

Pecos Valley Register.

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\$3.00 A YEAR.

NEW MEXICO'S GOVERNOR.

Imposing Ceremonies Connected With His Inauguration.

Special to Denver Republican.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 17.—The reception accorded Governor L. Bradford Prince to-day was imposing and cordial in the extreme. When he alighted from the train that brought him home from Washington at noon, he was greeted by a salute from the guns at Fort Marcy, and 5,000 citizens, representing every section of the Territory, cheered him.

An executive committee, composed of Colonel Matt Frost, W. M. Berger, Hon. R. E. Twitchell and C. H. Gregg, had made ample arrangements for the reception, which were carried out amid great enthusiasm.

From the depot the Governor was escorted to the handsome new Capitol, and there the inauguration ceremonies were held, at the conclusion of which the procession escorted the Governor through the principal streets to his home.

The occasion was generally observed as a holiday. The street decorations were elaborate.

The procession was led by the Tenth United States Infantry band followed by a battalion of the Tenth Infantry, distinguished citizens in carriages, the G. A. R., the fire department and a number of local societies. A band of Pueblo Indians, gaily bedecked marched in the throng, carrying a huge American flag. Apache, boys and girls from the two Indian industrial schools and a long division made up of children from the public schools, the university and the kindergarten also helped swell the crowd.

Ex-Governor S. B. Axtell delivered the address of welcome.

In his response and inauguration address Governor Prince said:

"For over 200 years the Governors of this Territory, Spanish, Mexican and American, have lived in this beautiful city of Santa Fe, but during less than ten years of that long period has the office been held by an actual resident of the Territory. To-day 'home rule' is the established policy of the National administration and this is but the forerunner of the happier era of self-rule as a State. Our resources are the greatest in the whole land. We have the cattle upon a thousand hills, the sheep whitened the vast plains, whose flocks abound which would amaze the farmers of Minnesota or Dakota and our orchards and vineyards are unsurpassed. We have the gold and silver, the copper and the lead, and the iron and the inexhaustible fields of coal, which alone would insure our prosperity. Truly it is a land flowing with milk and honey. It is for us to develop these resources. Onward is the watchword. We must have universal education and intelligence. We must encourage enterprises and invite new capital. In short we must have progress in all directions. A new era dawns upon us. The day of territorial infancy is about over and the fruition of full-grown manhood is at hand. Let us see that we are worthy of the high destiny before us."

To-night a social reception in honor of Governor Prince is in progress at the Palace Hotel. His appointment gives almost universal satisfaction.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Opinions of Prominent Men in the South on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—The *Inquirer* will publish to-morrow interviews which it has collected with prominent politicians of southern States in answer to the questions: "What is the Southern question?" and "How should it be met to produce the greatest good to the South?" The responses nearly all voice the same sentiment that the race question is the great one to be solved, and that the South should be allowed to manage her own affairs without interference.

Among the most prominent gentlemen from whom replies were received are Governor Richardson of South Carolina, Governor Lee of Virginia, Governor Buckner of Kentucky, the Attorney General of Mississippi and Lieutenant Governor Mauldin of South Carolina.

The tenor of their replies is contained mainly in that of Governor Richardson, who says:

"The Southern question is the race problem—Shall the African or the Caucasian predominate? The solution is in a strict avoidance by the government of any distinctly Southern policy and leaving to those States themselves the management of their own domestic affairs."

Governor Buckner of Kentucky protests that there is no Southern question. Such unpatriotic sectional agitation, whether originating in the North or the South, should not be encouraged, and the injury resulting from such agitation would be reduced to a minimum if the people of each State would continue to attend to their own affairs and unite in supporting the General Government in its just exercise of all its legitimate powers.

Attorney General Miller of Mississippi says the contrast between negro and white governments has been so decidedly in favor of the latter that white people are determined there shall be no return to the former. Indeed, a military despotism would be preferred. When interest and judgment, instead of passion and prejudice, shall control the Southern negro, then the whole question will be solved.

Lieutenant Governor Mauldin of South Carolina says that the Federal Government can help the South by appointing to the offices men of character and capacity, by dealing generously in the matter of internal improvements and by refunding cotton tax. In other words, says he, let the South alone.

The first car load of iron, the product of Trinidad's new rolling mill, was loaded Monday. It was consigned to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Denver and comprised thirty tons of what is known as merchant iron.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Some Facts Brought Out by the Recent Visit of Congressman Flower.

Flower.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, is now visiting the West for the purpose of acquainting himself with its needs and especially with the subject of irrigation reservoirs. He was given a reception by the Denver Chamber of Commerce the other day and from the *Denver News* we take the following interesting extracts:

Congressman Flower was greeted with loud applause upon rising. He said that he thanked the Real Estate Exchange and Chamber of Commerce for the courtesies which they had so kindly extended to him, and said that he much enjoyed his visit. He continued: "I am much struck with your growth. Here, away up among the angels, I am losing my voice. I will soon be in danger of putting on wings, like your real estate men."

"The most wonderful thing I have seen is that great peak of Pike's. It is mighty hard to get past it, but I find that it can be seen better from Denver. It is to Colorado as Mecca to Moslems and Jerusalem to the Jew. Your scenery is superb beyond belief. Mexico nor Switzerland can equal the Marshall Pass. Denver is over 600 miles away from any competition and must grow. Denver must go to 800,000 to 700,000 people. It has room to grow. Helena, Montana, will be another entrepot. I say to you and to the young men growing up, do not take too big a hold, but when you get on the great estate cannot go down here. The future will bring more than 500,000 and none need fear. This is a wonderful State of a wonderful country. In 1870 there was not a mile of railway in the State, and to-day there is not a State in all the broad land which has resources approaching Colorado. The agricultural resources are just beginning to be known. In California the rush was all for gold, nothing else was thought of, but soon other matters came to the front, and to-day her wheat crop is worth \$40,000,000. The time will come when your grain products must equal your gold and silver products. Other things will help to fill your State. The best medical authorities are agreed that Colorado is the one spot in all the wide world where consumption can be cured and to it and other places they will come in thousands. We like to see the whole West blossom as the rose. When I was here before silver was the burning question. It has been said that an unlimited production of silver and its government coinage would ruin the country. Judging from the past we in the East would like to have a little more ruin. You and I may differ as to the policy of making the silver dollar large, but common sense says that a double team will pull more than a single horse. Subterfuges cannot deceive the business men of this country."

"If there is a way to save the water which comes down in winter in torrents and is lost, the energetic and go-ahead business men of Colorado will find the way to do it, and the best way to do it. I want to hear your idea about this, and that is why I am here. In Mexico they have done it for 2,000 years. There are on file consular maps showing the enormous irrigating works which have been constructed in France, Spain, Egypt and in fact in most of the countries of the world. The great mountain of mountains from Mexico to the Canadian border will some day be the fountain of other wealth than that of their vast mines. It is your duty to get up plans showing what you can do. I don't say that the Government will give you what you want or that it will not."

"I want to get from you bright business men of Colorado a statement of your views something for me to think over, and upon which I get back home—something upon which I will be able to work, knowing that I am in accord with the views and wants of the people of this region."

H. H. Chamberlain said that Judge Symes had kindly consented to act as spokesman of the two bodies in conveying to Mr. Flower that which they thought was most desirable to be done for the benefit of the Rocky Mountain region.

JUDGE SYMES REPLY.

Judge Symes said that he had much pleasure in being present this afternoon, especially as much that he intended to do in Congress had been prevented by ill health. He complimented Mr. Flower, and said that Denver may congratulate itself upon having a man here who is so far interested himself in the question as to take the trouble to come out here for the purpose of making a personal investigation. He continued:

"The greatest difficulty which meets those who are working to secure action upon this matter is that Eastern statesmen are largely ignorant of its importance, of the tremendous interests which are involved. Over 500,000 acres are contained in this so-called arid portion. Major Powell reported over ten years ago that 100,000,000 acres of the land can be brought under cultivation by a proper system of storage reservoirs. That land in its arid condition is worth almost nothing. Most of it belongs to the government, and by a system of irrigation they can increase the value of the land so that settlers will gladly buy it at \$3 or \$4 an acre or more. On such a vast body even that small sum will amount in the aggregate to quite enough to be a profitable speculation for the government."

"Irrigation would add to the national wealth over \$5,000,000,000. We are stating the magnitude of the idea. In Colorado there are 10,000,000 acres of land—and in stating that figure I am careful to be exact—which can be added to the cultivatable portion of the State. Mr. Flower has seen that the water of the streams is nearly all appropriated by those along their banks, shutting out large areas. In Colorado the law is very different from in the East, and right of previous appropriation of water exists. All through the history of the world the value of irrigation is shown to be enormous. Millions of dollars spent by different countries of the world have proved to be the most profitable investment which was ever made by them. When the question was before the House it was objected that it was sought to draw the government into a great and endless scheme of expenditure, absorbing immense sums and which could never be brought to a close like other internal improvements. That is not the case. The proposition was that the government

would appropriate the sums asked to enable the government surveyors to select sites suitable for reservoirs which would add hundreds of millions to the value of that portion of the land which is still in their hands. We only asked the government to help itself—that it should improve its property for the benefit of itself and the teeming millions who will, in years to come, populate the large extent of country proposed to be benefited."

"Something like \$500,000,000 has been appropriated during the past fifty years for river and harbor and other improvements of public importance, and when we ask a few hundred thousands for the water purpose, it is said to us that we are trying to drain the country into wild and unending schemes."

"By a natural site for a reservoir I mean where a small expenditure will do a great amount of good. There are many sink holes provided by nature which may be utilized. The work of the topographical survey has been carried on in most parts of the country and shows upon correct maps the vast number of resources, mineral and other, of the old North and of the new South. Major Powell says that the small portion of the topographical work which has been done in the Rockies shows large bodies of mineral wealth."

"We surveyed out a small appropriation after a long struggle. Powell made a survey down in New Mexico on the Jemez river out of that money which showed that 150,000 acres of land there could be brought under water, and the cost of that survey was not more than \$25,000. The Indians on the Jemez river were using irrigation 300 years ago and the practice has been continued ever since, but at no time has more than 3,000 acres been cultivated. Now it is shown that by spending a small sum 150,000 acres of splendid land will be brought into use."

"Now, Mr. Flower, snow melts on our mountains in the spring and it comes away in a thousand streams without doing that which it might do. Colorado has to-day a system of irrigation laws which are excellent so far as they go, and are studied and copied in many of the countries of Europe."

"That little example about the Jemez river shows what can be done to-day to hundreds and hundreds of rivers."

"I saw a bank of snow five feet high melting away and running to waste at the head of the Rio Grande. That is the way it is all through the mountains and it is to save this precious water and to put this waste water to use now striving. No money will do so much for the good of the many as this which Congress is asked to give to establish a great system of irrigation. When it is shown where and how 10,000,000 acres can be brought under irrigation in Colorado, I may safely say that I can guarantee on behalf of the citizens of Colorado that they will take off the hands of the Government the further prosecution of the work, and will carry it on themselves. When the sites are selected Colorado will willingly take over the whole work, run it and pay all expenses, and return to the government what little money it will cost for the survey."

Long applause followed the conclusion of Judge Symes' address.

TELEGRAPH POLES CUT.

All Wires in New York Must Be Put Under Ground.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The department of public works to-day proceeded to remove the overhead telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, to force compliance with the law requiring them to be laid underground.

About 10 o'clock Mayor Grant's secretary received a certified copy of Judge Wallace's order dissolving the injunction procured by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Mayor and board of electrical control. The order was sent to the department of public works. Before 11 o'clock the Poles at Fourteenth Street and Union Square were being cut down. Hundreds of people gathered to witness the novel sight. Two gangs, one on each side of the street, attacked the poles. An other company of strong armed wood-choppers made an attack on the poles on Sixth Avenue near Twenty-third Street.

The mayor has sent to the commissioner of public works a letter notifying him of the poles and wires that were to come down. They were as follows: On Sixth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-eighth Street, except the Western Union wire of the elevated railroad structure; on Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Forty-fifth Street, except the fire department line; on Twenty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway; on Twenty-fifth Street from Sixth Avenue to Broadway, and on Twenty-second Avenue from Sixth Avenue to Madison Avenue.

The work of cutting down the telegraph poles was continued until nightfall and will be resumed again early to-morrow morning. The only poles left standing by the workmen were those which hold the department wires. These will all be removed by that department this week. The electric light, telegraph and telephone people are helpless and say that they can only grin and bear it.

Madison and Union squares, usually after nightfall the brightest and gayest locality in the city, were to-night in gloom. Within the squares there was no flicker of light and the tramps upon the park benches were less frequently disturbed in their slumber. Young people filled the settees and there were excursions by citizens from different parts of the city, curious to behold the results of the first day's work of axes among the wire poles. The only illumination to these great piazzas was from lamps in the side streets, where the circuits had not been cut off. Gas jets flickered along the trail of the road in Broadway, but in the cross streets, where the poles had been cut, there was absolute darkness early in the night, so that in Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, pedestrians picked their way, lighted only by the diffused glare in the sky against which the house tops broke dark and jagged lines. Fifth Avenue was as dark as a country street, and few people were astir upon it late at night. When the moon rose the dark streets were lighted and many, who in the electric light seldom know if the moon is shining, to-night remarked that fact.

THE WORLD.

The Pope is seriously ill.

A navy yard is to be established at Puget Sound.

James A. Sexton has been appointed postmaster at Chicago.

The representatives of this Government to the Berlin Conference have sailed.

John P. Usher, the last surviving member of Lincoln's cabinet, died last week.

The peach crop of Kansas and Missouri promises to be the largest ever known.

The town council of Edinburg have conferred the freedom of the town on Mr. Paul.

The President intends removing his office from the White House to the State Department building.

Robert P. Porter, editor of the New York Press, has been appointed Superintendent of Census.

The military authorities of the Indian Territory have issued an order forbidding liquor being brought into the territory.

Word reaches San Francisco by steamer of a cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands. Out of 1,500 cases 1,000 were fatal.

All the United States troops within several hundred miles are being concentrated at Oklahoma to prevent anticipated trouble.

Arkansas City, Kansas, had ten thousand Oklahoma colonists on their way to the promised land added to its population last week.

The telegraph and telephone poles on many of the principal streets of New York are being cut down by the police authorities.

The Cimarron River is on a boom and the Oklahoma boomers on the north side of the stream are puzzled to know how to get across.

Over 600,000 Pigs in Clover puzzles have been manufactured and sold to date. Crandall, of building blocks fame, was the inventor of the puzzle.

Stock men are highly pleased with the present outlook for the cattle industry. The winter has been unusually mild and the ranges are already green.

The Secretary of the Interior has awarded the contract for the erection of an Indian industrial school building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to A. M. McKenzie, for \$27,099.

Six thousand emigrants, at Liverpool, Wednesday, embarked upon seven steamships. The majority are bound for the United States, a few going to the Argentine Republic.

Terrible forest fires have been raging in Virginia in the neighborhood of Danville. Great numbers of cattle, hogs and horses have been burned and one hundred families are reported homeless.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are trying to saddle an expensive and undesired insurance system upon their employees. The latter object most vigorously and threaten to strike if the company insist.

David Sheehy, member of Parliament, undergoing imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act, has been confined in a cell and placed on bread and water diet for refusing to perform menial work about the prison.

One hundred to 150 fourth-class postmasters are being appointed daily. Of these one-third fill vacancies, another third are appointed in the places of postmasters removed for cause, and the other third succeed postmasters who have served about four years.

John Albert Bright, the candidate of the Liberal Unionists, has been elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as representative of the central district of Birmingham in Parliament. Bright received 5,610 votes against 2,560 for the Gladstonian.

A special from Kaw, I. T., says that Patrick Ryan, late of Kansas City, and Sister Eleonora, a beautiful black-eyed nun from the convent at the Osage agency, passed through there in company yesterday, having eloped from the convent. They were bound for Oklahoma. The sister said she was tired of a convent life.

The United States consul at Havre informs the State Department that from and after May 1, next, a duty of 60 cents per 100 pounds of cotton will be levied on all importations into France of land mixed with cotton-seed oil, irrespective of the percentage of such mixture, and that all land imported from the United States will be subject to governmental examination.

A bold and nearly successful attempt was made at noon to rob the State Bank at Minneapolis, Minn., the other day. Two men went into the bank when only two employees were present. One covered the employees with revolvers and the other vaulted over the railing and thrust \$5,000 on the teller's table into valise. At this moment a depositor entered and the robber threw the valise to his accomplice, who dashed out. They were pursued and captured and gave the names of James Henry and Fred Douglas.

TREE CULTURE ON THE PLAINS.

By B. E. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Division.

There is no better proof of the pudding than the eating. While people are debating what could and what could not be done some curious men will answer the question by trying.

While some people contend that we cannot plant trees in the so-called arid regions without irrigation, others have done it. I am not familiar with the locality from which I have the following report, but believe that the section from which it comes has the reputation of belonging to the district where irrigation for tree growth is considered a necessity.

Says Mr. Charles Green of LeRoy, Colo., "I am located thirty-five miles north of the north line of Kansas and about fifty miles west of the east line of Colorado on the table lands, fifteen miles south of the South Platte."

"I have planted in the spring of 1887, catalpa speciosa, Russian mulberry, white ash, soft maple and white willow cuttings, all without irrigation; in new, unrotted sod. The losses during the first two seasons up to September 1, 1888, were as follows:

Out of 144 catalpas, 18 were dead; of 60 maples, one-half succumbed the first season, but of the 30 left not more than 2 died the second summer; of the 12 mulberries only one was killed.

The growth was very small except of the willow cuttings, one of which making only a few inches the first season, but two feet the second season. Box elder seed planted last February, very thick, did well, making a growth of one to two feet, many nearly two feet. Ash has not done so well. Some of my neighbors have tried black locust, which, in dry, gravelly soil, made a fine growth. Black walnut seems to stand the climate well, but grows slowly.

What may be learned from this report is this: The kinds of timber tried, with the exception of ash (which is not fit for uplands), can be started in the region referred to without irrigation. The losses occurred not from an inherent incapacity of the species to live under the local conditions, but from an oversight or carelessness in handling the material.

It is not safe to generalize from this success in the first two seasons upon the further progress of the plantation, unless regard has been had for the future in the first plan of planting. Such regard consists in the proper grouping of the various species, namely one of the kinds, which retains a dense foliage underneath a less densely foliaged one; such a combination would be the locust mixed with the shadier mulberry or box elder; the soft maple with the catalpa. Only by such combination can we expect that our plantations will progress satisfactorily through many seasons, the one kind supporting and aiding the other in maintaining favorable conditions—a shaded ground, which prevents evaporation.

"In union there is strength!"

I should suppose the following method of planting for the region in question, which I know is not orthodox, but yet having been advocated by me three or four years ago has been tried with success in Western Nebraska.

Break the sod and harrow it fine with a disk harrow in spring as soon as the soil is workable. Plant trees at once in trenches four feet apart, leaving the rest of the soil undisturbed. In this manner you avoid drying out the soil, into which the plants are set, providing a mulch by the harrowed sod, avoiding the growth of weeds during the first season at least, and catching the falling rains in the trenches where it is most needed. Do not cultivate between the rows unless absolutely necessary.

I should add to the desirable kinds to be tried in the region, and one that is a good shadier and rapid grower, the wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*).

B. E. FERNOW,
Chief of Forestry Division Department of Agriculture.
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1889.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

This Time the Cashier of the Grover Bank is Relieved of \$1,000.

Special to Denver Republican.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 15.—A successful bank robbery was committed at Grover, just over the line in Colorado, this morning, the robber taking all the cash in sight and getting away with his booty to the hills. The bank of Grover is a private institution owned by C. C. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith is also cashier. This morning shortly after the bank was opened, a medium sized man with light, sandy hair and moustache and wearing a cowboy suit, sombrero, chaps and canvas coat, presented a check for payment to Mr. Smith, who was alone. The check was written with pale ink and Mr. Smith bent his head down to examine it closely. When he looked up to tell the man the check was not good he looked into the muzzle of a six shooter held within a few inches of his head.

The cowboy said very calmly: "Mr. Smith, I'll trouble you for the funds of this bank." Although a Winchester rifle was almost at Mr. Smith's elbow, there was nothing for him to do but hand out the cash. The robber pocketed all that was given him, reached over the counter and took the Winchester rifle and backed out of the door. His horse, a dun-colored cow pony, was at the curb. He mounted and rode away.

THOUSANDS OF SEALS.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence the Scene of a Remarkable Occurrence.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Dispatches from the Lower St. Lawrence and the gulf tell of the most remarkable event that has ever occurred in these localities. From the upper end of the Anticosti Island to the Magdalen Island, a driving, blinding snow storm began on Tuesday and on the night of the same day great flocks of ice began to come down from the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. The few people along the north and south shores and on Anticosti, who were astir Wednesday morning witnessed a sight that startled them. As far as the eye could see up, down and across the gulf the flocks, still moving, were packed with harp or Greenland seals. The ice was fairly black with them. It was impossible to hunt them in the moving ice, but during the afternoon the snow storm ceased and the ice packed. Then everybody, old women, boys, girls, old men, priests and farmers from miles around armed themselves with clubs, hatchets or any other weapon they could get hold of and went on the ice after the seals. It was a fearful slaughter and the poor animals seemed so dazed by the sudden attack that they were absolutely incapable of making their escape. A knock on the head was sufficient to settle them and before night every person that could walk had his or her pile of dead seal awaiting transfer to the shore, from Cape Desrochers and Lausseau Griffin to Fourillon.

In Gaspe there were over 4,000 killed, and one priest had 300 to his credit. Along the north shore, from Cape Tiennot to the Mingan Isles, there were 3,000 taken and in the Esquimaux Isles the slaughter was fearful. On Anticosti the greatest number were taken at Point Aniepinotti, where the shores are still heaped with the carcasses awaiting skinning and boiling down. The son of the lighthouse keeper at Point Cormorant killed 450 seals, and lost 100 of them because he could not get them ashore before night set in, when it became dangerous to go on the ice. In the Magdalen Islands and on the bird rocks the killing amounted to 7,000 up to Friday morning, and it was still going on.

At Havre au Basque the inhabitants continued their work at night, the flocks covered with seals drifting in the harbor like harbor and remaining there. At Grinnushe the wonderful incursion of seals was a God-send to people who have earned enough within a few days to keep them a year. In the Bird rocks the carcasses are piled up like so many bags of potatoes, and the people are opulent in their richness. There must have been at least 500,000 seen altogether and the total number killed during three days will reach over 150,000. They are not the fur seal of Alaska, but are valuable for their oil and their hides are used for boots, trunk covers, etc. They are worth here \$3 each and the fat is worth \$5 per 100 weight. Fishermen have been sent from Quebec to the gulf and an enormous number of seals are expected to be killed. Never in the history of the gulf have so many been seen at one time and the more ignorant are offering up masses as thanks for the God-send.

Arizona Dissatisfied.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 15.—The call by the new Governor of Arizona for a special session of the Legislature has created dissatisfaction among the people of that Territory. Governor Wolfley's first veto of a bill passed in extra session, providing for the creating of a new county, has been the main cause of much unfavorable comment, citizens of Flagstaff going so far as to burn the executive in effigy. Much interest is felt in W. H. Whitman and the people are decidedly in favor of his receiving a recess appointment, claiming that the men about the capital in this Territory who are against him are of such character their opposition should be their highest recommendation for Mr. Whitman. A strong opposition to the appointment of J. A. Spradling to be receiver of public monies exists mainly from the fact that Mr. Spradling is a partner of Max Frost, and that in the event of Spradling being favored Frost will have much to say as to how the office should be run. Max Frost was register of the land office in Santa Fe six years ago.

A Deadly Encounter.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The following dispatches were printed exclusively by the *Times* this morning:

ANKANAS CITY, Kan., April 15.—News is received from a place called Henshaw's Bend, about 15 miles to the southwest of Caldwell, that an open battle was fought this evening between a large party of the original boomers and two colonies of Illinois and Wisconsin men who were moving south to take possession of some claims already staked by their advance agents or hired grabbers.

Nothing is known here regarding the immediate cause of the difficulty, but enough was ascertained to-night to show that it was in every respect a most horrible collision.

The names of a few killed and wounded only have been received here. Among the killed were: Amos J. Kinkley, E. L. Curtis, Marion Adams, Andrew Jennings, Nate C. Thompson.

Some of the killed were from Illinois, some from Wisconsin, and some of the boomers party.

DIXIE CITY, Kan., April 16.—Refugees and tramps who have been arriving from Horseshoe Bend during the last hour report a fierce pitched battle as having occurred at that place this evening.

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, \$3.00.
One copy, six months, \$1.50.
Subscribers failing to receive their paper on time will confer a favor by promptly notifying this office.

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on live topics. Local affairs and news given the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real name. The Register cannot be held responsible for the return of rejected communications.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements, occupying less than six inches of space, \$1. per inch, per month, net; over six inches at the rate of \$12.00 per column, per month.

Transient advertisements \$1.00 per inch, per month, in advance.

Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid.

LAWYERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

GIVE EXPRESS NOTICE.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

TRIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE PAID.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE UNTIL YOU PAY UP.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

REMOVING.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

AND FINALLY.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscribers will be responsible and must pay an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

THE LATEST POSTAL LAW.

The latest postal law decision is to the effect that publishers of newspapers can, under the act, arrest any man for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on six months to a year and a half unpaid, and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused," or send the editor a postal card to discontinue the paper.

Locals.

J. A. Gilmore is headquarters for fine cigars.

J. H. Bonney was in from the ranch on Monday.

The base ball boys have their new ground in shape.

Golden Spear and Cuban Plantation Cigars at Gilmore's.

M. Whiteman will visit Roswell next week.—Interpreter.

A light overcoat felt very comfortable Tuesday morning.

Wm. Fears, of White Oaks, left this week for Roswell.—Nogal Nugget.

Notice the ad. of the Stanton House Mrs. A. O'Neil proprietress, in this issue.

Bargains in town property and farms can be had by applying to H. H. Pierce, Roswell.

Nathan Jaffa is enjoying himself visiting all the wine cellars in the "Fatherland."

Messrs. L. M. Long, Scott Truxtun and Thomas Long Si, left for Ft. Stanton on Sunday.

Insurance, both fire and life, placed in most reliable companies, by H. H. Pierce, Roswell.

The fish law passed by the last legislature is being entirely ignored at Roswell.—Nogal Nugget.

Notice the ad. of the Post Store in another column. Goods will be sold at cost for the next sixty days.

The Roswell Dramatic Club has re-organized, books have been sent for, and they will present a play some time between this and June 1st.

—Died, infant child of Geo. Robbins, on Monday night. Funeral services were held at the cemetery on Tuesday at 4 o'clock by Rev. Caleb Maule.

Money to loan—on improved irrigated lands. Apply to H. H. Pierce, Roswell.

—Mr. Hodge Wilson, of Seven Rivers, spent the latter part of last week in the city. Like every one else he was surprised to see so much improvement and building.

Parties having farms, relinquishments, or town property for sale, can secure buyers by placing same in my hands. H. H. Pierce, Roswell.

—Don't fail to see Ovard's addition if you want to buy a residence lot. They are large size, and good pure water can be had by digging from 9 to 12 feet on any part of the addition.

—Mr. F. H. Huntsman, a leading florist of Cincinnati, was in the city last Saturday and Sunday. The gentleman is looking for a location, being obliged to leave Cincinnati on account of his health. He thinks the Pecos valley is the place for him.

—J. S. Lea has again gone to Ft. Stanton to attend to the closing out sale of the Post store, of which he is the receiver. Mr. Lea is a first-class business man and the business under his management will certainly have a boom. He will be gone 6 or 8 weeks.

—S. A. Nelson was up from Mound Spring Valley this week and reports the colony of farmers there in good shape. They are about ready to begin their farming in earnest, which has been delayed on account of the extensive ditch work to be done first.

—We call attention to the ad. of Hampton & Hill, contractors and builders, in this impression of the Register. These gentlemen are first-class business men and skilled mechanics, and those in need of work in their line would do well to give them a trial.

—We were escorting our best girl home from the dance at the school house the other night, and just before crossing the Hondo the enchanting warble of a mocking-bird came to our ears and she immediately inquired of me what that prairie-dog was doing up so late!

J. D. L.

—C. D. Bonney and wife have returned from their extended trip east. We welcome them back to Roswell, where they have many friends and the young wife is admired by all who know her for her many excellent social qualities. Mr. Bonney says he could not be induced to live in the east, and the only reason he stayed as long as he did was that he knew he could get away whenever he pleased. They will live in Roswell.

—As an evidence of the building work now going on at Roswell, Capt. Overton has not received—though it is a long time since he advertised for them—a single bid for the construction of the large building he proposes erecting on Main street. We have many contractors and mechanics here, but as they are too busy to take additional contracts we know of no better field for good and skilled mechanics and artisans.

—Capt. Garrett has returned from his trip and is about ready to start part of his force on the upper canal. He is making arrangements to put a large number of teams and men on his work, he will also use the two big graders. We have no doubt but that the Captain will be equal to the task of building the upper canal by the time the contract says it shall be completed. He goes to Kansas City in a few days on business in connection with this work.

—Mr. Fred V. Piontkowsky, chief clerk of the Las Cruces land office, paid our valley a visit last month, spending the latter part of it in the "Pride of the Pecos." Mr. P. is off on a months leave of absence on account of failing health, brought about by too close attention to the business of the office. He is a very pleasant gentleman and a most efficient office man. We are pleased to note the interest taken in our country, he purchased two lots in the Ovard addition to Roswell. He returned to Las Cruces on Monday last.

—P. F. Garrett, the well-known Lincoln county ranchman, and W. H. Bradbury, a large railway contractor of Colorado, are down from the Pecos valley. Mr. Bradbury has contracted to complete the two large irrigating canals in the above named valley, and which are to be finished on or before January 1, 1890. Mr. Garrett has secured the contract to build the upper canal and is pushing the work onward with his accustomed energy.—El Paso Tribune, April 27.

—Mr. Sol Jaffa left on Sunday morning for his home in Trinidad. During his stay of one month here Mr. Jaffa carefully studied the resources of the Pecos valley, and expressed his opinion that no where in the southwest was there a valley of such importance with such a future. Mr. Jaffa in company with Mr. A. D. Wright made a trip to the lower Pecos country, and on his return said that he should not be surprised to see both Roswell and Eddy attain to five thousand population each in a very few years. Mr. Jaffa has large real estate and commercial interests in this valley and expects to return to it soon.

The New Hotel.

Mrs. O'Neil has opened her house to the public, last Monday morning was the first regular meal given by her, and we are glad to say she started in with quite a large number of regular boarders. Every one of whom up to this time are loud in the praises of the table spread for them. The house is furnished very nicely and everything about the place has a very home like appearance. Owing to the small house, she has not as many sleeping rooms as is needed, but what she has are furnished almost elegantly, at least very much better than the traveling public has been accustomed to in Lincoln county. An addition will be built to the house as soon as material can be procured, which will give at least two more good rooms. We predict for Mrs. O'Neil a good business, and if our wishes will do any good Roswell will prove a bonanza to her.

Two New Additions to Roswell.

Geo. T. Ovard and A. D. Wright have had surveyed and platted two forty acre lots as additions to our city. They are called Ovard's addition and Wright's addition. They lay directly west of the city and on elevated ground. There are several very decided advantages to these additions; they lay so as to overlook the town, and then there is plenty of fall so that a perfect water drainage can be had. One of the greatest advantages is that good pure water can be had by digging anywhere on them from 9 to 12 feet. Lots in these additions are offered and selling for the small sum of \$25 and \$50 each, which we consider remarkable cheap, however there are only a few to be sold at that price. We have no doubt but that in a few months both these additions will be largely built up and improved. The streets are 80 and 100 feet wide, and the owners are intending to plant numerous trees to beautify them. No one should be without a lot to build a home upon when they can be had so reasonable.

—The Canadian Pool is holding a large herd of cattle north of the Berendas, waiting for the lower roundup outfits to arrive.

TRIP DOWN THE PECOS VALLEY.

A Country of Marvelous Resources.—Notes Along the Route.

We left Roswell early in the morning of April 23d, and driving about five miles made our first stop at the famous Chisum ranch, here we were delightfully entertained. Our stay was short. We want to say right here, that no description of this ranch can be given that will convey a full idea of its extent and beauty; one should go there, meet its genial host and his charming wife, sit in the shade of the beautiful trees, be entertained in the magnificent home, and then, if east or west, he finds anything much better he is welcome to it. The drive from the Chisum ranch to the Rio Felix is through a country that for fifteen or twenty miles stretches before you like a great level plain, with scarcely a break in it, and towards the east reaches the Rio Pecos and westward spreads out until the plain is lost in the foot-hills twenty miles away, a magnificent part of the Pecos valley.

At the Rio Felix we camped for dinner, made our coffee and took a good after dinner nap, while our horses grazed near by. At 2 o'clock we start out again. The same great extent of country spreads before us as north of the Felix. Passing Tar Lake we stop for a few minutes rest and chat at Danner's new ranch, and then drive on to the home of Mr. Wallace Holt, manager of the Holt Land & Cattle Company. At dusk we drove up to the door of this home, and we were made to feel at home instantly upon our arrival. Early in the morning accompanied by Mr. Holt we start for Eddy, a distance of thirty miles. We make a stop at "Holtwald," about five miles above Seven Rivers, the future home of Mr. Holt; here waving fields of alfalfa greet the eye, a beautiful building spot has been selected which gives a view of over ten miles up and down the valley, trees have been set out, one avenue which approaches the house is to be one and a quarter miles in length shaded by trees on either side. Mr. Holt showed us his orchard and garden, and in the strawberry "patch" we found that "best of American small fruits" just getting ripe. Strawberries the 23d of April in the open field. "Holtwald" will be a famous place in the lower part of the valley we think.

Two hours stop at Seven Rivers, dinner, and a pleasant talk with Mr. Pierce, its leading merchant, and we drive on to Eddy, before sundown we are at the ranch opposite the town. Here we are introduced to Mrs. Fox, sister of Mr. C. B. Eddy, and Mrs. Mermod, wife of the son of the leading jeweler of St. Louis, charming ladies who are just as much in love with the climate and surroundings of the great Pecos valley as any where in the world. We are well cared for by Mr. Eddy, who on the following morning orders out teams and takes us a drive down the valley about fifteen miles below the town, then back to the new city, named as is the new county, after Mr. Eddy, and a well deserved compliment. The new city will be of great commercial importance to the lower Pecos valley besides being the headquarters of the lower canal company, will be the county seat and the trade center for over fifty miles. It is well laid out, with double rows of shade trees and blue grass plots outside of the walk and between the drive way of each street. Contracts are let for fifteen new buildings by Chicago parties, and the general indications are for a very healthy and rapid growth. Our stay here was made very pleasant, Mr. Eddy doing everything possible for our comfort, and we left the New Metropolis of the Lower Pecos with feelings of great satisfaction.

Wednesday night found us again at Holt's ranch enjoying the hospitality of this pleasant home. Had we been brothers of this family we could not have been better cared for, and when we sat down at the table to partake of the excellent meals prepared by Mrs. Holt we could easily forget that we were on what is called the frontier. (If the Pecos valley has one thing above another to be proud of it is her grand ladies. In every home we find them.) Thursday night finds us back in Roswell, pleased with our trip, and more convinced than ever of the greatness of the Pecos valley and of its wonderful future.

The abundance of wild flowers all over the valley makes the effect to the eye very pleasing. We noticed them of almost every shade and color, and of such peculiar beauty as would make them valuable enough for the flower garden. Such a valley, so great in length, and of a width of from 20 to 50 miles, with rich soil, surely will make a home for a community of no small numbers. It need not be surprising if the next five years finds thousands where hundreds are now, and rich fields of grain where now the traveler sees the wild flower and the ordinary prairie grass. The problem of how to get water is solved by the great canal systems and the large reservoir systems, of which your valuable paper gave a full account two weeks ago, and doubtless the question of railroads will be settled by the same kind of energy and enterprise that could bring half a million of dollars into the valley to take the water from the Pecos and put it at the disposal of the farmers. It will be but a few short years when a trip like ours will be through the valley of continuously cultivated fields. Even as it is to-day one is well repaid for the journey.

SIGMA.

Mr. Bradbury's Outfit on the Ground.

One week ago yesterday Capt. Mann, the superintendent of Contractor Bradbury's force, passed through our city with a strong force of men and teams headed for Eddy, where he expected to go into camp and to work on the ditch immediately. Capt. Mann has been with Mr. Bradbury for a number of years, and was one of the men who did the heaviest work on the Colorado Springs branch of the Rock Island railroad last year. One thing is particularly noticeable about the outfit, and that is the excellent grade of stock and tools. The stock consists of mules mostly, all of which are large and in the best kind of order.

Tuesday morning of this week Mr. Metcalf, a heavy railroad contractor, and the one who built the White Oaks road, passed through town also with a force as large almost as Capt. Mann's. Mr. Metcalf was also one of the largest Rock Island contractors; he has equally as good and complete an outfit, and there is no question but that the work is going on in good shape by this time.

Mr. Bradbury is on the ground himself, and we understand is so taken up with the county that he is contemplating making his permanent residence in our valley. He is just the kind of man to see, and understand her prospects, and we hope his interests will become large enough to hold him here for good.

Strong Faith.

This letter shows how property holders in Roswell think her prospects are for the future:

FORT STANTON, N. M.,
April 26, 1889.

MR. J. A. ERWIN:

DEAR SIR:—Yours' of the 24th inst. is before me. You tell me you have a customer for one of my Main street lots and ask me to fix a price on one. I can not now fix a price that would be at all acceptable to a present purchaser. My faith in the future of Roswell is so strong that I intend holding on to these lots until I can get \$10,000 each for such as I do not want to build on myself, and I do not expect to wait very long to get that. I am sorry we cannot do business this time but your commission will be greater when you finally sell for me at my price.

Yours very truly,

G. E. OVERYON.

A New Mercantile Firm.

Messrs. Williams and Sanders, mentioned last week as looking for a location for a general merchandise store, have concluded that Roswell is the place. They have leased the lower floor of the Masonic hall and expect to occupy it by the first of July. This firm is a strong combination, they are doing now a large business in Texas, are men of large capital and thorough business qualifications. We give them our cordial greeting and assure them there is room for a good business.

Recompensa de \$50 !!

Una recompensa de cincuenta pesos sera pagada por el abajo firmado, por el arresto y la conviccion de alguna persona culpable de vender, robar, o matar a algunos de mi ganado menor ilegalmente.

FRED ROTH.

Roswell, N. M., March 11, '89. 16-1f

Strayed.

From my ranch on the Pecos, about 50 miles north of Roswell, three mares, branded MA connected, on left shoulder. Any information or return of mares will be liberally rewarded.

W. H. FUQUE,
Ft. Sumner, N. M.

E. H. SKIPWITH,

Physician and Surgeon.

ROS WELL, N. M.

J. A. ERWIN,

Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law,

ROS WELL, N. M.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Office in Register office building.

H. L. WARREN, G. A. RICHARDSON,
H. B. FERGUSON, Lincoln, New Mexico.

WARREN, FERGUSON &
RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and in the United States Land Office.

W. T. THORNTON, JOHN J. COCKRELL,
Santa Fe, New Mexico. Lincoln, New Mexico.

THORNTON & COCKRELL,

Attorneys at Law,

LINCOLN, - - - - - NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates

D. J. Gorman & Co

CONTRACTORS

& BUILDERS.

Jobbing at Shortest Notice.

SIGMA.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.,

ROSWELL, New Mexico.

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

General Merchandise, Farming Im-
PLEMENTS & RANCH SUPPLIES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HARNESS and SADDLES,

And Solicit an Inspection of our Stock. Call in our Store and see us.

GEO. W. HARTMAN.

A. WEIL.

HARTMAN & WEIL,
Wholesale Commission Merchants.

Bridge Street, Las Vegas, N. M.

NEW MEXICO SEED HOUSE.

Headquarters for Alfalfa and Johnson Grass Seeds. Wholesale and retail Seeds, Hay, Grain and Feed. Send for free catalogues.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and
MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C.

Roswell, - - - - - New Mexico.

Notice of Sale.

De Lany vs. Terrell.

Having been appointed Receiver, by the order of the District Court, in the above entitled matter, now pending in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and having been ordered thereby to sell the stock of General Merchandise, the property of De Lany & Terrell, now located in the Post Traders store at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, I hereby give notice that I will sell, at retail, said stock during the next sixty days, at cost for cash; after said sixty days, I will sell remainder of said stock in one or more large lots.

Persons indebted to said firm of De Lany & Terrell, are requested to call at the Traders store and settle all debts without delay, or legal steps will be taken to collect same.

J. S. LEA, Receiver.

FORT STANTON, N. M., April 26th, 1889.

STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico,

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor.

JOHN W. POE.

J. S. LEA.

W. H. GOSGROVE

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

—Dealers in—

General Merchandise of Every Kind,

Roswell, New Mexico.

GOOD LOTS! GOOD WATER! GOOD SOIL! GOOD VIEW!

On the West side of Roswell within

Four Blocks of Main Str.,

CHEAP!

Call on or Address J. A. ERWIN, Agent

100-443886-1