PABLO ABEITA OF ISLETA

He Gives His Views on the Indian Question in Very Strong Language.

TOUCHES UP THE AMERICANS

From the New York News.

Indians are Indians and will be Indians until they have all gone from the "tierra de ingrimas." That is my opinion for the present, and I will not change it until the wise Americans have become Indians, then I will say that the Indian may come to be an American some day, but for the present wait and see if he will.

So much has been said about us Indians (of whom I am one) that one who has never seen an Indian may well say that Indians are "animals de la peor clase," and that they are "ready to eat you any time they may see you. But I tell you, my friends, that you Americanos are more anxious to see an Indian than the Indian is to see you.

Comments on Office Reports.

Reports in nearly every description have been written by all kinds of persons: men and women, rich, poor, honest and dishonest, by the wise as well as by the ignorant. Even our great father, the commissioner of Indian affairs, of Washington, D. C., has said a great deal from time to time in his reports, especially in his last report to the secretary of the interior—things that do not agree with me, or, to be plain, are not the truth as far as New Mexican Pueblo Indians know.

Our great father, perhaps, did not mean to put all the Indians, without exception into such a plight as regards customs or beliefs, especially our dances and the forcing of all our young ones, under penalty to participate in them. But as I said before, Indians are Indians, and as our great father never makes an exception when talking about Indians, I take it for granted that he meant us New Mexico Pueblo Indians as well as the rest of the red men.

Indians Differ.

"Pues, Senores"—The Indians differ one tribe from another as much as the white "hombres" differ, one nation from another. You wise Americanos have probably seen all kinds of Indians, just as I have seen all kinds of white men.

I said that Indians differ very much. So they do. Even here in New Mexico there are Pueblo Indians, Navajo Indians, Zuni Indians, Mescalero Indians, etc. All these are Indians, but are entirely different, one tribe from the other. They have different languages, different modes of living as well as different beliefs, customs, habits, amusements.

Pueblo Indians—even these differ in many ways. If they do not the writer is not one of them. He has lived for some thirty years among them, and has seen every amusement they have, since he has lived with them. He has played with them, worked with them, danced with them, dined with them, fought with them, quarreled with them and has stood with them in all their troubles, "como tambien en sus fiesta."

Indian Mode of Living.

As to our mode of living, we have houses not so fixed as to compare them with those of the wise Americans, but they are comfortable, warm in winter, and cool in summer. They are not twenty stories high, nor have they a dozen windows to the room; they are only "de un piso de alto" and the rooms have only one or two windows.

Work? Yes, we work more than any other people in the United States, not excepting the Americanos; you will see a thousand American tramps before you see one Indian tramp. We work when there is need for working, we help one another, if it is so needed, but we do not work in winter. Why? Come around to our country during winter time, then you will see why we do not work our lands during the cold weather.

Our lands, or fields, that is our cultivated lands, are in such a condition that we cannot put them in better shape without bringing to some heavy expense, which we cannot do because we have not the means.

All we need is water enough to last the year round. When you water or irrigate your land often and then hoe it every time you are sure of a good crop unless "Dios manda un castigo." Give us water enough to last the year round and see who raises the better crops, the wise Americano or the "Indo Salvaje."

Indians Must Not Hunt.

When our work is over for the year we go out to the plains and mountains to hunt game during winter, so as to have meat for the coming spring, while we are at work planting. But now we may go a-stealing since the Americanos have passed laws to forbid hunting—the wise Americanos having concluded that it was better for the Indian to go hungry or steal (for he has to eat) than to hunt or kill what God made for you and me. But the Americanos have killed or destroyed a thousand times more than the Indian ever did, or if there were no Americanos in North America there would be plenty of game yet.

Now, the best thing they have done is that, having destroyed all the game they could see, passed laws to the effect that it is unlawful to kill any more game.

Why the Indians Dance.

Religion? Yes, we have a religion; but we hurt no one with it. Roman Catholic. No one is bound to be one if he does not want to be. He can be a Catholic, a Protestant, a pagan or only an Indian. We are what we are because we want to be so; that's all.

Dance? Yes, we dance, what you Americanos call a savage, brutal, barbaric, shameful dance, in which the young ones are under penalty compelled to participate. Compel the young ones? No, we never do or never did. They need not see it if they do not want to; they are just as free to see it or participate in it as not, just as free as you are to laugh at it.

Our dances have some significance or meaning. I am from the Pueblo of Isleta. We have dances during Christmas to show that we love and adore the New Born, for in olden times the Indian did not know how to pray. They took up these means of adoring and paying their respect to the Holy Child. Next dance is after New Year, to pay our respects to the newly elected officers, for we elect officers every New Year.

Some years—not every year—we have dances in February, to pray, and ask the Supreme Being to send us a good season.

In March we have dances after we are done cleaning our irrigation ditches or acequias, to show that we are glad that our first work is done. Again, some years, in September, as a thanksgiving for the good "cosecha." Besides the above dances, there are holidays, and sometimes we have dances on such occasions.

The Americanos have dances at least every Saturday night, and in most cases for the benefit of one man and the perdition of a dozen or more. I have seen dances held by the Americanos worse in form, more scandalous and shameful than the worst savage dance any living soul has ever seen in a New Mexico pueblo.

Plea for the Indian.

Well, Senores, do all the good you can to whomsoever you wish, but do not harp the poor Indian, do not rob him of what he always had. Wise as you are, you do not give him what he has, but, instead of giving him anything, you have taken from him what he had before you ever saw an Indian. And what is that of which you have robbed him? Their lands, their hunting and their freedom.

You cannot deny that this country always did belong to us. Since when? you may ask. Find out and see if you are wise enough to do so—see if you can find out since what year we have had possession of our lands. You Americans claim that the government has given us so much land—what you call "grants." Now, is this true? As an honest nation, answer truthfully. If you are truthful, you will say that the government has taken from us Indians all the land we ever had and then as a great father has given to us—the sons of the great government—such a big piece of land, called a grant. What do you say about it—is it true or not?

How would the Americanos or the government like it if we Indians had enough energy to go to Washington and take all the money that is in the treasury; and then, from this, give to the government a twenty-dollar gold piece, saying that it was the will of the good Indians to give such a big grant? Verdaderamente! You wise Americanos have done so with the Indians!

Taxes—now about the most important question that will ever come to a New Mexico tribe. Wise as you are, you should look ahead and see that the New Mexico Indian will never pay taxes for what always belonged to him. We never acquired our land from you—it was always ours, and might as well remain so, unless you want to have lands, Indians and all, for that is the only way you will ever have it.

The Majesty of the Law.

But, perhaps, you may say that it is the law, and not the Americanos, and that we are obliged to obey. Yes, I know that is the law, but laws are made every day by the Americanos. But get on the reverse side for a minute and see where would you Americanos stand if we Indians were to make the laws to suit us—as you make yours to suit you, and that you were forced to keep said laws!

But perhaps you will say: "Be a citizen, and so be among the lawmakers and have a share in making laws." I answer you, my friends, one Indian "salvaje" among a thousand wise Americanos would be of very little use, if any, except as a curiosity; or, if he be among you, would very soon get so greedy and ambitious that he would forget his "gente" and help you to "acabar con los Indios."

Better leave the Indian alone. Take care that he does not kill you or any one else, and if he does, why, then kill him, too—"ojo por ojo y diente por diente." You are wise to observe the Golden Rule. But do not meddle with his private affairs. Watch that he does no injury with his customs, beliefs, dances, religion, amusements, etc., but do not interfere as long as he does not harm you. You can dance with him, pray with him, laugh with him—but you cannot live with him; the wise man and the savages cannot live together.

Apolegetic Words.

Senores, I did not intend to say so much about you or myself, but in what I have said I do not mean to say that all the Americanos are or have done this to us Indians. Nor do I wish to offend you in any way, but these things have been done to us by some one, and surely they were not done by ourselves, but by the Americanos in general. I ask pardon from those whom I have offended, and from those who do not wish the Indians any harm. I could tell you more of this "Negocio"—enough to fill many books. I can prove all that I have said. I will have more to say about the recent decision of the supreme court of New Mexico in regard to the Indians and taxes on their lands, but I shall wait and see what will be done "con los pobres Indios."

I may write more some time, but for the present I remain,

PABLO ABEITA

Pueblo Indian of New Mexico, Isleta, Bernalillo county.

A Sudden Death.

Jack Deimen, a teacher of elocution, who with his wife came to Alamogordo about a month ago from Chicago hoping to be relieved of asthma, of which he had been suffering for several years, died this morning at 6 o'clock. He was suffering a good deal yesterday, but did not call a doctor until this morning, when he had a violent attack. Dr. Gilbert reached him about three minutes before he died, but too late to do anything for him. He choked to death of asthma. The remains have been removed from the rooms back of Major Gillett's store to the morgue, and Mrs. Dennen telegraphed to his father in Canada for instructions as to interment. The family have made many friends during the short time they have lived in Alamogordo, and in this sad hour Mrs. Dennen has the deep sympathy of the people.—Alamogordo Journal.

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes: "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, Stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by all druggists. Only 50c.

Frank J. Selee, manager of the Chicago National League team, is at the Alvarado, accompanied by Mrs. Selee. Mr. Selee said this afternoon that he and Mrs. Selee were on their way to Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the winter, and stopped off in Albuquerque to break the trip. The Cubs finished second this year in the National League.

For Over Sixty Years.

An old and well-tried remedy—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Hon. Solomon Luna, the well-known and popular republican politician of central New Mexico, came in from the south yesterday morning and was around mingling with the local politicians. Mr. Luna says the republicans of Valencia county held a most enthusiastic convention at Los Lunas Saturday and nominated a strong legislative and county ticket. He predicts Andrews will carry Valencia county by a big majority.

Good for Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives instant relief in all cases of cough, croup and la grippe because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently by enabling the lungs to contribute pure lifegiving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. Sold by B. W. Briggs & Co., and S. Vann & Son.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion
Scott's Emulsion

—the old story, told times without number and repeated over and over again for the last thirty years. But it's always a welcome story to those in need of strength and health. There's nothing in the world that stops wasting diseases as quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a sample, free
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

IT MAY MEAN A PARK.

DOES THE SANTA FE INTEND BEAUTIFYING THE GATEWAY TO ALBUQUERQUE?

The old story that the Santa Fe will make a park where the old L. H. Putney warehouse used to stand, has been renewed, but will it ever come true? The people of Albuquerque only hope that it will and that it will be done soon. With the Alvarado and its broad lawns on one side and a pretty park of green and trees on the other, the gateway to the city from the Santa Fe station would be most picturesque.

The new arrivals would be given the right opinion of the city in the beginning and a good beginning results in a good ending.

Two years ago when the Putneys first signified their intention of building a new home for their business Santa Fe officials ventured that probably a park would adorn the vacated land, and Paul Morton, then of the Santa Fe but now Secretary of War, is credited with saying that the Santa Fe intended making a beauty spot of the land directly in front of the Alvarado. The Santa Fe has done many good things for Albuquerque, and a park on the spot across Railroad avenue from the Alvarado would be greatly appreciated.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions.

The republicans of Bernalillo county in convention assembled, by these presents reiterate our adhesion and fealty to the time honored principles of the republican party as enunciated in the national republican convention of the city of Chicago in June, 1904.

We endorse and are in full accord with the national republican administration, at the head of which is to be found that true American, Theodore Roosevelt, who has the best interests of the American people at heart, and who, without doubt, on the 8th day of next November will be elected to the high office which he so satisfactorily fills up to the present date.

We endorse the territorial administration of Governor Miguel A. Otero, who has been for the best material and educational interests of the same.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in the last territorial convention held at Albuquerque on the 12th day of September, 1904, and we tender our support to Hon. William H. Andrews, the republican nominee of said convention for delegate to congress.

We endorse and uphold our judiciary as an able, honorable and impartial body, the same being a credit to the national administration and to the people of the territory of New Mexico.

We sincerely endorse the efforts of Hon. Bernard S. Rodey in behalf of the territory of New Mexico during his incumbency as our delegate in congress, and recognize in him one of the most efficient delegates that New Mexico ever had, and especially thank him for his noble efforts and success in defending the name and character of our people, until today we are respected all over the union.

We most heartily endorse the administration of public affairs in this county and pledge the nominees of this convention if elected, to a wise, economic and business administration of county officers in each and every department of our county government.

We hereby pledge the nominees of this county to the territorial legislature to work for and obtain an appropriation for the aid of the people who suffered by the Rio Grande floods in the year 1904, and that proper laws be enacted empowering the river commissioners in the Rio Grande valley to protect the different counties along the same from floods.

We also pledge the said members to re-enact the law establishing the office of coroner, who shall act as chief of police at the county seats in this territory.

We denounce in most emphatic terms, Frank W. Clancy, present district attorney of this judicial district, for having used his office for political purposes, through malice and personal spite, proving himself a traitor to the republican party and subserving the interests of our political enemies as the most obedient and submissive tool.

Resolved, That the republican county central committee are hereby authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur on the ticket by this convention nominated.

Resolved, That in case any other political party or organization shall nominate or endorse any nominee of this convention, the county central committee are hereby authorized to declare such place on the ticket vacant, unless the person so nominated or endorsed, refuses, through the public press, to accept such nomination or endorsement.

Chief of Police McMillin reports the receipts of the police department for the past month to be $1,000. This is the largest month's business the Albuquerque police department has ever transacted and reflects well on the efficiency of the department and also the growth of the city.

MERRY TRAMP.

Compels Section Foreman to Give Him Meals and Money.

It is authoritatively reported to the Deming Headlight that several days ago a tramp called at the section house at Hermanas, and asked for something to eat and was refused by the foreman, whereupon Mr. Tramp pulled a gun and caused the foreman to change his mind rather suddenly. The tramp was given a good meal, after eating which he again produced the gun as a matter of persuasion, no doubt, and demanded $20.00, which the section foreman very conveniently had about him, and which he gave to the tramp, who on leaving remarked: "I am going into Deming, and if you want to have me arrested come on in there and you will find me." It is needless to say that the foreman had no further use for his most impressive friend, the tramp, and that said tramp has not, as yet, been arrested.

Pill Pleasure.

If you ever took DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness or constipation you know what pill pleasure is. These famous little pills cleanse the liver and rid the system of all bile without producing unpleasant effects. They do not gripe, sicken or weaken, but pleasantly give tone and strength to the liver and organs of the stomach, liver and bowels. B. V. Briggs & Co. and S. Vann & Son.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hess of Bernalillo are in the city. It is rumored that they have rented the G. H. Johnson residence on the Highlands and will reside here in the future, so their children can have the benefit of the good school facilities of this city.

Can You Eat?

J. H. Taylor, a prominent merchant of Cleburne, Texas, says: "I could not eat because of a weak stomach. I lost all strength and ran down in weight. All that money could do was done, but all hope of recovery vanished. Hearing of some wonderful cures effected by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, I concluded to try it. The first bottle benefited me, and after taking four bottles I am fully restored to my usual strength, weight and health." Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and cures. Sold by B. W. Briggs & Co. and S. Vann & Son.

JOINT STATEHOOD WILL BE ISSUE

IN SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS IN DECEMBER—MANY SENATORS PLEDGED TO HELP BILL ALONG.

A dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle from Washington says:

Statehood for Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory will be one of the first questions to come before congress in December.

Recent correspondence between certain senators has revealed the fact that an understanding was reached at the last session whereby a majority of the senators was pledged to support the bill providing for the admission of two states, one composed of Arizona and New Mexico, and the other of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Practically every republican in the senate is ready to support the bill provided the republican party is victorious next month. As to the democratic senators most of them are willing to support the statehood bills, as they expect to make gains in the new states. It is generally regarded as important not to postpone statehood agitation much longer, as public sentiment in the country at large is apparently in favor of the creation of new states.

Prominent Arizona politicians who have been in Washington recently have expressed the positive conviction that a majority of the people of Arizona are so strongly opposed to union with New Mexico that they prefer to remain outside until the population has increased to an extent sufficient to warrant admission as a separate state. They declare that squabbles will arise over the location of the capital of the new state and over the two sections of the state, and that New Mexico, by reason of her larger population, will not treat Arizona fairly.

The people of Indian Territory are also worked up over the proposal to join them with Oklahoma and fear unfair treatment on the part of their populous neighbor. It is also feared that the Indians will not receive their dues in the creation of a new state.

The president had a conference recently with Colonel A. S. McKennon and Gilbert Evans, both of Indian Territory. Colonel McKennon, who was formerly a member of the Dawes commission himself, and Mr. Evans, who is president of the Grant Kendall College of the Indian Territory, have been sent to Washington by various interests of the territory in connection with the prospective amalgamation of the territory with Oklahoma.

Indian Territory people are trying to protect all interests by having the bill of statehood provide that all laws now on the statute books applying to the rights of Indians shall become laws in the new state. This would obviate the making and unmaking of new laws by the legislature of the new state and prevent the interests of Indian Territory from suffering under the control of Oklahoma.

President Roosevelt was not able to talk at length with the visitors and will have another conference with them. They will also present their views in writing. The president will take up the question of statehood for discussion in his annual message to congress.

A. F. Spiesselberg, of Santa Fe, is here today visiting friends.

When the system has become weakened from any cause whatever the Bitters will strengthen it and restore you to robust health again. Its past record proves its value. Try it for Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Heartburn, Poor Appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

THE VETERINARIAN

Congenital Tumors.—It sometimes happens that a bunch about the size of a walnut appears on the inside of a foal's leg at birth and remains there until removed. This is a congenital tumor and probably the best way to treat the bunch is to remove it entirely and then dress the sore as a simple wound.

Bloody Milk.—We are quite interested at the number of inquiries received at this office in reference to cows giving bloody milk from one or more teats. As a general rule if the glands are congested give one pound of epsom salts and daily thereafter one half ounce of saltpeter with a dram of chlorate of potash. Bathe the bag with hot water and rub with camphorated lard. Some cows are subject to this difficulty and if worth keeping should be given extra good care.

Garget.—This is one of the most common ailments among the dairy cattle of this country and it may often be due to indigestion. A pound of epsom salts should be given as a drench, and the cow have a change of food. Bruising from lying on cement floors or cold, hard ground, or from chasing cows when the udder is filled may also cause the trouble when not due to tuberculosis. It is evident, therefore, that careful search for the cause must be made before the condition can be remedied.

Moon Blindness.—We frequently see horses in this bright, sunshiny climate affected with this form of iritis or ophthalmia. By proper treatment the attacks can be shortened and the cloudiness of the eyes prolonged, but the victim will eventually go blind. During attacks give two drams of iodide of potassium dissolved in a bucket of drinking water, one dram in the morning and one at night. Keep the animal out of the sunlight and bathe the eyes three times a day with the following solution: Boracic acid, one ounce, fluid extract of belladonna leaves two ounces, water enough to make one quart of mixture.

Ringworm in Cattle.—This disease affects the neck and head most frequently but may appear in all parts of the body with the exception of the legs. At the beginning little, sharply defined, round spots come on the skin. They project somewhat above its level and gradually grow larger and become covered with scales and crusts. The hair covering these spots breaks off and falls out and pus forms. The eruption should be well washed with castile soap and water to remove all the scales and then the following lotion should be applied daily for a week: Three ounces hyposulphite of soda, one ounce dilute sulphuric acid, and fifteen ounces of water, and in the event of its failing to produce the desired effect, tincture of iodine may be painted on the affected skin.

Woody Tongue.—This disorder in cattle is a condition known to veterinarians as actinomycosis of the tongue. The disease is much the same as a lumpy jaw, only located in a different region. The cause is a fungus which gains entrance to the tissues and there develops, causing irritation. The iodide treatment heretofore given in this column has proven quite satisfactory for the disease when located in the tongue, as well as elsewhere. It consists of giving iodide of potassium until symptoms of iodism or iodine poisoning are developed. The medicine is administered in the drinking water or dissolved in a pint of water and given as a drench in from one to two dram doses twice a day until the patient is seen to slobber, have a watery discharge from the eyes and nose, and the outer layer of the skin to be peeling off. The treatment is then discontinued to begin again later if necessary.

OLD FIRE CHIEF

JULIUS PEASE, FORMERLY OF THE DENVER FIRE DEPARTMENT, HERE.

Julius Pease, for many years fire chief of the Denver fire department, is in the city today, and Fire Chief Burtness, of the local department, is introducing the visitor to Albuquerque friends. Mr. Pease has been to Phoenix, Arizona, to visit his sister, Mrs. Anna Schenck, who has been quite ill, but whom he left greatly improved in health. Mr. Pease is not now an active fireman; he is manager of the Denver branch of the Seagrave Co. of Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of fire apparatus and extinguishers. Mr. Pease agrees with Fire Chief Burtness that Albuquerque is now large enough for a regular fire engine, and he gives some mighty good reasons why this city should purchase such an engine.

S. W. Dietrich and family have returned from a visit east.

$50,000.00

CASH GIVEN AWAY to Users of

LION COFFEE

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

How Would You Like a Check Like This?

We Have Awarded $20,000.00 Cash to *Lion Coffee* users in our Great World's Fair Contest—2136 people get checks, 2139 more will get them in the

Presidential Vote Contest

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2-cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote. The 2-cent stamp covers our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded. You can send as many estimates as desired.

What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

Grand First Prizes of $5,000.00

will be awarded to the one who is nearest correct on both our World's Fair and Presidential Vote Contests.

1 Grand First Prize		$5,000.00
1 Second Prize		1,000.00
2 Prizes 500.00 each		1,000.00
2 Prizes 300.00 "		600.00
2 Prizes 200.00 "		400.00
2 Prizes 100.00 "		200.00
100 Prizes 20.00 "		2,000.00
1000 Prizes 12.00 "		12,000.00
5000 Prizes 6.00 "		30,000.00
5111 Prizes	TOTAL	$50,000.00

How Would Your Name Look on One of These Checks?

WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES

Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of

LION COFFEE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.