

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, January 20, to TUESDAY, January 26, 1886, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) made an elaborate reply to Mr. Beck's recent silver speech.

In a debate on the Electoral Count Bill in the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Sherman offered an amendment striking out the clauses which allow either house to exclude a State, and providing that, in case of disagreement between the two houses, the question in dispute shall be submitted to a joint convention of both houses, which joint convention "shall immediately, without debate, upon the roll-call of the respective houses, vote upon the question or questions upon which there has been such a disagreement, and the decision of the majority of the members of the joint convention present shall be deemed final and conclusive, and the vote shall be counted accordingly by the President of the Senate." This did not please Mr. Edmunds.

The Senate devoted Tuesday to eulogies upon Vice-President Hendricks. Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Evarts were among the speakers.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, on Monday reported to the Senate a resolution, "That the Attorney-General be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish the Senate with all the papers in the possession of the Department of Justice touching the suspension of George M. Duskin, late United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, and the appointment of John D. Burnett as his successor." This was adopted, the Democrats not voting.

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, passed the bill which had passed the Senate to authorize the purchase by the Government of the old Produce Exchange building in this city, at a cost of \$250,000 for the land and structure and \$200,000 for alterations and repairs.

In the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday, Mr. Belmont submitted a plan of consolidating the minor diplomatic missions so as to increase the appropriations for and the efficiency of the first-class missions without increasing the aggregate cost, and at his suggestion it was determined to ask the opinion of the State Department as to the desirability of these consolidations, and as to the importance of duties at these minor posts.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency on Thursday voted to report favorably the Wilkins bill which permits national banks to issue circulation to the par of bonds deposited as security for circulation.

The Fortifications Board, of which Secretary Endicott is President, reports to Congress that \$126,000,000 are necessary to put the coast in a proper state of defence, and recommends that \$25,000,000 be immediately appropriated.

Charles J. Canda was nominated on Wednesday by the President for the post of Assistant Treasurer in this city. Mr. Canda was born in Paris, France, and is about fifty-two years of age. His first prominence in business matters was attained while he was connected with William B. Ogden, with whom he remained until about twelve years ago. During his connection with Mr. Ogden he acted as his general manager. In 1875 he was appointed Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. During the past four or five years Mr. Canda has been managing embarrassed railway organizations, acting especially in this capacity for Amsterdam bankers and investors. He is also largely interested in locomotive and car works upon the Ohio River, and is prominently identified with the management of the Lake Superior iron industry. He is a business and political friend of S. J. Tilden.

Attorney-General Garland has declined to take any part in the telephone case, and has

placed its entire management in the hands of the Solicitor-General.

Senator Vest, in a letter to ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, explaining his failure to secure for the latter a foreign mission, says: "When Cockrell named you the President said he could not entertain the idea; that in the East you were believed to have bargained with the Fords for the killing of Jesse James, and, whether true or not, he could not shoulder public opinion on the subject."

Senator Payne has sent a letter to the Chairman of the recently appointed Investigating Committee of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature (referring to the charge that he obtained his seat by bribery), in which he says: "I propose to give it appropriate attention. For myself I invite the most thorough and rigid scrutiny. My private correspondence and books of account will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection if you desire it. I only insist, in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree inculcates me, I may be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the Committee."

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has resigned from the Civil-Service Commission, from the date of March 9. He says in his letter to the President: "The political question which seems to have been raised over my nomination, and which did not allow an earlier offer of my resignation, makes it proper for me to say that when you nominated me you well knew the fact that I was still an adherent of the Republican party, as I had been from its origin, in every sense that I was a Republican when appointed a Commissioner either by President Grant or by President Arthur."

Mr. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency, has resigned in order to enter into business.

In the New York State Senate on Wednesday the bill incorporating the Grant Memorial Association was passed unanimously.

Robert Ray Hamilton introduced a resolution in the New York Assembly on Monday evening, which was adopted, requesting "the Senators and Representatives of this State to use their utmost endeavors to secure the repeal of the law commonly known as the Bland Act, and that they be, and they hereby are, requested to urge such legislation as will maintain the currency of the country upon its present basis, and preserve the obligations of the United States from depreciation and the confidence of its creditors from disappointment." The resolution was reconsidered on Tuesday in order to allow opportunity for a full and free discussion.

The American Opera Company, Limited, has just been formed, as a permanent organization for carrying on the American opera enterprise which has been begun at the Academy of Music. The capital is to be \$250,000, divided into fifty shares. C. E. Locke is to be the salaried manager of the company, whose incorporators include many well-known residents of New York and other cities.

Mr. William D. Sloane and his wife, who is a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, have offered to build and equip a maternity hospital on a part of the land given by Mr. Vanderbilt as the site of a new building for the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building will be begun at once.

By the will of Isaac D. Farnsworth, of Boston, Wellesley College receives \$100,000 for a fine-arts college building.

Serious riots occurred on Wednesday and Thursday between striking coke workers in western Pennsylvania and the police. 5,000 men have joined the strike.

One of the severest storms that have ever visited the Pacific Coast began on January 17, and reached its height soon after noon on January 20. It extended from the northern boundary of Washington Territory to the southern boundary of California, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. On Wednesday the storm was a hurricane in San Fran-

cisco, unroofing houses and blowing down buildings, and even lifting cars from the tracks.

James T. Farley, who was United States Senator from California from 1879 to 1885, died on Friday after a long illness, at the age of fifty-seven. He was a Democrat.

Representative Joseph Rankin, of the Fifth Wisconsin District, died on Sunday in Washington, aged fifty-six. He was a member of the last Congress, and came from his home in a special car to the present session, though dying, in order to take his seat.

## FOREIGN.

The opening of Parliament, on Thursday, by the Queen in person was a brilliant spectacle. In the House of Lords was a distinguished assemblage. The Queen appeared very well. Princess Beatrice and the Prince of Wales stood on one side of the throne. After reviewing foreign affairs the Queen's speech said: "I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal, since I last addressed you, of the attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people. Although there has been during the last year no marked increase of serious crime, there is in many places a concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligations, and I regret that the practice of organized intimidation continues to exist. I have caused every exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes, and no effort will be spared on the part of my Government to protect my Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and in the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend, the existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing evils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my Government with all the necessary powers. Bills will be submitted for transferring to representative councils in the counties of Great Britain local business which is now transacted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and other authorities. A measure for the reform of county government in Ireland is also in preparation. These measures will involve the consideration of the present incidence of local burdens. A bill for facilitating the sale of glebe lands in a manner adapted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted to you—as will also bills for removing the difficulties which prevent the easy and cheap transfer of land; for mitigating the distressed condition of the poorer classes in the western highlands and the islands of Scotland; for the more effectual prevention of accidents in mines; for extending the powers of the Railway Commission in respect to the regulation of rates, and for the codification of the criminal law."

After the reading of the Queen's speech, Lord Salisbury, referring to Ireland, said the Government had refrained from renewing the Crimes Act because there had been a prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl of Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The disease, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland, and the Government must try to stamp it out there. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many Irish evils. The House of Lords on Thursday agreed to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and twenty minutes. He congratulated Lord Salisbury on the conduct of the Government in the Rumelian affair. In regard to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said he wished the Queen's speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would

be effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The exercise of candor and justice could alone afford the smallest hope of solving the difficulty. "Whatever," he continued, "it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be done promptly. In the name of heaven, let us maintain the Union. We have been maintaining it for eighty-five—yes, six hundred years. Let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self-command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge." Mr. Gladstone said that in seeking a reflection he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with proposals in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Only the Government, however, was able to act in such a matter. He, believing it would be mischievous to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. Mr. Parnell said he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government, the settlement of the details would not be found a formidable task; and that there would be no great difficulty in securing the empire against separation. The whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents. He denied that the National League encouraged boycotting. The Nationalist members, he said, on seeing the manifest desire of England to weigh the Irish question calmly, had resolved that no extravagance of word or action on their part should mar the first fair chance Ireland ever had. Lord Randolph Churchill, in proposing that the debate be adjourned, said he wished it to be clearly understood that it would be impossible for the present Government ever to sanction an Irish Parliament.

Mr. O'Brien's amendment in the House of Commons to the address in reply to the Queen's speech says: "This House, with the view of insuring respect for law and order, should consider as soon as possible measures by which the Irish courts will be enabled to stay evictions and arrange a settlement between tenants and landlords." In the debate on the address on Friday night, Mr. Sexton, member from Sligo, spoke for an hour in his most eloquent manner. In the course of his speech, he said: "A rising in arms by the rebel population of Rumania is conclusive proof to the royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election by five-sixths of the population of Ireland, instead of being dealt with like a rising in arms as an expression of the desire of the people, is to be treated, in the language of the sovereign, as simply a regrettable and deplorable attempt to excite hostility against legislative union. What is the moral the Government wants to drive home to the people of Ireland? It is false and delusive to say that the integrity of the empire, the supremacy of the Crown, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament are called into question by the demands of the Irish people." A very significant incident followed: "Perhaps the chief reason," continued Mr. Sexton slowly, "why the honorable member for Cork refrained from moving an amendment to the address upon the present occasion was that the right honorable member for Midlothian had repeatedly affirmed, with the consent of the country, and, as he believed, of all reasonable Englishmen, that he was favorable to the settlement of the claim of the Irish nation to a national Legislature, provided the integrity of the empire and the rights of the Crown were guaranteed." Then, in view of the whole House, Mr. Gladstone deliberately nodded three times. Everybody saw it, and wild and prolonged cheers broke from the Irish party.

New procedure rules of a very sweeping nature were laid on the table by the Government in the House of Commons on Friday night. They make a quorum of 100 instead of 40; establish a large committee system to save the time of the House; make the hours of sessions from 2 to 7 and 9 to 12 p. m., all business

to stop at half-past 12, and Parliament to adjourn in July and reassemble in October.

The Conservative Government on Monday changed front and resolved to let the Irish coercion question come up before the new procedure rules, which it consented to modify so as to provide that the House of Commons should meet at 4 and adjourn at 1, abolishing the proposed dinner interval.

In the House of Lords on Monday afternoon the Earl of Kilmorey, Conservative, moved the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, but afterward withdrew the motion.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Conservative leader, gave notice that the Government would introduce on Thursday a bill to suppress the Irish National League and other dangerous societies, to prevent intimidation, to protect life and property, and to maintain public order in Ireland. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers. Sir Michael said he would ask the House to give the bill precedence. He added that this measure would be followed by a bill dealing with the Irish land question on the lines of policy indicated by the land-purchase act of last session. Mr. Collings then moved an amendment to the address, expressing regret that the Queen's speech contemplated no measures for the relief of suffering in Ireland in consequence of the depression in trade and agriculture; particularly through facilities to farm laborers for obtaining allotments of small holdings on equitable terms (derisively characterized as a "three acres and a cow" measure). Mr. Gladstone strongly supported, and the Marquis of Hartington opposed, the amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 329 to 250, the ayes including 78 Parnellites as well as Messrs. Gladstone, Chamberlain, Dilke, Trevelyan, Labouchere, and Bradlaugh. Among the noes were Lord Hartington, and Messrs. Goschen, Courtney, and Lubbock. Parliament was adjourned till Thursday, when the Ministry will announce their resignation.

The guards of the principal public buildings were doubled on Saturday, and there were indications of unusual police vigilance in every quarter. It is asserted that this activity on the part of the police is occasioned by the fact that the authorities have become cognizant of threats of violence uttered in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of that portion of the Queen's speech referring to the Irish question. The Prince of Wales, while visiting at Chester, was carefully guarded.

The tunnel under the Mersey, connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead, was formally opened on Wednesday by the Prince of Wales and his two sons, Princes Albert and George.

Madame Louise Mourey, who, with Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and others, was convicted in November last in connection with the Armstrong abduction case, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died on Friday in Millbank Prison of Bright's disease.

Joseph Mayer, F. S. A., a famous English archaeologist, numismatist, author, and philanthropist, died on Thursday, lacking but one month of being eighty-three years old. He was a jeweller by trade.

The Eastern war excitement was revived on Sunday. It was announced that the Grecian Army would soon be ordered to cross the frontier into Turkey. A Greek fleet sailed on Sunday from Athens under sealed orders. England officially informed Greece that she was prepared to send a fleet to prevent the latter from attacking Turkey by sea. The Greek Premier replied that his country would not disarm; that the representations of England infringe on international and diplomatic observance, and that Greece reserves perfect freedom of action. The answer further says that Greece has not declared war, nor has she given cause for England to interfere regarding her attitude. Bulgaria having violated the treaty of Berlin under the aegis of

England, Greece is justified in using every means in her power, and even to resort to arms, if necessary, to obtain the concessions the treaty of Berlin gave her. Greece will maintain her claim to Thessaly and Epirus, no matter what the cost may be, and is prepared to take the field at the earliest moment and fight to the bitter end in support of her rights. She is confident of success. The first movement of Turkish troops against Greece will be the signal for a revolt in Albania and Macedonia, and Europe, will not look placidly on.

The Greek fleet on Tuesday departed from the Piræus, the Port of Athens, to avoid being blockaded by the British fleet. New regiments are rapidly forming. The Porte has asked the Powers to assist in a prompt settlement of the question. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an appeal for his support as against the resolution of the Salisbury Ministry, telegraphed to the people of Athens on Tuesday: "Considering the authority attaching to the action of the Powers, both on general grounds and by reason of their intervention in the formation of the Greek kingdom, I earnestly hope Greece will pause before placing herself on this occasion in conflict with their deliberate and united recommendation."

The Italian Minister of Finance has announced that there is a deficit in the current budget of \$10,000,000, which is attributed principally to cholera and the Massowah expedition. The duties on sugar, coffee, and spirits are to be increased.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the Prussian Government has determined to Germanize the Polish provinces, and with this view will purchase estates in those provinces, and parcel the land out to German peasants.

The German-Americans on the island of Foehr, whose expulsion from Germany was recently ordered, have petitioned the Government to allow them to remain until April 1.

A member of the Hungarian Parliament accuses Baron Armin Podmanczyk, a friend of Herr Tisza, of squandering one-third of the Hungarian revenues.

Hippolyte Charamaule, a famous French lawyer and publicist, is dead at the age of ninety. He was prominent in the February Revolution which proclaimed the Republic, and, after the *Coup d'état* of Napoleon III., against which he protested, he retired to private life.

Jean Jacques de Tschudi, the Swiss naturalist and traveller, is dead at the age of sixty-eight. His explorations were principally made in Peru and Brazil.

The Congo Railway syndicate has appointed Mr. Henry M. Stanley manager of the work of laying the line of railway in the Congo country.

Michael Czaykowski, better known as Sadyk Pasha, a general once in the service of Turkey, has committed suicide. His career has been remarkable. He was born in Poland in 1808, and in his youth attained some fame as a poet and novelist. In 1831 he won renown and the title of General by fighting against Russia. Some years later he went to Constantinople to reside. His surrender to the Russian authorities was formally demanded, and to avoid being given up he in 1851 adopted the Moslem religion and assumed the name of Mahommed Sadyk. During the war between Turkey and Russia in 1853-55 he had the rank of Pasha and commanded a corps of the Turkish army. Subsequently he was Military Governor of Bucharest. In 1872 he quitted the Turkish service, and, obtaining permission from the Russian Government to return to his native country, he took up his residence in Kiev.

It is rumored that Zorilla, having failed in his efforts to incite an insurrection in Spain, has returned to London, the French Government having refused him a refuge in French territory.



## SENATOR MORRILL'S SPEECH.

SENATOR MORRILL'S speech on the silver question, in reply to Senator Beck, is a very able presentation of the subject which just now engages the largest share of public attention. It is especially strong in support of the moral considerations which should impel all governments to do what was expected of them at the time when they entered into their financial engagements, instead of studying sharp devices to save sixpences at the expense of shillings in any future emergency calling for the employment of the public credit. Senator Beck's treatment of this branch of the controversy exposed him to a broadside which he has now got. In close connection with this, Mr. Morrill called his attention to the classes of persons who for the most part constitute the hostile army of bondholders, showing that they are not as a rule wealthy persons at all, but the note-holders of national banks, depositors in savings banks, infant heirs of deceased persons whose property is held in trust, wards in chancery, etc., while the millionaires commonly invest their money in things which yield higher rates of interest than 3 or 4 per cent. "This," says Mr. Morrill, "is the true character of those who now hold our bonds, and yet they are covered with defamatory epithets, as though they were culprits worthy of sentence to a dungeon or to a chain-gang." It is worth while for politicians to bear in mind that the number of depositors in savings banks in the State of New York is equal to the number of voters, being about eleven hundred thousand. Let any man ambitious for public honors take his stand in any of our large savings banks about the time when the interest on deposits falls due, and he will get a lively idea of the fate that would befall him if he should be suspected of an intention to cut away some part of the security for the deposits, or to reduce the value of the same 20 per cent.

The demagogue stamp upon Senator Beck's speech was exposed by Mr. Morrill in another way. Mr. Beck had soundly berated the bondholders for pushing up the premium on the bonds to so high a figure—as though they had any interest in having them sell at 124 rather than at par. "He unquestionably knows," says Mr. Morrill, "that it will make no scrap of difference to bankers and bondholders now whether our bonds bear a premium or not. All they expect to realize or can realize from their bonds is the fixed rate of interest and their par value when due, and it makes not a farthing's difference to the Government whether bonds bear a premium or not, unless the Government proposes to use its funds for speculative purposes, and make purchases of them in advance of their maturity."

The immoral practice of "striking down silver" also engaged Mr. Morrill's attention to good purpose. We can do nothing better than quote his paragraph on that subject:

"The fall in the value of silver in the United States has been denounced by some of our advanced silver financiers as though it was a trick of the Wall Street bondholders, and not, like the recent fall in the value of copper, owing entirely to a largely increased supply and a diminished demand. The banks are also denounced as conspirators engaged in this unholy depreciation of one of the precious metals, because their customers whom they serve have not found a use for it; but the imputation is hardly less

preposterous than it would be to charge the banks with the depreciation in the value of copper, because they do not buy and hoard uncalled-for millions of bronze or copper cents. Democratic Treasury officials are held to be no more honest than their predecessors, and it is not for me to claim that they are; but all have been at work from the early morn until the evening twilight in pushing silver at every cross-roads of the country, although esteemed in some quarters as nothing less than traitors because they have not had greater success, as accredited missionaries, in persuading mankind that the silver dollar is worthy of a more obedient faith and greater adoration among the unconverted."

We cannot so highly commend Mr. Morrill's excursion into the tariff dispute, where, however, he was only following Senator Beck. The latter had stated incidentally that American agricultural industries received no consideration in the distribution of favors by the tariff. What he ought to have said was that they *could not* receive such favors, since they are articles of export and not of import. Duties, we must remind both Senators, are levied only on imports. Mr. Morrill, however, takes Mr. Beck literally, and favors him with this astonishing information:

"Tobacco in the leaf is subjected to a high duty; and corn, wheat, pork, bacon, lard, beef, cheese, butter, sugar, leather, oils of all kinds, hemp, flax, and even peanuts are not omitted. If there is a single agricultural product that has been neglected let it be named, and I shall have great pleasure in following the lead of the Senator from Kentucky in giving it a 'protecting arm.' Upon one question, at least, we will go arm in arm. Surely the Senator forgot, when he made his statement, where he was, and supposed he was on the stump in the blue-grass region instead of the United States Senate. Certainly agricultural products have not been neglected."

There is one considerable article not embraced in Mr. Morrill's list of protected agricultural products, which Mr. Beck might adduce by way of putting the Vermont Senator to confusion, and that is cotton. Why were we vouchsafed duties on wheat and corn, and not a scrap of duty on cotton? We import as much of the latter as of the two former. Again, how did it happen that in the microscopic survey of human industry embodied in the Morrill tariff we have a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on ants' eggs and no duty at all on hens' eggs? Hens' eggs are imported largely, although cotton is not. Would a revision of the tariff in order to put a duty on hens' eggs and to repeal the duty on ants' eggs be such a revision as the Republican national platform authorizes?

Senator Morrill's speech has a significance which he vainly endeavors to cast away, but it will not be cast away. It is a defence on the Republican side of the chamber of a Democratic Administration against Democratic attack. It is the only defence that the Administration has yet had against the attacks of Beck, Eustis, Vance, Pugh, Reagan, and other Democratic leaders. Mr. Morrill's disclaimer of any intention to interfere in a family quarrel will not count for much against the plain facts. The masses pay no attention to such technicalities; they only look at the picture as a whole. It seems now as though the chief support of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury upon the chief issue in national politics would come from the Republican party. It would be premature to speculate upon the larger consequences of this alliance, but that there will be consequences, running the length and breadth of the republic, no one can doubt.

## WHY NEW MEXICO DOES NOT FLOURISH.

WITH the construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad through New Mexico, a new era seemed to dawn upon that distant and nearly forgotten land. It was discovered that it possessed great wealth and enjoyed singular advantages, and for a short time people began to flock to it; capital was enticed thither for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The "boom," however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose. This was largely owing to a lack of resources in our Southwestern region. But if, remembering its beautiful and salubrious climate, we ask ourselves why it is plainly shunned by industrious people of modest pretensions; why it remains to-day a "good country" only for large capital in the hands of a few, for land syndicates and so-called monopolists in stock-raising, the answer must be because a system of land tenure, antedating the American annexation, acts as a deadweight upon it, making its real estate unavailable, nay inaccessible to the small buyer, to the poor renter. The old land grants cover a vast portion of New Mexico, and are, through their immobility, an almost insurmountable obstacle to the growth of the Territory.

These grants, sometimes of enormous extent, were originally vested in a few; but in process of time the descendants of one grantee have come to number twenty or thirty heads of families, living scattered, and, as not infrequently happens, with one or more of them lost to sight, without record. The small purchaser can nearly always acquire the individual interests of a single heir, or of a few even, but then he only owns an "undivided part," and obtains no control of it except in partnership with people whom he oftentimes never becomes acquainted with, and who in any case are foreign to him, in language, in ideas, in mode of life and manner of working. This investment remains dead capital until he can secure the remainder, and what hope has he of obtaining it? Wealth it may eventually become, but can he afford to have it dormant? Assuredly not. There is little inducement for the immigrant with modest means to settle in a country when such impediments are thrown in his way. Only the capitalist can buy out all those interested in the larger grants, and what he thus purchases is seldom, if ever, wanted for parcellation. It is sought for some enterprise on a grand scale that excludes the small settler.

Not only are a considerable number of grants held by many, but such is their legal status that they cannot be bought at present. No grant is regarded as perfect until it has been confirmed by the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, first submitted to the Surveyor-General of Santa Fé, who examines the claim and then reports upon its merits, for or against, and Congress decides whether to approve or reject it. If approved, a patent deed is issued directly from the Government; if rejected, the claim is regarded as void. These are very lengthy proceedings; they take years, and cost correspondingly. No small settler can afford to sacrifice the time and the money needed for this, and this again throws the real estate of New Mexico into the hands of a few