

fruit trees in these settlements have been fairly successful, considering the altitude of the valley, which is upwards of 7000 feet above sea level, and I feel sure that when the settlers succeed in getting shade trees to grow along the south lines of their blocks and fields to break the force of the wind, which blows almost constantly from the south, the harder fruits can be grown without difficulty. The soil is generally productive and easily worked, and the water abundant throughout the valley. All things considered, few places in the mountains offer more advantages to Saluts desiring to make new homes than the San Luis valley. The shade trees planted thus far have generally been the native cottonwoods, which are of slow growth and neither handsome nor durable when grown, and the Lombardy poplars, which are apt to winter kill. The box elder and ash seem to succeed well, and, although I never saw any of the Canadian poplars there, I feel sure they would stand the climate and prove the best shade trees the people could cultivate.

The monotony of the ride by train from San Luis valley to Santa Fe, the southern limit of the D. & R. G. railway, is relieved occasionally by sight of the Mexican houses, farms, orchards and gardens along the banks of the Rio Grande, where the traveler has as good a chance of observing the Mexican methods of agriculture and mode of life as he can find outside of Old Mexico. The houses are invariably of adobe and flatroofed, with few outside windows or doors, but frequently built in a square with an open court yard or *placita* in the centre. Adobe walls also generally surround their outhouses, corrals and orchards. Numerous burras (Mexican donkeys), occasional herds of goats and fewer and generally very poor ponies, and a very few cows are to be seen in the fields or being herded by the Mexicans on the hills as we pass along. At Espanola a number of Pueblo squaws and papposes—very comely looking Indians—are seen trying to sell queer looking specimens of earthenware of their own manufacture to the travelers as they alight from the cars.

A halt of a couple of hours at Santa Fe affords an opportunity of viewing this, one of the oldest towns on the continent, and inspecting the remains of the adobe cathedral, which is said to have been constructed about 1580 to 1583, and the adobe chapel, still in a fair state of preservation and partially renewed, which was built about the same time. The Mexican part of the town is probably much the same as it was 100 years ago, before the modern American invaded the place and began the construction of a different style of buildings, or introduced the railway or street lighting by gas or electricity, which innovations so far have failed to materially change the habits of the natives. It looked odd as we passed along the narrow streets of the old part of town, to see women, old and young, sitting in the doorways puffing at cigarettes. Still more striking was the nonchalant air of two rather pretty and well-dressed señoritas who were passengers with us on the train from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, and who entered the smoking car twice in going that distance, to en-

gage in smoking their cigarettes and blowing the blue smoke up over their heads, in company with numbers of the other sex similarly engaged.

The capital building in Santa Fe is a very fine structure, but aside from that the buildings there will not begin to compare in size or style or number with those of Albuquerque, which contains some very good business blocks and residences of modern style.

We entered Albuquerque at 1 a.m., an hour when one would suppose very few people would be seen on the streets, but the animated appearance which the streets presented, and not less so the sign boldly displaying with blue illumination the legend "Keno, every night," bespoke the sporting character of a large share of the inhabitants. A wonderful change has come over Albuquerque since the railroads entered it. Instead of its being a Mexican town of 1000 to 1500 inhabitants, the city proper and its immediate suburbs contain about 6000, at least 4000 of whom are Americans, Germans, Jews, Chinamen, etc. A large proportion of these are employees of the railway companies—in the shops and offices or on the road—and stockmen, including the festive cowboys, who reside here when not on the range.

G. C. L.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 24, 1891.

THE "LIBERAL" FACTION.

The "Liberal" One Hundred met in serious conclave in the Federal Court Room June 30th. The meeting was strictly secret; all who sought for admission without a certificate of good standing in the rule or ruin ranks were turned away.

The certificates consisted of cards which were issued to the number of one hundred. But it is asserted on good authority that many to whom cards were sent, for reasons best known to themselves, failed to respond, and a second indiscriminate issue was ordered to anyone who was "Liberal" inclined.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Powers. Mayor Scott was elected temporary chairman and S. T. Pearson temporary secretary.

As a matter of form and effect the resignation of Judge Powers as chairman of the city central committee was read. A. L. Williams said no. The committee would not and could not accept the great Michigander's resignation in this hour of extreme danger without good and sufficient cause. So they didn't.

A letter full of regret and sorrow was read from H. V. Meloy, a former member of the committee.

City Auditor Hoag, who has been elegantly dubbed as the "doubting Thomas" by the City hall crew, emphatically declines to act with the Committee of One Hundred.

FOR CHAIRMAN.

Judge T. W. Wampler moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate a chairman of the committee of One Hundred, to report within thirty minutes. Carried, and Messrs. Wampler, H. W. Lawrence, O. W. Powers, James Glendenning and Jacob Moritz were appointed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

It was moved and carried that the

chair appoint a finance committee of fifteen members. Messrs. J. E. Dooly, J. R. Walker, W. P. Noble, J. K. Gillespie, M. K. Parsons, J. M. Ricketts, Harry T. Duke, W. H. Remington, V. M. C. Silva, Henry Barnes, G. S. Erb, Ike Wolf, James Glendenning, J. Moritz, H. W. Lawrence and J. H. Bacon were appointed.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The committee to name permanent officers reported as follows:

J. K. Gillespie, president.

E. D. Hoge, vice-president.

S. T. Pearson, secretary.

The report was adopted.

C. S. Varian moved that the "Liberal" party put a "Liberal" ticket in the field, each of the five precincts of this city for the election of members to the school board. There was a divided vote but the motion was declared carried.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

After a period of discussion both long and loud it was decided that the "Liberal" faction hold a county convention on or about the 16th of July next.

Adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

THE CHURCH CASE.

Said Mr. Varian, I have the remittitur and mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case known as the United States against George Romney and others. The judgment of this court is modified in this particular—requiring the court to appoint a master in chancery to hear and determine certain questions in relation to the disposition of the funds in the hands of the Receiver. I now ask the court to make that appointment.

Attorney F. S. Richards suggested, on behalf of the appellants, that the making of the appointment be deferred until a future session of the court, in order to afford counsel an opportunity to confer together and see whether they could not agree upon some person to act as master in chancery who would be satisfactory to both sides and acceptable to the court. This was a matter of some importance.

Mr. Varian said that should depend, to some extent, upon the time when the court would adjourn. If not till late in the summer, or in the fall, the appointment should be made at an early date. This matter was likely to occupy some time, and that was the only reason he had for haste.

The judges conferred, and Judge Zane announced that when the court adjourned it would be until September 12th.

Mr. Richards remarked that even if a master were appointed before that time there certainly would be no testimony taken until September.

The court ordered the motion to stand over until three o'clock this afternoon.

APPOINTMENT IN THE CHURCH CASES.

Chief Justice Zane intimated that in the Church cases the court would meet at 8 o'clock p. m. and appoint a master in chancery. Any suggestions counsel might wish to make should be made at once.

Mr. Varian—I would suggest the