farmers, who had probably always acknowledged the authority of the "Don" of the neighborhood, and who seldom saw the color of money. Experience, however, showed that these poorer Mexicans ("Greasers" sometimes called), were less readily induced to settle for their lands when an Ex-Governor of a neighboring state strove to impress them with the power of the railroad, than they were when a more modest employee of the railroad accepted in their own homes the hospitality (generally on a very modest scale), which their ingrained politeness made it imperative that they should offer. In mingling with the people of another race, it is wise to cultivate the habit of finding in them all of good you can rather than the opposite. There is a warm corner in the writer's heart for the native Mexican, albeit there was one town where it seemed the part of safety not to spend even a single night. The railroad, too, entered the domain of the Indian, about whom much misunderstanding exists. The truth is, that, as the saying goes, there are Indians and Indians.

As to the Pueblo Indians, there is no problem. They are peaceful, civilized. In some of the "pueblos" or villages, the lands are finely cultivated, vineyards, orchards, and fields of grain and corn giving evidence of their thrift. One Isleta Indian had before his death accumulated a modest fortune estimated all the way from $25,000 to $50,000. In another village, the Zandia Indians had long since banished the vineyard because trouble had sometime or other come from the abuse of wine; a sort of prohibition extending to root and branch.

With the Apache and other of the warlike tribes, it has been thought by many that final annihilation was probably the only solution, but as to this the writer's knowledge does not justify a pronounced opinion. Certain it is that many parties of railroad engineers while in the neighborhood of the Apaches, worked only when accompanied by a suitable guard of United States troops. Some of the work at the front was characterized not only by danger but by hardship as well. In many cases no satisfactory maps of the country were in existence, and the reconnaissance in one case was made by a party of carefully picked men, who were out several months, returning, some with gunny sacks tied on to take the place of boots, while for a week or two the supply of water was so scant that its use was strictly limited to drinking and cooking, washing being necessarily dispensed with for that period. In general, however, the life of the engineer was not one of hardship. Camp fare was good, though the cooks as a class were men of variable temper and when drunk were not to be trifled with. In one case it seemed necessary to shoot one who, doubly armed, "stood off" the entire camp. Possibly in this case a brief period of masterly inactivity might have rendered this radical action unnecessary. The climate, especially in the higher altitudes of New Mexico was almost an absolute delight. The air was dry and clear and bright, it seldom rained, except in the "rainy season" when you might expect a shower every afternoon. It has been stated of Denver that in one red-letter year, on three days only did the sun fail to shine at some time in the day, and this seems not improbable. At altitudes of 6,000 feet or more, really hot weather is practically unknown, more than one blanket is probably needed every night, the perfectly dry air makes a "dog-day" impossible and a sudden fall of temperature to 10 or 15 degrees below zero is less disagreeable in this dry climate than 10 or 15 degrees above in the moist climate of Boston.

Farther south, in El-Paso, Texas, and just beyond, in Northern Mexico, the climate becomes mild, or more properly speaking hot, and the native sees fit to take his "siesta" from twelve to two perhaps, and a general air of business is quite lacking in the streets. The lack of necessity for accumulating savings for a hard winter (for they have none) has modified the working habits of the laboring class, and a week or two of earnings was enough to prompt the native Mexican to take a week or two of leisure and thus satisfy the instincts of a people easily rendered "tired." No doubt either by readjustment of wages or by the process of natural selection, the difficulty has by this time been remedied.

In the cities of New Mexico it is easy to find people to one's taste, at least if some spirit of optimism exists, sufficient to prompt one to become part and parcel of the community he is in; and many Bostonians who have tried it, can bear witness to the fact that some of the most enjoyable months in their lives have been spent in this country which is in many ways so delightful.

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