

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Las Vegas Daily Gazette.

J. H. ROOGLER, Editor.

Reports from Spain indicate that the so-called Republicans are creating disturbances in various parts of the country. Since the beginning of the reign of the present King, Spain has been peaceful and has been notably free from all kinds of disturbances. It is probable that the government has been better conducted and with a more direct view to the welfare of the people than any reign during the present century. This for the present should satisfy all classes in all probability suits all peaceable well disposed citizens, and as a consequence there must be a feeling outside of that country that these late out breaks are more for the purpose of creating confusion by which these malcontents hope to profit than with any view to the general good or to the ultimate creation of a republican form of government. With these agitators the people of the United States can have little sympathy as the general feeling is that Spain now has the form of government best adapted to its people.

The Cuban insurrection consists of burning and plundering expeditions by the so-called patriots who ravage the detached plantations, occasionally surprise and plunder a small town, but run as soon as the soldiers appear. This coupled with the unsettled condition of the question of slavery involves trouble and confusion and while costing treasures and valuable lives does nothing toward separating the island from Spain, and does nothing for the people of the interior districts who have been impoverished by the troubles of the last ten years. While Americans could for some reasons rejoice at the establishment of a Republic in Cuba they can merely look at these burnings and plundering with a feeling of horror. The so-called patriots would do well to cultivate the arts of peace for a few years and see if independence did not follow.

The recent political trouble in New York has brought the Tammany society before the public in more than its usual prominence and many persons are asking as to the origin. Tammany was an Indian chief who lived in New Jersey, at some unknown period adopted as patron saint by the patriots during the Revolutionary war. A festival in his honor was held May 12 each year and the custom was kept up in the army for thirty years. A wigwam was erected with a liberty pole near it. The pole was surmounted by a liberty cap, tomahawk, wampun, etc. A representative came out of tent and made a speech to encourage the patriots to continue the war for liberty. At the end of the address he withdrew into the tent while his hearers danced around the liberty pole. Societies named in honor of the same patriot saint were organized, and his day was celebrated in various parts of the country, but finally lost popularity, and now the New York Tammany is the only representative of the name while it can hardly be considered to represent the spirit of the original institution.

The opposition to Cornell for governor of New York is increasing among the Republicans, and it looks a little as though the influence of the administration would be against him. Many of the Grant "boomers" will work against him, for if the Republicans carry New York this year Grant will cease to be a party necessity. With New York on that side any man can be elected president, and so their will be a big crop of candidates to fight for the nomination, but if New York and Ohio are in the doubtful list no one but Grant will be mentioned in the Republican national convention.

The Cerrillos Prospector closes on account of a wedding service with the following excellent advice: "Make money, boys, and try to cross the race as soon as possible! Many of the girls

are waiting—ready and will! Allow no delay in obeying God's First Command!

The largest bridge in Europe is now in course of construction across the Volga, in the Government of Samara, Russia, on the Siberian Railroad. During the Spring floods the River at the point of crossing is four miles wide; in Autumn it is only 4,732 feet wide. The bridge rests on twelve piers 83 feet high, at a distance of 364 feet from each other. The cost of the structure is \$9,500,000. It will be completed next year.

When Mr. Hayes was in Kentucky the other day an old lady who was introduced to him exultingly exclaimed: "This is the first real president I have ever seen," and the poor woman will go to her grave, no doubt, in the firm belief that she saw one then. It were better not to break her consolatory delusion.

Mrs. Sprague is back again at Edgewood, near Washington, with her three children. Mr. Conkling is enjoying the sweets of domestic life at Utica. Mr. Sprague and his shot-gun are keeping house in Rhode Island. It is a short story but there's a good deal in it.

The rooms of Gen. Grant at the Palace hotel in San Francisco are furnished with California laurel, Carrara marbles, French wines, Irish linen, Arctic landscapes, Island gin, Persian coverlets, Turkish carpets and Kentucky whiskey—a truly cosmopolitan style.

Iowa and Ohio hold state elections the first week in next month and as a consequence politics are red hot and politicians on the ragged edge of uncertainty and of doubt.

LA CONSTANCIA, N. M. Sept 13th, 79. Editor Las Vegas GAZETTE:

Please insert in your next of the weekly GAZETTE the following letter, through which everyone will see the new fee bill of the Rev. Parish Priest of Tomé.

Los PINOS, N. M. Sept. 12th 1879. Manuel A. Otero Esq.

La Constancia, N. M. Sir:—Please herewith take notice that I claim from you the following amounts viz: Three hundred dollars for the place, site and sepulchre of Doña Dolores Chaves de Otero, deceased, interred on the 14th of February, 1879, three hundred dollars; for the sepulchre of Don Benito Baca, interred June 23d 1879; \$300 and ten dollars for the yearly rent of your seat in the church of Tomé. The whole amounts to six hundred and ten dollars due by you or your order to the Rev. J. B. Ralliere, Parish Priest of Tomé and I beg of you to make the corresponding payment to Yours Respectfully.

J. FRANCISCO CHAVES, Agent of the Parish Priest of Tomé. LA CONSTANCIA, N. M., Sept., 13th 79 Francisco Chaves Esq.

Agent of the Parish Priest of Tomé. Dear Sir:—Yours of the 12 inst. received and contents noted. In reply I will say I cannot comply with your request, because I owe nothing to the Parish Priest of Tomé.

Yours. MANUEL A. OTERO.

At the witching hour of 2 o'clock yesterday morning, just about the time when the hair on a man's head raises the easiest and stays up the longest, at any fearful sight or sound the sharp crack of a pistol, near at hand startled the solitary prince, engaged in making up the GAZETTE foras preparatory to going to press. He searched the street in the vicinity of the office, but the moon low in the west, only added to the gloom of night by casting gigantic shadows athwart the sky, and not a shadow of an item could be secured. An hour later another shot accompanied by an appalling yell broke the silence of the night. The yelping and barking of a number of small dogs added to the disturbance and prevented an effort to detect any other signs of strife being successful. A policeman peered in at the door for

a moment startling a suddenly awakened tyro with the thought that may be the next shot would come in his direction. The policeman explained that he had heard the shot and yell and that they appeared to come from a saloon near at hand. A reconnaissance failed to reveal anything, and the lateness of the hour prevented an extended search. A young lady with good eye sight or a vivid imagination saw a wounded man carried from the saloon, and any one knowing additional facts will confer a favor by furnishing them to the GAZETTE.

They say it does no good to cuss about anything that you cannot help or to swear at anything when you are unable to do it justice, but we must confess that this dust is very disagreeable. Last summer when the daily showers were falling and their services were not necessary the street sprinklers were very busy keeping the mud down and in its proper place, but now when the dust is half knee deep in places, and the air is full of terre firma, the street sprinkler is not to be found on earth or among men, but has flown to where the woodbine twines or some other more congenial elixir.

Deadwood, Dakota, has water works.

At Elizabethtown, Dakota, a petition asking the grand jury to declare the Chinese a nuisance has been numerously signed.

There has been a sermon preached in the Yankee Fork circuit, consequently the camp is given over to "the flesh and the devil."

An Indian at Fort Thompson, Dakota, named Black Crow, was accidentally shot by the premature discharge of a needle gun in the hands of a man named Elliott. A lively time was at first threatened by the Indians, but upon the matter being explained to them, they quieted down.—Black Hills News.

Santa Fe expects to have two railroads; The bonds will be voted with out a doubt.

A special to the New Mexican from Los Lunas states that five men were killed last Monday by Apaches between Rito Quemado and Sierra Datil.

The military history of the United States is as strange as the rise and rapid growth of the nation. In 1799 the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men, and 1814 an English expedition of only 9,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington, the capital of a country which even then numbered 8,000,000 of inhabitants. In 1861, at the commencement of the war of the secession, the whole regular force amounted to only 14,000 men. In April of that year the President called out 75,000 volunteers, for three months, to defend the capital, which was threatened; and in May a further call for 42,000 was made. In July two calls for 500,000 each were authorized by Congress, and as even this vast force proved insufficient for the gigantic struggle which America had now embarked in, it was found necessary to introduce the conscription. In October, 1863, a levy of 300,000 men was ordered, and in February, 1864, a further call of 500,000 was made. Finally, in the beginning of 1865, two further levies, amounting in all to 500,000 men, were ordered, but were only partially carried out, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities. The total number of men called under arms by the Government of the United States, between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to 2,759,049, of whom 2,553,053 were actually embodied in the armies. If to these be added the 1,100,000 men embodied by the Southern States during the same time, the total armed forces reach the enormous amount of nearly 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000—figures before which the celebrated uprising of the French nation in 1793, or the recent efforts of France and Germany in the war of 1870-71, sink into insignificance. And within three years the whole of those vast forces were peacefully disbanded, and the army had shrunk to a normal strength of only 30,000.

Now that the British government has captured Cetewayo, the great Zulu warrior, the question arises: What will be done with him? Will England send him to St. Helena, or lash him to a loaded cannon's mouth and blow him to heaven as she did the Indian prince in 1850-57? Possibly the world has moved some since then.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Indian Fight.

SANTA FE, September 24.—Information has reached this city that the troops in pursuit of the Indians, who recently stampeded Captain Hooker's horses at Ojo Caliente, overtook them near the head of Las Animas River on the eighteenth instant. The Indians held a strong position and a fight ensued lasting all day. The Indians evidently got the best of it, the troops being compelled to withdraw under cover of darkness with a loss of five men killed and one wounded, three horses killed and two wounded. Two Navajoe Indians and one citizen was also killed.

All the available force in Southern New Mexico is being pushed forward and will make short work of Victoria when they reach the scene of action. The military authorities have done and are doing all they possibly can to meet the emergency with the inadequate forces at their command.

The drought still continues. There is no water in the Rio Grande south of Belen. Great anxiety is felt for the cattle and sheep interests in this Territory.

Movements of Negroes.

New York, Sept. 14.—The World's Washington special discredits the report of intended large movements of southern negroes north and says the return of more prosperous times and higher wages south than they earn north will prevent a large exodus. It also states that a counter exodus has been started and completed by Mississippi and Louisiana planters for importing colored labor from Missouri and border states. Several railroad companies are about to issue tickets over their roads at excursion rates for this purpose.

Emancipation in Cuba.

Madrid, September 24.—A telegram from Havana states that three slave holders have emancipated their 6,000 slaves and contracted with them for their services for five years. Other slave holders intend following the example. The Spanish government has decided to send five hundred soldiers to Cuba forthwith. Several deputies are resolved to move in Cortes for immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba without indemnity of slave owners.

Protecting Postmasters.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Post office Agent at Atlanta has been telegraphed that the case of the shooting of the postmaster at Clarkville, S. C., requires immediate attention. The Postmaster General will abolish the office if the postmaster is not safe while performing his duties and is not protected by the authorities. "Go yourself, if possible."

A Terrible Rumor.

London, September 24.—It is rumored that the excursion steamer, Undaunted, from Ramsgate for the Isle of Wight has been run down and all on board, about one hundred persons lost.

Railroad Accident.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—The Kansas City and St. Louis passenger train this morning, while approaching Centralia, Mo., switched on a freight train, and a reclining chair car was completely upset and the passengers more or less hurt. One woman is said to have since died.

Panama, Sept. 24.—The Star and Herald says, during the attack on Antofagasta, Chili, by the Peruvian iron clad, Huascar, a torpedo was launched against the Chilean transport Abtao. After proceeding a short distance, the torpedo turned, heading direct for the Huascar. A younger officer, seeing the peril of his ship, leaped overboard, and meeting the torpedo changed its course, and it passed under the stern of Huascar. The captain of the Abtao was reported wounded in the fight, and a number of his men and officers killed.

General Grant

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Gen. Grant and party last night attended the grand ball of the police department in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Association. A box draped with national colors was prepared for the reception of the guests, who were received with cheers by the company assembled. This morning, before going to Black Point, the General received a number of old residents of Galena.

Suicidal.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Two negroes, Washy Arnold and Prior Ward, locked arms and deliberately waded into the Missouri River at St. Joseph yesterday. They were swept away by the current and drowned.

Serious Affairs in Britain.

London, Sept. 24.—Arrangements are making for a mass meeting at Hy's Park to consider the present grave

crisis, to denounce the government's reckless incapacity and to demand an immediate appeal to the country. The government seriously contemplates summoning Parliament in November.

Mr. Schurz's Peculiar Position.

New York, Sept. 24.—The World ridicules the position into which it says Carl Schurz was betrayed at Denver by those peculiar creatures, the Colorado Republicans, who besides pledging the State for Grant in Schurz's presence, afterward compelled him to make a speech approving the platform which he next day discovered contained a radically unsound financial plank.

Senator Ingalls Vindicated.

Topeka, September 24.—Senator Ingalls is almost unanimously indorsed by both the Democrats and Republicans. He has asked no favors and demands a most searching investigation. The wonder now expressed is that so small a number of characterless men could have caused the United States Senate to order an investigation.

The Bicycle Riders Coming.

London, Sept. 24.—The bicycle riders of England and France, including the champions of both countries, are going to the United States.

The Challenge Cup to go Away.

Toronto, Ont., September 24. Haulan will start for Chataqua Lake to-morrow. It is stated that Haulan will not accept Elliott's challenge but will return the challenge cup.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The first application for gold under the recent circular of the treasury department was from the national bank at Belaire, Ohio.

There is not a dollar in the Peruvian treasury; and the future has been anticipated up to the end of November, and \$5,000,000 are due banks and other for war expenses. The soldiers are without pay, and promised to be without rations.

"Bless me, Emily, you don't look as well as usual—indeed, I do not think I ever saw you looking as old as you look to-day." "My dear I never was as old as I am to-day."

The Shooting of Marie Zoel at the Adelphi Last Night.

The Adelphi Theater, like Perry's Palace, has been stained by the blood of tragedy in real life. Shortly after midnight, the husband of one of the actresses, possessed of the green-eyed monster, it is said, approached her as she was standing at the bar talking to the professional mixer of the establishment, and asked, "Is this Marie?" She answered "Yes," when he instantly shot her, the ball entering near the spine and ranging downward. The assassin fled, but was subsequently arrested in a West Denver saloon, after an ineffectual attempt to resist the officers. The unfortunate Marie was immediately placed in a carriage and taken to the Merchants' hotel. The physician who examined the wound thought it dangerous and probably fatal. The patient suffered the greatest distress and piteously called for alleviations. The name of the would-be murderer, for he admitted murder to be his intention, is Louis Spencer, one of the Adelphi attaches. At one o'clock this afternoon the woman was reported to be doing very well.

Grand View Hotel

South Second Street,

LAS VEGAS - - N. M.

Dr. J. H. SUTFIN, Proprietor,

Recent additions to this House makes it the

Largest and Best Hotel in the Territory.

The Sleeping Rooms

Are on the Second Floor, and are airy, clean and comfortable and have perfect ventilation.

THE TABLE

is well supplied with

The Best the Market Affords.

A HACK FOR PASSENGERS.

Runs for this House to and from the Depot.