

# Albuquerque Weekly Citizen

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## SOME IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The Washington Star recently published an article the material for which was taken from a census bureau bulletin, showing that the value of railroad property in the United States is \$11,344,852,000, supplemented by Pullman cars, \$51,000,000; private car lines, \$7,000,000, making the sum total \$11,367,852,000. And yet it was but seventy-five years ago last Monday that the first load of passengers was ever carried over a railroad on the American continent.

In the distribution of value Pennsylvania comes first with \$1,426,569,000. New York follows with \$888,322,000, followed by Illinois with \$505,657,000. The smallest is Alaska with a valuation of \$100,000. New Mexico railroads have a valuation of \$86,400,000, while those of Arizona have a combined value of only \$86,256,000. Besides Alaska, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Vermont, are the only political divisions of the country where the value of the railroads fall below that of Arizona. These figures represent the market value of the roads, what they could be sold for, and not the value placed upon them by the several states and territories for the purposes of taxation.

This value is not given, but in its stead is a table giving the percentage which tax value bears to the commercial value. The highest percentage is found in Connecticut, where the tax valuation is 114.4 per cent of the commercial value. The lowest is Wyoming, where the roads are taxed on a valuation which is but 7.5 per cent of their commercial worth. Arizona comes next with the per cent of tax value only 9.7 of the selling value; while New Mexico follows third, the per cent being 9.9.

Unfortunately in New Mexico and Arizona it is not railroads alone the tax value of which bears so insignificant a proportion to the real value, but all other kinds of property are in the same category. Arizona's taxable property is returned at \$10,900,000 and that of New Mexico at \$2,000,000, of course varying slightly from year to year, sometimes above and sometimes below the figures given. Yet Arizona has one mine which is said to have yielded in one year as much as her entire taxable property is put at; while the real or commercial value of New Mexico's railroads alone more than doubles the assessed value of all her property, mines, stock, farms, factories, town buildings, stocks, bonds, merchandise, money, and everything taxable combined.

Under such system of taxation, no wonder the growth of the territories is checked. The school fund remains inadequate, the school fund remains inadequate, and investors are frightened away by the seemingly large rate of taxation. Nor will those evils be eradicated until the difference between tax valuations of property and its commercial value are brought within the bonds of a much greater unity.

Arizona is taking steps in that direction, the board of equalization for that territory having recently raised the assessments upon patented mines from 100 per cent in Yavapai county to 1500 per cent in Coconino county. Under this increase of value for taxation, the patented mines of Arizona are now assessed at \$15,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000, the figure at which they stood until a few days ago. But New Mexico, as yet, has taken no step in this desirable direction. The listed value of property should approximate its commercial, and then the rate of taxation should be lowered to yield only the revenue absolutely needed.

## NEW MEXICO GOAT INDUSTRY.

There was a meeting Thursday of the Otero County Goat Breeders' association at Wood. The meeting was especially for the election of officers for the ensuing year and also to perfect plans for holding an annual fair, where products related to the goat industry can be displayed.

The goat industry is becoming very important in this territory, and yet it has scarcely entered upon the development it is destined to experience, both as to the common goat and the Angora. The Citizen the other day made mention of a carload of goat skins, all of the common stock, shipped from this city to Philadelphia and valued at \$11,000.

For the purposes of shoes and gloves, no skins are used but those of the common variety, and they are valued at present at 20 cents per pound. But this fact does not militate against the Angora goat industry, which in New Mexico is advancing with astounding strides. The chief value of the Angora is in the Mohair with which it is clothed. However, its pelts make very handsome articles of clothing for which furs are usually employed, while the tanned pelts are incomparable for rugs.

J. Minium, the purchasing agent for the Philadelphia house, already referred to, bought some twenty Angora pelts at Silver City, and had them tanned at the Rio Grande Wooden Mills of this city. A number of them will be on exhibition at the Territorial fair, and they are beauties. The hair is fully ten inches long, in color, an attractive white with a delicate cream tint. The tanning was of the very best, the hide being as soft and pliable as the finest of buckskin.

The Arizona Silver Belt quotes with approval from the Douglas International-American the statement that the joint statehood scheme of Senator Beveridge is a bold attempt on the part of the east to concentrate the power of government for this republic east of the Mississippi river; and adds that every republican national convention for the past twenty-five years has declared in favor of the early admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states. Both of these assertions are correct, though it is the monetary power of the cis-Mississippi states which objects to the admission of four trans-Mississippi states, rather than the political power. The Citizen would suggest to the papers mentioned above, that as Oklahomas and Indian Territory will undoubtedly come in as one state, that quoting having apparently been settled in the affirmative by the people of those territories, which course will best aid the "bold attempt" of the east, to send four southwestern senators to congress, two from Oklahoma and two from greater Arizona, or only to send the two from Oklahoma, because New Mexico and Arizona refuse the jointure? There is no doubt in the world that the east would not have any senators and congressmen from the southwest, could that section have its way; but as there will be some, it becomes a question of the fewer the better. Hence, New Mexico and Arizona could not please the money power better than by staying out of the Union.

The amount of wood actually consumed in the United States for packing boxes and baskets cannot be given in exact figures, but it is much greater than is generally realized. The state of Michigan alone has forty-eight box making establishments with an annual product valued at \$2,227,621. Other states have a yet larger output. There is hardly a business in the whole country that would not be unfavorably affected by a serious shortage in packing box material. How important, then, to this territory, that the forests of New Mexico should be conserved and new forests be planted.

Few people realize the enormous cost and importance of street pavements. Measured by the money invested street paving is probably the most important single class of engineering construction except steam railroads, the amount invested to date being estimated by a competent authority as approximately \$51,000,000 for the United States.

In the past five years, 372,365 acres have been entered upon as homesteads in the Santa Fe land district, and the total entries in that period covered 174,670 acres. Yet Curtis says it is doubtful whether New Mexico is progressing or retrograding, but if progressing the rate of progress is so slight as to be inappreciable. And Curtis is an honorable and truthful man, as all must know.

## THE SMALL COLLEGE.

President Harper recently announced that the Chicago University is going to be divided up into a number of small colleges. He said: "Along with the recognized advantages belonging to a large institution, it is well understood that some of the undoubted advantages of a small college are in danger of being lost. In order, if possible, to combine some of these benefits which are found in a small college with the resources and cosmopolitanism of a great institution, it is intended that beginning with the next autumn quarter the junior colleges shall be divided into small colleges."

Commenting on this, Mr. Bryan's Commoner remarks: "This confession, coming from so high a source, ought to convince parents of the wisdom of allowing their children to secure the earlier part (at least) of their college training at the smaller and nearer institutions." The small college furnishes education at a lower cost than the larger institution; it keeps the boy nearer home, thus enabling him to visit home and his parents to visit him; it brings the teacher and student closer together and gives the student the benefit of the teacher's ideals. The small college, if under Christian influences, also gives more attention to ethical culture."

Mr. Bryan, as president of the board of trustees of Illinois college (Jacksonville, Ill.) is especially interested in that institution and loses no opportunity to bring it to the attention of the parents who have children to educate, but there are a great many excellent small colleges scattered over the country and other things being equal, the nearest one is the best.

## L-B.C.I. ITEMS OF INTEREST.

There are more than nine hundred women teamsters and draymen in the United States.

There are now in California 35,000 Japanese, and on the whole length of the coast fully 100,000, the majority having arrived in the last five years.

Illinois has 27,000 coal miners, 60 per cent being foreign born, the majority, arriving since 1894, having taken the paces of Americans and Americanized miners from western Europe.

Of the stenographers and typewriters in the United States 76 per cent are women. Of the school teachers 67.4 per cent are women, and in some of the New England states 91 per cent are women.

Although women are entering into the industrial field in increasing numbers, in many industries they are merely taking the place of children. The proportionately number of children in the manufacturing industries has been constantly decreasing, and from some industries they have been altogether excluded, women taking their places.

The board of directors of the Bourne mills, Fall River, Mass., has declared an advanced dividend of 2½ per cent in the wages of its 700 employees for the four months ending December 2, 1894. The dividend will be paid to employees December 23. During profits with employers has been the practice of the Bourne mills for many years.

In the United States there are 2,319,91 women and girls employed outside their own homes, except of whom are under 25 years of age. One-tenth of the women engaged in manufacturing are married. Women constitute 10 per cent of the women labor force, as shown by the census of occupation tables, but when they do not work so steadily as men the proportion of female labor is considerably less than 18.4 per cent.

## O WAD SOME POWER!

An obscure weekly paper, published in Albuquerque, said literally, the other day:

"The daily newspapers of this city have succeeded in giving the city of Albuquerque a name for graft and blackmail—entirely undeserved, simply because they could not recognize news when it was tied to their office doors, and are unable to tell the truth, anyhow."

It is astonishing that the writer of this quackade should continue to hide his light under the plat measure of a 2½ once-a-week production. It could, by all means, apply to Palmer for the presidency of the new College of Journalism, his transcendent abilities having been manifested in his many years of weekly work, reinforced by a few weeks of brilliant success in running into the ground a little, but not defunct, El Paso Daily.

It is doubtful if there is another so-called newspaper man in America, as well fitted, in his own estimation, to instruct the daily press of the entire land in the recognition of news and the virtue of veracity. Burns once said:

"O wad some power  
The giftie gie us,  
To see ours  
As others see us."

Kansas City, Kas., it seems, has the same system of revenue raising now prevalent in Albuquerque—that of licensing illicit occupations through the rose of fines. The Kansas City Times characterizes the method as "a despicable system of revenue," a "demoralized and demoralizing system," "a plan of raising revenue which not only is demoralizing to municipal morale, but offers a constant temptation to individual dishonesty." While the last item is charged as a fact accomplished in Kansas City, Kas., it is fortunate that the "system" has not yet wrought that evil in Albuquerque. There is no shadow of doubt here that the "taunted revenue" is all turned into the city's coffers.

Northern New Mexico has infinite possibilities. We who live in the region want to develop them all. Las Vegas and Raton must remain the large towns of northern New Mexico. It is important that they work together to the end that the large section they dominate be made as prosperous as possible. A town never so advantageously situated, have it never so good a local standing its best and most substantial growth is with the growth of the country about it. New Mexico it yet too much a territory of towns. The era of the development of the country is coming. It is the most hopeful of signs.—Raton Range.

The railroads that some time ago adopted age limits are now finding they made a mistake in many important particulars. Experience and the ears and conservations as a result thereof are qualities of the highest importance. "These railroads," says the Chicago Tribune, "have found enough energy that some of their employees become more valuable as they grow older." Hence, they are returning to the civil service idea that the longer one stays in any position the more valuable such an one becomes in the position.

Three hundred and twenty-three thousand vigorous young spruce trees, come out from Germany, recently arrived at Potsdam, N. Y., where they are to be planted by a company that expects to make a cutting from them about twenty years from now. Tree planting is one of the chief needs of the valley, plains and mountain parts of New Mexico.

The great family of Silay, a city of 14,500 inhabitants in the Philippine island of Negros, is that of Ming Lee. They are Chinese Mocticos, patricians and vastly rich; the great houses sheltering the sons and their families, more than forty adults, with their droves of children. This giant son has just completed his second term as governor of the island.

Some peaches placed on exhibit in the El Paso Chamber of Commerce by J. H. Thompson, of the Mesilla valley, have attracted great attention for their size. Three specimens weigh a total of thirty-three ounces. Let us hear if there are any Otero county people who can beat or equal it.—Alamogordo Advertiser.

A few students of events will be apt to agree with Mark Twain in his idea that the success of the Portsmouth peace conference is a blow to humanity at large and the liberties of the Russian people in particular.

The highest financial authorities unite in telling the American public that the mercantile prospects of the country for a year ahead are highly satisfactory, and the industrial situation is not less so.

## EUROPEAN PRINCESS.

France can now boast of a fashionable authoress—Romanian princess, the Countess Mathieu de Noailles, who has married into a French noble family, has blossomed out as a novel writer.

The Countess Mathieu de Noailles was born with the high sounding name of Princess Elisabeth de Bran-

## CATTLEMEN RAISE VIGOROUS PROTEST

Ask That Exorbitant Grazing Fees On Gila Reserve Be Reduced

## MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION



One of the largest mass meetings of cattlemen that has ever taken place in the southwestern country was held in Silver City Thursday of this week. There were representatives of the cattle industry from nearly every part of the county, while that portion tributary to the Gila reserve was represented by a score or more of the leading cattlemen of the district.

Petitions were drafted protesting against the high fees imposed for grazing cattle on the Gila forest reserve. The following is one of the petitions:

To the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned residents on and near to the Gila forest reserve, respectfully petition you for a reduction to a maximum of twenty cents per head per year for the proposed charge for grazing cattle upon the reserve.

The cattle industry is the principal occupation of the residents of Grant, Socorro and Sierra counties, in which the reserve is located, and pays at least 70 per cent of the taxes thereon. A very large proportion of the people are greatly dependent upon the prosperity of this business. The charge for grazing upon this reserve affects the industry very seriously, to about 50 per cent of the cattle of the three counties now graze upon this reserve.

The cattle raised in this section are heavily handicapped in the market by the adverse conditions of poor grass, lack of water and a rough, broken country, and to burden the grazing industry with an additional tax will destroy the prosperity of a considerable population. If a rate of fifty cents, maximum, is just in other forest reserves, your petitioners respectfully represent that for the Gila forest reserve twenty cents is just maximum.

Among those in attendance at the meeting were Wayne Wilson, W. E. Jack, Victor Calvertson, M. F. Fleming, Percy Wilson, J. W. Fleming, Claude Wilson, P. M. Shelly, John M. Crain, Lee Ries, William Doyle, R. P. Pitts, J. L. Wyndham, Simon Holstein, Dr. Cunningham, T. J. Stockton, T. Keen, M. F. Downes, J. L. Burnside, Ed. Ergrave, F. P. Jones, B. L. Link, S. O. Baker, Geo. G. Dennis, E. H. Eno and V. P. Harrington.

Governor Otero has made the following appointments as delegates from New Mexico to the eighth annual session of the American Mining Congress, which meets in El Paso, Texas, November 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Erik MacDaniel, of Socorro; T. H. Jenkins, F. A. Jones, Albuquerque; C. T. Brown, C. R. Keyes, Socorro; A. W. Harris, Roswell; George W. Priestley, Aztec; S. B. Akers, Santa Fe; W. A. Melvin, Nogal; W. S. Hopewell, Hillsboro; Don H. Kozie, Lordsburg; W. H. Newcomb, Silver City; F. J. Davison, Pinon, Alton; J. Raynolds, Las Vegas; C. J. Gavin, Raton.

Delegates to National Immigration Conference.

As delegates from New Mexico to the national conference upon immigration at New York, December 6 and 7, Governor Otero has appointed:

W. B. Bunker, James G. McNary, Las Vegas; Alfred Grunfeld, Albuquerque; J. W. Bible, Hanover; Granville Peñafiel, Aztec; S. B. Grimeshaw, Santa Fe; John W. Poe Rosehill; Charles Springer, Springer; Martin Lehman, La Crosse; L. O. Fuller, Carlsbad.

Delegates to Annual Meeting of Association of Military Surgeons.

To represent New Mexico at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, which will be held at Detroit, Michigan, September 25th to 29th, inclusive, Governor Otero has made the following appointments:

Colonel W. B. Tilton, surgeon general, Las Vegas; John P. Pearce, major surgeon, First Infantry, Albuquerque; E. L. Wood, assistant surgeon, First Infantry, Silver City; J. A. Martin, assistant surgeon, First Infantry, Santa Fe; H. M. Smith, assistant surgeon, First Cavalry, Las Vegas; P. M. Carrington, surgeon, U. S. hospital, Fort Stanton; F. A. Bushnell, surgeon, U. S. A. Fort Bayard.

The Only Way.

There is no way to maintain the health and strength of mind and body except by nourishment. There is no way to nourish except through the stomach. The stomach must be kept healthy, pure and sweet or the strength will let down and disease will set up. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, sour risings, rifting, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles that are curable are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Salve. Kodol digests what you eat and strengthens the whole digestive apparatus.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS GRAND LODGE MEETING.**

Owing to the misfortune of Santa Fe Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, of Santa Fe, having its Pythian home, or Castle hall destroyed by collapsing the grand chandelier has, by request of the Santa Fe lodge, changed the place and date of holding the twenty-second annual convention from Santa Fe to Las Vegas, and from September 20 to 27, 1895. Pythians will take notice that the twenty-second annual convention of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias, will convene in the Castle hall of El Dorado Lodge No. 1, R. of P., at Las Vegas, N. M., September 27, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

**NEW CRIMINAL CASES IN GRANT COUNTY.**

The fall term of the Third judicial district court of Grant county, convened at Silver City today, Judge Frank W. Parker presiding. There are twenty-seven criminal and sixty-five civil cases on the docket. The following seven of the criminal cases have been instituted since the spring term of court:

**ISAAC TAYLOR COMMITS SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.**

Word has been received that Isaac Taylor, a ranchman in the eastern part of the state, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been drinking heavily for several days.

**Soothing and Cooling.**

The salve that heals without a scar is De Witte's Witch Hazel Salve. No remedy effects such speedy relief. It draws out inflammation, soothes, cools and heals all cuts, burns and bruises. A sure cure for piles and skin diseases. De Witte's is the only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of counterfeits, they are dangerous. Sold by all druggists.

**MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR RINCON STATION.**

A man named Amaro Rodriguez was found dead at Rincon, a station near Raton, on Thursday, and was brought here by a passenger train, says the La Crosse Citizen. His neck was broken and one foot crushed. He had \$38 and a railroad ticket in his pocket which he had bought at Silver City on the 1st of August. The死者's story was unbroken, who examined the body, but as their verdict was based on supposition, it is not possible known how he came to his death, further than he was killed by the train.