. The cultivable lands lie in the open glade, where the canals and on the bench lands nearby timber at present is found in abundance. A million and a quarter acres are said to be tillable, provided water can be secured for them, but there is not more than the annual likely mountain rainfall on the glades and in the valleys, and there are no large or even fairly large streams flowing out of the Sierra Blanco mountains that skirt the east side of the county.

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Some very large Spanish onions and sweet potatoes, or more proper to speaking, yams, were on the tables devoted to Bernalillo county, showing that these could be easily made a source of profit. Two hundred bushels of onions or 200 of yams are said to be a fair yield per acre. Celery and asparagus also find favorable soil here for their cultivation, and grapes yield abundantly on the slopes of the picturesque Sabedra ranges of mills that look down upon the valley lands. The variety principally grown in the Mission said to have been brought in by the Franciscan friars over two centuries ago; but the Muscatel and other choice table kinds can be raised here, as no doubt they can everywhere in the territory.

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While four times as large as Rhode Island and a little larger than Connecticut, there are less than ten inhabitants to the square mile, in an area of over 2,000,000 acres. Outside of Albuquerque there are no large settlements. The Mexican element is large. Under the fostering care of the Santa Fe system, business is good. The principal shops of the railway West of Topeka are located here and give employment to nearly a thousand men, while a magnificent hotel is now in course of erection, giving evidence of the faith of railroad officials in the future of this town as a resort for business and health seekers. In the same category as the Hot Springs of Jemez as well as the Sulphur Springs of New Mexico.

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As to the mountain rainfall, the remarkable assertion is made that it is from fifty to sixty inches, supplemented by a heavy snow fall during the winter. If this be true, storage reservoirs could be established at Zeiton to irrigate far more than 1,000 lands in Otero county. But the time is far distant when this will happen. There is a long wait ahead for Otero county.

The story of these three counties is probably—were it told—that of all the others in New Mexico. It makes a brave showing, but not one that will induce Coloradoans to drop down there in search of new fields to conquer, or for newcomers to prefer it to our fair valleys or undulating claims. "A Land of Sunshine" it is styled, may be, but not more so than peerless Colorado.

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But it has in its mineral wealth what will ultimately make it a strong rival for the army of pioneers and candidates of the future. The mineral exhibit, though small, was exceptionally good, making it proper to be true what was asserted at the statehood convention, that a land more undiscovered wealth within the grimly barred battlements of its mountains than any state in the union.

It has coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, gold and perhaps jewels to decorate the robe and gem the brow of the wealth and beauty of the east and the west, whose hidden mysteries most had this people touch of contagious excitement to startle the world to their splendor and value, as one enthusiastic speaker is reported to have said. And, later on, the great anthracite and bituminous coal measures that abound in the county, in section of Santa Fe county, no doubt elsewhere also, will add to the taxable wealth of the common wealth.

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Three hundred years ago the Spaniards worked the placers of Dolores and Madrid, in this county, using the labor of the enslaved Pueblo Indians and realizing millions of dollars therefrom. Pay gravel is still to be found, and the day may come when millions per annum more will flow into the channels of trade and commerce.

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The samples of mineral bearing rock from the southwestern section of the territory were well calculated to interest those who pay special attention to this industry. They were from mines in the Pinos Altos, Silver and Santa Rita, Hanover and Fierro. There was a clear case in which could be seen some brilliant specimens of turquoise, both in its native and finished state. They came from the property of the Gem Turquoise company, owning a mine said to produce a larger supply of this precious stone than all others combined.

The Black Range district had a large and comprehensive collection. Specimens of copper, iron, lime and coal were shown, all taken from within a radius of 1,000 feet of the property of the Iron Year Copper company, showing, with water, a combination hard to be beaten.

That New Mexico will rapidly advance to the front as a mineral producing section no one can doubt, but it needs the safeguards that state laws can give to insure it. Capital was slow in coming to Colorado while it was a territory, but under state laws millions upon millions poured into it for investment, for development and improvements in country and town. So it will be with our neighbor when its time comes to enter the grand galaxy of commonwealths that make up the American union.

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The educational exhibits by schools and colleges were large and numerous and can be hailed as a welcome sign of progress. It cannot be said that the territory is very far advanced along educational lines. The census report of 1890 showed, as I have otherwise stated, 44 per cent of illiteracy, standing about on the same plane with South Carolina. Contrast this with the 5 per cent attributed to Colorado and the different existing conditions that attract the settlement become more apparent. What the present census will show does not yet appear as of record; but the claim is made, and probably fairly, that this large percentage of 44 years ago was due to the fact that then at least 72 per cent of the 44 were in the class comprised by the original inhabitants, of mixed blood, and as a race but little given to the learning that is taught in the schools.

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The booth of the University of New Mexico was prettily decorated with Navajo rugs and blankets, but had no technical display. Its best claim to recognition, those in authority asserted, was in its graduates. But adjoining it was the booth of the Albuquerque Indian school, and this was the most closely inspected or any department in the hall. These wards of the government showed exercises in penmanship, in sketching, in rhetoric, in drawings from simple rule and pencil work to complicated and neatly executed designs in ink and colors. No stronger arguments could have been shown to prove that the untutored savage mind can be changed by careful education to become a tutored one and that, since Indians must be still a part of our people, it is wise to keep them under government control.

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The Albuquerque public school, St. Mary's academy, School of the Immaculate Conception, New Mexico Normal university, located at Las Vegas, and the Silver City Normal school were represented by the handwork of pen, pencil and tools in a manner very creditable to all concerned. There was a map of the American continent exhibited by the last named school, on which correctly the elevations and depressions, the water courses and coast lines, were set to perfection, while the mountain ranges seemed realistic as they stood out from the surface of the map.

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The exhibit of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was called in great by the press of Albuquerque, which also said its agricultural exhibit must of necessity be considered with the agricultural exhibits of the whole territory, for it stands primarily as evidence gained by long and careful experiment of the height to which agriculture in New Mexico may be expected to reach. But, alas, the display of grains (in small vials), of fruits and vegetables, was meager in deed and can scarcely be said to do credit to those in authority in Mesilla Park.

The several courses of instruction opened to students were represented in the display, as the mechanical arts made a good showing, and there were catalogues galore for those who desired them, covering results of investigation along lines of interest to tillers of the soil. But I notice that, in the last published report of the college, only $851.69 was disbursed on account of agriculture, while for mechanical arts it absorbed about $7,000 of the college funds. The students in the agricultural course numbered two, while six took the engineering and twenty-four the scientific course.

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The Hyde Exploring Expedition, which name is a misnomer, as it represents an immense trading concern having stores in all the towns of the territory, had an extensive display of Indian blankets, rugs, jewelry, etc. They had also four squaws at work, showing how the blankets were made and by what simple methods they wove those handsome specimens that command so high a price in sections far north. It was interesting to watch their manipulations and there was a constant crowd about the enclosure in which they sat and worked heedless of the chatter of the look-stroon.

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A notable feature of fair week was the statehood convention, which deserves more than a passing notice, as for fifty years, off and on, efforts have been made to secure admission into the union, but, for one reason or another, failure has always followed. Since 1874 a bill has been presented at each successive congress. In 1890 a convention called the previous year submitted a new constitution to be voted upon by the people, but it was rejected, "for cause." Now, in the opening years of the new century, New Mexico stands at the door of the federal union and knocks vaudle and long. Will the congressional ear hear? Surely. Will it heed? This none can tell. In the series of resolutions adopted some powerful arguments are presented. For they are stumbling blocks and some of them have been placed before the wheels of state progress by the people themselves through their officials.

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Here is what Governor Otero said in his opening speech to the convention, to which was representation from every part of the territory: "I do not, on a occasion like this, desire to speak of disagreeable facts. * * * Our ridiculously low rate of assessment for taxation is constantly spoken of and reflected upon. The present assessed valuation is less than forty millions, while it ought to be three times that amount. * * * We have dropped from forty-five millions in 1890 to thirty-eight in 1901, and the reduction still goes on," etc., etc. These admissions quoted went winter in congress when the bill for admission is up for discussion, can easily be used as a weapon by the adversaries, even as a little hatchet to cut down the tree of statehood the people have planted and hope to see thrive in fruitful soil.

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Among other speakers were Colonel Oliver Wayman Murphy of Arizona and the Hon. Edwin A. Munger, president of the Hamilton club of Chicago, who was exceedingly eloquent of speech, even dropping into what was set up as poetry, with a capital letter beginning each line, in the morning paper of which I give a specimen.

"Ye compose a continent
Beneath conquering hand
Of more
And then is built
A sovereign state;
And the newest hope
Of struggling man
Who knows not fear
Nor yields to Fate."

Let us all hope that no element of sectional advocate will quote this upon the floor during the coming debate in congress.

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Rather let us say with hearty unison the concluding words: "I join with you citizens of New Mexico, in the hope and belief that, during the coming year, the national authorities will extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and say to your fair territory, 'You have done well in the tasks thus far set you—enter now into the joys of your inheritance.'"

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.

Issued Against Diseased Cattle from Certain Texas Counties.

Governor Otero has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been represented to the undersigned, the governor of the territory of New Mexico, by the cattle sanitary board of said territory, that it has come to the knowledge of said cattle sanitary board, through reports of their inspectors and from other reliable sources, that therefore in certain counties of the state of Texas, above the United States quarantine line and contiguous to the territory of New Mexico, cattle whose bodies are infested with fever ticks (Boophilus Bovis) that are known to carry the infection of cattle or Texas fever during the months of November, December, January and February, thereby endangering the health of the cattle they may come in contact with in the territory of New Mexico, and

Whereas, The said cattle sanitary board has requested the undersigned, as governor, to issue his proclamation establishing the quarantine against such infected cattle as set forth and provided in section 187 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 of the territory of New Mexico, the same to be continued in full force and effect from November 1, 1901, to the 30th day of March, 1902.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Miguel A. Otero, governor of the territory of New Mexico, do proclaim and establish hereby a quarantine against driving, conveying, transporting, or riding in driving, conveying, transporting in the territory of New Mexico during the time above mentioned, from the fifth day of November, 1901, to the fifth day of March, 1902, any cattle from any part of the state of Texas south and east of a line commencing at the northwest corner of the county of Wichita; thence running due south along the western line of Wichita and Archer counties to the northeastern corner of Throckmorton county; thence due west to the northwest corner of said county; thence due south to the northeastern corner of Throckmorton county; thence due west to the northwestern corner of Shackelford county; thence due south to the southeast corner of said county; thence due west to the northwest corner of Taylor county; thence along the north line of Nolan and Mitchell counties to the northwest corner of Mitchell county; thence due south to the southwest corner of said Mitchell county; thence due west along the south line of the counties of Howard, Martin and Andrews to a point where the southeast corner of the territory of New Mexico and the southwest corner of Andrews county, in the state of Texas, meet; thence due west along the south boundary line of the territory of New Mexico to a point where the monuments marking the boundaries between the state of Texas, the state of Chihuahua, in the republic of Mexico, and the territory of New Mexico, and erected by the United States boundary commission, stand and are in place at the date of the enactment of this law, and more particularly the counties of El Paso, Presidio, Pecos, Tom Green, Crockett, Mitchell, Shackelford, Throckmorton, Archer and Wichita, in the state of Texas, and all counties east and south of the counties hereinbefore mentioned and situated in the aforesaid state of Texas, and that part of the republic of Mexico lying north and east of the Mexican Central railway to the twenty-sixth degree of latitude; thence east with said line to the Rio Grande.

Provided, That any cattle that may be offered for admission to the territory of New Mexico to remain there or that may come in contact with New Mexican cattle that shall have been inspected and found to be free from fever ticks (Boophilus Bovis) or infections or contagious diseases, may upon a permit issued by the authorized inspector of the said cattle sanitary board of New Mexico, and the payment of the inspection fee, three cents per head for such inspection, be admitted into the territory of New Mexico as healthy cattle, if so found and reported to be upon such inspection.

Done at the executive office this 30th day of October, 1901.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the territory of New Mexico.

(Seal) MIGUEL A. OTERO.

J. W. RAYNOLDS,
Secretary of New Mexico.

Stuart Robson.

In "The Henrietta," which Stuart Robson will present at the Colombo theater soon will find that Mr. Robson has newly embellished the entire play and brought it in accord with the great advance that has been made in dramatic presentations since the play was first produced, fourteen years ago. Mr. Robson's revival of "The Henrietta" is thoroughly in keeping with the new conditions that exist in dramatic productions. The great comedian's incomparable "Bertie" and the lines of Bronson Howard's masterpiece only remain the same. Each of the roles takes on a new meaning when interpreted by Mr. Robson's present organization, which is the strongest that has ever been seen in the play. The dresses of the ladies of the company are of the latest mode. Most of them have been recently imported and will perhaps set new styles throughout this country.

HOW TO BUILD UP A TOWN.

A Few Solid Pointers for Everybody to Read.

Join an organization looking to the upbuilding of your town. This will prove an encouragement to those who give their time and money to sustain such an organization.

Impress upon the minds of those who join and are not there with a desire to advertise their resources. This implies patience, and to work all the harder for the public good.

Pour cold water on every new enterprise, predict its failure, and contribute in that cool way possible its rivals in other towns. Take will encourage others to put their money in home enterprises.

When a committee calls upon you for a contribution to any good cause, act like a sour lemon and refuse to yield up when you can afford it, if strongly as possible. This relieves the burden of the committee and sends them on their way rejoicing in their work of love.

When strangers visit your town let them wander around loose and enjoy themselves by reading the signs and pumping the professional men. They will carry away a delightful remembrance of their visit and advertise the town wherever they go.

Whenever your town paper differs in the slightest from your ideas of public policy, declare that it has been bought up and promptly cut off your patronage by stopping your paper and sending out of town for all your job printing and binding. The publishers will have the cinch check and redouble their efforts in behalf of the town and its "good people."

Oppose any enterprise that is not in exact accordance with your own idea. This will be conducive to that spirit of concession and unity which is necessary to progress.

Give sparingly, if at all, to movements for the general good of the town, even if you are the largest property owner in it. This will spur on to greater exertions the public-spirited citizens your town now has and induce the coming of others.

District Court Matters.

Following is a list of new suits filed in the office of the district clerk:

Harry Cooper vs. Mrs. Cooper, divorce.

Nellie Garcia de Davis vs. Marion E. Davis, divorce.

Luella Nichols vs. George Nichols, divorce.

Myers, Abel & Co. vs. Jose L. Madrid, suit on an open account.

W. W. Risdon, referee in the petition for divorce in the case of Nellie H. Jones vs. Charles Jones, of Gallup, has filed his report and recommends the cause dismissed. Judge Crumpacker has taken the matter under consideration.

In the case of Annie Zirhut vs. P. Massetti & Co., the sheriff returned the execution, having been satisfied in full.

Judgment was found for $25.81 in favor of F. F. Trotter in his case against W. C. Heacock and wife. The defendants filed a motion for a new trial.

In the case of Victoriano Padilla vs. Juan Padilla and Charles E. Lewis, judgment was entered against the plaintiff for costs.

The case against Jerry Murphy, of Gallup, for contempt was postponed until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. He is charged with a violation of an injunction previously issued by the court.

HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

Meeting Held Last Night and Officers Elected.

The ladies of the St. Joseph hospital bazaar, which will be held some time in December, about the 10th or 11th, held a meeting at the Sisters' convent on north Sixth street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Jay A. Hubbs.

Vice President—Mrs. J. W. Crumpacker.

Secretary—Mrs. A. Borders.

Treasurer—C. C. Hall.

About thirty ladies were present at the meeting yesterday afternoon.

Another general meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, November 2, at 2 o'clock, and the sisters hope that a large crowd of the ladies will attend.

It is Very Hard Work.

The railroad collecting committee are still at work in the good cause—that of securing subscriptions toward getting the Albuquerque Eastern railway promoters to build that connection with the Rock Island as soon as possible. The members of the committee state that people, who know that another railroad is badly needed here, persist in standing and arguing away time without first putting down their names, and even some have said and are still saying "Come around tomorrow. I have not seen my partner, my wife, or even have not given the matter much thought." This is a subject that needs no thinking; people ought to be ready to subscribe as soon as asked by the committee.

Will Wed Next Saturday.

C. W. Hunter, a former Kentuckian who came to this city several months ago and settled on a fine ranch a short distance north of the town of Bernalillo, arrived in the city this morning on business which is very important to him. He will return to his home this evening and on Saturday will return to Albuquerque in company with Miss Helen Cameron, the popular young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cameron, whom he will take unto himself as his wife. The wedding ceremony will probably occur at the parsonage of the Baptist church, Rev. Bruce Kinney, the pastor, officiating. The Citizen unites with the couple's many friends in extending congratulations in advance.

MAP MAKER DEAD.

Warren C. Willits of Denver Responds to the Final Message.

John Kloss, a prominent business man of Silver City, passed through Albuquerque this morning on his way to Denver, where he will attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, W. C. Willits, whose death occurred yesterday while out bicycle riding. The deceased was well and favorably known in this city. He was here for a few months in 1898, drawing maps of the city, copies of which are prominently displayed in nearly every office and business house of the town. He graduated from Ann Arbor and for many years has followed the occupation of civil engineer, besides holding the office of receiver of the United States land office. After the departure of his daughter for Boulder, yesterday, he mounted his wheel at the union station and started up the street, but soon dismounted and sat on the curb, where he died in a few moments.

Mr. Willits was married in 1875 to Miss Charcote Kloss, of Monticello, Ill. He is survived by his wife, daughter and many relatives in the states.

Fireman Lisle Injured.

Passengers coming up from the southern regions this morning report that Fireman Lisle, on the Santa Rita branch, met with a serious accident as his train was approaching the town of White Water. As nearly as can be learned, he was leaning out from the cab side on the engine, and while passing a switch stand he was knocked from his position and fell to the ground. His left leg and left a in were broken and he sustained a serious scalp wound. Last reports state that the injured man will recover.

A Parlor Meeting.

At the residence of Mrs. Ralph Hill, on the corner of Edith street and Fred avenue, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there will be a very interesting entertainment given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. All members and those interested in the cause are most cordially invited. The following program will be rendered:

Recitation—Resolved, That church, philanthropic and social duties of the mother are detrimental to the development of the child in the home. Affirmative: Mrs. C. E. Bunker, Mrs. Stowell; negative, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Green. Piano solo, "Martha," Mrs. A. T. Keith; recitation, Miss Maude Brown; reading, selected, Miss Ida Johnson; recitation, Miss Edna Manwarin.

A Correction.

Some time ago we printed a dispatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, which represented that certain member of Company F of the Fourteenth United States cavalry, had been connected with an assault upon a deputy sheriff near Holbrook, Ariz. We have received since then a note from Major F. H. Hardie, of the Fourteenth cavalry, commanding at Fort Wingate, stating that no one connected with the Fourteenth had anything to do with the affair, and that, as for troop F, it is stationed at Fort Wingate and was doing duty there on the date of the alleged assault. We very cheerfully make this correction, as Major Hardie is right in desiring to protect the good name of the men under his command, who in fact were unjustly accused.—Republican.

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It was Eighth troop from Fort Wingate, not Fort Wingate, the troop is stationed, and, as stated in the correction above, is under the command of Major F. H. Hardie. The troop of soldiers who attempted to murder John Blevins, a deputy sheriff of Holbrook, are Jeffrey and Patrick Murphy. Their preliminary hearing, before Justice Wattron, were bound over to the district court of Navajo county in bonds of $1,000 and $1,500 respectively. They were unable to produce bondsmen and are in jail.

Found Guilty.

Juan Medina, the man who so brutally murdered Cipriano Gonzales some time ago and who had been in jail at Puerto de Luna awaiting the action of the grand jury, was indicted by that body and when tried by the court was found guilty in the second degree. He will be sentenced during the week and probably will get a life term in the territorial penitentiary.

MAJOR E. A. GRUNSFELD.

He Denies That Himself and Wife Were Here During Fair.

New York, Oct. 26, 1901.

The Albuquerque Citizen, Albuquerque, N. M.

Gentlemen:—I received your Weekly paper dated October 19, and on perusing its interesting columns I came across the following article: "Col. and Mrs. E. A. Grunsfeld, who resided in this city when the former was postmaster at Albuquerque, are expected this afternoon from New York and will remain indefinitely." This article certainly conveyed news to me of which I was not aware, and who ever gave you this information must have given it in a spirit of fun, for the reason that I have no idea of visiting your city at this time, and while it would afford Mrs. Grunsfeld as well as myself the greatest of pleasure to visit our old home—in which we spent such pleasant years, at present it is not my pleasure to have the leisure time to accomplish this. I must admit that often I think of Albuquerque and its good people with whom I associated for eve rtwenty years, and I trust the day will not be far distant when I will be able to pay you a visit, even if only for a few days.

The four years I spent in Albuquerque as postmaster, while not of the most pleasant nature—on account of the official position I held—leave nothing but the best feeling in me toward my people, and whenever an opportunity presents itself, I never forget to put in a good word for your fast growing city. With kind regards. Very truly yours,

E. A. GRUNSFELD.

P. S.—Remember me kindly to Postmaster Hopkins, and tell him he has my sympathy for the next few years to come, and furthermore, if his hair has not turned white yet, it will have have done so by the time his successor is ready to take charge.

Arizona Ponies for Sausage.

"It's no use to beat about it—we're up against it." This is what eight carloads of Arizona ponies were whinnying to each other down on the Santa Fe tracks at the Las Vegas depot this morning. They were bought at Hot Brook, Arizona, for about one dollar per head and were being shipped to St. Louis for beef, sausage and other delicacies. If this goes on a decent dog can't break into the sausage business a nice bit of pup around with will be a rarity under the sun and Chihuahuan tamales will be extinct.—Las Vegas Optic.

Diploma for Best Pear.

A Coleman, of Santa Rosa, who was appointed by the county commissioners to represent Guadalupe county at the Territorial fair held in Albuquerque, returned home this week. He reports the fair to have been a grand success in every respect. He is highly elated over the success he achieved with the fruit exhibits he took from this county, Guadalupe county having secured a diploma for the best pear exhibited at the fair.—La Voz Publica.

Land Grant Decree.

Judge McFie Thursday Tuesday announced the final decree in the grant partition suit of David Martinez et al. vs. David Rodriguez, in the district court for Taos county. The referee and master, E. A. Johnston, held the grant to N. F. Raynolds for $3,000. The decree provides that the plaintiff's attorney, A. B. McMillen, of Albuquerque, is to receive one-fourth of the interests of the several owners of the grant besides $62.50. Ernest A. Johnston is to receive $630 for his services as referee, $445.39 is to be paid for the official survey and $5 to the commissioners in the case, Ireneo L. Chaves, Elias Brevoort and Henry W. Eaton. The grant is the Santo Tomas Apostol del Rio de los Trampas grant of 28,121.06 acres, in Taos and Rio Arriba counties.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Papers Filed Since Last Report in The Citizen.

W. C. Leonard and wife to Susan Brown and husband, eastern half of lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 45, in Huning's Highland addition, $475.

E. V. Chaves and wife to Perfecta Vaca and husband, a piece of land in precinct No. 5; $100.

Christian Lamperter to Mrs. Bertha Ilfeldt, the northeast quarter of section 15, township 10 north, range 3 east, 160 acres; $1.

Alphonse Simpier and wife to J. C. Hemenderfer, southeast quarter of section 24 in township 9 north, range 2 west, 160 acres; $1,000.

Franz Apodaca y Molino and wife to Neill B. Field, five acres of land, small holdings claim No. 1261; $1.

Earl A. Snyder and wife to Lucy J. Farr, lots 1, 2 and 3, in block 16, Huning's Highland addition; $5,000.

Blas Cacadas, et al., to Manuel Naranjo, a piece of land and house in the Canon de San Diego; $100.

Manuel Naranjo and wife to Salmon Unna and Abendeman, a piece of land and houses in the Canon de San Diego; $125.

H. A. Cloubier and wife to Evelyn Shingle, lot 5 in block 37, in Huning's Highland addition; $1.

Joshua S. Raynolds to Herbert P. Raynolds, half interest in lots 7 and 8, in block 2, in Huning's Highland addition; $500.

Timoteo Chaves and wife to J. A. Henry, a piece of land situated in the northeast part of the city, being 30x111 feet; $50.

Antonio Leyba and wife to M. S. Otero, half interest in the San Buena Ventura lode mining claim; $1.

Joshua S. Raynolds to John M. Raynolds, lot 5, in block 41, in Huning Highland addition; $1.

Joshua S. Raynolds to Herbert P. Raynolds, half interest in lots 7 and 8, in block 2, in Huning's Highland addition; $1.

Leandro Garcia, et al., to Manuel Anzures, a piece of land in Los Candelarias, 388248 yards; $30.

Manuel Anzures and wife to Agustiniano Garcia, a piece of land in Los Candelarias, 388248 yards; $40.

Susan G. Stover and husband to Edward E. Sherman, lot 15, in block V, in A. & P. addition; $100.

Joseph F. Sulzer to Mabel Sulzer, the northeast quarter of section 22, township 10 north, range 3 east, 160 acres; $1.

Edward H. Becker and wife to Mrs. Ida M. Easter, lot 8, in block 23, Huning's Highland addition; $375.

Jose F. Candelaria and wife to Adel to Gonzales, a piece of land in the town of Atrisco; $25.

Trustees of the Atrisco grant to Adolfo Gonzales, a piece of land within the Atrisco grant, 400x155 yards; $1.

Trustees of the Atrisco grant to Mateo Chavez, a piece of land within the Atrisco grant, 400x155 yards; $1.

W. W. Allen to John Grass, four and thirteen-twenty-fourths interest in the Nuestra Senora de los Milagros lode mining claim; $7,000.

Leonard Wickwire to M. S. Otero, Sulphur mining claim No. 3, also half interest in Sulphur mining claim No. 4, thirty acres in all; $700.

Pedro M. de Ribal to Jose de la Luz Chavez and wife, a piece of land in Pajarito; $50.

Tomasa Candelaria to Adelaida A. de Williams, a piece of land within the Canon de San Diego grant, 25 acres; $1.

George Williams and wife to Catalina A. de Smith, a piece of land within the Canon de San Diego land grant, 25 acres; $1.

David Gomez and wife to J. A. Henry, a piece of land in Barelas, 31 x125 feet; $100.

Barbara A. de Montoya to Loretto Literary and Benevolent society, 3 pieces of land in Corrales, precinct No. 2; $1.

Barbara A. de Montoya to Loretto Literary and Benevolent society, a piece of land in Alameda, precinct No. 2, 100x30 varas; $1.

J. R. Armijo and wife to Emilia Yrizarri, lots 1 and 2, in block 18, in N. M. T. Co's addition; $2,000.

J. R. Armijo and wife to Nestor Armijo, lots 10 and 19, in block 9, in N. M. T. Co's addition; $5,300.

J. R. Armijo and wife to Nestor Armijo, lots 11 and 12, in block 6, also the south 25x142 feet of lot 10, in block 11, all in the Mandell B. & R. addition; $2,000.

Anastacia G. de Catabajal to Antonio Jose Garcia, 120 yards of land in the Canon de San Diego; $40.

Felix B. Perea and husband to Ralph E. Sweet, lots 2, 4 and 5, in block 3, in P. Armijo's Otero addition; $1.

Jacob Schwartz and wife to Andres Trujillo, lot 14, in block 2, in N. J. Sanchez addition; $50.

Susan G. Stover and husband to Benjamin Lucero, lot 19 in block V, in A. & P. addition; $100.

American Pipe Company to W. H. Hahn, lots 9, 10 and 11 in block A, Union depot front; $3,500.

Mary J. Reeder and husband to Educational Society of Boston, a tract of land in the village of Cabezon; 53 acres; $1.

Thos. Britton and wife to Mrs. Hattie A. Allen, et al., lot 10, in block 9, in N. T. Armijo No. 2 addition; $1,400.

George Hoffmann and wife to Joseph C. Baldridge, south 40 feet of lot 15 and all of lot 16, in block 2, in Northern addition; $1,957.

Orlando B. Sanders and husband to George E. Lewis, one-eighteenth and three-eighths of one-eighteenth interest in the Nuestra Senora de los Milagros mining claim; $1,400.

Robert M. Weimer to John M. Evans, lots 7 and 8, in town of Bland, also the Amethyst, Blue Jay and Duchess mining claims; $1.

Nicholas Apodaca and wife to Carlos Apodaca and wife, a piece of land in precinct No. 5, Barelas; $100.

Jacob Korber and wife to Fred. Meinhorf, lot 2, in block 1, in Brownwell and Lail addition; $200.

Wm. Morgan to John Morgan, south half of lots 125, 126 and 127, in block 9, in P. Armijo Bros.' addition; $1.

Emiterio Montoya, et al., to Seferino C. de Baca, a piece of land in the Canon de Jemez; $40.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, sitting within and for the County of Bernalillo, for the trial and hearing of causes arising under the laws of said Territory.

Stephen M. Ferguson, Frank McRae, Trustee, and Charles E. Newcomer, receiver of the New Mexico Building and Loan Association, Plaintiffs, vs. Willis M. Weaver and M. V. Weaver, his wife, Defendants. No. 5873.

Whereas, in a decree rendered in the above entitled cause by this district court on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901, in which it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the complaint herein be and the same was hereby dismissed, to secure the payment of the indebtedness in said decree adjudged to be due to said defendant, Willis M. Weaver and M. V. Weaver, his wife, to said Charles E. Newcomer, receiver of the New Mexico Building and Loan Association, in the sum of one thousand and one hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest at the rate of twenty per cent per annum until paid, and the costs of suit, with the better to do these decrees executed by said defendants, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the aforesaid sum of money was a lien upon the real estate hereinafter described, and that defendants pay said sum of money to the plaintiff, Charles E. Newcomer, within thirty days from the date of said order and decree, and that in default of such payment said real estate or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of said money be sold by T. B. Catron, who was appointed a special master herein, and the defendants in some newspaper published in the City of Albuquerque, Bernalillo county, New Mexico, Willis M. Weaver and M. V. Weaver, his wife, to pay the aforesaid sums thereunto.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, as such special master, and under and by virtue of the decree and authority vested in him by said decree, will, on the second day of December, at the front door of the postoffice in the city of Albuquerque, County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, at the clock in the forenoon of said day offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash the premises hereinafter described, and the right, title and interest of said defendants, Willis M. Weaver and M. V. Weaver, therein, for the purpose of satisfying the judgments and costs in said decree, and the costs of said sale.

The premises to be sold are situated in the County of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico and are more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided three-eighths (3/8) interest in and to a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Perea addition to the town of Bernalillo, according to the plat of said Perea addition made by M. J. Mack, county clerk and ex-officio recorder of the county of Bernalillo, on the first day of March, 1887, in which plat reference is made, and for the purpose of establishing the southeast corner of aforesaid and running thence north one degree and fifty-two minutes east, one hundred and seventy-six (176) feet; thence north seventy-five degrees and eleven minutes west, two hundred (200) feet; thence north seventy-five degrees and twenty minutes west, two hundred and eighty-two (282) feet; thence north seventy