

Pecos Valley Register.

VOL. I. NO. 27

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

THE WORLD.

Rev. Sam Small, the evangelist is seriously ill.

Washington Irving Bishop, the noted mind reader, is dead.

An army paymaster was robbed of \$25,000 in Arizona last week.

The Northwestern Railroad has announced its intention of building at once to Denver.

The work of counting \$200,000,000 in the United States Treasury has commenced.

The Northern Kansas Editorial Association have been visiting various portions of the State.

A woman 106 years old was baptized and joined the Methodist Church in West Virginia last week.

The woman's municipal suffrage bill has been passed by the Michigan House of Representatives.

The Shah of Persia, journeying from Teheran to St. Petersburg, is meeting with a grand reception in Russia.

An enormous land slide occurred at Spiez, Switzerland, a few days ago, destroying villages, forests and cattle.

General Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey has accepted the presidency of the New York Accident Insurance Company.

The baby King of Spain is going to the Paris exposition in June. He will be the youngest monarch who ever visited that city.

It has developed that the recent failure of Nathan Corwith, the millionaire lead merchant of Chicago, was due to the treachery and rascality of his son.

James Beebe Smith, local editor of the Springfield Republican, was shot and killed Monday by his brother-in-law, Royal B. Sturtevant, in mistake for a burglar.

The Attorney General has authorized the marshal of Arizona to offer a reward of \$500 each for the arrest and conviction of the robbers of Paymaster Wham.

General Butler says Admiral Porter is a coward and the latter retorts by calling the former a liar. The war still rages and both sides seem likely to prove the truth of their assertions.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's elegant steamship The Alaskan foundered off Cape Blanco a few days ago. She had no passengers on board and it is believed all the crew were saved.

Mrs. Jane Davis, a colored woman, died last Wednesday in Jersey City. She claimed to be 120 years old, and persons who knew her believed such to be the fact. She witnessed the inauguration of Washington 100 years ago, and had seen many of the great men of the early days of the Republic.

The Pension office has decided to establish a board of examining surgeons Guthrie, Oklahoma, it having been represented by Congressman Perkins of Kansas and others that a medical board to examine pensioners was necessary there. It is said there are 500 old soldiers in the city of Guthrie.

The clerks detailed from the General Land Office to go to Oklahoma to assist the land officials at Guthrie and Kingfisher have returned to Washington. They state that at Kingfisher 500 entries had been made up to Friday, and at Guthrie 1,000. The total number of quarter sections in the Territory is 10,000.

Since the City of Paris made the trip across the Atlantic in a little less than six days, a week or two ago, it is announced that the Cunard line have contracted for two new steamships which are to make the trip in less than five days before they will be accepted. This will be an average speed of 600 miles a day or 2 1/2 miles an hour.

Presidential postmasters will be allowed to serve out their four years' terms from the date of confirmation by the Senate. Postmaster General Wanamaker has made this plain by stating that "the President is not making removals except for cause." He added that to displace a postmaster before his term expires would be a removal.

The President has made the following appointments: Solomon Hirsch of Oregon to be Minister to Turkey. Clark E. Carr of Illinois to be Minister to Denmark. Henry W. Leverance of California to be Consul General at Honolulu. John Jarrett of Pennsylvania to be Consul at Birmingham. Thomas H. Sherman of the District of Columbia to be Consul at Liverpool.

Governor Prince and the officers of the New Mexico Historical Society have published an open letter to the people of the Territory, calling upon forty citizens to become life members of the institution by subscribing \$25 each, the money to be used in the purchase of a rare collection of articles made by the late Leslie Cole, of Cleveland, Ohio, and formerly of Santa Fe.

A newspaper syndicate of New York recently wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him to write a series of 25 articles on subjects of current interest and offering him \$25,000 for the work. A reply has been received from the ex-Premier, in which he says: "At my age the stock of brain power does not wax but wanes, and public calls upon my time leave me only a fluctuating residue to dispose of. All idea of a series of efforts is, therefore, I have finally decided, wholly beyond my power to embrace."

A Bit of Romance.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A romantic story comes to Washington from Tahiti in the South Sea Islands in which the United States consul and a native princess figure as the principals. The consul is Mr. Jacob L. Doty, a young man of 23, who was appointed to his present position about a year ago. Young Doty served for some years as a page in the Senate, and when he asked for a place in the consular service all the members of the body, Republicans and Democrats alike, gave him a cordial endorsement. Shortly after his arrival in Tahiti, Mr. Doty, who is a bright, handsome fellow, made the acquaintance of the Princess Palona. The princess is a beautiful and accomplished lady about 18 years of age and a perfect blonde. She is the daughter of Lord and Lady D'Arcy, her mother, Lady D'Arcy being a native Tahitian princess, and her father an English nobleman of distinguished ancestry. Princess Palona, has had all the advantages of a continental education in France and Germany, as well as in England. She is the possessor of immense wealth, being in her own right the largest property holder on the island, with vast cocoa plantations and pearl fisheries valued at millions of dollars, and further received a large annuity from France under treaty stipulations. As may naturally be supposed the princess has not lacked suitors for her hand, but she threw them all overboard for the young American, and in a recent letter from Mr. Doty to his mother in this city, the announcement is made of their betrothal. Lord D'Arcy, it is said, desired that his daughter should marry in her own station, but like a sensible man, waived his objections when he saw what direction matters were taking. The fact is the young man can boast of a lineage quite as noble as that of his prospective father-in-law. He is a great grandson of Lord Melbourne, who was half a century ago Queen Victoria's prime minister. He is also related to the Wallaces, the McPhersons and other families of note in Great Britain.

A Mining Superintendent Shot and Robbed.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 15.—A brief dispatch received this evening at the headquarters of the Santa Fe Railroad from Carthage, New Mexico, stated that George W. Richards, superintendent of the Caathage mine was killed this afternoon by two Mexicans, who stole \$7,000. Superintendent Richards was making the April payment to the miners and had disbursed all but \$7,000 when the two Mexicans gained entrance to the office, shot and killed the superintendent and secured the money, after which both mounted one horse and rode away. A pursuing party was organized. Richards had been in the employ of the company as mining engineer and superintendent of their mines several years. He came from Quincy Ill., and was educated in the University of Illinois.

General Agnew's Reception.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15.—The members of President Harrison's Cabinet and many other prominent gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia, assembled this afternoon at the country residence of General Agnew of the Baltimore American, to attend an informal dinner given by that gentleman. When Secretary Blaine was introduced to the guests he said: "I was not advised that I was to make a speech, nor did I expect to make one. In the presence of so many Democrats I cannot speak of party matters, but I will say that you have in the Presidential chair a man who will administer the Government in a non-partisan way. Before Democrats and Republicans he will recognize that the highest and most honorable career is to be a good citizen of the United States. "This is an age of disillusion, an age of enlightenment. The press, with its genuine and literary ability, has done much good. No man has been more successful in making his guests feel at home than General Agnew. He is a great Frenchman and a great American, who came to this country imbued with the zeal that made Lafayette's name an honor to the land. "I know that I interpret your feelings when I offer to you the name and honor of General Agnew." Several other speeches were made.

A Refuge Station.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Windom has directed Captain Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear at San Francisco, to purchase necessary lumber provisions and fuel for the construction and fitting out of a refuge station at Point Barrow in Behring Sea. He has also appointed Captain Gilbert B. Borden of New Bedford superintendent of the station, and authorized him to employ two assistants. Men, material and supplies will be transported to Point Barrow by the steamer Bear, which will probably sail from San Francisco on that mission about the 1st of June. She will proceed first to Onalaska, where she will be joined by the United States steamer Thetis. The commanding officers of the two vessels will then consult as to their subsequent movements. Money available for the establishment of refuge stations, \$15,000, is regarded as the Treasury Department as sufficient only for the erection of small houses with supplies for one year's maintenance of 100 men.

AMERICAN VS. MEXICAN LEAD.

Arguments on the Application Against Admitting Lead Ores Free of Duty.

SPECIAL TO THE DENVER REPUBLICAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The hearing in the lead ore case was continued to-day before Assistant Secretary Tichenor, and a large and interested audience was present. The opening argument was made by Mr. Bolback of Newark, New Jersey, in favor of the present ruling to admit lead contained in silver ore free of duty. Mr. Bolback argued that the miners erroneously call these ores lead ores; that the true definition was given by the several Secretaries of the Treasury as silver ores. Congress alone can now change it, and the present Secretary of the Treasury could not reverse a rule of nine years' standing. The smelters did not engage in their present business prior to this decision, but only after having received the assurance of the former Secretary that this ruling will not be deviated from. He cited several authorities, among others one from ex-Attorney General Devens, who held that one Secretary could not overrule the decision of his predecessor. Ex-Governor Grant of Denver admitted that his company purchased largely of these ores in Mexico through their agent, Mr. Matthews, and that they instructed him to increase his purchases so long as the present ruling held good. He stated that if the ores they purchased in this country from mines contained more than 5 per cent of lead they called them lead ores. Only those ores are silver ores which contain no lead. He did not consider the importation of Mexican lead ores as smuggling. They were openly imported as silver ores under the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury. He also admitted that he had extracted from these Mexican ores 3,000,000 pounds of lead. He insisted that the present valuation of ores is wrong, for instead of 2 cents per pound, as given by the El Paso custom house officials, the valuation ought to be made according to the New York ruling price, now about 4 cents a pound. Mr. Sheedy, of Colorado, submitted a written argument, describing the mode of sampling and assaying ores. Mr. Wright, of New Mexico, maintained that equally as good ores are found in New Mexico, but these could not be worked on account of the admission of Mexican lead ores free of duty. Mr. James, of Utah, presented a large assortment of samples of lead and silver ores, and some of the ores contained 81 per cent of lead and only 18 ounces of silver, but this could only be ascertained by careful assay. He considered the present mode of admitting ores from Mexico without proper or careful assay a great wrong. Professor Blake of Yale College made an elaborate argument, defining lead and silver ores, using many samples as illustrations. He stated that lead ores usually carry silver, but that silver ores do not carry lead. Judge Burnett of Utah presented a large number of affidavits showing that these Mexican ores are lead, not silver ores. Senator Wolcott of Colorado closed the hearing. He expressed regret that his colleague, Senator Teller, was unavoidably absent. Mr. Wolcott declared that he represented in this hearing 99 per cent of the people of Colorado but not one corporation. He asserted that if the present ruling were allowed to remain in force much longer the interests of the miners would be crushed. If, on the contrary, it should be reversed, it would impart a new impetus to the whole region of the Pacific Coast; he insisted that the tariff of 1883 was for the protection of this country, and if not enforced Mexico's interests would flourish while our interests must suffer. The arguments advanced by the smelters' attorneys, that the present Secretary of the Treasury could not reverse the decision of former Secretaries were all wrong. The Secretary had the power to reverse the ruling, and he hoped he would enforce it. Neither was the argument sound, that Congress alone had the power to change the present status. What guarantee have we that the smelters will not plead before Congress an advancement of their individual interests to a like extent as they have done here? The interests of the people are best guaranteed by the protective policy of our present government. He thanked the delegates from Utah for their interest in guarding the interests of the miners in this country against the encroachment of Mexican interests, since, as the present ruling stands, only Mexico is benefited, while our miners are crushed out of existence. The smelters asked and obtained leave to prepare answers to the submitted affidavits. Assistant Secretary Tichenor thanked the delegates for their attendance, and smilingly pointing to the samples, said, "that he had made that much anyhow." Assistant Secretary Tichenor says that the question will be thoroughly considered by the department, but cannot well be decided for a month yet.

Foreign Missionary Work.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union was begun to-day. This is the foreign mission organization of the Baptists of the Northwestern States, having a constituency of 700,000 church members. Its missions are in Burmah, India, Siam, China, Asia, Japan, in the Congo valley, West Africa and eight countries of Europe. In the number of church members in its churches, the Baptist Union is the largest missionary society in the world.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Not in Favor of a 1-Cent Rate.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—There are indications that the attempts to bring public sentiment to bear upon the authorities in behalf of 1-cent postage, many corporations having large correspondence put into their letters small slips bearing the following: "Are you not in favor of 1-cent postage? A little effort on the part of each one of us will secure it. Write your Congressman or to the Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, Washington, urging that letter postage be reduced to 1 cent." One of these was shown to Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day by an Associated Press reporter and he was asked if the postoffice department had shown any response to the suggestion. "Not yet," he said. "So far as I have been informed, but one letter on the subject has reached here." "Are you in favor of reducing letter postage to 1 cent, or will you recommend it?" was asked. "When I was appointed," said the Postmaster general, speaking slowly, "I was impressed with the idea that penny postage, as it is termed, was very desirable and I came into the department predisposed in its favor. In fact, I thought it ought to be established at once; but when I learned of the poor condition of the service, 1-cent postage receded into the dim distance. When I discovered that there are many places in this country which receive a mail but once a week and that not always regularly, it seemed to me that what was needed most by all concerned was frequent and regular service from the postoffice department. Postage in this country is as low as that of any country in the world, for penny postage in England is really 2-cent postage in our money. For the present I prefer to conduct the business of the department on the principle of the sleeping car company,—not to reduce the rate, but to improve the service."

Blaine on Canada and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Blaine in a recent conversation made some interesting statements as to his feelings regarding the acquisition of Canada and Cuba by the United States. He said that he thought any effort through Congressional action or otherwise to acquire Canada would be a mistake, for the moment it was apparent we wanted her she would begin to draw back. If left to herself the time would come when Canada would drop like a ripe apple into our hands. Cuba, Mr. Blaine thinks, would be a very desirable acquisition, commanding, as it does, the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico and the water way from the North to South. Mr. Blaine believes it would be important in a military as well as a commercial sense. He does not think it necessary that the island, if acquired, should be admitted as a State in the Union. It might remain indefinitely under the territorial form of government. This would permit the action of a local legislature, but would keep affairs under the constant control of the national government. Whether to urge legislation looking to the acquisition of the island at the next session of Congress the President has not yet decided. It could hardly be acquired without legislation and it is not likely that Mr. Blaine could open diplomatic negotiations without the sanction of Congress.

Proposed New War Ships.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The naval board of design has completed plans for the 2,000-ton gunboats which will soon be published, and is now hard at work upon the details of construction of the Thomas ship. This vessel will mark a departure in practice in naval designing, as her general plan was originated outside of the Navy Department by Representative Thomas, a member of the Naval Committee of the last House of Representatives. Much work yet remains to be done upon the plans by the Department. The vessel is to be of the modified monitor type and her peculiarity will be in her ordnance, great defensive power and ability to make long cruises with her ample coal capacity, differing in this last respect from the old monitor type.

ARID LANDS.

The Senate Committee Will Soon Start on Its Tour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The Senate at the last session appointed a committee to investigate the question of irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands. The committee will commence their work on the 1st of August next, starting from St. Paul, Minnesota. They expect to spend three weeks in the field and will visit northern Dakota, Montana, Idaho, as far as Snake River Basin, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, Southwestern Texas, along the valley of the Rio Grande from El Paso to San Antonio. Thence by the Ft. Worth, Santa Fe & Colorado Railroad across the Staked Plains, the Panhandle region and part of Southeastern New Mexico, through that Territory to Southwest Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. The committee will be accompanied by Director of Geological Survey, Richard J. Minton, who prepared for the Department of Agriculture a report on irrigation in the United States and published by the United States Senate in 1887. He accompanies the special committee as an expert, having been appointed irrigation engineer in the United States.

THE DEATH OF A HERO.

A South Park Fireman Slowly Crushed to Death.

From the Denver Republican. The remains of Charles Lappen, a fireman on the South Park, were brought to Denver at 8 o'clock Monday night and conveyed to McGovern's undertaking establishment. Lappen was killed in an accident to a South Park freight train at 10:40 o'clock Monday forenoon near Bailey's, 35 miles from Denver. Ben Hedges, a brakeman who came out of the wreck with a broken leg, was brought in on the same train and taken to the Union Pacific Hospital. The fatal freight train was coming from Leadville to Denver. It was composed of an engine and 14 cars. A little way above where the accident occurred a freight car was picked up on a spur and, as there was no switch, it had to be taken into Bailey's ahead of the engine. At the fatal point the track is crooked, out the grade is not great. The train was on time and was running at ordinary speed, with Hedges and another brakeman sitting on the front car as lookout. As it was rounding a sharp curve at the face of a rocky cliff the lookout saw a large rock of several tons weight, which had fallen upon the track. It was too late to stop, and before any one knew how it happened the crash came, and the engine and seven cars were thrown into the ditch. The engine was thrown on its side and several of the freights were piled upon it. Charles Lappen, the fireman, was caught under the engine next the fire box. He was pinned to the ground with a crushing weight, and his head, which alone was free, was within a few inches of the door of the fire box. To the agony of his injuries was added the slow torture of the intolerable heat. There was water in plenty, but it could not be thrown upon the fire without causing a steam which would have been worse than the heat. Although he was gradually being roasted to death, Lappen did not lose consciousness or his nerve. When the train men gathered around and commenced digging him out, he said: "Boys, I know you can't do anything for me. I have a good constitution and may last a good while, but I am living longer than I want to, anyway." He knew that he must die and in full possession of his faculties made his will. He said that in San Francisco he had property and money in the bank amounting altogether to \$12,000. He willed \$1,500 to his brother James and the rest to his other brother, Thomas Lappen. He said that his father and mother were both dead, but that he had two aunts in San Francisco who were wealthy and had charge of his property. In his pocket he said that his friends would find \$75, which he wanted to go towards his funeral expenses. He wanted Father Carr to preach his funeral sermon. The suffering man called for a priest and prayed fervently. He said that he did not blame anyone for his death which was due to accident. He lingered for over an hour and at last when the weight was raised from his scorched and mangled body he died. He retained consciousness until within a few minutes of his death and did not utter a complaining word.

A Candidate for Congress Opposed to Negro Suffrage.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—W. L. Royall, a prominent politician, said in an interview: "If the voters of this district should think me worthy of a seat in Congress my aim would be the disfranchisement of the negroes. No white man in the South would for a moment entertain the proposition to re-enslave the negro or treat him unfairly in respect to his right of person or property. But all of us know and feel that it was a cruel piece of injustice to us to put the ballot in his hands in his present half-civilized state. All that is necessary is the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, and I believe there is a prospect of the repeal. The South has a large vote in the electoral college and a large representation in Congress based on the negro as a voter. The Northerner thinks we don't let him vote as he wishes, and thus get an unfair voice in both bodies. Well, let us give up that part of our electoral vote and these representatives in consideration of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. The South will never have peace while the negro is a voter."

A Disgrace to Our Civilization.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The investigation of the insane asylum abuses were begun in the county court this morning. The testimony showed that there were 1,000 inmates with room for only 600; that the attendance was insufficient and the food bad. Evidence was introduced to the effect that the patients were fed on pigs' heads for one entire year, with potatoes once a week. There was no service and the patients fought for possession of the potatoes, with the result that the weak got none and that over fifty of the inmates became afflicted with scurvy. One of the medical staff testified that in one of the wards there was an average of thirty patients with only nine rooms, or an average of three in each room. It was absolutely necessary to have only one or two in some of the rooms, so that four persons were crowded into others. These rooms are 5 1/2 by 10 feet in size, the beds are 2 1/2 feet wide, but in many cases two patients are forced to sleep in them. Under such circumstances, with insufficient attendance, the patients would climb over the cots and fight, and the result...

Good-By Er Howdy-Do.

Say good-by or howdy-do—
What's the odds betwixt the two?
Comin'—goin'—every day—
Best friends first to go away—
Grasp of hands you druther hold
Than their grip in solid gold,
Slips their grip while greeting you—
Say good-by or howdy-do—
Howdy-do, and then good-by—
Mixes just like laugh and cry;
Deaths and births, and worst and best,
Tangled their contrariest;
Every jinglin' weddin' bell
Skeornin' up some funeral knell—
Here's my song and there's your sigh;
Howdy-do and then good-by—
Say good-by or howdy-do—
Jest the same to me and you;
'Taint worth while to make no fuss,
'Cause the job's put on us;
Some one's runnin' this concern
'That's got nothin' else to learn—
If he's willin' we'll put through,
Say good-by or howdy-do!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Fired the Book Agent.

"Look here, Charley, did you see that?"
"No. What was it?"
"That man there picking up his books just jumped from the top of those high front steps. The man of the house aimed a kick at him. He must have jumped twenty feet."
"He's a book agent, probably."
"Yes, and he speaks well for Chicago literary activity. This town, I tell you, is taking some big leaps in literature."—Chicago Herald.

Eastern Bridals.

All the nations originally capt their brides, and anent this an ar in Blackwood's Magazine gives us interesting particulars. Traces of primitive practice survive even our civilized and complex marriage. The bridegroom to his best man, the youngest and r during among his associates, and g to carry off his bride in defiance of protecting bridesmaids, who in th degenerate days exhaust their energy, by hurling satin shoes, rice, etc., at the retreating, but triumphant, bridegroom. Lo! how the woman once was wooed! Forth leaped the savage from his lair, He falter'd her, and to nuptials rude He dragged her bleeding by the hair. Among the tribes of Western China the brutal savagery of the first assault has disappeared. Among the Lolos in Western China the bride on her wedding morn, perches herself on the top most branch of a large tree, while the elder female members cluster on the lower limbs, armed with sticks. The bridegroom then clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and punches from the dowagers, and it is not until he has broken through the defense, and captured the prize, that he is allowed to carry off his bride. For several days before the wedding the Chinese bride and her companions utter doleful cries and lamentations, in anticipation of the dreadful fate awaiting her. What she thinks, from what she'll say, Lies far as Scotland from Cathay. On the marriage morn no traces of grief disfigure the fair bride; and as soon as the best man is announced a large, red silk wrapper is thrown over the bride's head and face; thus veiled, she is conducted by the best man to the sedan chair in waiting. Accompanied by music, forerunners and flowers, she is carried to the door of her new home. As the chair stops the bridegroom comes out and taps on the door with his fan, upon which it is opened up by the bridesmaids, who help the bride to alight. She is not, however, allowed to enter the house in the ordinary way, but is borne across the threshold on the back of a servant and over a charcoal fire. What may be the meaning of lifting the bride over a charcoal fire would be hard to determine. It has been suggested that it may be either an act of purification or the fire may have been originally intended to serve as a bar against the rescuing force, and to prevent the possibility of escape on the part of the bride. Having once been safely deposited in the reception hall, the lady prostrates herself before her husband, and submits to have the red veil lifted by her lord with a fan.

How to "Hustle."

Housekeeper (in Kansas City)—"I don't want nothin'!"
Peddler—"I am not anxious to sell. I only stopped to remark that Chicago, where I've been peddlin', can't hold a candle to Kansas City."
"Don't believe it kin."
"No indeed, mum; Chicago is goin' to the dogs fast. People there are awful poor, while in Kansas City I find everybody is just rollin' in wealth, and real estate's a boomin'. Fast trains from Kansas City to New York won't stop at Chicago in another year."
"What have you got to sell?"
"Soap. Something new. Only \$1 a cake."
"I'll take two."—New York Weekly.

Good-By Er Howdy-Do.

Say good-by or howdy-do—
What's the odds betwixt the two?
Comin'—goin'—every day—
Best friends first to go away—
Grasp of hands you druther hold
Than their grip in solid gold,
Slips their grip while greeting you—
Say good-by or howdy-do—
Howdy-do, and then good-by—
Mixes just like laugh and cry;
Deaths and births, and worst and best,
Tangled their contrariest;
Every jinglin' weddin' bell
Skeornin' up some funeral knell—
Here's my song and there's your sigh;
Howdy-do and then good-by—
Say good-by or howdy-do—
Jest the same to me and you;
'Taint worth while to make no fuss,
'Cause the job's put on us;
Some one's runnin' this concern
'That's got nothin' else to learn—
If he's willin' we'll put through,
Say good-by or howdy-do!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Fired the Book Agent.

"Look here, Charley, did you see that?"
"No. What was it?"
"That man there picking up his books just jumped from the top of those high front steps. The man of the house aimed a kick at him. He must have jumped twenty feet."
"He's a book agent, probably."
"Yes, and he speaks well for Chicago literary activity. This town, I tell you, is taking some big leaps in literature."—Chicago Herald.

lley Register.

Thursday at Roswell, N. M.

FULLEN, Proprietors.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff, D. C. Nowlin, Lincoln. Probate Clerk, Geo. C. Young, Lincoln. Assessor, L. W. Neahterlin, Lower Pecos. Treasurer, G. R. Young, White Oaks. Sup't. of Schools, F. H. Richmond, White Oaks. Probate Judge, F. H. Richmond, White Oaks. County Commissioners, F. H. Richmond, White Oaks. First District, M. Cronin, Lincoln. Second District, T. W. Henley, Nogal. Third District, A. Green, Seven Rivers.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Lincoln, San Miguel, Colfax and Don counties, with headquarters at Las Cruces. District Judge, J. V. Long, Las Vegas. District Attorney, A. W. Miller, Springs. District Clerk, R. M. Johnson, Silver City. District Clerk, R. M. Johnson, Las Vegas.

LAND OFFICE.

The land office for the district which Lincoln county is attached is situated at Las Cruces, Dona county, N. M. The officers are: Register, Edmund G. Shields. Receiver, James Brown.

PRECINCT NO. 7.

E. C. Bessellier, Justice of the Peace. C. C. Perry, Deputy Sheriff. R. H. Dunnahoo, School Directors Dist. No. 18. C. C. Young, School Directors Dist. No. 18. Paul F. Garretta, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7. W. H. Miller, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7. A. B. Liles, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7.

HISTORIC RELICT.

An Open Letter to the People of New Mexico on a Timely Subject.

The following open letter to the people of New Mexico is self explanatory: To the Press and People of New Mexico:

It has long been a subject of regret and well founded complaint that the most interesting articles connected with the ancient history of New Mexico are constantly being carried to museums in the east and even to Europe, so that they are becoming more rare each year, and it seems that in time New Mexico would be the only part of the world in which no New Mexican antiquities could be found.

The Historical Society has sought to remedy this evil so far as its limited means permitted, and its collections are already of much interest and value.

The collection made by the late Leslie Cole, Esq., who carried on explorations and excavations during several years, is the largest and most varied that has ever been obtainable by any one man. In his lifetime he asked \$1,500 for it, but it can now be bought for \$1,000 if purchased by our society. We should not lose this opportunity nor allow this collection to go out of New Mexico. It will increase in value every year as similar articles become more rare. The society, however, has no means with which to purchase. The appropriation from the territory has been so reduced this year that it barely suffices for necessary care and maintenance. The only method to obtain this amount, therefore, is by an appeal to the patriotic citizens of New Mexico. Any one who becomes a life member of the society by a payment of \$25. Surely there must be forty New Mexicans willing to contribute this amount with the special object of securing this collection. The articles were all packed for shipment, when, at our urgent request, they were allowed to remain here for a brief time until we could make this effort.

We earnestly ask, therefore, for contributions of \$25 each for this object, the donor thereby becoming a life member of the Territorial Historical Society, and we ask of the territorial press, which is always foremost in good work, kindly to give publicity to this appeal, and to enforce it by words of commendation.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, President. W. A. VINCENT, Vice-President. SOLOMAN SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer. W. M. BERGER, Secretary. Historical Society of New Mexico.

THE LAND OFFICE.

An Abstract of the Business Transacted in the U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces from May 8 to 16, for the Pecos Valley.

DECLARATORY STATEMENTS.

3684 Settled April 10, 89. Filed May 10, 89. Romulo Aldred, Roswell. Sw 2 1/2 sq 2, sec 2, sec 4, tp 11, s, r 24 e. 3685 Settled April 8, 89. Filed May 10, 89. Edwin H. Skipwith, Roswell. S 1/2 ne 1/4, n 1/2 se 1/4, sec 4, tp 11, s, r 23 e. 3686 Settled April 8, 89. Filed May 10, 89. Joseph D. Lea, Roswell. N 1/2 se qr, se qr, sec 19, ne qr, ne qr, sec 30, tp 11, s, r 23 e. 3687 Settled April 15, 89. John F. Pollock, jr., Roswell. Nw qr sec 23, tp 10, s, r 24 e. 3688 Settled April 16, 89. Filed May 10, 89. John F. Pollock, Roswell. Sw qr sec 29, tp 10, s, r 24 e.

DESERT LAND ENTRIES.

761. May 14, 89. Leland W. Holt, Seven Rivers. All of sec 9, tp 14, s, r 26 e. 762. May 14, 89. Frank Rheinboldt, Seven Rivers. Sw qr, w 1/2 se qr, sec 14, w 1/2 ne qr, nw qr, sec 23, e hf ne qr, sec 22, tp 14, s, r 26 e. 763. May 14, 89. Albert R. Stinnett, Roswell. Sw qr ne qr, se qr nw qr, ne qr se qr, ne qr sw qr, sec 6, tp 11, s, r 24 e.

TIMBER CULTURE.

726. May 3, 89. Sw qr sec 19, tp 22, s, r 28 e. Elijah T. Cusenbery, Eddy.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

730. May 14, 89. N hf nw qr, sw qr nw qr, nw qr sw qr, sec 18, tp 24, s, r 28 e. Calvin M. Carpenter, Lookout. 732. May 14, 89. N hf ne qr, n hf nw qr, sec 31, tp 11, s, r 24 e. Frank Lesnet, Lincoln. Ex. p'd C. 1693.

FINAL CASH.

1690. May 6, 89. Leslie M. Long, Roswell. Ne qr sec 6, tp 12, s, r 23 e. 36 acres. Ex. p'd 1740. 1693. May 14, 89. Frank Lesnet, Lincoln. N hf ne qr, n hf nw qr, sec 31, tp 11, s, r 24 e. 3.85 acres. Ex. T. C. 732. 1694. May 15, 89. Pedro Analla, Lincoln. N hf sw qr, n hf se qr, sec 12, tp 11, s, r 17 e.

ESDINAALL F TRIED.

83. May 15, 89. Jennie D. Overton, Lincoln. Sw qr sw qr, sec 5, hf se qr, se qr sw qr, sec 6, ne qr, e hf nw qr, ne qr sw qr, n hf se qr, sec 7, w hf nw qr, nw qr sw qr, sec 8, tp 12, s, r 26 e.

IRRIGATION.

Its Advantages and Benefits.

Chas. W. Greene in the Economist of the date May 11th, 1889, has a most excellent article on the above subject. Mr. Greene is thoroughly posted on the subject, and has taken as much or more interest in the matter in connection with his western development enterprises than any man east or west, and to him belongs a good share of the credit for the interest manifested by capitalists in the matter of reclaiming arid lands. We quote the following from Mr. Greene's article, believing that for the best interests of this country the subject of irrigation must be more thoroughly understood by people outside of the arid region:

"In view of the growing interest in irrigation, some data may be timely which will give an idea of the enterprises, at various stages, which have demonstrated and are demonstrating, the advantages to be derived from a water supply, and the remarkable profits which are being realized from such investments. A brief review of the successive steps by which the present growth of the irrigating industry has been attained, will enable a better understanding of the later phases of the subject.

The single farmer began by using the water from a little rivulet upon his farm, and proved the success of irrigating to that extent—he got a taste of the additional profits which result from having perfect control of the water supply to the growing crops. When it became necessary to combine more than a single interest, a few neighbors joined in taking out the main ditch, and all of them shared in the experience gained and in the profits accruing. Farmers do not, as a rule, have large sums of surplus cash in hand, and still larger undertakings than those referred to, where the water supply to be controlled was too large for their handling alone, secured the co-operation of the merchants and moneyed men of the locality, uniting the resources of capital and labor to the common advantage.

Then came the next natural step. Enterprises which would reach an immense productive area, a few hundred or a few thousand acres, had to be undertaken by partnerships, or by corporations, which could command anywhere from \$5,000 to \$50,000 capital, and these in turn demonstrated the practicability of such undertakings, and the fact that such investments are more than ordinarily profitable.

The industry has passed all these several stages, and now has come to the utilization of the larger streams, the reclaiming of the larger tracts of land. It has developed the high, or mesa lands, when watered, are more desirable than the river bottoms. The uplands of Riverside and other California colonies are planted to fine fruits which yield more than \$100 an acre annually; the bottom lands are planted to grain and hay, which will yield from \$25 to \$30 an acre. Fruits grown on bottom lands are not desirable for canning or drying, and are not as good for the table. The trees produce more wood, but less and poorer fruit.

To get the water on these high lands requires expensive dams, large and long canals, often to be cut through the rock, tunnelling to save distance or to surmount some obstacle in the way; it requires engineering skill of a high order and large sums of money. Such enterprises are out of the reach of local capital. They are like the railroads, a class of semi-public works, for the public benefit. They have been found to yield large profits to the investors in them.

Experience proves that there is demand for irrigated lands, which keeps pace with the capacity of the undertakings to reclaim them, and that demand is becoming more and more pronounced. A farmer who will scratch and grub all his life to get a mere living from a hundred and sixty acre farm, will acquire a competency from twenty acres in a very few years where he has control of the water supply. He need not work half so hard and may enjoy some of the luxuries and comforts of life as he goes along. Or, stated in another way, one hundred and sixty acres of irrigated land will yield a competency for eight families, enjoying the comforts of life, while one family depending on the rainfall can barely get an existence from the same area.

Not only are the larger streams being utilized, but very large sums of money have been expended where only the surplus water of the rainy season could be stored, and some of these are yielding large returns.

These several classes of similar enterprises have varied as much in their methods of management as they have in their forms of organization. They have not been regulated by established principles, but have represented the opinions, judgment, skill and experience (or lack of it) of each individual originator, promoter or manager.

EFFECT ON THE VALUE OF LAND.

Taking the field as a whole, namely, the arid region of the United States—which covers two-fifths of its entire area—and the ground covered is but a mere trifle of the whole; yet it is safe to say that, of all the land that can be made useful by the flowing water of the streams or natural streams, but little is now unoccupied. The length of main canals in each of the Pacific states and Colorado, and in the several territories, amounts to thousands of miles in each, while the laterals and distributing ditches are already measured by tens, probably by hundreds of thousands of miles.

It is also demonstrated beyond possible question, that wherever flowing water can be carried and distributed over considerable bodies of land, the expenditure will be justified, even to the extent of \$15 to \$20 dollars an acre. In fact, scores of enterprises in California and Utah have proven that expensive reservoirs may be built; that meager supplies of water, accumulated during the rainy season, every drop saved by cementing the ditch bottoms or using iron and cement pipes, both for the accumulation and distribution of the precious water; that expensive conduits, tunnels, timber flumes and mammoth structures of masonry, are justified from the financial point of view. In these latter cases, a hundred dollars an acre expended will return a high rate of interest, while many undertakings, as I will show further on, have warranted an investment of twice that amount, when measured as all such undertakings must be finally measured, by their earning capacity in the way of dividends or profits to the investor.

The relative value of water and land is stated by one writer, speaking of the condition of Southern California particularly, as three to one—that is, if land without water is worth \$75 an acre, it is easily worth \$225 more to get a sufficient supply of water to irrigate it. This rule will not apply in all, nor in most cases. There are thousands of places where the land is absolutely worthless without water, or where the government price of it is only \$1.25 an acre, which put under water becomes worth a hundred times that amount. Major Powell of the United States geological survey, estimates from his large experience, that any land when irrigated, becomes worth from \$30 to \$200 an acre, and places the average value of irrigated land throughout the United States at at least \$50 an acre. This value is put upon it, not by its capacity to produce special crops, but for the ordinary farm products for which there is an unlimited market. Where fruits or high priced products are cultivated, the higher range of prices is justified by the returns to the cultivator.

The value attaches not only by reason of the high fertility of the soil, but because of the certainty which attends cultivation. When the water for planting arrives, there is no waiting for rains to put the ground in condition to plow. The farmer turns on the water to such land as he desires to cultivate, and gets it in just the proper stage to work well, and to germinate the seed promptly. He does not lose his seed by rotting from too much rain, or by drying up because of too little. He gives it water again at any stage of growth as may be required. When the crop is matured, he removes it from the ground, and it is ready to water again and plant with another crop. He can calculate for his business with less contingencies; in a word, he becomes in a degree independent of the natural elements.

Under these circumstances, he neither needs nor wants rain during the cultivating season. Every shower is a detriment, as it disarranges his plans. If the location is in the southern belt, where the seasons are long and the sunshine bright and warm, he gets the greater advantage, but south or north, the result is the same. Where irrigation will not be found beneficial, even though the natural water supply may be ample. There are always days or weeks during the growing season when a little water would add materially to the product. There is the further advantage of fertilizing the soil, which never wears out if irrigated. The water which runs over the ground is an accumulator of fertilizing elements, from the time it touches the surface until it deposits its precious burden, where it is absorbed into the earth. Fields cultivated for generations and centuries grow constantly more productive.

(Continued next week.)

Decorations.

To-day the thousand bells of America toll out on the morning air, and half lowered on the masts mournfully float the flags of the nation; to-day millions of heads are bowed and hearts are sore with the memory of loved ones lost in the mighty fray of battle. On north and south alike falls the mantle of national sorrow to-day, a sorrow that is as a never lifting shadow on the hearts of thousands of remembering friends. The growing popularity of Memorial day, and the increasing interests in the beautiful ceremonies of its observance all over the new united country, are among the most happy and hopeful indications of national sentiment. The day should be observed. It is right for us to stop and with uncovered head and reverent thought recall the valiant deeds and heroic sacrifices of our soldier brothers.

Though at Roswell we do not in a public manner observe this Memorial day, we may quietly bring the peaceful present, reverently uncovered to the great grown grave of the war worn past, and learn to honor the memory of those who cheerfully died at the call of loyalty. The observance of the day tells the children that in a war for ones country, the level of a soldier is the pinnacle of glory. And so long as heroism is thus revered, and patriotism honored, so long as men and women teach their children to honor and to emulate the example of heroes and patriots, so long as this is the lesson and the inspiration of the rising generations of Americans, our great national institutions are secure, and our royal Republic will remain safe. Patriotism and true loyalty is worth more than a standing army. Employ a portion of this day in teaching the lessons of the past to the young.

The Glorious Fourth at Roswell.

A letter received last week from Mr. Harry Pierce, but too late for publication, informs us of the fact that the people of Roswell have determined to celebrate the 4th of July in royal style. The committee on invitations extends, through the Nugget, a cordial and hearty invitation to the people generally, and pledge themselves to make the stay of visitors pleasant. Roswell will do its best, and we all should go down and have a grand old time.—Nogal Nugget.

Sorry, but our g-l-o-r-i-o-u-s Fourth is about to fizzle. There seems to be two pretty strong opinions in regard to the matter among our people, and the trouble arises from the fact that both opinions are closely stuck to. But if we do not celebrate, we believe we are safe in saying that we can promise our friends in Nogal and elsewhere, "A grand old time" later in the season, at the "Pecos Valley Fair," as it were. To be sure the thing is not organized, but it is promised, and we can entertain you most royally with peaches, apples, pears, grapes, apricots, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries, melons, and as rich a display of farm products as can be brought together from any country under the sun.

D. J. Gorman & Co

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

Jobbing at Shortest Notice.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: Susan C. Lea, on D. L. entry number 685, for the sw qr, n hf sw qr, sec 18, n hf se qr, sec 7, tp 22, s, r 27 east.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: Susan C. Lea, on D. L. entry number 685, for the sw qr, n hf sw qr, sec 18, n hf se qr, sec 7, tp 22, s, r 27 east.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 16, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Henry L. White, of New York City, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 664, for the nw qr, n hf sw qr, sec 6, tp 22, s, r 27 east, before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on Friday the 31st day of May, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 16, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Elmer E. Williams, of Salina, Colorado, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 664, for the nw qr, n hf sw qr, sec 6, tp 22, s, r 27 east, before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on Friday the 31st day of May, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 15th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Joseph S. Stevens, of New York City, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 660, for the nw qr, n hf sw qr, sec 6, tp 22, s, r 27 east, before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on Friday, the 31st day of May, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 15th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Henry L. White of Eddy, Lincoln county, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 672, for the s hf nw qr, sw qr, n hf ne qr, ne qr, nw qr, sec 31, tp 22, s, r 27 east, before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on Friday, the 31st day of May, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] U. S. LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 10th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Henry L. White of Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 644, for the sw qr, sw qr, sec 20, w hf ne qr, sec 25, tp 22, s, r 27 east, before Register and Receiver at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1889.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 10th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: Mary E. Reed, on D. L. No. 3374, for the hf ne qr, n hf ne qr, sec 1, tp 22, s, r 28 east.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 10th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: Minnie H. Gibson, on D. S. 3234, for w hf ne qr, w hf se qr, sec 1, tp 22, s, r 28 e.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: Charles B. Eddy, on D. L. entry number 661, for the e hf ne qr, n hf ne qr, sec 9, w hf ne qr, tp 11, s, r 24 east.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: William D. White, on Desert Land Application number 558, for the w hf, and sw qr, sec 15, tp 22, s, r 27 east.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. April 26th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on June 7th, 1889, viz: B. A. Nymeyer, on D. L. entry number 661, for the e hf, ne qr, sec 31; s hf sw qr, sec 29, tp 21, s, r 27 east.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates

JAMES H. HAMPTON.

J. A. HILL.

HAMPTON & HILL,

CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

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All Kinds Brick, Stone & Adobe Work A SPECIALTY.

Best of References Furnished When Desired.

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Real Estate, Insurance & Loan Agent

ABSTRACTING, CONVEYANCING, ETC. NOTARY PUBLIC.

MY SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL LAND LOCATING.

Roswell, New Mexico.

Money to Loan on Improved Irrigated Lands.

Abstracts of Lands in Chaves and Eddy Counties.

Full Information Concerning the Pecos Valley Cheerfully Furnished on Application.

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Red Saloon. Choice Brands of Cigars. Fine Wines and Liquors. Emory & Cummins, Prop's.

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L. M. LONG,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Plans, specifications and estimates of all mechanical work carefully made. Complete abstract of title to all the lands on the Rio, Hondo and Pecos.

L. M. LONG. F. O. Roswell, N. M. Hango, Rio Hondo. Other brands:

Both on left side

Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.

Also run cattle in this brand, which is kept up

Ear marks, under half crop left ear.

Drugs, Stationary

& Toilet Articles.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. A. GILMORE.

L. A. Stephens,

PRACTICAL JEWELER AND WATCH MAKER,

ROSWELL, N. M.

Fine Watch Work a Specialty.

LEA CATTLE COMPANY.

J. C. Lea, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. F. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Hango or the Hondo, Pecos Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Agua

ter and Boca Ranches, all in Lincoln, Blackwater and Hondo counties.

Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed.

ADDITIONAL BRANDS: B side, and also some on side and hip. W side, J B on hip or loin. L A on side, or shoulder, lone other old brands and marks.

Horse Brand: Same as cow on left shoulder and left hip or thigh.

Part branded only on left shoulder.

MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO. Postoffice, Roswell, N. M. Hango on the Pecos and Terrendo rivers. Main brand. Some brand same as cow on left thigh.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements, occupying less than six inches of space, \$1.00 per inch, per month, not over six inches at the rate of \$12.00 per column, per month.

PREACHING SERVICE.

Services will be held in this circuit at the following times and places: On the First and Second Sunday's of each month in the school house at Roswell.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern mail arrives: Daily at 10:00 p. m. Departs: Daily at 7:00 a. m.

NOTICE!

The Drama, "The Flowing Bowl," has been postponed another week, and will be played on Friday and Saturday evenings, June 7th and 8th.

Locals.

The rainy season has begun. Another new hotel project at Roswell. Mr. G. B. Eddy is expected in Roswell this week.

Frank Bloom, the well-known cattleman of Lincoln county, accompanied by his foreman, Mr. Burns, came in this morning in charge of 1,000 head of cattle after a long weary drive across the country, and will ship them east over the Santa Fe.

The dance at the school house on last Saturday evening, in honor of the Seven Rivers boys, was well attended, and an enjoyable time was had.

We are now living on our claim up the Hoajo river. It is the first time since leaving the old homestead in Ohio that we have lived outside of town or city.

The most perfect weather now in our valley. What can be more beautiful than the evening hours just as the sun is setting.

We wish to say to our citizens who tie up their horses and whip them with the butt-end of a blacksnake until they are tired out, just because they are out of temper, that there is a territorial law on that offense, and that if they are not a little more careful they will be asked to deposit a few dollars with the J. P. of this district.

Mr. Frank Lesnot, of Lincoln, has been appointed receiver of the Roswell land office, and John H. Mills register for the same.

Gov. Prince has appointed Capt. J. C. Lea a member of the Board of Immigration for Chavis county, and C. B. Eddy for Eddy county.

Rev. Rhoads, of Seven Rivers, has been in the city for the past week. He is traveling through the country for the benefit of his health, and in the interest of the Baptist Church.

We visited the Jinglebob ranch the other day, and found every thing there in a most flourishing condition, and all hands busy.

Williamson & Sanders, the new mercantile firm, who have leased the Masonic building business room, have their stock on the road for Roswell.

Dr. Skipwith seems to be very busy. It is an honor to Roswell to have her physicians called on to attend patients from a distance of nearly fifty miles.

W. P. Metcalf, one of the contractors on the big ditch near Eddy, passed through Roswell Monday, on his way up the river in search of 16 mules that strayed from his camp.

Arrangements have been made to drill for artesian water at Seven Rivers. We understand that when once begun operations are not to stop until a good flow of water is reached.

The Daily Times of Las Cruces, after an existence of eighty days, has suspended publication. Too bad. But the newspaper business is not all gold, even if it glitters at times.

Thomas Fennessey, from Eddy, is in town. He is Mr. Eddy's ranch foreman. He says the work is going along on the big ditch in fair shape.

Aaron Johnson.

Some six weeks ago the REGISTER contained an account of the supposed drowning of Aaron Johnson in the Pecos river. All doubt was settled on the question on Wednesday, the 29th of May, by the discovery of his body.

Aaron Wright Johnson was born February 1st, 1869, drowned April 10th, 1889, aged 20 years, 2 months and 10 days. Deceased was sent over Dr. Sutherland at half past nine.

May sail with us o'er life's stormy tide, Yet somehow we know that heaven above We will stand again by the dear boy's side.

The Ball Game. On last Saturday afternoon the match game between Roswell and Seven Rivers was played.

The game was called a little past 2 o'clock with A. Green as umpire. Roswell went first to bat, and were retired with only one run, that being made by Gorman.

On Sunday morning an exhibition game of five innings was played, which resulted in a victory for Roswell by a score of 20 to 13.

Mrs. Tommy Collins, from near Ft. Sumner, met with a painful accident a few days ago at her home. She was holding a coiled rope in her hand that was fastened to some critter.

We occasionally receive from some of our readers copies of the REGISTER returned. Of course we know it is a very strong hint that they do not want the paper, but all the same they have had cheek enough to read it for the past six months without paying for it.

County Commissioners Meeting. The board of county commissioners of Cheves county, was duly organized on May 23d, by electing H. Milne as president and W. S. Prager as secretary.

Orange Blossoms. Dr. Skipwith surprised his friends Monday evening by forever forsaking the go-as-you-please freedom of bachelorhood, and taking a wife.

Dr. Skipwith surprised his friends Monday evening by forever forsaking the go-as-you-please freedom of bachelorhood, and taking a wife. The vows were exchanged and ceremony performed at the residence of Capt. J. C. Lea, in the presence of a small company of friends.

Democratic Meeting.

Headquarters Democratic Central Committee, Territory of New Mexico: SANTA FE, May 23, 1889.

A meeting of the members of the Democratic Central Committee of New Mexico, is hereby called to meet at the office of the undersigned chairman, on the 12th day of June next, to consider and determine the most practical course to pursue affecting the coming election for members of a Constitutional Convention looking to the admission of New Mexico as a state.

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, monedero ilegal.

Stockholders Meeting. CHICAGO, ILL., May 22, 1889. To the stockholders of the Pecos Irrigation & Investment Company of New Mexico:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at 84 Monroe St., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, 1889, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be properly presented.

Sheep For Sale. 3,000 head sheep, Mexican stock, at \$1.15, delivered at Roswell. Will throw in 1,000 this spring lambs.

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

The New York Sporting Times, published every Sunday, is the brightest and most complete base ball paper published in America.

Wanted—Ranch and Cattle. Have a purchaser for a small stock of good cattle with range. Parties having same, and desiring to sell cheap for part cash and balance on easy payments, address or call on H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

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

We have just received a complete stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, and if you wish to keep up with the style come and see them.

All parties interested are hereby notified not to handle or sell any of my cattle in the following brands:

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

E. H. SKIPWITH, Physician and Surgeon. ROSWELL, N. M.

J. A. ERWIN, Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

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

WARREN, FERGUSSON & RICHARDSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JAFFA, PRAGER & Co.

ROSWELL, New Mexico,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

General Merchandise, Farming Implements & RANCH SUPPLIES.

WE MANUFACTURE

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

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TO BE CLOSED OUT IN 60 DAYS AT

De Lany & Terrell's, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Having been appointed Receiver of the entire mercantile business of De Lany & Terrell, at Ft. Stanton, N. M., by the Judge of the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, in accordance with an order of said Court I will sell goods

At Cost For Sixty Days

from this date, and will then sell the remainder of the stock in one or more large lots. Legal steps will be taken to collect all notes and accounts due said firm.

Very Respectfully, J. S. LEA, Receiver.

FORT STANTON, N. M., April 29th, 1889.

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.

BOOTH & McDONALD,

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Dealers.

Choice Wines & Cigars.

Ranch Trade Solicited. Bottle Goods A Specialty.

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

JOHN W. FOR. J. S. LEA. W. H. COSGROVE

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in

General Merchandise of Every Kind, Roswell, New Mexico.

OVARD'S :: ADDITION.

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

THIS IS GOOD ADVICE.
 You want a good Liniment for Burns, Sprains and Bruises. No family should pretend to keep house without a Liniment. Let us name a remedy.

RECOMMENDED
 by thousands, who bear willing testimony to its virtues and action when applied externally. Persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank in life use

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.
 If any of our readers doubt the magic of this old standard remedy, we advise them to buy one twenty-five cent bottle and give it a trial.

Persons Traveling
 should always have a bottle of Pain-Killer with them, as accidents are liable to occur.

SICK HEADACHE
 Positively cured by these Little Pills.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
 CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
 Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

SSS
 THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.
 Mrs. ANN BOWEN.
 An Sable, Mich., Dec. 20, '98.
 Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free.
 Tm Swartz Scripps Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

J. JAY JOSLIN, DRY GOODS.
 Our exhibit of SPRING GOODS excels in quantity, style, beauty and cheapness. Dress goods, Hosiery, Wraps, Trimmings, etc. are particularly beautiful. This season our stock comprises all the latest novelties of all foreign countries as well as America. Our Millinery and Trimmings departments are also very attractive. Buying as we do direct from the manufacturers in large bulk, we are enabled to charge eastern prices. Most orders shipped by express in a model in its management. Orders will be filled promptly. Write for samples and our latest illustrated catalogue, sent free. J. JAY JOSLIN, Cor. 12th and Cass Sts., Denver, Colo.

NEW STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN.
 We exhibit a fine line of Tailor made Suits for spring and summer. The styles are the latest and workmanship thorough and perfect. Our garments are the same as Merchant Tailors charge 50 per cent. more for.

HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS
 In latest designs and shapes at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere in Denver. Mail-orders promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

SKINNER BROS. & WRIGHT
 16th & Lawrence, DENVER.
 AND
 406 Harrison Ave., Leadville.

WILHELM'S NASALINE
 TRADE MARK.
 CURES CATARRH AND GOLD IN THE HEAD.
 I HAD had great benefit from it.—Miss Hallett.
 It cured me of a severe attack of Catarrh in a few days.—Dr. J. M. Stinson.
 It cured my little girl of Catarrh after other remedies had been tried and failed.—Mrs. G. Wilson.
 I HAD used it with most beneficial results. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have used in any form.—Dr. J. M. Stinson.
 I RECOMMEND WILHELM'S NASALINE to any one who is suffering from Catarrh.—Dr. J. M. Stinson, City Physician, Denver, Colo.

NASALINE
 IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 50 cents.
 Sent by mail same price. Address
Nasaline Mfg. Co., DENVER, Colo.
FREE
 By return mail, full descriptive circulars of our NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure, for lady or child. Address
MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.
 W. N. W., Denver, Vol. VI, No. 20.
 We refer to advertisers, please say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

A PESSIMIST ON PESSIMISM.
 Edgar Saltus Shows that the Really Happy Man is the Optimist.
 In the forthcoming number of Lip-pinotti's Magazine Edgar Saltus, the gentleman who has cast the light of a brilliant imagination over the mists of German pessimism, will give some entertaining reasons for the faith which is in him. According to him pessimism is really the only creed for a gentleman—the only creed for one who would preserve his spirits, his urbanity, his appetite, or even his sanity. It is the pessimist who commits suicide. "No one has ever been tired of life. The man that does away with himself really wants to live. What he does not want are the miseries attendant on his own particular existence. Abolish them and he will swear by Methuselah. A suicide is an optimist." Says Mr. Saltus:

"To the average mind it is pessimism that makes use of the bare bodkin. The pessimist does nothing of the sort. Neither does he pull wry faces at the inevitable. To his thinking everything can happen, ay, even to the things he desires the most—serenity of spirit, for instance, or the absence of pain. With these gifts he is contented as though he were dead. Prosperity having done nothing for him he does absolutely nothing for it. But he will share a paradox with the first optimist, and he is so friendly to his neighbor that had they been jilted by the same woman they could not be on better terms. The charm about the pessimist is that he declines to take himself seriously, or, for that matter, any one else. Dreams we know are true while they last, and to the pessimist we live in dreams—occasionally in nightmare, but always in something impermanent and evanescent as the colors that striate a mist. To one mailed in a creed like that, come what sorrow can. The stoic was never more placid. And yet, though a vagary of the understanding—a vagary, be it said, that contains all the elements of libel—the pessimist has been confounded with the optimist. But it is the latter that takes everything amiss. He has any number of big dolls, and their saddest disconcerts him terribly. He is in earnest, too; it tries him to be balked, and of all things he dislikes—and a list of them would defy an index—failure heads the list. Now, failure is very salutary, much more so than success, but the pessimist will have none of it; it does not enter into his scheme of existence; when it visits him he dashes his head in the pillow, and then it is that the neurologist has his little say. All Philistines to the contrary, the pessimist is the most contented of men. He holds that nothing is as bad as it might be. Do him an injury, and a canary bird could not bear less malice. Do him a kindness, and he is afloat in a sea of surprises. He is civil, too. Albert skeptical as a rag-picker, he will agree with you on every subject. He will admit anything—that there are lands where two and two make five; that there are others where fluids are solids. He will even consent to the possibility of moral substances. He denies nothing except one thing, to wit, that happiness exists. In this the negation is not due to a belief, for that is an affair of temperament, but to reason, which is logic.

"In displaying that logic he has at pleasure a passing fling. And if the microscopic eye be brought to bear, what is pleasure if it be not this—a cessation and alleviation of pain? Of the enchantments of this world—and this world has many—the uniquest perhaps of all is the easy chair after prolonged fatigue. Or, if it be not that, then is it the feast after fasting, the fanfare of the revel and the swirl of plumes, the pressure of the hand we yearned to touch. Or, if it be not any of these, then is it the strophium of the victor, fame's laurel, the bank accounts of wealth, or, last and best, the cheer and perfect peace of conscience at rest. Pleasure, when acute, is the accomplishment of the thing we desired most. But the antecedent desire is pain; satisfied, it is lulled, and for one that is satisfied there are many unappeased. Desire, too, is long drawn out, pleasure brief and narrowly measured. Pleasure, moreover, is a transient guest. In that hostelry, our heart, it is succeeded by another. The first is an apparition, the second an illusion that lingers still. The easy chair in which we dozed, the cup we drained, the lips we would have barked the grave to kiss, the feast, the festival have all been ours. In place of a longing is the cessation of a want. Unless a new one presently arise, in the center of our delight will surge that specter whose name is Ennui. So much for pleasure. If you hearken to the pessimist he will tell you that it swings like a pendulum between boredom and pain. He is wrong, of course."

Mr. Saltus concludes his article with the following words:
 "Such is his (the pessimist's) theory. Forgive him it. Nature presumably destined him to be scatterbrained, and scatterbrained he has become. No blame can be ascribed to her or to him. And yet, in spite of the hilarity of the impolite, pessimism is a gentleman still its foremost tenet, parenthetically, which it borrowed from the Moors, a tenet which founded courtesy, is abnegation of self. It teaches that it is small to remember, great to forgive. It is a doctrine of charity and good will to all. In its prescriptions there is not a single tear. And as to its one negation, that of the attainment of happiness, let us be lenient. We have had an eternity behind us, and if in that eternity we found no Utopia, why should we expect it in the days to be?"

In That Case the Truth Will Do.
 Mrs. Brief (who has been reading an article on "Sleep" in a health paper)—
 "John is it right to lie on the right side or the left?"
 John (a lawyer)—If you are on the right side it usually isn't necessary to lie at all.—Harper's Bazar.

"You can't do anything without money, my boy." "Oh yes you can." "I'd like to know what?" "Got in debt."—Yankers' Statesman.

Wounded Eagle.
 A wounded or enraged eagle is an ugly antagonist. L. C. Brinkman, of Burlington, had an encounter with a wounded eagle not long ago, which he does not care to repeat. While hunting he fired at an eagle and broke the bird's wing, but did not otherwise injure it.

Expecting to make an easy capture of his prize he went forward. To his surprise the eagle flew at his face, and had he not warded it off with his arm his eyes would have been put out by the savage bird. As it was, it gripped his arm, and despite his efforts to free himself, he could not shake the eagle off.

It strook at him with his sound wing, dug its sharp talons through his clothing into his arm, and used its beak most viciously. He called to his friends a short distance away. They came and killed the bird, and then pried its claws out of the flesh of his forearm and leg, which were badly lacerated.

Mr. Brinkman's wounds were quite serious. He will bear the scars for many a day.—Youth's Companion.

A New Source of Peril.
 A new danger is agitating the citizens of New York. The pedestrian who has heretofore been on the lookout for such small perils as bricks dropped from buildings in the course of erection, and electric light wires dropping down on him and upsetting his nerves, to say nothing of other risks to life and limb, will now have an entirely new nuisance to add to his list. We refer to the subway explosions. It seems that the pipes laid by the gas companies have not been properly laid, and, as a consequence, the gas escapes in large quantities. Every once in a while, in the future, this surplus gas will accumulate, explode, and the paving and earth immediately over said explosion will rise up and hit the passer-by in a very rude and abrupt manner, rendering him a subject either for Bellevue Hospital or the coroner. Like a pimple, the streets of New York will be in a constant state of eruption. It is the bad work of the gas companies that is the sole cause of these explosions. But this does not give the man who is elevated into the air three or four hundred feet, in company with a ton or two of earth and other debris, and then dropped suddenly to the earth, much satisfaction. Most people don't like to be subjected to a highland fling of that kind. We need electric subway cradles, but we don't want to pay for them in human lives. They come too high. As pipe-laying is a science in which the New York politicians have graduated with high honors, perhaps if they took charge of the laying of future gas pipes this new peril might be mitigated.—Texas Siftings.

A Prize Beauty.
 Mr. Nibbs—Listen to this, Maria. "Well, go on."
 Mr. Nibbs (reading from the paper)—Vienna is to have a beauty show for men and prizes will be awarded in four classes: The handsomest man, the finest mustache, the biggest nose and the baldest head. I could win two of those prizes myself. I'm handsome and my—
 Mrs. Nibbs—So you could, John. Nobody's got a bigger nose and balder head than you've got.—Chicago Herald.

Domestic Economy.
 Some ladies made an afternoon call upon one of their friends recently, and after enjoying their temporary visit a half hour or so, little Mina asked them if they would not like some cake. "Why," said her mother, "you must not offer that cake to our company; it is rather stale." "Oh, well, never mind that," replied Mina. "We had better get rid of it when we can, so as to have some new made."

IMPORTANT!—All persons afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, pain in the back or limbs, sprains, bruises, etc., should know that Salvation Oil is what they need. Price 25 cents.
 "Delays have dangerous ends," the immortal William Douglas declares. Have you a cold or cough, a hoarseness or sore throat? Beware! Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; don't delay, and all the cough and soreness will soon pass away. Get it at once! You may be worse another day. Price 25 cts.
 There is very little profit in manufacturing strawberry boxes for the trade. The bottoms come too high.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
 When she became a Mite, she clung to Castoria,
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

No young woman can write a letter without a postscript, but the young man who gets the letter never seems to mind.

"Hemorrhage may take place from the kidneys or from the mucous membranes, particularly that of the nostrils." So writes T. Granger Stewart, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Surgeon to H. M., the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physio in the University of Edinburgh, in an article on Bright's disease. Hence the only natural inference is that the kidneys must be restored to a healthy condition before its effects will disappear. Warner's Safe Cure is the most efficient agent for this purpose known to science.

FULLY---ANSWERED.
 "Subscriber's" Query Causes Comment.
 As our readers will remember, a letter was published in our columns a few weeks ago, signed "Subscriber" which dwelt at some length upon a subject of general interest, and which contained several inquiries which will be found answered in the following:

To the Editor:—Several days ago I noticed a communication in your paper from "Subscriber," in which considerable comment was indulged in concerning the pamphlets which are widely distributed by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y. These pamphlets, as is well known, are published in order that the public may become conversant with the symptoms and growth of disease peculiar to the kidneys, and which is, it must be admitted, the productive cause, in a majority of instances, of other organic disorders. The publishers of these pamphlets are also the discoverers and manufacturers of the noted Warner's Safe Cure, which is known to be the only means for the prevention and cure of kidney disease, as can be testified to in every community. In the pamphlets referred to there appear a number of testimonials from parties who speak in the highest terms of how they have in many instances been restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, after having been given up by the doctors to die, and attached to those statements are the fac-simile signatures of the parties themselves.

I am personally aware that all the testimonials published by this firm are genuine and are the voluntary statements of persons who are anxious to manifest their gratitude for the unexpected return of health and vigor which Warner's Safe Cure has brought them. To make assurance doubly sure, it can be added that Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., have for years published a standing offer of \$6,000 to anyone who will prove to an impartial referee that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, bona fide and absolutely true. What more does "Subscriber" desire to convince him, in addition to his own statement, that his neighbors all tell him that Warner's Safe Cure has done more good for them than they have received from the doctors.

In view, Mr. Editor, of the many persons who are sacrificed daily to the bigotry and ignorance of physicians who persist in treating patients for symptoms, called consumption, apoplexy, brain troubles, and nervous disorders, when the real cause is disease of the kidneys—which should be detected and quickly eradicated by the use of Warner's Safe Cure—I maintain that the value of those pamphlets, which place in the hands of the public the means of knowing the truth, cannot be overestimated. FAIR-PLAY.

A whale from Atlantic City is to be sent to Washington. It will not be lonely—Washington just now is full of walls.
 Denver, Colorado.

The St. James hotel of Denver is highly praised by all who have been its patrons. The location is most central, appointments elegant, and the table exceptionally fine. The house is very popular with people from this district.

Secretaries of public meetings are sometimes unable to make sixty minutes in an hour.
 The Continental Divide Mining Investment Company, of Aspen, Colorado, is paying monthly dividends on its preferred stock of two cents a share, which is two per cent a month interest to the holders on this investment. The treasurer has twenty thousand shares yet that he is compelled to sell at one dollar a share.

Somebody says a man can get roaring drunk on water. Well, so he can on land.
 The man or woman who is probably employed in a generally inglorious way, is not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happily and profitably employed.
 The papers are talking about "the lesson at Apia," but it is the navy that is less'n it was.
 Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
 Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full details, address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.
 War often follows peace. Especially is this so when it happens to be a piece of mince-pie.
 If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrophula and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Mott, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthisis, Scrophula and Wasting Diseases. It is very palatable."

A smiling wife is a blessing, but it is one that the man who smiles too often himself can hardly hope to enjoy.
 Sheriff's Sale.
 Smoke Sheriff Sale Segar, a straight 100 Havana cigar for 5c.
 All references by the Cincinnati Commercial to the United States Senate will hereafter be written in Muratic acid.
 A Lucky Hit.
 St. Louis (Mo.) Star-Sayings, March 25.
 Last Monday evening, Paymaster Randolph, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, called at the Continental Bank and collected \$15,000, one-twentieth of the capital prize in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. The number of the ticket was 2,837. A couple of weeks before the drawing came off, the employees of the "Frisco road" clipped in 10 cents each and purchased the one-twentieth ticket which drew the capital prize, \$300,000. The lucky ones were A. D. Masters, chief dispatcher; J. L. Toomey, Mark Waters, George Wherry and Robert Gregg, freight conductors; W. D. Koye, a dispatcher; Dan Mahoney and J. B. Sheldon, brakemen; J. P. Eddy, foreman of the round house, and A. Veech, division superintendent. Mr. Randolph says the boys were very glad last Monday when he gave them each \$1,000. Most of the boys are married and the money came in handy. There are a few of them talking of joining a building association of some kind, too. They may try the same scheme this next drawing, for there is some talk to that effect.

Many of the recognized authorities in civil as well as military circles say: "The malarial disease is most dangerous in that the kidneys are most liable to break down." Such men as Da Costa, Atkinson and Pepper, professors in our leading medical schools, and Soldato, Surgeon Gen. in the Russian army, Woodward, Surg. Gen. in our American army, speak of malaria as a direct complication of chronic Bright's disease. The kidneys must be kept free from disease and the poisonous germs of malaria; they must act normally in cleansing the blood, for 65 gallons of it passes through them every hour. People in malarial localities recover from both the cause and effect of malaria by using Warner's Safe Cure. Every person, in the spring or fall, who has either kidney disease or malaria, should use Warner's Safe Cure as a precautionary measure.

SCHOOL BONDS.—Highest price paid for County, Town or School Bonds. Can save School Districts fifty per cent on cost of printing. Denver Real Estate bought and sold. Apply in person or letter to F. G. Patterson, 7 Tabor Blk. Denver

S'JACOBS OIL FOR POULTRY.
 CURES Chicken Cholera and all Diseases of Poultry.
 GENERAL DIRECTIONS.—Mix a pill of bread or dough saturated with S. Jacobs Oil. If the fowl cannot swallow force it down the throat. Mix some corn-meal dough with the Oil. Give nothing else. They will finally eat and be cured.
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
 THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
 and Pilsco's Cure for Consumption THE B.B.S.'s remedy for horse-coughs and to clear the throat.

SINGERS
KIDDER'S PASTILLES.
WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.
 DR. HORNER'S HERBICURE.
 DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

ASTHMA CURED
KING PIANO CO. 807 16th St. Denver.
ASTHMA CURED
 I prescribe and fully endorse this as the only specific for the certain cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
 We have sold this for many years, and it has given the best of results. D. R. DYER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PENSION JOHN V. MOHRER, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1117 D. C., successfully prosecuting, increasing, reducing, widows' children's and dependent relatives' pensions. 5 years' experience. 4 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
 FISH BRAND
 TO MAKE A Delicious Biscuit, ASK YOUR ORDER FOR OOW BRAND SODA WATER. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ASLEEP ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.
 A little child, tired of play, had pilloved his head on a rail and fallen asleep. The train was almost upon him when a passing stranger rushed forward and saved him from a horrible death. Perhaps you are asleep on the track, too. You are, if you are neglecting the hacking cough, the hectic flush, the loss of appetite and growing weakness and lassitude, which have unconsciously crept upon you. Wake up, or the train will be upon you! Consumption, which thus insidiously fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach, must be taken in time, if it is to be overcome. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or all money paid for it will be promptly refunded.
 For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.
 Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Stomache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and sometimes thick, mucous, muco-purulent, bloody and purulent; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath foul and taste impure and metallic; and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Though the disease is incurable, it is not fatal, and ends in the grave.
 By its mild, soothing, anti-septic, cleanser and healing properties, Dr. Sago's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 60 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
 IF USED BEFORE COMPLETION.
 BOOK TO "MOTHERS' FRIEND."
 BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
 Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS.
 For Sale by J. J. REITHMAN, DENVER.

BROWNELL & CO.
 Manufacturers and Dealers in Engines, Boilers & Pumping Machinery of All Descriptions.
 Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Saw Mill Machinery and Supplies, Railroad and Coal Mining Machinery, State Agents Dodge's Wood Splitting Machine and Dodge's Patent Steam and Gas Engines, also Wagon and Horse Power Engines, by Manilla Rope, Agents Wagon Iron Co's Wire and Steel, and other articles of Iron, Steel, Brass, etc. For circulars, The Whitin Co., 1220 and 1222 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

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