

ed, about \$8.00 per ton. Our host also has among his possessions several thousand acres of land and numbers his horses by the hundreds and sheep by the thousands. Like John L. Becker, he has a large wine cellar.

We passed many Mexican farms in our ride, and over a territory that will eventually be as near an Eden as any other part of our beautiful world. The valley here between the river and mountains on the east, I would suppose to be ten miles wide, and nearly all can be reached with the river and mountain streams. This is certainly an undeveloped country; we see so little of what skill and enterprise could do. Their system of applying water is as crude as their methods of agriculture, and the wonder is how they live at all,—it is certainly on the basis, "man wants but little here below." What is needed is colonies of Northern people with their system, enterprise, and methods. They have as rich a soil and varied in production almost as California. They raise as fine fruit as any part of the world and on account of their elevation and latitude have a climate unsurpassed, and real estate is held at prices nominal in comparison with farther west.

I would not encourage any one who is settled and satisfied to change his location, neither would I be understood to claim there are no drawbacks here; it would not be true. I do not mention them because people differ. But to any who desire to change their present residence, either for health or profit, I desire to present the claims of New Mexico. Our friend Russell Lownes and family feel that they are permanently located there, and desire to have others join them so they can have their own little Meeting. He is not a land agent and is only interesting himself and trying to interest others because he believes he is justified in it. He will gladly answer all inquiries, and I am sure W. J. Black, A.G.P.A. Santa Fé railroad, Topeka, Kansas,

will gladly furnish any with such New Mexico literature as they may have, on application. EDWARD COALE.

Holder, Illinois.

ARBITRATION FOR THE TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.

(From the American Friend.)

Who could have imagined a little more than a year ago, when we were in the midst of the war talk over Venezuela, that President Cleveland's administration would be signalized by the signing of a treaty of arbitration with England, and that the message which seemed to carry a threat of war would be followed in a year by a message announcing that for five years at least these two great nations would settle their differences by judicial proceedings rather than by a system of international duel! Yet so it is. The treaty, which we have once or twice stated to be in preparation, is now finished, and has received official signature. It has, however, one more gauntlet to run. It must be ratified by our Senate. Under ordinary conditions this would occasion no very serious consideration, for such a noble achievement for the welfare of the race and for the establishment of peaceful relations between the English-speaking peoples would be ratified at once. In fact, it is hailed by the press of the country and by intelligent public sentiment as one of the most remarkable achievements of the century, but it is already evident that it will meet a resistance in the Senate, which will prove more or less dangerous. We cannot believe that it will be defeated, for that would mean that the Senate has really reached the lowest point of degradation of which its worst enemies charge it. It is feared that some of the senators will oppose the treaty out of spite to the President and to Secretary Olney, who has proved to be a statesman of