

Pecos Valley Register.

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ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY AUGUST 22, 1889.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

French Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—A communication has been received at the Department of State from Minister Reid, enclosing the copy of a new law on French nationality.

Under the provisions of this act the son of a naturalized French American who happens to be born in France is French the son of a Frenchman born in the United States is French, and as the law is silent as to any limitation in this respect, there may be according to this doctrine many generations of Frenchmen born in the United States.

The naturalization of a Frenchman who has not complied with the military laws is void unless, he has before secured an authorization from his government. Native Americans of French parentage are not, therefore, Americans in the eye of the new statute, and they are liable to military service in France.

With reference to the right of being domiciled in France, the new law states that all persons given heretofore to that effect will expire in five years from the date of the present law, and will not be renewed in favor of those who within that period have not applied for naturalization.

This stipulation affects seriously all Americans doing business of any kind in France.

Kansas County Seat War.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 9.—Adjutant-General Roberts, who went to Garfield County, Kansas, Monday, to investigate the threatened county seat war there between the two towns of Ravenna and Eminence, returned today. He reports that when he arrived at Eminence he found that a company of 100 armed men had been organized to proceed to Ravenna, the present county seat, and remove the records and money to Eminence. He commanded the organization of armed men to disband and the command was obeyed. He made them promise to raise no disturbance until the county seat question is settled in the courts. He reports the excitement over the matter and the bitter feeling of the towns for each other liable to lead to a conflict at any time.

The Election in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Stephen G. Sharp (Dem.) has been re-elected State Treasurer by about 25,000 majority over ex-Senator Colson; the Republican nominee. Louisville gives Sharp 2,500 majority. The Prohibition vote is light. The vote for a convention to revise the Constitution probably will show a sufficient majority to call the convention. The Democratic counties, so far as heard from, show an increase for Sharp over the majority given Buckner in 1887. There have been some surprising victories for Republican candidates for the Legislature, but this has been due in all cases to local causes. In Republican counties, where Colson was expected to make heavy gains, there has been rather a decrease.

Another Train Robber.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 8.—The Wisconsin Central passenger train from Chicago, which passed Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, at 4 o'clock this morning, was held up and robbed by a single man, between Chippewa Falls and Abbottsford half an hour before.

At the hour named the man entered one of the sleeping cars of the train and commanded the conductor and porter to throw up their hands, and then proceeded to go through them, taking all they had. One passenger was robbed and a shot or two was fired at the porter, but no one was hit. The robber pulled the bell cord as soon as he had completed the robbery, and when the train had come to a stop jumped off and escaped.

A Exciting Tumult in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons last night, during a debate on the Irish estimates, Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, referred to two resident magistrates refusing to subscribe for a race meeting because Ted Harrington, a member of the committee, had denounced the police as liars, blackguards and unformed blood hounds. Harrington challenged Balfour to give his authority, and Balfour replied that he spoke on the best of authority. Harrington started across the floor apparently with the intention of assaulting Balfour. A tremendous uproar followed. The chairman's yells for order were drowned in Irish yells. The tumult continued for a quarter of an hour, the chairman warning the Parnellites to control their feelings. When order was restored both men apologized for their hasty action.

The Dives-Pelican Mining Company of Clear Creek County has been re-incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares, 25,000 shares of which shall be preferred stock and the remainder common stock. The preferred stock is to draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum before the common stock can have dividends. The directors for the first year are Norvin Green, T. N. Vall, A. S. Dodd, Charles Stedler, R. L. Harrison, R. S. Morrison and G. C. Wilde.

The Commander of the Kansas Department of the G. A. R. strongly urges all veterans to attend the Milwaukee reunion.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

The General Found Guilty of Conspiracy Against the Republic.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The court this afternoon found General Boulanger guilty of conspiracy.

Upon the opening of the Senate Court today members of the right declined to take further part in the proceedings in the case of General Boulanger. The Court discussed at length its course of procedure and its competency to try General Boulanger. It was finally decided by a vote of 201 to 7 that the Court was competent to try General Boulanger on all the counts of the indictments. Two Senators refrained from voting. The Court then, by 203 votes found the General guilty of conspiracy. Six Senators did not vote. The Court found Count Dillon and M. Rochefort guilty of conspiracy in the plot. It was also decided by a vote of 198 that Boulanger was guilty of a treasonable attempt against the state in connection with the license depot incident.

The State Council has annulled the elections in twelve cantons in which Boulanger was elected to the Council General, on the ground that the General was not legally eligible to the position.

Boulanger has written a letter in which he states that he gave the sums of money which he is accused of embezzling to the Chief Clerk of the War Office to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers.

Five lodgers in the house of Mme. Pourpress, the former mistress of Boulanger, have sworn that the General was in Paris on July 15, 1885, the day on which it is alleged he visited the city in disguise.

Villard's New Scheme.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The World this morning prints this: "The finance committee of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was to have acted today on the \$15,000,000 collateral trust loan plan. They were generally thought to be favorably inclined towards it.

Villard yesterday surprised everybody by sending to all directors a detailed financial plan by which he proposes that the company shall issue a grand consolidated mortgage of \$150,000,000 for the purpose of retiring the whole of the outstanding bonds of the company.

The grand total of the Northern Pacific's preferred bonded indebtedness is \$120,000,000. The excess of \$30,000,000 in the proposed issue would presumably be used in paying premiums to the holders of present bonds, so that they would surrender them for the issue which would be at a lower rate of interest.

A Lone Man's Fate.

OURAY, Colo., Aug. 12.—Yesterday as Oscar Pellham, a Bear Creek miner, was coming into Ouray he stopped at an old unfrequented cabin some distance from the trail, known to old timers on Bear Creek as the Culter cabin, and was horrified to find the decomposed remains of a man lying on the floor. He hastened to Ouray and notified Coroner Hereford, who at once impaled a jury and proceeded to the scene of the ghastly discovery. The remains were decomposed beyond recognition and no papers could be found to identify them. Nineteen dollars in money and two beer checks were found in one pocket. The beer checks were on a Svede saloon, and, together with the yellow hair of the remains, led to the supposition that the unfortunate man was a Swede. The strangest part of the affair is that no one has been missed, and the man must have died early last winter. It is evident that he was belated and strayed to the cabin, where, benumbed by cold, he lay down and froze to death. Aside from the remains of a fire, probably kindled by the deceased, the cabin showed no signs of habitation.

Railways and Their Employees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The interstate commerce commission has sent circulars to various general managers of railroads and organizations of railway employees asking them to co-operate with the commission in securing information bearing upon the relations between railway corporations and their employees. Railroads are requested to state if an insurance fund or guarantee fund of any sort is provided for employees on which they have a right to draw in case of sickness or accident, or from which payment may be made to their families in case of death. Where such fund exists full information is asked as to its modus operandi, the length of time it has been in existence and the feeling in respect to it on the part of the employees. The railroads are also asked if they provide eating or lodging houses or reading rooms for train men when away from home and also if any provision is made for technical education in shops. The railroads are further requested to state whether or not there is any recognized system of promotion in the service of the company whereby it may be expected the men will be induced to labor for marked efficiency; also if there are any special rules in force to ensure the competency of locomotive engineers and other train men.

Labor organizations are requested to give similar information in regard to any insurance project they either have now or have had in operation. They are further asked if their order insists upon any rules of apprenticeship and for the length of term a fireman or brakeman must serve before promotion. Organizations are also asked whether there is any recognition made of grades of service of engineers and conductors, and whether promotions to foremen, shops and like positions in shops are made by promotion or by bringing men from outside.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A crisis is looked for in Hayti very soon.

Santa Fe is soon to be lighted by electricity.

Truckee, California, had a \$75,000 fire Monday.

Jerusalem has 40,000 inhabitants, 30,000 of whom are Jews.

The natives of Samoa are said to be suffering from lack of food.

General Boulanger has been found guilty of conspiracy by the French Senate.

The petition for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick has received 100,000 signatures in Liverpool.

Victims of the Johnstown flood continue to be unearthed from the sand and debris almost daily.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota this year will amount to 90,000,000 bushels.

The Nebraska Republican State committee has selected Hastings as the place for the State convention to be held Oct. 1.

The gross earnings on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe for July were \$1,878,393, a decrease from the same month of last year of \$170,793.

It is now thought that the entire loss by the recent Spokane fire will not exceed \$5,000,000. Rebuilding is going on with great rapidity.

Senator William M. Evarts is suffering from serious affection of the eyes. He is preparing to go to Europe to consult leading specialists.

President Green of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written another letter to the Postmaster General regarding telegraph rates.

Mr. Lincoln, United States Minister, and many members of the American colony in London, have signed a petition for the reprieve of Mrs. Maybrick.

Blondin, the well-known rope-walker, has wagered \$20,000 that he can walk on a cable from the top of the Eiffel Tower to the central dome of the exhibition building in less than five minutes.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the following named banks to begin business: American National Bank of Omaha, capital \$300,000; First National Bank of Alameda, Nebraska, capital \$30,000.

The Mayor of Cardiff, on behalf of the people of Norway, has presented a medal to Captain Murrell of the steamship Missouri, in recognition of his services in rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Danmark.

At Unity Station of the Wisconsin Central Railroad a bear carried off the little girl of a woodman named Kleintert. The father pursued the bear and killed it. The child escaped serious injury. The bear weighed 430 pounds.

A mob of 400 or 500 persons attacked the royal palace in Honolulu one day last week with the intention of forcing the King to abdicate. They were dispersed after a sharp skirmish; a number of them were slain and the ring-leaders arrested.

A cable dispatch announces the arrival at Queenstown of the steamship City of Paris, which passed Sandy Hook at 6:05 p. m., Wednesday last. Her time—5 days, 23 hours and 40 minutes—beats her previous record and is the best eastern record by 49 minutes.

The Calumet Iron Company, of Lancaster, Pa., have posted a notice of an increase from \$3.50 to \$3.85 a ton for piddling, and other wages in proportion, keeping the promise made four months ago, when the reduction was made, that when trade grew better they would increase the pay of the men.

Deputy Marshal Franks telegraphs Superintendent Bancroft from Moab that the robbers who held up the Rio Grande Western train at Thompson Springs Tuesday night, stole two horses at that place and on reaching Moab, stole two fresh animals. The officer says he is close upon the robbers and will surely overtake them.

The Secretary of State of Illinois has licensed the World's Fair of 1892 at Chicago to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the incorporators are Dewitt C. Cregier, Mayor of Chicago; George Schneider, Anthony Zebinger, William C. Skipp, John R. Walsh and E. Nelson Blade.

The Mayor of Boston has received a letter purporting to come from the Mayor of Tacoma, in which the writer, in behalf of the unmarried men of the State of Washington, proposes marriage to the superfluous females of Massachusetts in bulk. This is believed to be the most gigantic matrimonial transaction on record since the Romans helped themselves to wives from among the Sabine women.

The Caldwell express on the Rock Island road collided with a freight train Sunday evening on a curve two miles west of Topeka. The baggage and express cars of the passenger train, many freight cars and both engines were wrecked. Expressman Courter was crushed to death, Fireman Pat Donovan fatally injured, and Lew Ball, a brakeman, had one leg cut off and was otherwise injured. None of the passengers were injured.

THE OCTOBER CONFERENCE.

Southern Republics That Will Send Delegates to the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—The State Department is advised that delegates to the conference of the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the Empire of Brazil have been appointed. The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guinea, Peru, Chili, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, San Domingo, Uruguay and Venezuela have accepted invitations to take part, but have not yet sent the names of delegates.

The delegates named by President Harrison were: John K. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius Bliss, of New York; William Pinckney White, of Maryland; Clement Studobaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William Henry Truscott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. C. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California; and John Hanson, of Georgia. Of these Mr. White has declined to serve owing to the pressure of business engagements, and Mr. Pitkin has been appointed minister to the Argentine Republic.

The conference meets in Washington next October.

Proof Against Electricity.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Dan J. Phelps, an employe of the Brush Electric Light Company, who sustained the full force of a 2,200-volt current of electricity ten days ago, returned to work this morning feeling well. According to the theorists a current of this power is strong enough to kill an elephant. In an interview Phelps said: "The shock made me unconscious almost in an instant, but although I felt as if I were being violently squeezed there was no pain. My muscles seemed to be going to sleep, but the instant I felt the current I threw myself backward to escape from falling into the machinery. As I struck the floor I remember trying to raise my head and see if I was clear. Beyond that I know nothing. After I came to I had a dull headache for some time and my burned hands pained me, but that was all. The only relieving effect that I notice now is that I have the biggest kind of an appetite. I believe the shock has been very beneficial to my general health, for I feel much better."

Phelps was thought to be dead when picked up by his fellow workmen. He remained unconscious for an hour and a half. His hand were burned by the wires which he had grasped. A curious fact that the experts are at a loss to account for was that his tongue seemed as badly burned as his hands. The top was cracked open with the great heat, and afterwards there came large blisters, which had to be lanced before they would heal. His tongue hung out of his mouth when he was picked up and protruded at intervals. His appearance was that of a dying man, but in twenty-four hours he was walking around, and he was soon back at work.

European Gossip.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A London cable to the Times says: The Czar is going to Berlin after all, arriving a few days after the Emperor of Austria has departed. Each of these great monarchs will be accompanied by their heir apparent and by responsible ministers as well.

Their failure to raise a joint meeting at Berlin indicates that Europe's fever sore is still open, but the fact that the Czar visits Berlin at all is enough to strengthen every bourse on the continent.

It seems tolerably clear now that there is to be no war this year. The historically troublesome island of Crete continues to be the solitary point of genuine anxiety. Once or twice during the week it has seemed probable that armed intervention of the powers must ensue, and the situation is still one which may easily set Europe by the ears.

Just now the matter is involved in a rather perplexing diplomatic fog. Greece has asked the powers to intervene and England has joined the triple alliance in refusing to admit that there was any ground for such action. This is taken to mean that Russia and France are egging Greece on, and if it be true that these two latter powers have succeeded in urging Greece to their side the eastern question will become more dangerous than ever.

There is no apprehension of an immediate crisis, however. All these semi-oriental people have an indefinite capacity for making their rows stretch out over lapses of time, and so Western Europe feels free to go yachting and shooting with light hearts.

Wonders of a Photo.

ORETAWA, Ont. Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says that Professor Willoughby, who has visited the Alaskan Coast for many years, a short time ago visited Muir's Glacier and took a shot at it with his camera. He was startled by a most remarkable result. It was the phantom of a great city with rows of high warehouses, factories with tall chimneys, stately residences and elegant church spires. Various are the conjectures as to the locality from which the shadow was evolved. Victoria, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco were all suggested, but none met the requirements. At last a French Canadian recognized the Windsor Hotel, the dome of the new Catholic cathedral near the hotel and Notre Dame with Mount Royal in the distance. The mysterious city was the phantom of Montreal nearly four thousand miles away. The Professor has had a large number of his pictures struck off and it is the wonder of the day.

RAILWAY ROBBERS.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a D. & R. G. Express Car.

THE PASSENGERS PLUCKED.

A special to the Denver News gives the following particulars of a most audacious train robbery which occurred Tuesday night shortly after 10 o'clock, a few miles west of Thompson Springs on the Rio Grande, the train being the one known as the "Modoc," reaching Salt Lake City from Denver at 7:55 a. m. Four masked men captured the train, and after failing to clean out the express car made up for it by going through the cars and harvesting about \$500 in money with twelve or fifteen gold watches. Then they escaped un molested. The details are as follows: As the Modoc pulled out of Thompson's Springs four men, some think three, boarded her. Two remained on the platform between the baggage car and smoker, while two others clambered up over the top of the express car onto the tender. There they speedily equipped Engineer Thomas Flavin and Fireman Bean with six shooters and notified them that the train was to be stopped when ordered. This was done at the third bridge out, about five miles from Thompson. The fireman was then forced to take an axe while the engineer was provided with a gunny sack, and then the engine men covered with six shooters were marched off the engine and around to the express car.

The doors of the car were covered with boiler iron three fourths of the way up, where there are the windows. The fireman was ordered to chop through the iron door while the two bandits stood as guard and the other two were by the smoker, also on the watch. None of the four could be recognized, as they had pulled long cloth masks down over their faces and were roughly dressed like the ranchmen in that section of the country.

Bean chopped and chopped, while the four artists gathered by, and, after calling in vain on Messenger Frank Willis to open the doors, started in with a lively fusillade from the revolvers. One passenger, I. B. Levy, of Charleston, W. Va., thinks fully 100 shots were fired. The car was scarred and riddled in all directions. The windows were shattered and some of the shots went clear through both sides of the car, showing the revolvers must have been of the heaviest calibre.

In the meantime Willis lay crossed on the floor between two iron trunks with a magazine shotgun in his hands and two self-acting Colt's revolvers in his belt, ready to defend the company's property with his life, if necessary. There were continuous calls for surrender between the robbers, but all the satisfaction the robbers got was an invitation to do the opening themselves. Willis was afraid to shoot at random through the sides of the car at the robbers, for fear of hitting the fireman, and had he shown himself at the windows he would have been shot down and for an equally prudent reason the bandits refrained from showing their ungainly chins at the door or windows.

When Fireman Bean had wacked away till the iron plate resembled a white mould and his axe wrecked, the robbers recognizing that delays are often dangerous gave up with a deep sigh the thought of looting the express car and concluded to take satisfaction out of the innocent passengers.

Preparatory to robbing the train the bandits thought it advisable to put the passengers in a frame of mind suitable for the performance of the feat, so as a preface they opened up a fusillade through the smoker. One bullet hit the moon's light through a man's hat. A second grazed a boy's knee, while other passengers had supernatural escapes. The preparation was a brilliant pyrotechnic success, and after a plous invitation to throw up their hands, one bandit with two enormous revolvers preceded the engineer, and the collection sack, wherein the passengers were ordered to throw their valuables. The other robbers remained on guard at the end of the car, veiled in their cloth masks and a deep silence. Fortunately the passengers had ample notice of what might be but as there were very few revolvers on the train or organized resistance seemed useless and the passengers hurriedly went to hiding their valuables in all sorts of places. One man put \$800 in a scuttle of coal. The bottoms of seats were utilized to the utmost, and a bunch of \$900 in bills was tucked in under the washbowl in the sleeper. Large sums of money were shoved beneath mattresses, under carpets, into spittoons, behind curtains, and the Lord only knows where else.

Had the robbers been experienced artists they would have dropped on to all this, but they must have been cowboys, for their dress and manners indicated this to the passengers, and moreover the genius who paraded through the cars with two big six-shooters was so nervous that the passengers were more afraid of his fingers slipping, thereby shooting someone, than of any deliberate intent to hurt anyone.

The thieves then put out for the south on foot and disappeared over the desert. They had no horses as anyone could see. Women passengers were not molested. There were about 100 passengers on board. Word was quickly got to Green River on reaching the nearest telegraph station. A sheriff's posse left bright and early in a special for the scene of the robbery. Word was also sent on to Salt Lake City and Detectives Frank and Buss left on No. 8 with Winchester rifles, six-shooters and a big bloodhound from the penitentiary. The country down there is full of gulches, cliffs and gullies, but the haul will be apt to make tracking comparatively light work.

BIG FLOOD IN THE ARKANSAS.

Great Damage to Railroads and Pueblo Merchants.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 10.—The losses from the big flood are now found to be larger than was at first expected. McCord, Bragdon & Co's loss instead of the \$100,000 is found to be \$20,000, and to the Mas Bros, loss is added a carload of salt and three cars of other goods that were in the cellar. Among other losses are the following: Adler Bros., \$2,000; J. K. Sherman, \$1,000; S. Strauss, \$1,000; Berger Bros., \$1,000; J. J. Stanchfield, \$5,000; P. McCurdy, \$1,000; J. H. Stewart & Co., \$3,000; Charles Henkel & Co., \$1,000; Newton Lumber Company, \$1,500; George West, \$500; J. Rayner, \$500; Bullion Bridge Company, \$4,000 worth of oak lumber. This lumber was stacked behind a Missouri Pacific double track grade, 60 feet wide. The grade was washed out and the lumber floated through the gap into the river. This great gap let out all the water that flooded the south side and the break saved the residences in the grove, the flood being confined above the round house track. This evening the river is low down again and there is little indication of this morning's inundation. Vacant lots still serve for aquatic sports by boys navigating rafts made of floating sidewalks, and the cellars are still flooded but the floors are dry again and the regular Saturday night business thereon is as lively as ever.

Passengers, baggage, express and mail matter, bound West, are transferred by way of Colorado Springs and the Colorado Midland to Buena Vista and Salida, thence to Salt Lake, so that there is no detention. The Rio Grande Company has half a dozen work trains along the road between Pueblo and Parkdale, with hundreds of men. This road is not materially damaged further than the Grand Canon. The principal breaks are in the neighborhood of Hardscrabble and Beaver Creek, this side of Florence. Only part of the Hardscrabble bridge is out and not all, as reported yesterday. There was a washout one mile beyond Canon City which caught Friday's train going West. The passengers and baggage were brought to Canon City by wagon.

Silver Growing in Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The State Department is in receipt of a report by Consul Frank H. Mason, of Marseilles, in which he says that one of the clearly defined tendencies of public opinion in Europe, notably in France, Germany and England, is seen in the steadily growing sentiment in favor of restoring the bimetallic standard of currency, in the strong and numerous petitions read before the German Reichstag, in the recent resolutions of Mr. Chaplin in the British House of Commons, as well as the frank declaration of Lord Salisbury in favor of the earnest participation by Great Britain in the forthcoming conference in Paris, and in the outspoken attitude of such serious and intelligent French journals as *Le Monteur Des Interests Nationaux* and *Monteur Des Syndicates Agricoles* may be recognized the outward manifestations of these new facts and purposes.

Sixteen years' experience of monometallicism has entailed an industrial and agricultural situation in western Europe which demands a remedy. How much of the present depression in these interests has been really due to practical demonetization of silver is a question upon which there is naturally a wide divergence of opinion, but the belief that the effect of that policy has been vitally prejudicial is rapidly growing.

Lord Dufferin stated that a low and fluctuating value of silver was disastrous to the treasury of India, and declares himself in favor of immediate remonetization, while Samuel Smith, a well-known English economist, even goes so far as to attribute to demonetization and its economic consequences large influence for the agrarian troubles in Ireland, the discontent of that country, the protectionist reaction of continental Europe, and the spread of socialism and other disorders incident to poverty and enforced idleness.

In view of all that one reads and hears in the discussion of this question it would seem apparent that the monetary conference which is to assemble at Paris in September will meet under circumstances "far more promising to the interests of bimetalism than those which surrounded the conference in 1881."

Explosion of a Gas Main.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 9.—This afternoon while a thirty-inch natural gas main was being tested, the air-cap on the end of the pipe blew off, scattering the debris in every direction. Several hundred workmen employed in the iron mills near by were just returning home, and a number of them had stopped along the trench to watch the experiment. They were struck by the debris and flying missiles as though a bomb had exploded. The pipe was braced with heavy timbers, and these were hurled into the crowd with terrific force.

The workmen and spectators were thrown down by the force of the explosion and one of them was hurled against a brick house and his neck was broken. A general stampede followed the explosion and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The cries of the injured could be heard for several squares. Investigation showed that two men had been killed outright and about fifteen others injured, two of them fatally. The dead were conveyed to their homes, and the injured, who were unable to walk, taken to the hospital.

EDGAR B. BRONSON, President. CHAS. B. EDDY, Vice President. WM. H. AUSTIN, Cashier.

The El Paso National Bank

OF TEXAS.

Capital, \$150,000. : Surplus, \$45,000.
United States Depository.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. General business transacted.

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

Customers are offered free of charge our Herring's Safe Deposit Boxes in fire proof vault.

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, 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 \$12 per column, per month; half column \$8 per month. Ad. occupying less than half column \$1 per inch 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.

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. Morning service at 11 o'clock, a. m. and evening service at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
On the Third Sunday of each month in the school house, at Seven Rivers, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.
On the Fourth Sunday of each month at Look-out, at 3 o'clock p. m.
Everybody is respectfully invited to attend.
W. F. GIBBONS, Pastor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern mail arrives: Daily at 10:00 p. m.
Departs: Daily at 7:00 a. m.
SEVEN RIVERS MAIL.
Arrives: Wednesday and Friday at 8:00 p. m.
Departs: Thursday and Saturday at 7:00 a. m.
W. H. COSGROVE, P. M.

Locals.

—Lee Wells is doing a good business in fence building.

—C. C. Fountain has gone to Seven Rivers on business.

—The prospectus of the Denver News appears in this issue.

—J. J. Cookrell is in the valley looking after some business matters.

—Dr. Sutherland says the Pecos river is lower than at any time since 1880.

—G. A. Richardson, Esq., went to Lincoln last Saturday morning on legal business.

—Mr. H. G. Wallace the ex-school teacher at the "Farms" school house, is again in Roswell.

—George Buck has built a very neat claim house out on the mesa two miles southeast of town.

—Mr. Essinger, wholesale liquor dealer from Las Vegas, is in town looking after his business.

—See the advertisement of the Fort Worth Gazette in another column. Read it. Subscribe now.

—George Hubbard, colored, is doing a good laundry business in town. He is an expert in the art of doing up a fineshirt.

—A. D. Wright is improving his addition property. He has men engaged in fencing and generally improving a block of ground for a park.

—Jack Thornton spent two or three days in Roswell last week and this. He is doing a good lively business between Lincoln and Roswell.

—Judge E. T. Stone and wife went down to the Pecos country and Seven Rivers last week. The Judge is looking after his sheep interests.

—Tom Emory and Miss Ada Franklin were married on yesterday morning at 6 o'clock by Justice Bessellieu. They immediately left on a trip to El Paso.

—J. H. Carper makes an announcement to the people this week. Mr. Carper can supply you with a new machine or repair your old one. Notice his ad.

—Nathan Jaffa was taken quite sick while in Pennsylvania and consequently delayed in getting home a few days. He is expected to get to Roswell the first of next week.

—Capt. Pat Garrett, of Lincoln county, came up from El Paso this morning, to shake hands with his numerous friends here and attend to a little business, returning on the 11:05 train.—Las Cruces Daily News.

—Mr. Kinney, a freighter from Las Vegas, who brought a load of goods for Jaffa, Prager & Co., was deputized to arrest a Mexican by the name of M. Gonzalez. He is wanted in San Miguel county for cutting wire fence.

—J. C. Danver, traveling salesman for Gross, Blackwell & Co., of Las Vegas, was in town this week attending to the wants of our merchants. He seemed to be successful, in fact, commercial men all succeed when they strike Roswell.

—The third cutting of alfalfa is in the stack on the Long ranch up the Hondo; this is ahead of anything in the country, although the water supply is less than any place else, if there was plenty of water for that land its products would be simply marvelous.

COLLEGE FOR ROSWELL.

Arrangements Being Made for the Establishment of a First-class Institution.

Rev. Dr. Cameron of Denver, superintendent of the Mission work in the west for the Baptist church, paid our valley a visit last week in the interest of his special purpose of founding a college and organizing and building a church in our little city. The Doctor accompanied by W. S. Prager spent Friday driving around the country and calling upon the leading ranchmen and farmers around town; upon their return in the evening he was fully convinced of the grand prospects of the Pecos valley, and was free to say "the half has never been told."

In the evening the citizens met at the school house for preaching services, where we listened to the best sermon it has been our pleasure to hear since coming to New Mexico. The Doctor is earnest and a man of ability, and such a man as the people of this place would like to have and would support. After the services we were all invited to remain to talk together about the establishing of a school and building of a church. Dr. Cameron made the following proposition: That if Roswell would donate 20 acres of ground in the northwest portion of town on the river for a campus, they would begin to improve and beautify it at once, and agree to erect within a specified time good substantial buildings thereon and operate a first-class college. They ask of our people other donations of property, which are already promised, and if the 20 acres can be secured the establishment of the college is practically assured. Some of our citizens seem to think it is too soon to build a college, the town too small and the population of the county too light, but we do not think so; it will require two or three years to prepare and beautify the grounds and erect the buildings, in that time the school will be in absolute need, and if the matter was delayed until then the probabilities are Eddy or some other town would have gotten the prize.

The establishing of this school will do much towards advertising Roswell, it will attract many families, it will aid in giving tone and caste to our society, and we think it is one of the opportunities that should not be lost. Dr. Cameron also stated that he had \$1,500 to put into a brick church, provided he can secure an equal sum from other sources. This would build a very neat and roomy church, and it is the Doctors aim to have it finished after the modern style of architecture, stained window glass and seated with comfortable opera chairs. There are several hundred dollars subscribed already, and it is thought it will not be difficult to raise the required amount. A strong and capable man will be sent here by the Baptist church to superintend the building and preach to the people.

These are more than hopeful signs, in every direction the prospects for the Pecos valley are great.

Crooked Brooks.

A man by the name of Nate Brooks, who has been stopping in Roswell off and on for the past month or so, left town after effectually taking in some of our citizens on spurious paper. He is a general sport and we understand is wanted in Texas, where he halls from, for various crimes. He operated in forged checks among our people. The checks were drawn on the Albuquerque 1st National Bank for various amounts, and he succeeded in negotiating several. Jno. C. Burkley was the victim of one for the amount of \$65.50, drawn by J. W. Loving payable to the order of Thos. Harts, and by him endorsed, bearing date May 4th, 1889. Williamson & Sanders cashed one for \$130, drawn by R. H. Rheinhardt. The checks are all bogus, but it is not learned yet if they are forgeries. An attempt was made to have Jaffa, Prager & Co. cash others of various amounts, but in this he failed. An effort is being made to capture Brooks and we think he will have a slim chance to get away. There is considerable looseness in the manner of accepting checks in this country; it is always best to be careful, a check is somewhat like a man, if honest it won't hurt him to examine into his character.

Vagrancy.

Roswell is a good town, and its people, generally, honest and industrious, but there are some who do not have either business or profession to keep them from coming under the class of persons designated as vagrants by the laws of the land. There are several classes of vagrants, some of each have representatives in this place. Two questionable females were brought before Justice Bessellieu Tuesday. They appeared and asked for a continuance, which was granted until to-day. The Justice placed in the hands of the deputy a number of names to be summoned as witnesses. The list caused consternation and a genuine stampede of the boys, all wanted to get out of town, some went swimming, hoping to escape, but returned only to learn that the trial had been postponed and they were wanted for the next day. We do not know the result of the trial, but we wish to observe to the justice that the vagrant act is violated under his eyes in town every day, and insist now upon a general crusade in that direction. We believe in obeying the law, if they are obnoxious repeal them, but the vagrant act can not be considered as such, and the evil in the one direction may be no greater than in another. Look up the vagrants, Mr. Justice, all around town.

A Serious Accident.

Jack Betts purchased 13 pounds of powder yesterday (Wednesday) morning to use in blasting rock in a well. He took the powder to Mr. Orr's blacksmith shop and thoughtlessly laid it down while waiting for some drills to be sharpened. Mr. Dunnahoo was working at the anvil when a spark from the iron ignited the powder, the explosion of which very seriously burned Mr. Orr, Mr. Lawrence and slightly injured Mr. Dunnahoo. Mr. Lawrence's entire body is badly burned, the flesh dropped off his hands. Mr. Orr's face, neck and upper portion of his body was burned almost to a crisp. It was a careless way to use powder, but Mr. Betts never once thought of any danger coming from leaving it in the shop.

Railroad News Confirmed.

While there is nothing new in railroad matters, we have the news published in last week's paper corroborated and confirmed, so that we may feel assured of the building of the roads proposed in a few months. One official of the Fort Worth & Denver made the statement to a prominent Denver man that the road would be in operation as early as next January, a year at the latest. While other authorities say work will begin by the first of the year, and it will not require more than six months to grade the road from Washburn to the Pecos valley. This latter, of course, is a mere speculation, but we can safely count upon the railroad by January a year. In the mean time Roswell has plenty to do; a new school house to build—which by the way appears to be at a stand still; the Baptist college and two churches to erect, besides the court house and jail buildings. There is no occasion for dull times. With these public improvements going on money will be in circulation freely, and every laborer who wishes can make a good living in the town.

Roswell Land Office Will Open About October 1st.

Hon. Frank Lesnet was in Roswell a day or two last week, and from him we learned that the land office at this place will be opened for business about the first of October. Mr. Mills, the register, he says, has the permission of Commissioner Stone to make an abstract of the business and land at the Las Cruces office belonging to this district, and as soon thereafter as possible proceed to open the Roswell office. It is the duty of the Las Cruces register to make this abstract, but on account of the rush of business at that office they are unable at this time to do so, and if it had not been for the new officers urging the matter we would not have had the office here in operation for some time yet. We commend their effort and urge them to all haste in getting the office here in working order.

Wash! Wash!

Our young city took on additional city airs one day last week in the way of two Chinamen from Trinidad, who came here for the purpose of opening a laundry. Chinamen are regarded as sort of a town "mascot," and therefore we welcome them to our new city. It is a fact that they do not go or stay in a place that is dull or dead, and where ever you find them you are sure to find a pretty lively state of affairs generally. These new arrivals, whose names we heard but do not remember, have located in N. Costa's building just north of his shoe shop, where they are ready to take in all the washing that comes.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that we, the commissioners of Chavis county, thereunto duly appointed by an act of the legislature, entitled "An act to create the counties of Chavis and Eddy," will on the 11th day of December, 1889, consider plans and specifications and proposals for the erection of county court house and jail buildings, and proceed to adopt plans and specifications for such county buildings and contract with lowest and best bidder for the erection of said buildings at a cost not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars. The said buildings to be received from the contractor and paid for in county bonds of Chaves county, provided for in said act, in the month of January, 1891, or as soon thereafter as the said board of commissioners shall be satisfied of full compliance of contract by the contractor. Any information in regard to material, etc. will be given upon addressing
W. S. PRAGER,
Secretary Chavis County Commissioners

For Pure Drugs and all leading Patent Medicines go to Zimmerman's Drug Store.

To Druggists of Lincoln, Chavis and Eddy Counties.

Notice is hereby given that an examination of the Board of Pharmacy will be held at the Phoenix Hotel, Las Vegas Hot Springs, September 10th, 1889. All unregistered druggists are hereby requested to present themselves for examination, or otherwise make known to the undersign why they should not be dealt with according to law.

J. L. ZIMMERMAN,
Member Board of Pharmacy, Southeast District.

N. B. All retailers of Drugs, Medicines and Poisons are termed Druggists under this act.

THE FAMILY EDUCATOR.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is a great family educator, and no family of children ought to be brought up without having ready access to this grand volume. It will answer hundreds of questions of each wide-awake child. It is an ever-present and reliable schoolmaster to the whole family.

Pure Whiskey and Wines for medicinal purposes at Zimmerman's Drug Store.

Strayed.

Two horses, one a dun, branded LOVE on the left hip and a horsehoe down on left thigh. One bay horse, branded S on the left shoulder laying down, J O cross on the left hip. The above horses strayed from the Rio Felix on the night of the 10th of August. Any information leading to the recovery of the above stock will be liberally rewarded.
Address WM. R. LILES,
Roswell, N. M.

Stationery! Stationery! A nice assortment at Zimmerman's Drug Store.

Amateur Ball Players.

The New York Sporting Times is the leading Baseball and Athletic authority of America. It publishes all the Baseball News, and contains each week a handsome Portrait of some prominent player. News of all the Baseball Leagues is published each week, and all lovers of the National Game should read the New York Sporting Times. Send for sample copy to
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And Solicit an Inspection of our Stock. Call in our Store and see us.

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NEW MEXICO SEED HOUSE.

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

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Wholesale & Retail Liquor Dealers.

Choice Wines & Cigars.

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Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

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General Merchandise of Every Kind,

Roswell, New Mexico.

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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.

IN A TIGER'S DEN.

Exciting Adventure of a Party of Hunters in a Chinese Wilderness.

A huge tiger was killed near Amoy in March last, the hut being marked by a number of exciting features, says a Shanghai (China) letter to the New York Herald.

The hunting party consisted of Messrs Cullinson, Des Vœux, Harding, and Leyburn, and eight native hunters, the latter armed only with spears and torches.

They were out several days, beating many ravines unsuccessfully and finding only tracks and traces of tigers. Then they reached a place where Leyburn had shot a tiger a year before, wounding him severely but failing to secure him.

The following account by one of the party refers to the same den in the rocks to which the wounded beast retreated:

"It cleared up about breakfast time and we proceeded leisurely to the cars about 11 o'clock. Cullinson took 'Allen's rock,' Des Vœux 'Harding's rock,' and Leyburn and I placed ourselves near the 'bridge entrance.' The native hunters went in below the bridge. From the marks they made out that a tiger had been laying down below the bridge, but had shifted higher up.

"After they had been in half an hour some of them came out much excited and said they had 'cornered' a big tiger. A few remained in the cave holding torches in the beast's face while the rest carried in bundles of brushwood and gradually built him in. This 'building in' took a long time and consisted in closing up with brushwood all the holes by which the tiger could charge.

"Then we were invited to waltz in and kill the beast. I must say that I did not feel a bit inclined for this part of the program, but old Quartermaster (Leyburn) was right on it and after much discussion we went. We went down into the cave from the bridge entrance by a ladder about 12 feet long and we scrambled on, mostly on hands and knees, for about thirty yards, lighted by torches. It was very wet and muddy and the atmosphere was stuffy and ill-smelling.

"At last we got to where the tiger was built in and the first thing we saw was the skull and bones of the old tiger Leyburn had killed at the bridge entrance in January 1888. In front of us were two piles of brushwood closing the two holes, behind which was the live tiger.

"Leyburn scrambled and was pushed up a bit of a slippery, sloping rock, and then one of the hunters removed a log and Leyburn found a big tiger with his head about five feet from him looking dazed at the glare of the torches. He aimed as well as he could by the uncertain light between his eyes and fired, knocking the beast down.

"The hunter instantly replaced the log and we heard the tiger roaring and scuffling about behind the brushwood. In a minute or so all was quiet and all we waited and listened and could hear the brute breathing heavily.

"We had to crouch behind the brushwood nearly an hour before the hunters ventured to peep in over it. Then they began a cautious investigation, removing a little brushwood, looking in and then quickly replacing the brushwood. At length they seemed satisfied that the tiger was not killed, but had gone on. They took down part of the brushwood and rushed in with torches and spears, we following as well as we could.

"After moving about ten yards we came up to two more holes or passa ges, and the men shouted that they could see the tiger. I was hoisted up on a nearly perpendicular rock and saw a yellow head about five feet below my right hand. I fired into the center of it, and as soon as the smoke cleared the beast appeared about five feet above my right hand, so I could nearly touch him with the barrels of my guns. He was close to a hole a little to my right, where Leyburn and Quilp (two of the hunters) were standing.

"I fired into his neck this time and dropped him, and he fell with his ears close to me, and as he still moved I fired into him right beyond the ear, finishing him off.

"Leyburn's shot had gone in above the nose, knocking his head about awfully, and my first shot had entered about three inches below the eye, and yet with these two awful wounds in the head from bullets he had managed to move about.

"The atmosphere in the cave was by this time simply suffocating and we were glad enough to get out, after being in there an hour and a half. All the men came out and had food before dragging the beast out. He was a very heavy built tiger, measuring eight feet ten and a half inches as he lay, his skin two days after measuring eleven feet three inches. We had a triumphal procession back to the boat, but managed to keep the natives off, and then began the greswome operation of skinning.

German State Salaries.

The German empire does not pay its high employes on an extravagant scale. Prince Bismarck receives \$2,700 a year and a residence. The foreign secretary gets \$2,500, including free quarters; the state secretary, \$1,800, including free quarters; the state secretary of the Imperial Court of Justice, \$1,200 and a house; the state secretary of the imperial treasury, \$1,000 and a house; the state postmaster-general, \$1,200 and a house; the minister of war, \$1,800, with a house, fuel, and rations for eight horses; the chief of the admiralty, \$1,800, with a house; the chief of the general staff, \$1,600, a house, and rations for six horses. Fourteen commanding generals get \$1,500 each, with free furnished quarters and rations for eight horses. With regard to ambassadors, those in London and St. Petersburg are paid \$7,500 each; in Vienna, Constantinople, and Paris, \$6,000 each. Of ministers \$2,400 is paid at Brussels, \$2,250 at Bucharest, \$2,400 at The Hague, \$2,700 at Madrid, \$3,000 at Pekin, \$2,400 at Rio Janeiro, \$3,150 at Washington, \$2,000 at Stockholm, \$2,500 at Teheran, and \$2,250 at Yeddo.

An Advocate of Standing Armies.

In a recent article in the Fortnightly Review Gen Lord Wolseley, the Adjutant General of the British army, and the only general of prominence in the service, publishes a strong indorsement of the maintenance of large standing armies. After reviewing the effects of the huge armaments of some of the continental powers of Europe, Lord Wolseley expresses his admiration for the beneficial results, as he calls them, that have followed from such armaments and general conscriptions.

These huge standing armies, one of the greatest of living English generals calls a precious legacy bequeathed by the French revolution, and maintains that the present system of military training that is practiced on the continent and which is equivalent to maintaining Europe in the condition of an armed camp, is a blessing sufficient to compensate the nations of the Old World for all the losses growing out of the revolution of 1789.

Lord Wolseley naturally accepts the German army as the highest type of this military development and becomes quite enthusiastic over the benefits that this intangible military organization has conferred on the social development of the German Empire. Speaking of this great military power, he says: "Great as it is in war, it is infinitely greater as a national school for the moral, mental and physical training of the people."

According then to this aristocratic British soldier this perfection of the system of military development promotes the physical training of men, habits of cleanliness and order, obedience to authority and a thorough moral education that could not be obtained in any other way.

This universal military service is considered by Lord Wolseley as the surest bulwark against communism and anarchy and the best preserver of the public peace and national institutions. In this last result of the universal military service there will unquestionably be found many to agree with Lord Wolseley who might not be disposed to adopt his ideas on the advisability of turning Europe into an armed camp. In those continental countries of Europe which now maintain standing armies there is every reason to believe that communism and internal dissensions are kept down by the maintenance of large military establishments, but this is the result merely of circumstances that exist in those countries alone, but which are totally lacking in England, where Lord Wolseley would have the lessons implied taken most to heart.

England has steadily refused to follow the example of continental Europe in maintaining a large standing army, and while supporting a sufficient number of troops to meet her absolute necessities, there has been no attempt at arbitrary conscription or compulsory service. Yet in spite of England's neglect of the means pronounced essential by this high authority she has hitherto held her own fairly well in the race for power and prestige. While maintaining but a moderate standing army, England has preserved in a state of perpetual efficiency an immense militia force, which is available in time of need as the best equipped standing army could be. Besides she has been able to do this without neglecting her powers of offense and defense. Her navy leads the world, and her possessions of defensive and offensive works and armament rank with the most efficient at present in existence.

What is true of England is also true of this country. Although our standing army is but an insignificant body, we possess a well trained militia force, which if put in the field would constitute a host as formidable as any possessed by the most vaunted powers of Europe.

It is not, therefore, probable that any part of the Anglo-Saxon race is likely to adopt Lord Wolseley's views on standing armies, however useful they may deem them for the maintenance of order in other communities.—New Orleans Picayune.

Truth and Sincerity.

These are simple words but full of meaning. They are the stamp of character and can make golden each little word and action. What a weary world this would be if these two elements were banished from it. The pleasures of society would be utterly destroyed and mankind would be utterly destroyed and mankind would seek the desert for peace and contentment.

On the contrary, where truth and sincerity are the governing principle society, is lovely and attractive. A society thus governed, may be compared to a fountain of living waters sending forth healthful streams, where the weary traveler may rest and refresh himself. The fire of a glowing imagination may make folly look pleasant, and lend a beauty to objects which have none in them. But nothing can shine with undiminished lustre but truth and sincerity. Sincere words and actions, the unquestionable indications of sound sense, and of a correct taste, exonerate their happy possessors from the whole of that tedious load which the enslaved and feeble minds of artificial character constantly sustain. Honor and honesty, truth and sincerity, are the foundation stones of a real character. Sincere words and actions have power to heal the broken heart, and soothe the earth's sorrows. It is the unaffected interest in another's welfare that renders one a blessing to community.

The spirit of kindness, a sincere wish to make others happy, refines and makes lovely the whole being. Then how essential it is that one should ever strive to be true and genuine, to have every expression made use of, standing for something. One may be ever so gifted and accomplished, they may be admired for wit and intelligence, but never can they hold the power of affection and respect if these most important elements be lacking in their characters, and they will fall far short of filling the place their God assigned for them.—J. L. W. in Wisconsin.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY.

The New Method of Killing Criminals More Painful than Boiling in Molten Lead.

"The enforcement of the death penalty by means of electric currents would not only be agonizing beyond conception, but would also be barbarous in the extreme." This is the deliberate opinion of Myron Law, superintendent of the electrical department of the Brush Electric company of this city, says the Philadelphia Record. He was talking recently of the coming electric execution of the murderer Kemmler at Buffalo.

Mr. Law proceeded to give some interesting facts to demonstrate the truth of the conclusion at which he had arrived. "Any person," said he, "who is thoroughly acquainted with an electric current could not possibly have any other idea than this. It is absurd to claim that execution by electricity is less painful than hanging, that it would be instantaneous in its effects, or that it would do away with any repugnant features of our public executions."

"In the first place death by electricity is not painless. Hanging, throat-cutting, the guillotine, shooting, burning to death in molten lead or in furnaces are painless executions when compared with that by electricity. Let me cite a few instances of the pain felt by those who have received severe electric shocks. Six years ago one of my men named John Smith cut an electric wire which he thought to be dead." This was on Eighth street, between Sansam and Walnut. Standing on the ladder, with one hand he grasped the ruptured wire, which fed forty-eight lamps and had a current of 2,200 volts passing through it. With the other hand he held by means of pliers the other end of the wire. Immediately he made the most heart-rending screams for help. His hands were riveted fast and his whole body was undergoing most terrible contortions.

"The electric current of 2,200 volts strength was passing through his body and pinned him to the spot. We threw a rope over his hands and jerked him from his perilous position. Both of his hands were burned terribly and his whole system was shattered. When he had sufficiently recovered a few days later to be able to talk intelligently he said that his sufferings were terrible beyond description.

"Another man in our employ once received the full force of a current of several hundred volts. In removing his hands from the wire one of his fingers dropped off, having been burned almost to the stump by the current. During the accident his face showed in a frightful manner intense pain and his body was in a constant tremor.

"Of course, electricity can instantaneously kill a person, but in that infinitesimally small space of time of the transition from life to death the person will suffer inconceivable pain. Although the speed of electricity is at the rate of 286,000 miles per second the killing can not be so instantaneous as to preclude all pain. Every particle of the nervous tissue is polarized, and polarization causes each particle of matter to revolve on its axis, which means the stretching of the nerves out of all proportion and consequently the most intense pain. But the great fault with execution by electricity is that it is almost impossible to ascertain just how strong a current will kill a man instantaneously and yet not be a barbarous mode of killing. If the current be but a few volts stronger than that required to instantly execute a certain person the consequences would be terrible. It would disfigure the body beyond recognition and would disintegrate every portion of the corpse.

"Should the current be just a trifle too weak to execute a person it would throw him into a trance so death-like that it is probable that the body would be buried alive. So in order to reduce this new mode of execution to a practical scientific working the amount of resistance in each body would have to be previously tested before any approximate idea could be reached as to how strong a current would surely kill without disfiguring or disintegrating the body or throwing the body into a trance. But even if this desideratum is found, there might be some hitch or slight fault in the electrical apparatus which would spoil everything."

Do Men Fear Death.

Who said that men fear death? Who concocted that fable for old wives? He should have stood that night with Philip in the midst of a host of 125,000 men in the full flush and vigor of life, calmly and deliberately making ready at dawn to receive death in its most horrid forms at one another's hands. It is in vain that Religion invests the tomb with terror, and Philosophy, shuddering, averts her face; the nations turn from these gloomy teachers to storm its portals in exultant hosts, battering them wide enough for thousands to charge through abreast. The heroic instinct of humanity with its high contempt of death is wiser and truer, never let us doubt, than superstitious terrors of philosophy. Its doubts, its terrors, that man is greater than his seeming self; go an underlying consciousness that his mortal life is but an accident of his real existence, the fashion of a day, to be lightly worn and gaily doffed at duty's call.

What a pity it truly is that the tonic air of battlefields—the air that Philip breathed that night before Antietam—cannot be gathered up and preserved as a precious elixir to reinvigorate the atmosphere in times of peace when men grow faint of heart and cowardly and quake at thought of death.—From "An Echo of Antietam," by Edward Bellamy in the July Century.

A Boy's Chances Spoiled.

Farmer's Boy—"Father, why cannot I rise in the world the same as other men? For instance, why cannot I some day become Secretary of Agriculture?"

Old Farmer—"Too late, too late, my son, you know too much about farmin'."—New York Weekly.

THE MALAY BISON.

Terrible Battle of the Great Beasts in the Sultan's Kraal.

His highness, the sultan of Pahang, in the Malay peninsula, can claim to have introduced a decidedly novel feature into oriental sport, since he has just brought his great bison Kraal to a successful issue, says a letter from Pahang, to the London Field. The bison of the Malay peninsula, called s'ladang by the Malays, corresponds almost exactly with the Indian gaur, but it has never been decided by naturalists whether it is the true gaur or not, as it is seldom shot or caught, and the few trophies existing are imperfect and do not afford conclusive evidence. They are magnificent beasts of great size, but shy in the extreme and excessively fierce; they usually go about in herds of from half a dozen to a score, sometimes singly, and occasionally in couples in the steep, densely-wooded hills and rarely issuing from their seclusion except at night.

The sultan, who usually resides at Pekan, the capital of Pahang, removed to Pulan Tawer in the end of February, accompanied by about 1,000 men, and immediately set them to work to erect a strong fence along the river, so as to inclose the entire promontory, except that part in connection with the mainland, which was to be left undisturbed until the herd was found to have entered of their own accord, which they were expected to do about the end of April. However, there was consternation and confusion in the camp when at daybreak April 16 it was found that a large herd of bison had found their way on to the promontory during the night and still remained there. Only about a mile of the barricade had been completed, and there remained another mile and a half to be done before the beasts could be surrounded.

The whole force of men, which had been steadily increasing in numbers, and now amounted to over 1,500, were immediately put on to complete the fence, which they succeeded in doing by nightfall, to the surprise of every one, including themselves. The bison were now fast inside. In one corner of the kraal, some fifty yards from the river, and well above it, a smaller inclosure, about twenty yards square, was constructed, and into this, after considerable difficulty, the entire herd, numbering twenty-four head, was driven.

Terrified by the noise of the beaters and wild with fear the great creatures appeared almost mad, and rushed about attacking each other with indescribable fury. They continued to charge and fight like demons amid the yells and cheers of the excited crowd, until at nightfall ten of the noble beasts lay dead or dying. Two more succumbed during the night, and it was a pitiable sight next morning to the twelve survivors, all jaded and gory, utterly exhausted, but still vicious and "game." Four of the slain—two bulls and two cows—measured 18 hands and over at the dorsal ridge. One huge bull, the largest of all, who is still living, must measure 18 hands 3 inches. Large covered bamboo rafts were constructed, and some of the bison have been driven on board these and sent down to Pekan, a distance of 150 miles; the others will follow in due course. At the time of writing a large cow and two similar ones are at Pekan. The large cow which was presented to the resident, has been generously offered to the Singapore museum, and is now being skinned and prepared prior to being set up there. Another has been presented to the governor, and is now on its way to Singapore alive.

The large cow measures 18 hands 1 inch at the dorsal ridge, and 16 hands 3 inches in height at the shoulder. It is to be hoped that the bison will now be identified, so as to definitely settle the vexed question as to whether the Malay bison and Indian gaur are the same species. Two tigers were caught in the kraal, but both made their escape; one deer and pigs, however, were successfully captured. It was intended to send one or two of the live bison to England, if possible, as one has never been seen there. However, there is but little chance of their either living in captivity or standing the voyage.

This is believed to be the first large bison kraal on record.

The lawn-mower is a good deal like the keeper of a bucket-shop; it shaves the green.

He laughs best who laughs first when his employer tries to make a joke.

Chicago lives in an atmosphere of meat. It is a part of the life, that flesh is air to.

A man may not like his own face lined with care, but he does his portraits.

It's warm enough for any man when a five of bees lights on his head.

Wonder if sweeping the heavens with a telescope is what makes star dust.

A Lucky Russian.

Chicago (Ill.) Arkansas Traveler, Aug. 2. The reports of the July 16th drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery company show that one-twentieth of ticket No. 42,758, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in that drawing, was held by Abraham Weinger, of 401 South Canal Street, Chicago. A Traveler reporter called at Mr. Weinger's place of residence and was informed that he had just gone to New York City where it is expected that he will meet his wife, who is now on her way to America from Russia. From Mr. Weinger's friends and neighbors it was learned that he is a Russian by birth, about twenty-eight years of age, and that he has been in America but sixteen months, most of which time has been spent in Chicago, where he followed the occupation of tailor, which is the trade to which he was brought up. Mr. Weinger received his \$10,000 through the express company a few days after the drawing. It was learned that Mr. Weinger has been a frequent patron of the lottery, but until now without success. Mr. Weinger has been all his life a poor man, and it is to be hoped that he will make good use of his suddenly acquired wealth.

An eagle always feels more or less soars in its wings when it uses them.

E. B. WALKHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Kentucky, say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by druggists, 75c.

However bold man may be of cock-tails, they are certainly not unmixed blessings.

What wrought the change? This woman's face is fully with a rose's grace. Her eye is bright, Her heart is light, Ah, truly 'tis a goodly sight. A few brief months ago her cheeks were pallid and her step was weak. "The end is near," For her, I fear!

Sighed many a friend who held her dear. I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend, "knowing whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal gratitude of woman-kind for having given to this infallible remedy for female ailments. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pills, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion. "All things come to him who waits" appears to be the motto of a majority of waiters.

Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" Cigar?

In spite of their proverbial slowness, telegraph messengers go about with a great deal of dispatch.

If Dobbin's Electric Soap is what so many insist that it is, you can't afford to go without it. Your grocer has it, or can get it, and you can decide for yourself very soon. Don't let another Monday pass without trying it.

Of course it is to be expected that a physician with no practice would be out of patience.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25 cents.

The greatest pitcher's curve was the arc of Noah. He pitched without and within at the same time.

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

The criminal who undertakes his own defense when brought before the court rarely acquits himself creditably.

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PAIN-KILLER

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Always There. Palmyra, Mich., May 15, 1881. I have used St. Jacobs Oil for lameness both here and abroad for ten years; always in stock. Dr. F. W. WILKINSON, Druggist.

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