

SUBJECT OF THE HOUR

Auspicious Opening of the 4th Annual Irrigation Congress at Albuquerque To-day.

THE STATES REPRESENTED

Deeply Interesting Opening Address of William E. Smythe, Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

GOV. THORNTON'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The Vitally Important Subject of Irrigation Exhaustively Discussed in All Its Phases—Arid America the Hope of the Homeless—Resources and Prospects of New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 16.—The 4th annual irrigation congress opened here to-day with a large attendance, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, California and Arizona being represented.

W. E. Smythe, chairman of the national executive committee, addressed the convention as follows:

Since we last assembled, the irrigation movements of Kansas, Nebraska and Texas have triumphed in effective legislation. It means a new Kansas, a new Nebraska, and a new Texas.

The passage by congress in August, 1894, of a law granting a million acres of arid public lands to each of the desert states called for the enactment of supplementary legislation and furnished the occasion for a vigorous campaign before the legislatures of eight states.

Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Nevada accepted the grant of a million acres each, and all except Nevada provided appropriations and administrative machinery to render the grant immediately operative.

But in spite of all that has been accomplished, difficulties have arisen in the practical application of the Carey law. While it was evidently the desire of congress to have these lands reclaimed and settled under state auspices, the law has apparently failed to confer the necessary power upon the states.

One of the most encouraging developments of the past year was the action of Secretary Smith, of the interior, and Secretary Morton, of the agricultural department, in countenancing the formation of the part of a number of specialists in their respective bureaus of a body known as the "board of irrigation, executive department."

If the decision of Judge Ross, in the U. S. district court at Los Angeles, to the effect that the Wright law is unconstitutional and that millions upon millions of securities issued in compliance with its provisions are invalid, be accepted in full force and meaning, it is a calamity of the largest proportions. It remains to be seen whether the U. S. supreme court will confirm.

THE ARROUNDING DECISION OF Judge Ross. The best legal opinion apparently believes it will. I believe I express the sentiment not only of this congress, but of the men of arid America, throughout its length and breadth, when I say that the holders of said securities need not fear the loss of their investments, whatever may be their final legal status.

"Since the adjournment of the Denver convention the cause of irrigation has been systematically presented to influential men and newspapers and to the public at large in the great eastern centers. The time has ripened for a movement of population from the crowded centers throughout the world. Colonization is the watchword of the hour, not only here, but everywhere; colonization from all the old countries to the new in the form of domestic tranquility and national expansion."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME. Gov. Thornton delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the people of New Mexico. The governor said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Irrigation Convention:

It is with great pleasure that I, as the representative of the people of this territory, extend to you a hearty welcome. I consider it a real honor to have the pleasure of welcoming to our midst so respectable and intelligent a body of gentlemen; not only myself, but the people of this great territory, highly appreciate the honor of your presence upon this occasion; we fully realize the great importance to the people, not only of New Mexico, but of the entire arid region, in the consideration of the subject under discussion, and in the results of your deliberations.

No pains or labor will be spared to make your visit among us so pleasant that its remembrance will, in the future, ever be associated with pleasing thoughts and happy reminiscences. We fully realize the great importance of the subject of irrigation, and that our future prosperity is to be measured to a large extent by our ability to save and conserve the flood waters of our mountain streams, and to apply them to the reclamation of the arid lands.

Realizing, as we do, the great importance of this subject, we feel greatly honored that the place of meeting of the fourth annual irrigation congress should have been selected within our territory, and proud to have with us, and to be afforded the honor of entertaining, this intelligent representative body, representing, as it does, the brain, energy and pluck that have obliterated the American desert from the maps of the world, and are fast changing its barren plains into one of the most fruitful and productive regions, changing the desert into the oasis and the barren waste to the blooming garden.

While I congratulate the people of this territory upon the honor of having you with us to-day, I feel that this convention and all those who are interested in

the cause of irrigation are to be equally congratulated in the fortunate circumstance that this beautiful city has been selected as the place of holding this meeting; it is a fortunate and propitious occurrence that an irrigation congress should be held here upon the banks of the "American Nile," to discuss the necessities and the possible results of a perfect system of irrigation.

THE AMERICAN NILE. Here you have before you a vivid object lesson. Lying through this valley, you see the Rio Grande river, whose waters are so rich with fertilizing matter that it has acquired the name of the "American Nile," it being asserted by many that it is even richer in fertilizing matter than the Nile itself.

Upon either side are situated beautiful valleys and elevated plateaus, rich in nutritious soil, well adapted to irrigation, with an ever pervading sunshine and a most salubrious climate, and yet nine-tenths of the waters of this river are allowed to waste through valleys and plains, nineteen-twentieths of which are uncultivated and unused, needing only the intelligent application of water to transfer them from their present condition into productive fields, making homes for hundreds and thousands of our fellow countrymen who are now homeless, overlooking a bare existence in the overcrowded cities of the more populous east.

What better or more forceful object lesson could be found, pregnant as it is with the necessities for this congress and the vast importance of the subject before you for consideration? Here nature has placed in juxtaposition all the natural elements required for a fruitful, prosperous country, a healthful, salubrious climate, fertile plains, and an abundance of water, needing only the intelligent application of the one to the other to change, as if by magic, the desert waste into bearing vineyards, fruit orchards, waving fields of wheat and corn, the homes of a happy, prosperous and contented community.

The object lesson so forcibly presented here is repeated in hundreds, yes thousands, of localities throughout the arid regions. Nature has been most bountiful in supplying the natural elements, required for the creation of prosperity and the production of wealth, wanting only the intelligent application of labor to insure the desired result.

Many do not hope that the enterprise, once begun, they have done so much in the past few years to change the landscape by the energetic application of man's intelligence to nature's elements, will continue the good work until the way shall have been marked out for the saving of every drop of the flood waters of the Rio Grande, in the winter, and their employment in producing food and comfort for our fellowmen.

It has truly been said that "irrigation is the touchstone of successful agriculture." In America, it is but in its infancy, and yet the development, which this great science is obtaining here, is one of the marvels of the age.

COMMANDING ATTENTION. It is commanding the attention of the best minds of the age; it is the outgrowth of a necessity, brought about by the climatic conditions of the great west, coupled with the fact, now being prominently presented to the people of this country, that the vast domain of a government, which a few years ago was considered sufficient to furnish homesteads for ages to come, has so far as the temporal regions are concerned, been exhausted, and the government has to-day no more homesteads to give except to the settler in the arid region, where irrigation is a necessity.

Many of those whom I see before me to-day are for the first time within the limits of our territory, and doubtless feel an interest in knowing some of its characteristics. Experience has taught me how little is known of this territory, and even in our sister territories, of the extent and diversity of New Mexico, her native wealth, the character, life and habits of her people, and I believe that this is a fit occasion to talk with you about New Mexico and her people; about what they have accomplished in the past and what they hope to accomplish in the future.

New Mexico, though one of the oldest, is one of the least known of all the territories. In many respects its history is unique. The Spanish conquistadores, in their search for gold, silver and precious stones, traversed the length of this country as early as 1541, and were said to have left two of their number, two Franciscan monks, in the city of Santa Fe in 1545.

Within its territorial limits are to be found three different orders of civilization: the oldest being that of the Pueblo Indians, who occupy twenty-six different villages within its borders, and who were found here cultivating the soil and leading agricultural lives when the territory was first visited; the second being the civilization of the Spanish or Mexican people, who were introduced into the territory while the third is composed of the American or Anglo-Saxon civilization, as represented by the recent immigration from the states.

OLDEN TERRITORY AND YOUNGEST STATE. It is also unique as, while being the oldest of all the territories, we hope that, in the early future, it will be the youngest of all the states. It has a vast domain, having an average breadth of 325 miles, a length upon its eastern border of 345 miles, and upon its western border of 390 miles. It is only exceeded in area by three states, Texas, California and Montana.

Of this vast domain, it is estimated that the land grants cover over 19,180,884 acres; the Atlantic & Pacific railroad grant, 2,340,880; Indian reservations, 2,882,205; military reservations, 184,952; government land entered, 2,908,982; total, 27,466,863, leaving as public lands and now available for entry under the homestead, desert land, preemption and mineral laws of the United States, 61,876,442 acres.

No state or territory in the Union possesses more natural undeveloped resources. Within our mountains is found a greater variety of useful minerals, precious gems, and recent developments are proving the older records to have been correct. It is only recently that scientific research and skilled labor have been directed to this purpose. The result is a steady increase of expert prospecting and development, which though only fairly begun have resulted in finding many varieties of precious and semi-precious gems, among which I shall include the turquoise, emerald, Montana sapphire, garnet, milk and fire opals, peridot, and a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods fit for inlaying mosaic work or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz, valuable for fine work in jewelry, are produced from various mines.

immigrant. New Mexico is traversed from north to south by the great Rocky mountain range, which near its northern boundary seems to have been split in twain, one portion ending in a great mountain range on the west side of the Rio Grande through the counties of Rio Arriba, Bernalillo, Socorro, Sierra and Grant; the other lying east of the Rio Grande and extending through the counties of Colfax, Taos, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Socorro, Valencia, Lincoln and Arizpe, the Moreno valley and these mountain ranges are covered with a heavy growth of timber, pine, spruce, cedar and piñon, which exist in large bodies, while the quaking asp, cottonwood, maple and oak are found in different localities.

WEALTH OF THE MOUNTAINS. Humboldt, the great geologist, who is said to have read nature as other men read books, once declared that the wealth of the world would some day be found in the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. The result of recent investigation tends to prove the truth of his prediction, for almost every peak of the great mountain range has been found to be rich in mineral wealth.

From the development and working of these immense mineral resources, we hope in the future to see a vast population the consumers of our farm products, who will furnish a market for the laborers in agriculture and irrigation.

Passing from the mineral resources of the territory, I desire to call your attention to a few moments to the great natural wealth of New Mexico as an agricultural country. I have already called your attention to the fact that New Mexico is crossed from north to south, upon either side of the Rio Grande, by the Rocky mountain range, which divides it into four great basins or water sheds, through which flow streams carrying large bodies of water.

To these streams and adjacent plains, we must look for the agricultural prosperity of the future, for rich as are the mineral resources of our mountains, it is not to them that we must look for our greatest prosperity. The future prosperity of the territory and its ability to support a dense population depend largely upon the extent to which irrigation may be successfully carried, for, as a general proposition, crops can not be grown and matured here without irrigation, or the artificial application of water.

New Mexico has been all the time past as a pastoral country, large areas consisting of extensive mesas or plains, bottom lands and mountain valleys, covered with rich, nutritious grasses, principally the black and white grama, which grow naturally without irrigation, cure in the mountains and winter.

FURNISH FOOD SUMMER AND WINTER for the great herds of sheep and cattle, which in the past have been the principal resources of our farmers and stock growers. The cattle industry of New Mexico is greater than that of any other territory, and the last census shows New Mexico to rank as the fifth state in the number of head of sheep and the seventh in the value of her wool.

Valuable as are these natural grasses, however, as an aid to agriculture, they are, owing to the small rainfall, so limited in quantity as to be insufficient to support more than a sparsely settled community. That I refer to the fact that the mineral and precious stones, of which comparatively little is known, and it is predicted that in the near future these industrial minerals will furnish employment for large numbers of our people, and yield results more profitable and vastly superior to those now obtained from mining the precious metals.

Chief among the industrial minerals will be classified the great deposits of bituminous and anthracite coal found in various localities throughout the territory of New Mexico. Bituminous coal is found in large bodies in the counties of Colfax, San Juan, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, Lincoln and Grant, while in the county of Santa Fe there is a body of anthracite coal in the States west of the Allegheny mountains.

LARGEST GYPSUM DEPOSIT IN THE WORLD. Gypsum is found in the southern portion of Santa Fe county, and in several other portions of New Mexico large deposits of this mineral are known to exist; but probably the largest deposit known in the world, and of the finest character, is found on the San Augustin plains, in the county of Dona Ana. The location and condition of this deposit are unusual. The San Augustin plain is about 100 miles in length, from north to south, and from thirty to sixty miles from east to west. Near the center of this plain, in the midst of this plain, is the crater of an ancient volcano, the lava from which has flown in a southerly direction like a stream of water for a distance of sixty to seventy miles, varying in width from a half to three miles. At the southern end of this stream, there is a small stream of salt water flowing into a salt lake, about one mile in width and one and a half miles in length. At the southern end of this lake the bed of gypsum begins and extends in a southerly direction down the center of the plain, a distance of fifty miles in length. It is a white, almost without a break for a distance of fifty miles. This gypsum bed varies from five to twenty miles in width; it is granulated in character; white as the driven snow, and is piled upon the plain like snow drifts, requiring no labor or handling of any kind, and is accurately described in appearance than by comparing it to granulated sugar. If you should take granulated sugar in one hand and the gypsum in the other, it would be difficult to tell one from the other by sight or touch. The body of the gypsum is about three feet thick, and above the surrounding plain, and the line is as distinctly marked as the sands upon the ocean beach.

Immediately adjoining this extensive bed of gypsum is a large deposit of carbonate and sulphate of soda, being about one mile in width and five miles in length. Its depth is unknown. At about two to four feet below the surface, water is encountered, which is largely impregnated with these minerals and with chloride of sodium. Experiments have been made by driving down tubes to a depth of some thirty feet below the surface, without discovering any change in the character of the deposit.

There is also a considerable deposit of carbonate of soda near Manzano, in the county of Valencia; near Wagon Mound, in the county of Mora; and at Ojo Caliente, in the county of Taos. Kaolin and alum are also found in the county of Santa Fe, Grant and Rio Arriba. Large deposits of sulphur are found in the county of Grant and near the Sulphur springs, in the county of Bernalillo; in the latter, the process of depositing the sulphur is going on, the mineral coming to the surface in the form of vapors and crystallizing when it comes in contact with the cooler atmosphere.

MANY VARIETIES OF PRECIOUS STONES. No description of the mineral resources of New Mexico would be complete if it did not include a passing comment upon the many varieties of precious stones, which are steadily rising in popular estimation and in production.

Traditionally, this territory has been noted as having produced some remarkable gems, and recent developments are proving the older records to have been correct. It is only recently that scientific research and skilled labor have been directed to this purpose. The result is a steady increase of expert prospecting and development, which though only fairly begun have resulted in finding many varieties of precious and semi-precious gems, among which I shall include the turquoise, emerald, Montana sapphire, garnet, milk and fire opals, peridot, and a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods fit for inlaying mosaic work or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz, valuable for fine work in jewelry, are produced from various mines.

possibilities of arid America. With a soil as rich as is found in any portion of the world, adapted to the growth of every variety of grain, vegetable, vine and fruit produced in the temperate zone, a climate unsurpassed, it would seem that the American desert might, with sufficient capital and effort for the saving and utilizing of the flood waters of summer and the melted snows of winter, be, in time, made the garden of America, the home of a larger population than now inhabits the fertile valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Unfortunately, the policy of the government has, to a certain extent, retarded the reclamation of the arid public lands and prevented the development of the regions requiring large expenditures for reclamation.

Our public land laws were not framed to meet conditions such as exist here. They were framed to suit the conditions existing in the eastern states, where the rainfall was sufficient to produce crops without irrigation, and where every homestead was dependent upon his own efforts to open and develop his holdings. Here it is different.

In every part of the territory, the people are alive to the necessity of irrigation, and are either completing irrigation systems begun in the past, or are entering upon new enterprises. In the extreme northwest, in the county of San Juan, which is the only locality in the territory where the water supply largely exceeds the land to be irrigated, four extensive enterprises are in the course of completion. The waters of the San Juan, Animas and La Plata rivers are being taken out and carried upon the adjacent plains. Four hundred miles of ditches have already been completed, and it is estimated that it will cover 225,000 acres of land, of which from 60,000 to 80,000 acres are now under cultivation. During the past year an extensive reservoir has been completed at Santa Fe, and a still larger one is in the course of construction.

In the Mimbres valley and at Deming, in Grant county, valuable additions are being made to a system of irrigation, while along the Rio Grande, in the counties of Rio Arriba, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana, there are several extensive enterprises looking to the storage and preservation at several points of the vast flood waters that now annually flow to waste down these streams. The successful completion of these enterprises will place under cultivation more than three times the quantity of land now being cultivated in that valley.

EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES. Upon the Canadian river, at the Bell ranch in San Miguel county, an enterprise has been undertaken that will reclaim about 40,000 acres of land. The owners of the Maxwell land grant, in the county of Colfax, have completed their system of irrigation, whereby they save the waters of the Cimarron, Cimarroncito,

From the development and working of these immense mineral resources, we hope in the future to see a vast population the consumers of our farm products, who will furnish a market for the laborers in agriculture and irrigation.

Passing from the mineral resources of the territory, I desire to call your attention to a few moments to the great natural wealth of New Mexico as an agricultural country. I have already called your attention to the fact that New Mexico is crossed from north to south, upon either side of the Rio Grande, by the Rocky mountain range, which divides it into four great basins or water sheds, through which flow streams carrying large bodies of water.

To these streams and adjacent plains, we must look for the agricultural prosperity of the future, for rich as are the mineral resources of our mountains, it is not to them that we must look for our greatest prosperity. The future prosperity of the territory and its ability to support a dense population depend largely upon the extent to which irrigation may be successfully carried, for, as a general proposition, crops can not be grown and matured here without irrigation, or the artificial application of water.

New Mexico has been all the time past as a pastoral country, large areas consisting of extensive mesas or plains, bottom lands and mountain valleys, covered with rich, nutritious grasses, principally the black and white grama, which grow naturally without irrigation, cure in the mountains and winter.

FURNISH FOOD SUMMER AND WINTER for the great herds of sheep and cattle, which in the past have been the principal resources of our farmers and stock growers. The cattle industry of New Mexico is greater than that of any other territory, and the last census shows New Mexico to rank as the fifth state in the number of head of sheep and the seventh in the value of her wool.

Valuable as are these natural grasses, however, as an aid to agriculture, they are, owing to the small rainfall, so limited in quantity as to be insufficient to support more than a sparsely settled community. That I refer to the fact that the mineral and precious stones, of which comparatively little is known, and it is predicted that in the near future these industrial minerals will furnish employment for large numbers of our people, and yield results more profitable and vastly superior to those now obtained from mining the precious metals.

Chief among the industrial minerals will be classified the great deposits of bituminous and anthracite coal found in various localities throughout the territory of New Mexico. Bituminous coal is found in large bodies in the counties of Colfax, San Juan, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, Lincoln and Grant, while in the county of Santa Fe there is a body of anthracite coal in the States west of the Allegheny mountains.

LARGEST GYPSUM DEPOSIT IN THE WORLD. Gypsum is found in the southern portion of Santa Fe county, and in several other portions of New Mexico large deposits of this mineral are known to exist; but probably the largest deposit known in the world, and of the finest character, is found on the San Augustin plains, in the county of Dona Ana. The location and condition of this deposit are unusual. The San Augustin plain is about 100 miles in length, from north to south, and from thirty to sixty miles from east to west. Near the center of this plain, in the midst of this plain, is the crater of an ancient volcano, the lava from which has flown in a southerly direction like a stream of water for a distance of sixty to seventy miles, varying in width from a half to three miles. At the southern end of this stream, there is a small stream of salt water flowing into a salt lake, about one mile in width and one and a half miles in length. At the southern end of this lake the bed of gypsum begins and extends in a southerly direction down the center of the plain, a distance of fifty miles in length. It is a white, almost without a break for a distance of fifty miles. This gypsum bed varies from five to twenty miles in width; it is granulated in character; white as the driven snow, and is piled upon the plain like snow drifts, requiring no labor or handling of any kind, and is accurately described in appearance than by comparing it to granulated sugar. If you should take granulated sugar in one hand and the gypsum in the other, it would be difficult to tell one from the other by sight or touch. The body of the gypsum is about three feet thick, and above the surrounding plain, and the line is as distinctly marked as the sands upon the ocean beach.

Immediately adjoining this extensive bed of gypsum is a large deposit of carbonate and sulphate of soda, being about one mile in width and five miles in length. Its depth is unknown. At about two to four feet below the surface, water is encountered, which is largely impregnated with these minerals and with chloride of sodium. Experiments have been made by driving down tubes to a depth of some thirty feet below the surface, without discovering any change in the character of the deposit.

There is also a considerable deposit of carbonate of soda near Manzano, in the county of Valencia; near Wagon Mound, in the county of Mora; and at Ojo Caliente, in the county of Taos. Kaolin and alum are also found in the county of Santa Fe, Grant and Rio Arriba. Large deposits of sulphur are found in the county of Grant and near the Sulphur springs, in the county of Bernalillo; in the latter, the process of depositing the sulphur is going on, the mineral coming to the surface in the form of vapors and crystallizing when it comes in contact with the cooler atmosphere.

MANY VARIETIES OF PRECIOUS STONES. No description of the mineral resources of New Mexico would be complete if it did not include a passing comment upon the many varieties of precious stones, which are steadily rising in popular estimation and in production.

Traditionally, this territory has been noted as having produced some remarkable gems, and recent developments are proving the older records to have been correct. It is only recently that scientific research and skilled labor have been directed to this purpose. The result is a steady increase of expert prospecting and development, which though only fairly begun have resulted in finding many varieties of precious and semi-precious gems, among which I shall include the turquoise, emerald, Montana sapphire, garnet, milk and fire opals, peridot, and a great variety of fine agates, besides petrified woods fit for inlaying mosaic work or jewelry. Gold and silver quartz, valuable for fine work in jewelry, are produced from various mines.

possibilities of arid America. With a soil as rich as is found in any portion of the world, adapted to the growth of every variety of grain, vegetable, vine and fruit produced in the temperate zone, a climate unsurpassed, it would seem that the American desert might, with sufficient capital and effort for the saving and utilizing of the flood waters of summer and the melted snows of winter, be, in time, made the garden of America, the home of a larger population than now inhabits the fertile valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Unfortunately, the policy of the government has, to a certain extent, retarded the reclamation of the arid public lands and prevented the development of the regions requiring large expenditures for reclamation.

Our public land laws were not framed to meet conditions such as exist here. They were framed to suit the conditions existing in the eastern states, where the rainfall was sufficient to produce crops without irrigation, and where every homestead was dependent upon his own efforts to open and develop his holdings. Here it is different.

In every part of the territory, the people are alive to the necessity of irrigation, and are either completing irrigation systems begun in the past, or are entering upon new enterprises. In the extreme northwest, in the county of San Juan, which is the only locality in the territory where the water supply largely exceeds the land to be irrigated, four extensive enterprises are in the course of completion. The waters of the San Juan, Animas and La Plata rivers are being taken out and carried upon the adjacent plains. Four hundred miles of ditches have already been completed, and it is estimated that it will cover 225,000 acres of land, of which from 60,000 to 80,000 acres are now under cultivation. During the past year an extensive reservoir has been completed at Santa Fe, and a still larger one is in the course of construction.

In the Mimbres valley and at Deming, in Grant county, valuable additions are being made to a system of irrigation, while along the Rio Grande, in the counties of Rio Arriba, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro and Dona Ana, there are several extensive enterprises looking to the storage and preservation at several points of the vast flood waters that now annually flow to waste down these streams. The successful completion of these enterprises will place under cultivation more than three times the quantity of land now being cultivated in that valley.

EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES. Upon the Canadian river, at the Bell ranch in San Miguel county, an enterprise has been undertaken that will reclaim about 40,000 acres of land. The owners of the Maxwell land grant, in the county of Colfax, have completed their system of irrigation, whereby they save the waters of the Cimarron, Cimarroncito,

BURNED AT SEA.

Six Women and a Child Cremated on Board the Tonnin—Deserted in a Cowardly Manner.

London, Sept. 16.—A fire broke out on the steamer Tonnin, from Edinburgh to London, to-day. The flames spread with so much rapidity that, before aid reached the vessel, six passengers and the stewardess were burned to death. The fire was put out after four hours' hard fighting.

London.—The fire broke out in the forward part of the Tonnin. The passengers were aroused and it was supposed that all escaped from the burning cabin. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly smooth. Suddenly it was discovered that some women and children were missing. The stewardess re-entered the burning cabin to try to rescue these and she also perished.

It was not until three compartments had burned that it became possible to enter the cabin where were discovered the charred remains of six women and one child.

Some passengers allege that the male passengers acted in a cowardly manner, seeking first their own safety instead of assisting the women and children into the boats.

MURDERER EXECUTED.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16.—Minnie Dean, condemned to death for the murder of the infants entrusted to her care, has been executed in Invercargill, Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence to the last.

ELOPED WITH A KICKAPOO.

Mrs. Gertrude Mason Loved a Full-Blooded Kickapoo Not Wisely But Too Well.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Johnnie S. Parr, of Pittsburg, has with the aid of the police found here to-day her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Mason, who had eloped with a full-blooded Kickapoo, Indian, known as Dr. Ben Loveland.

Loveland is well known throughout the west, where with a troupe of actors, he advertises a patent medicine. Mrs. Mason had been deserted here by Loveland.

American Team Wins.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—The international cricket match, between the Oxford and Cambridge past and present and the University of Pennsylvania past and present teams, which began on Friday, was finished this afternoon and was won by the American team by 100 runs.

MURDERER KILLED.

Old Man Wainish, Who Shot Two Men in Wyoming on Saturday, Repeatedly Arrested with Fatal Results.

Sheridan, Wyo., Sept. 16.—James Walsh, who shot and killed H. N. Robinson and Herbert Lyville, on Saturday, in a quarrel over land ownership, was killed last evening on William Timmin's ranch, near Beaver Creek.

Sheriff Morris and his posse beat the brush through along Big Goose creek, where Walsh had taken refuge, and finally secured his body.

THE HEALER AT WORK.

Francis Schlader Has Ended His Prescribed Rest and Resumed Business in Denver.

Denver, Sept. 16.—The term of rest, which Francis Schlader, who claims that he is the Messiah, prescribed for himself, ended yesterday, and to-day he began to receive the public at the residence of E. L. Fox, in North Denver.

Crowds of lame and blind, flocked to the feet of the healer to receive treatment. It is claimed by Schlader's friends that a woman, suffering with stomach trouble and given up to die by the doctors, began to recover after a visit from Schlader, who told her she would be able to leave her bed in two weeks.

CITY OF MEXICO.

Cheaper Than Ever Before. On September 19, 20 and 21, the Santa Fe route will place on sale tickets to the City of Mexico and return at a rate of Thirty-one Dollars and Seventy Cents (\$31.70) for the round trip, tickets good for return passage thirty days from date of sale. Parties desiring to attend the Irrigation Congress and Territorial Fair at Albuquerque, will be allowed to stop off at that point and start on any of the above dates for the City of Mexico. Call on agents of the Santa Fe route for particulars.

H. S. LUTZ, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M. E. COPLAND, G. A., El Paso, Texas.

PROBABLE BOND ISSUE.

Treasurer Jordan Says He Has Attached No Formal Confidence on the Subject.

New York, Sept. 16.—Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan says, in relation to the printed story about a probable issue of government bonds: "I have been a party to no discussion on the subject with Mr. Curtis or with anyone else, except in an informal gossip way, and have not attended a formal conference. A great many of our leading financiers, including J. Pierpont Morgan, do not consider a new government loan advisable at this time."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16.—Money on call nominally easy at 2 @ 2 1/2 per cent; no loans; lead, \$3.25.

London.—Consols, for money, 107 9/16; account, 107 3/4.

Chicago.—Cattle, receipts, 24,000, including 2,500 Texas and generally 10 cents lower; hogs, \$3.40 @ \$3.65; corn and feeders, \$2.30 @ \$4.00; Texas steers, \$2.75 @ \$3.35; westerns, \$2.90 @ \$4.20. Sheep receipts, 1,700; market steady.

Kansas City.—Cattle receipts, 9,600; shipments, 2,700; market to-day, weak to 10 cents lower and very slow; native steers, \$2.55 @ \$3.80; beef steers, \$2.80 & \$5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.55 @ \$4.05; bulls, \$1.40 @ \$2.50. Sheep receipts, 4,300; shipments, 800; market, slow and steady; lambs, \$3.60 @ \$5.00; muttons, \$2.50 @ \$3.25.

Chicago.—Wheat, September, 56 1/2; December, 58 1/2. Corn, September, 31 1/2; October, 30 3/4. Oats, September, 18 1/2; October, 18 3/4, bid.

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON.

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. First it received highest award and diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Next it secured highest award and gold medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both fairs it surpassed all competitors in every respect. The award, in every instance, was for strongest leavening power, perfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the unanimous vote of the judges.

The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." The triumph at San Francisco confirms and emphasizes it.

Another Dividend Declared.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Albuquerque National bank.

Gold for Export.

New York, Sept. 16.—Crossman & Bros. have engaged \$1,000,000 in gold at the sub-treasury for export to-morrow.

We have ladies' and gents' Mackintoshes, good quality, at \$5.50 each; the very best at \$8.50. Buy one now. Gudsorf & Dolan.

Coke Workers Ordered