

DETERMINED TO DIE.**Desperate Attempts of a Young Woman to Commit Suicide.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—One of the most determined attempts at suicide ever heard of was made last night by Lena Hertzog, 17 years of age, who resides with her parents in Williamsburg. She was a passenger on a ferry boat from Brooklyn on the 12:10 o'clock trip last night to this city. When the boat reached Grand Street ferry on this side Miss Hertzog came ashore, but immediately returned and paid her fare, and once more took a seat in the cabin. The boat had just cleared the slip when she walked rapidly out of the cabin and jumped overboard. The boat was stopped and life preservers, ladders and ropes were called into requisition.

The electric lights made things as clear as day.

The first life preserver thrown fell close to the girl but she pushed it away with an angry gesture.

The noise and shouts attracted Ticket-Taker Kelly, who has already saved thirteen people from drowning, and he jumped into the river, seized the girl by the waist and lifted her bodily up so that she might breathe. The girl turned upon him and struggled to free herself from his grasp. Kelly held on, however, and made for the slip. A desperate struggle followed. The half-drowned girl seemed to gain strength and fought like a tigress.

When near the slip ropes were thrown and Kelly caught one and wound it around the body of his charge, but it was quickly thrown off. This the girl repeated three times, and then seizing her rescuer by the arm savagely bit him.

Kelly was becoming exhausted and saw that if the girl's life was to be saved violence would have to be used so he was compelled to beat her into submission.

The blows had the desired effect for a time, but when an attempt was made to lift her up on the ladder she broke out afresh, but was finally landed wet, limp and exhausted. This water battle lasted fully fifteen minutes.

When stimulants were offered the girl later on she threw the glass from her and smashed it. Finally the reckless creature was placed under arrest and afterwards sent to the hospital in an ambulance, where to-day she was doing nicely. Her parents say that the whole adventure arose from a love affair.

SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT.**The General Average and Condition of Farm Products.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September crop reports of the Department of Agriculture make the general average of corn 91, a reduction of nearly five points; winter wheat, when harvested, 84.4 for 92 of the 1st of July; of spring wheat 83.9, an increase from 81.3 in August. This makes the general average of all wheat 87.6.

The general condition of oats in 90, instead of 92.3 last month; rye 91.6, barley 88.9, instead of 90.6; buckwheat 92.1, instead of 93.2, tobacco 76.3, a reduction from 84.4.

The corn crop is a week late in a large proportion of the belt. In the Ohio Valley and lake region there has been a marked reduction of condition during the last month from the drought following the heavy rains of early summer. In Ohio and Indiana there was previous injury of bottom land crops by floods.

In Michigan and Wisconsin the effects of drought and other influences are most injurious. There is complaint of drought west of the Mississippi, but too late in the season for a serious reduction. West of the Missouri the conditions have been more favorable than in any other part of the country and the crop is very large.

In the seven surplus States the figures for condition are: Ohio 81, a loss of 8 points; Indiana 81, a loss of 6 points; Illinois 87, a loss of 6 points; Iowa 84, loss of 6 points; Missouri 93, a loss of 3 points; Kansas 98, Nebraska, 96.

There is a reduction in winter wheat as compared with the July report, in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California and in some of the Southern States.

The quantity of western grain also, shown by its grading, is comparatively poor and will affect its weight and intrinsic value.

The condition of spring wheat is reported higher than in August in the northern portion of the belt and slightly lower in Iowa and Nebraska.

The Recent Indian Scare.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 10.—Lieutenant Samuel A. Smoke of the United States army, stationed at Fort Logan, arrived in Glenwood Springs last night from a trip to Routt County to investigate the recent Indian scare.

He reports that but few Indians were to be found, and these in small parties, three, five and seven respectively. They claimed to be after stray horses, but it is pretty certain that they were hunting parties.

The petition recently sent by the residents of Routt County was more against the issuing of permits by the Indian agent allowing the Utes to leave their reservations. The reports of armed parties were caused by frontiersmen fooling a party of tenderfoot, who were going up the country hunting. Lieutenant Smoke will await orders at Glenwood Springs.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.**Ten Miners Drowned in a Coal Mine Near Golden.****FULL DETAILS OF THE HORROR.**

Special to the Denver Republican.

GOLDEN, Colo., Sept. 9.—The Golden coal mine was flooded with water at 4 o'clock this afternoon and ten miners were drowned. There is no hope of rescuing any alive.

The men whose lives were suddenly destroyed are: John Murphy, single; Wm. Collins, married, with four children; Jack Collins, leaves widow with four children; Joseph Allen, leaves wife and one married daughter, Mrs. Homstead; Joseph Hutter, leaves wife with four children; William Bowden, married; David Lloyd, single—came from Wales three years ago; John Morgan, single; Henry Huseman, wife and four children residing in Denver; Richard Rowe, married, and a nephew of the Collins brothers.

The mine is known as the White Ash Golden mine. When in full operation it produced from 80 to 100 tons of coal daily. The mine is at the base of the foothills directly above the city, and only five minutes' walk from the postoffice.

The men who were drowned were at work in a drift from the bottom of the shaft, 730 feet down. They were 800 feet from the shaft. The drift was being run for the purpose of reaching a point on the other side of Clear Creek, where it was contemplated to sink another shaft in order to make two openings.

On the opposite side of the creek are the workings of an old mine known as the Loveland, which was worked about ten years ago. Yesterday morning there were 50 feet of water in the shaft of this old mine. At 6 o'clock last night it was visited for the purpose of determining what connection, if any, it could have with the rush of water into the Golden workings, and it was found to be dry.

Mine Inspector McNeil was interviewed. He said: "I was in the mine about three weeks ago. At that time the question of water had not occurred at all. At that time the lessees of the mine decided to push a drift on across under the creek, and these men who were drowned were put at the work."

A. B. Tripp, weighing overseer, said: "It was about a quarter of 8 o'clock when the men working below sent up a signal to send down the cage. It was at once lowered. It went to within about six feet of the bottom of the shaft and then struck something which we thought was a car of coal, which one of the pushers had rolled in. We worked with the cage for a few minutes, and finally something below broke. Since then we have heard nothing, and have not been able to communicate with the bottom of the shaft. There is some water in the shaft. Just how much we cannot tell. A man went down 300 or more feet and came back saying that the water was up to where he stopped, but I do not hardly credit this. It was not the irrigating ditch water that filled the drift, because it has been found that it did not break into the mine. The ditch water is now shut off. There is no doubt but that the water that filled the old Loveland mine found an opening into the new workings, where the men are, and suddenly flooded them. We went to the old mine at 6 o'clock last evening and found the shaft perfectly dry."

At 2 o'clock this morning about a dozen men were engaged at the mine in preparing to send down a new cage. The others had gone away because there was nothing they could do. Every effort will be made by Manager Lanius to pump the water out as quickly as possible. He cannot give an idea as to the length of time it will require to do this, because it is now not known to what point the water has risen.

Death of Congressman Cox.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Congressman "Sunset" Cox died at 8:33 o'clock this evening. His end was quiet and the dying man breathed his last as peacefully as if falling into a light sleep. Mrs. Cox, who has been scarcely away from his bedside for the past two days and nights, held his left hand, while his old friend, Douglas Taylor, held the other. He had been conscious all day until about a quarter of an hour before he died.

Mr. Cox's last conversation was about the four Territories, whose statehood he hoped to father. He mentioned New Mexico and Arizona, and said something about making a great effort in their behalf at the coming session.

In the afternoon, while Dr. Lockwood was talking to him, Mr. Cox made some witty remark which completely upset the Doctor's dignity.

Late in the afternoon telegrams were sent to Mr. Cox's three sisters, two of whom live in Zanesville, O., and the other in St. Louis. Mr. Cox's nephew, who is superintendent of the Smithsonian Institute, was also telegraphed for.

Dr. Lockwood said that the immediate cause of death was heart failure, and the cause peritonitis.

During a circus procession at Kansas City the other day a brake on the band wagon failed to work while descending one of Kansas City's steep hills, and the wagon coasted to the bottom, where it overturned and was completely wrecked. Six of the occupants were seriously but none fatally injured.

THE TERRY TRAGEDY.**The Marshal Makes an Official Report to the Department of Justice.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In his official report to the Department of Justice under date of August 21, Marshal Franks says that in obedience to the instructions of the Department he had constantly exercised the utmost caution for the protection of Justice Field and Judge Sawyer from violence by David S. Terry and wife. Of the assault in the dining-room at Lathrop, Marshal Franks says that Terry struck Justice Field twice before Deputy Marshal Nagle interfered. He continues: "Terry was a man of very large physique and of great strength. His passions were apparently beyond his own control, and he was most handy with a knife—a weapon which he himself declared he had habitually carried for thirty years. Nagle is a man of slight build and well knew Terry's violent character and skill with weapons, and when he saw good reason to believe that Terry, so far from being deterred by official warning 'to stop,' was desperately determined to take the life of Justice Field and his (Nagle's) own life, Nagle prevented it in the only way possible. Any reasonable person conversant with the facts will not pretend that he could have done otherwise. It will be clearly shown that there were not two seconds between Justice Field's life and the shot from Nagle's pistol that saved it."

Accompanying the report are a number of exhibits containing information in connection with the tragedy and subsequent proceedings. One of them is a pamphlet giving an account of the contempt proceedings before Judge Sawyer in September, 1888, when Marshal Franks says: "Terry desperately resisted my officers, flourishing a knife and endeavoring to do violence, notwithstanding the pistol of Deputy Taggart leveled at his head. He was then overpowered by a number of men. At Lathrop he had every advantage and was on the point of completing his desperate enterprise with only Nagle and Justice Field to oppose him."

Another exhibit is Judge Sawyer's narration of the facts attending a gross insult to him by Mrs. Terry on the train between Los Angeles and San Francisco August 14, 1880, while in company with her husband (which had been greatly exaggerated by Mrs. Terry's accounts of it). The Judge says Mrs. Terry said she merely twitched his hair where it was short as she passed him in the aisle of the car. He hardly felt it and no one but himself, Mr. and Mrs. Terry and a Mr. Cowles noticed the action. Later on the trip, the Judge says, Mrs. Terry contemplated an assault upon him with her parasol but was deterred from attempting it by the presence and attitude of the two passengers to whom Judge Sawyer had spoken of the pulling incident and requested them to observe the future actions of Terry.

In a subsequent letter Marshal Franks denies the statement of certain papers that Nagle was a "killer" of the border ruffian type and asserts that his reputation was that of a peaceful and law-abiding man, but of much courage, which had been proven on several occasions.

WANAMAKER'S PROJECT.**The Opinion of President Green of the Western Union.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Postmaster General Wanamaker recently summoned to Washington various officials of telegraph companies in order to lay before them some details and make proposals for a new postal telegraph service, which he has had under consideration for some time. Dr. Green, president of the Western Union, was one of those officials and has just returned from the conference. He gave, this afternoon to a reporter, some details of the proposed scheme. Dr. Green did not look upon the project in a very favorable light. He said: "It would be distinctly a second class delivery service. There would not be immediate delivery by postoffice, but stated times of delivery, as in the case of letters now. Business and commercial men, he believed, would not avail themselves of such a service when they can have a first-class service—messages delivered by the company the very moment received. It is, however, an extension of the telegraph service that forms the chief feature of Mr. Wanamaker's scheme. There are at present 59,000 postoffices in the country. About 19,000 have telegraph service.

Dr. Green said that of the 19,000 receiving offices, which the company now has, about two-thirds were profitless. Dr. Green was very much inclined to doubt the financial success of extending lines to 40,000 places in order to make the blessings of a telegraph service well nigh universal for the people.

A Collision at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—To-night in the union depot yard an employe who gives signal to incoming and outgoing trains gave the Rock Island train a signal to come in, and at the same time sent a Wabash train out on the same track. The Rock Island engine had just passed the switch when the Wabash engine crashed into the smoker, and the baggage car behind the smoker was overturned and the passengers badly shaken up but none painfully injured. The excitement was intense for a time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Professor Ruskin is seriously ill.

"Sunset" Cox died Tuesday evening.

Ogden is to have a \$150,000 hotel.

It is again rumored that Tanner has resigned.

There is a reaction in France in favor of Boulanger.

A very disastrous storm has been raging along the Atlantic Coast.

John L. Sullivan announces his intention of running for Congress.

The city of Washington has one school for every 175 inhabitants.

The proprietors of the dime museums are about to form a trust.

Fifty coal miners were killed by a colliery explosion near Edinburg Saturday.

Five men were killed by a boiler explosion near Carbondale, Illinois, last week.

The Laramie glass works are now in full operation after having lain idle for months.

About five hundred people were killed by a dynamite explosion in Antwerp last week.

A young woman committed suicide a few days ago by throwing herself over Niagara Falls.

The President has appointed George W. Lyon to be surveyor of customs for the port of New York.

The London branch of the Salvation Army provides food at a merely nominal price for 8,000 strikers daily.

The Johns Hopkins University is said to be in a financial condition bordering on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Deep Harbor Convention at Topoka will begin its sessions October 1. It promises to be an important gathering.

The new steel cruiser "Philadelphia" was successfully launched from Cramp's shipyards in Philadelphia last Saturday.

A priest charged with preaching seditious doctrines in Guanajuato, Mexico, has been sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Gladstone and his wife have been visiting the Paris Exposition. They created tremendous enthusiasm and divided with Mr. Edison the attention of the people.

The leaders of the London strike are greatly disappointed at having received no financial aid from American workmen. Over \$15,000 have been received from Australia.

The Mexican Government has granted an exequatur to General Sampson of Colorado as United States Consul at Paso del Norte, after having evinced considerable opposition to his appointment.

A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, announces the arrival there of the sealers Venice, Penelope and Ada from Behring straits. They had together over 5,500 sealskins aboard and report that they saw nothing of the United States revenue cutter Rush.

Sylvestro Morales, the outlaw who has for some time terrorized residents in Southern California, has been captured. A girl whom Morales abducted and compelled to live with him was found and will be returned to her parents.

The official statement of the action of the American nations upon the invitation to participate in the Congress next month has been issued by the State Department. It shows everyone has accepted the invitation excepting San Domingo.

At the Wyoming Constitutional Convention last week a letter was read signed by George Wilson who claimed to have been a member of the first Assembly of the Territory, suggesting that the new State be called Uintah instead of Wyoming. The proposition met with universal disapproval.

Orders were received at Cheyenne Saturday from the Union Pacific headquarters to get bids by Thursday next for the construction immediately of additional shops to those already under contract. The extra structures include a car repair shop 70x200 feet, coal chutes and trestles, and water tanks. The cost of these buildings will be \$75,000.

The United States Signal Service Bureau has established signal service stations at Carbon, Saratoga and Sandance, Wyo., and furnished instruments for taking observations of temperature, rainfall and state of the weather by voluntary observers. Stations will be established throughout the Territory at points not nearer than 80 miles to the regular stations.

In his speech at a banquet given him in Paris last Saturday Gladstone, referring to the rapid increase of population in America, said: "I wish to recognize America's right to be considered prospectively at least, and even now to some extent, the great organ of the powerful English tongue. I wish also to indulge in feelings of satisfaction on reflecting that no cause on earth, unless our own folly, now or hereafter, ought to divide us from one another, or revive those causes of contention that have heretofore prevailed among us."

THE RACE TROUBLES.**A Sad State of Lawlessness Reported in Mississippi.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The Picayune's Jackson, Miss., special says: In an interview to-day Governor Lowmy made, in substance, this answer to general questions as to the state of affairs in Le Flore County: "In arriving at Greenwood I found some excitement among the people, not, as I believe, from any fear of bloodshed between the races in a conflict of arms, but rather from the menace of the negroes and their defiant attitude of two days before, and this was probably intensified by the fact that the negroes, or at least quite a number of them, were armed with Winchester rifles. The inaccessibility of Minter City, the vicinity of the disturbance, rendered information from there very difficult. In the meanwhile three military companies had arrived and quite a number of volunteers from the surrounding counties of Carroll and Grenada. The citizen volunteers, or a number of them at least, seemed determined to have matters their own way. I feared that if they went to the scene of the disturbance in the excited state in which they were they would do harm instead of good. After consultation it was finally decided that the military instead of the citizen volunteers should be sent to Minter City to aid the sheriff in enforcing the law."

In conclusion the Governor said he had no fears of further trouble. The Capitol Light Guards of this city arrived here from LeFlore County at 3 p. m. to-day. They report that there were 275 armed negroes congregated near Minter, but they had dispersed before the arrival of the military. There was a large body of white men mounted and armed who had flocked there from various points before the arrival of the troops there. The men had dispersed the negroes and captured some of the leaders. Reports as to whether any negroes had been killed or a number captured were very conflicting. One negro was certainly killed by another negro for refusing to join them. One man told the officers he saw six dead negroes. Other reports place the number higher, while some denied that there had been any killed except one negro killed by another negro.

The troops captured and turned over to the Sheriff forty negroes. It was reported that after the troops left one of the negro leaders was hanged. The Sheriff, under whose orders the troops were placed, notified them that they were needed no longer and they took his receipt for the negroes they had captured and left by boat. A member of the company told a correspondent that it was impossible to get any reliable information as to what really had occurred; that it was certain that from 200 to 400 negroes were armed and had congregated, vowing vengeance against the whites on Saturday night, and it was certain that large bodies of whites had dispersed them and captured some of them, but no true account could be obtained of the loss of human life, as the violence had occurred back from the river several miles, while the people of Shell Mound deserted the place on Saturday and sought refuge in safe quarters.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**Report of the Acting Director for the Month of July.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—J. C. Pilling, Acting Director of the Geological Survey, has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior of the progress made during the month of July in the survey for irrigation and reclamation of arid lands in the West. Under the topographic division the total area surveyed was 3,650 square miles, operations being continued in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Nevada.

In the hydraulic division one field party in California commenced the survey of Clear Lake with a view of ascertaining its capacities as a reservoir site, and to ascertain the best means of storing water and applying it to lands below its outlet.

Donner Lake, near Truckee, in the Western Nevada section, is also being surveyed. It is thought that by the construction of a dam two miles below the lake's outlet a large body of water can be stored at a very moderate cost.

Work in the Rio Grande section was confined to a careful survey of a very large reservoir site, which seems practicable by the construction of a dam in the Rio Grande near El Paso. This project, the report says, is one of profound interest and perhaps will involve international questions. Care has been taken to avoid any action which would complicate questions if they should arise.

New Mexico Convention.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 4.—The constitutional convention elected Ira M. Bond chief clerk, Benjamin M. Read interpreter, George C. Gaus, a one-armed soldier, sergeant-at-arms, Fred Sims, a colored man, stenographer, and Father Jouvencau chaplain. The special committee to which was referred the various propositions for standing committees and their duties reported and the report was adopted. The committees consist of five members each of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and on elective franchise, on education, on congressional requirements and taxation, on public institutions and buildings, on public and private corporations, on revision, adjustment and enrollment, on preamble, bill of rights, schedule and miscellaneous subjects, and one from each county on apportionment.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED**An Explosion in an Antwerp Cartridge Factory Results in a Terrible Conflagration.****ONE THOUSAND INJURED.**

ANTWERP, Sept. 6.—A quantity of dynamite exploded to-day in a cartridge factory in the vicinity of the bourse, killing a great number of persons and doing much damage to property. Some portions of the bourse were struck by burning fragments and set on fire, causing a panic in the building, which was crowded at the time.

The cartridge factory is situated behind the docks, upon which millions of cartridges are loaded. It was adjacent to petroleum stores, and two large Russian petroleum houses were set on fire and are now burning. Other stores are endangered. The gendarmes and troops are assisting in the work of extinguishing the flames, while priests and sisters of charity are looking after the injured. The city is enveloped in a dense smoke. Eighty thousand barrels of oil are burning.

The explosion occurred in a workshop where old cartridges were being taken to pieces. Men and women were actively at work breaking them up, and 25,000,000 had been partially broken. The fire is still raging and now covers two acres. The flames shoot up to an immense height. Amid the roar of the flames there is a continuous succession of loud reports, supposed to be from the ignition and explosion of packets of cartridges. Beyond the Russian tanks and sheds there are numerous houses burning. The shipping at the Africa and America docks is in danger.

The loss will be many millions of francs. It will be impossible to extinguish the flames in less than 24 hours. Several vessels have been burned. Owing to the intense heat the firemen are unable to approach the flames nearer than 100 yards.

Midnight.—The latest estimate is that there are 300 killed and 1,000 wounded. Explosions continue at the American dock. All the ships have been saved owing to the favorable direction of the wind.

The stained windows of the cathedral are smashed and it is feared the steeple will collapse. The whole vicinity is strewn with debris. The soldiers of the garrison and a large number of citizens are aiding the firemen. Many are dropping from exhaustion. The scenes at the hospital are heartrending.

King Leopold has sent a telegram expressing sympathy and asking for particulars.

The factory was condemned some time ago, but the deputation allowed work to continue in it. Much indignation is expressed at the deputation.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7.—The fire is still raging, all efforts of the firemen, assisted by the military and populace to quell it, having so far proved unavailing.

The docks and shipping were untouched by the flames, as the direction of the wind has been towards the town continuously.

At the moment of the explosion many workmen jumped into the River Scheldt and were drowned. A number of sailors and custom officers were killed on board the ships by flying bullets, and the ships were riddled by missiles.

It is estimated that 2,000 tons of cartridges exploded and the noise was heard for thirty miles. The smoke which filled the air was greater than that of a great battle.

Human heads and other parts of bodies have been found half a mile away. One hundred and thirty whole corpses lie in the morgues, and there are charred heaps of human remains representing an unknown number of dead.

The populace watched the flames all night. The noise of the exploding barrels of oil and the falling ruins exactly resembled the sounds of a battle. Those who have been deprived of their homes by the fire are encamped upon the river bank.

The water works, which cost \$280,000, are three parts destroyed. It is now estimated that a number of deaths by yesterday's disaster will exceed 160, while 250 persons were seriously and 300 slightly injured.

The firemen and troops worked through the entire night on hourly shifts. Many succumbed to the heat and smoke and had to be conveyed to the hospital on stretchers. All of the workers have blackened faces as their evidence of the sickening effect of the dense smoke which clogged their efforts.

Work is now entirely confined to keeping the fire from spreading beyond the sheds and factories within the dry docks. The wind continues favorable. Six million litres of petroleum are in flames.

The Minister of the Interior has visited the scenes of the explosions. The King and Queen have telegraphed expressing sympathy with the sufferers. Subscriptions have been opened for the relief of those rendered destitute by the disaster.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving Rome, the German Government having mediated in his behalf and assured him that in the event of war Italy would strictly respect his position.

The Union Pacific Railroad is thinking of constructing a line through Texas to some port on the Gulf.

Wisdom does not always come in the yellow leaf, but you'll generally find it in the scar.

Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M.

ERWIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1889.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff, D. C. NOWLIN, Lincoln. Probate Clerk, GEO. CURRY, Lincoln. Assessor, L. W. NEATHING, Lower Pecos. Treasurer, G. H. YOUNG, White Oaks. Supt. of Schools, F. H. RICHMOND, White Oaks. Probate Judge, FRANK HORNEMAN, Lincoln.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District, M. CRONIN, Lincoln. Second District, T. W. HENLEY, Nogal. Third District, A. GREEN, Seven Rivers.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Lincoln, Sierra, Dona Ana and Grant counties, with headquarters at Las Cruces. District Judge, HOS. JOHN R. MOYLE. District Attorney, E. C. WARD, Las Cruces. District Clerk, A. L. CHERRY, Las Cruces.

LAND OFFICE.

The land office for the district to which Lincoln county is attached is situated at Las Cruces, Dona Ana county, N. M. The officers are: Register, EDWARD G. SHIELDS. Receiver, JAMES J. DOLAN.

PHEICANT NO. 7.

E. C. BRESLEAU, Justice of the Peace. C. C. FEARY, Deputy Sheriff. R. H. DENNARD, School Directors Dist. No. 18. A. H. WHEATSTONE, School Directors Dist. No. 18. P. F. GARRETT, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7. W. H. MILLER, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7. B. ELLERS.

John L. for Congress.

Put away the boxing gloves, John! You need them never more; He intends to go to congress, Where, perhaps, he'll "wipe the floor" With those red-hot-blooded rascals Who would dare give John the lie; And he'll have but little trouble Then to catch the speaker's eye.

John L. Sullivan is really in earnest in announcing himself for congress. The election of John Morrissy, he thinks, is a precedent that makes his election a foregone conclusion. And the funny thing about it all is that he, in his letter of announcement, says he will enter the lists for the Democratic nomination, and signs himself "champion of the world."

Some sinister fellow, not having the fear of John's fist before his eyes, intimates that it is all a trick on the part of the champion. He knows that Governor Lowry is a Democrat, and that every office-holder in the state of Mississippi and eligible jurymen are Democrats, and that a Democratic nominee or a Democratic congress-man elect will fare much better down there than a mere high private slugging.

For ourselves we dare not enter so high a debate as that, for we neither understand the true inwardness of Democracy nor are we up in the diplomacy of the twenty foot ring. John L., however, understands it, no doubt, and has taken the most effective way of making himself solid with the folks all round. The public may find an extensive fun deposit if they will keep watch of John's canvass for the Democratic nomination.

The twentieth annual re-union of the army of the Cumberland will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 18th to 20th, this year. The program mapped out by the committee will include visits to the famous battlefields of Lookout mountain, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge and others in the immediate vicinity of Chattanooga; a re-union of blue and gray veterans on the battlefield of Chickamauga; reviews, camp-fires, banquets, fire-works, and other features of interest to the old soldiers and citizens.

Mrs. John A. Logan, to whom her husband's fame is dearer than her life, endorses the action of her son in refusing to send a picture of the general to the Murat Halstead club in Cincinnati. She also adds, gratuitously, that she hopes Mr. Halstead will not be elected to the senate, and that he never was true to the Republican party.

According to the treasurer's and auditor's report recently published, it appears that during the past six months the expenses have been from \$80,000 to \$85,000 less than they were for corresponding periods during 1887 and 1888.

The last Artesian well sunk in Waco, Texas, developed a flow of water equal to 500,000 gallons daily. The well is located on a hill 152 feet above the city and water was struck at the depth of a little over a quarter of a mile.

Two years' residence in New Mexico before being eligible to office is about the proper thing. This will enable a man to wash off all the favor of carpet-baggery before he calls on the dear people for their suffrages.—Optic.

It has been reduced to statistics and found out that only one man in six in New Mexico is a tax-payer, and a majority of the citizens who pay taxes now are Americans. Figures for this on demand.—Optic.

It is a curious fact that there are 200,000 people in the United States who have artificial legs or hands. The number does not include the veterans of the Union or Confederate army.

THE CONVENTION.

Qualified Voters.—After Five Years They Must read and Write English is Gov. Ritek's Idea.

Executive Committee's Report—Congratulations for Wyoming—Matters of State.

SANTA FE, Sept. 6.—When the house had been called to order Senator Stewart explained the object in the coming of his committee, and as he sat down President Chavez read the following telegram which had at that moment come to hand: CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 6th.—To the president of the constitutional convention, Santa Fe, N. M.: Wyoming's constitutional convention sends greeting and expresses the hope that Wyoming and New Mexico at an early day will be admitted into the union of states as by right they ought to be.

MELVILL C. BROWN, President. Sharp applause greeted this dispatch, and on motion of Col. Fountain the chair was authorized to respond to it with an appropriate message on behalf of New Mexico. On motion of Col. Rynerson, who suggested the necessity of affording the senate committee opportunity to take testimony on the reclamation of arid lands, the convention took an adjournment till 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

The state constitutional convention reassembled at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and half an hour was consumed in reading and approving the minutes of the previous session. In the minutes was incorporated the president's response to the Wyoming convention, as follows: SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 7, '89.—Melvill C. Brown, president constitutional convention, Cheyenne, W. T. The New Mexico constitutional convention extends the hand of fellowship to Wyoming with deepest gratitude for her kindly greeting, and is sanguine that the race upon which Wyoming and New Mexico have entered will be successful, and that their two states will be none the less brilliant in the American constellation than those which shine in the union's firmament.

J. FRANK CHAVEZ, President of Convention. Hon. M. S. Otero, of Bernalillo, chairman of the executive committee, reported at length an article for incorporation in the constitution. It provides that the state shall have a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. All these officers shall have their headquarters at the capital, save the lieutenant governor, who may reside elsewhere in the state. No person shall be eligible for state office who has not been a citizen of the United States for at least ten years, and no state officer can be elected who is not more than 30 years of age, officers to be elected every two years. The report also goes carefully into all the minute machinery necessary for carrying on the state government, the duties of the officers, the management of the legislature, the appointive power, etc., etc.

The report was received, read a second time by title and ordered to be translated and printed. The following constitutional provision was offered by ex-Gov. Ritek, of Socorro: After five years from the date of the adoption of this constitution no person eligible as to age and residence to vote for the first time in the state shall at any time, so long as the disability remains, exercise the right of suffrage unless he can read and write the English language. Referred to the committee on elective franchise.

S. S. Terrill, of Lincoln, moved that a committee of five be named by the chair whose duty it shall be to draft a plan for carrying out the special election on the state constitution after the same shall have been framed. Laid over one day under the rule.

September 11th.—Hon. Frank Springer, of Las Vegas, rendered a report containing thirty-one sections from the committee on legislative department. Among its provisions are that the state senate shall be composed of twenty-two members; the house forty-four; the senate never to exceed thirty-three, nor the house sixty-seven. Senators to be eligible to office must have attained to the age of thirty years, and the length of term is limited to four consecutive years. Members of the house must have reached their majority and they cannot serve longer than two years at one time. It also provides for impeachment, prohibits special legislation in any form, limits taxation and provides a new classification of public institutions.

September 12.—Delegate Mayor Henry of East Las Vegas, joined the convention after so long a time. Judge J. J. Terrell, of Lincoln county, is a right hard working delegate, careful and painstaking. The people of Lincoln did well in selecting him for this honorable and important place.

An important feature of the judiciary report is the provision requiring the adoption of a modern code of procedure. This is peculiarly appropriate now, when statehood will entail some new expenses. It is calculated by those well informed that a modern code will save to the state more money in court expenses than the whole additional cost of state government. Under the cumbersome old English practice, to which the people of New Mexico have been subjected so long, nearly one-third of the time of the courts is taken up with matters which have no business there. Under a code the jury sessions of courts will be occupied solely with the trial of cases. Besides this great saving in public expense, the cost of trials to individuals will be reduced by

the simplicity of the proceedings. This is a step in the right direction.

Education.—The report of the committee, unanimously adopted by them, is a good one. It is provided for therein that there shall be, at least three months in each year, a public school kept open in every school district; that in every school district special taxes may be levied to carry on the public schools for nine months; that the territorial tax for the public school fund shall be 2 1/2 mills on the dollar; that in each public school district an additional tax of 2 1/2 mills may be levied; that the board upon educational affairs is to have charge of all school funds and lands, and shall consist of the governor, the attorney general, the secretary of state and the state superintendent of instruction; that school funds shall only be invested in United States or state bonds or bonds of school districts, not to exceed the sum of \$1,000 for any one district, and provided the district contains \$50,000 worth of taxable property.

The clause referring to the non-sectarian character of our public schools is as follows: "Neither the legislature, nor any county, city, town, township, precinct, school district, or other public corporation shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or money whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian society, or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money or other personal property ever be made by the state, or any such public corporation, to any church or for any sectarian purpose. No sectarian tenet, creed or church doctrine shall ever be taught in the public schools. This section is hereby declared to be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state."

A New Irrigation Project.

From the Santa Fe New Mexican. The Valverde Irrigation Ditch company filed its charter with the territorial secretary. The incorporators are Thomas B. Catron, Frank W. Clancy and Wm. T. Thornton, of Santa Fe; Wilson Waddingham and W. J. Mills, of Las Vegas. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000. The board of directors is composed of Neziah W. Bliss and Luther W. McConnell, of Chicago; Thos. B. Catron, of Santa Fe; Wilson Waddingham and W. J. Mills, of Las Vegas. San Marcial is named as the principal place of business.

This corporation owns the two Armandis grants in Socorro county, comprising 410,000 acres of land, the bulk of which is susceptible of irrigation, is excellent agricultural land with perfect title. The chief object for which the company is formed is set forth as follows: The Valverde Irrigating Ditch company proposes to construct, operate and maintain among other things, two irrigating ditches in New Mexico, whereby the waters of the Rio Grande are to be diverted and carried by means of ditches, canals and pipe lines upon the lands upon either side of said river and used for the purpose of irrigation, and to construct for this purpose and to more fully utilize the waters of said stream and tributaries thereof diverse, large and capacious reservoirs along the lines of said ditches, into which the surplus waters of said stream may be conveyed during the times of floods or high water and therein retained for the purposes of this company.

Another New Road.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sep. 6.—The St. Louis, Kansas and Southwestern Railway company have filed their charter with the secretary of state. The line is to be built from St. Louis in a southerly direction through Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas to a point on the Rio Grande river. The capital is fixed at \$10,000,000.

W. M. Whitelaw, now a member of the law firm of Whitelaw & Van Winkle, of Hutchinson, Kansas, who left a good practice here some years ago to return to booming and hopeful Kansas, now thinks of returning to Las Vegas and leaving well enough alone, this time. Mr. Whitelaw, it will be remembered by his friends, was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for associate justice of the Kansas supreme court, but his party being in a hopeless minority, he was, of course, snowed under handsomely at the polls. He had the misfortune to lose his wife about a year ago, and thinks it better that his two bright, beautiful, surviving sons be reared in the higher altitude of the west. Mr. Whitelaw ranks high as a lawyer, and no doubt he would soon build up an enviable and paying practice here again. The latch string is out.—Optic.

Mr. Whitelaw was a neighbor and fellow practitioner in the same judicial district in Kansas with the editor of the REGISTER. He is a good lawyer, genial neighbor, and a valuable citizen and addition to the statesmanship of New Mexico.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., August 18th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Clerk Lincoln county, at Lincoln, N. M., on October 21st, 1889, viz: Charles F. White, on D. S. 3025, for the sec. 17, tp. 17, s. 22 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Beckett, Leonard E. Pratt, Peter C. O'Connell, all of Lincoln county, N. M.; EDWARD G. SHIELDS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., August 18th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Judge or Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on September 27th, 1889, viz: Ashby H. Winstone, on D. S. 304, for the sec. 17, tp. 17, s. 22 e. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick H. Boone, R. M. Parsons, R. Alarid, L. Chacon, all of Roswell, N. M.; EDWARD G. SHIELDS, Register.

Notice of Publication.

Territory of New Mexico, Third Judicial District Court, ss. County of Lincoln. Zylitha Hollimon vs. Wm. L. Hollimon. The said defendant Wm. L. Hollimon is hereby notified, that a suit in Chancery has been commenced against him in the said District Court, within and for the County of Lincoln, Territory aforesaid, by said Zylitha Hollimon, complainant praying for a decree of absolute divorce from the said Wm. L. Hollimon, and for the care custody, and education of the minor children, the fruits of said marriage. Complaint alleges that the said defendant is a habitual drunkard, that he has failed and refused to support her and their children, and that he has deserted her. You are further notified that unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the first day of the next October term of said court, commencing on the 1st day of October A. D. 1889, a decree pro confesso therein will be rendered against you. A. L. CHERRY, Clerk and Register. 41-5t. Solicitor for Complainant.

J. A. ERWIN,

Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law, ROSWELL, N. M. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Office in Register office building.

JOHN J. COCKRELL,

Attorney at Law, LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO. Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

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

WARREN, FERGUSON & RICHARDSON,

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

E. H. SKIPWITH,

Physician and Surgeon, ROSWELL, N. M.

L. M. LONG,

Civil Engineer, Land Surveyor & Notary Public, ROSWELL, N. M. Plans, specifications and estimates of all mechanical work carefully made. Complete abstract of title to all the lands on the Rio Grande and Pecos.

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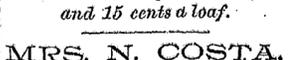
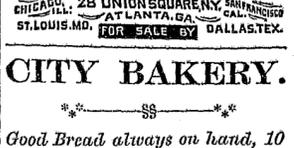
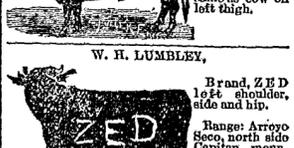
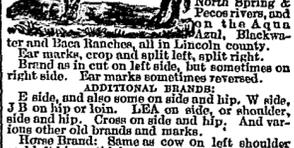
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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 our side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real names. The Editors 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.

ROSWELL LODGE, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first Saturday on or after full moon. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. S. PRAGER, W. M. FRANK H. LEA, Secretary.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Eastern mail arrives: Daily at 10:30 p. m. Departs: Daily at 7:30 a. m.

ARRIVES: Wednesday and Friday at 8:00 p. m. DEPARTS: Thursday and Saturday at 7:00 p. m. W. H. COSGROVE, P. M.

Locals.

—Strangers are numerous on the streets of Roswell.

—The ducks are beginning to arrive and the sportsmen are happy.

—Jaffa, Prager & Co. have a new and novel electric call bell in their office.

—Mr. Meeks is building a large addition to his house on Overton avenue.

—It isn't considered good style to eat melon with a splashy, Niagara-gurgling noise.

—The new livery barn of Mondenhall & Garrett is quite an ornament to the street.

—The rain has begun at last, and coming slow and gentle as it does, is of the greatest good.

—Geo. Mayer of Albuquerque, passed through on the stage yesterday, returning from Roswell.—Interpreter.

—R. F. Barnett is building a new house on the west side. The indications are that he will occupy it himself when completed.

—Mr. L. M. Long has gone to Pecos Station to meet his mother and sister, Mrs. Truxtun, who are returning from an extended visit in the east.

—J. W. Blackwood, foreman of the pool outfit, purchased lots in the Ovard addition this week, where he will at once begin the erection of a residence.

—Help the Board of Trade by becoming a member, and thereby lend your whole energy to the encouragement of every thing that may be of interest to the town and county.

—Mrs. Fountain entertained a number of her friends at her home on Friday evening last. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour, and all present report an enjoyable time.

—Rev. Rhoads will occupy the pulpit morning and evening, Sunday. Rev. Rhoads is contemplating taking a trip for his health, and this will likely be his last sermon before leaving.

—Poe, Lea & Cosgrove are building a large addition to their store. A new room 20x70 feet, and a front to the old room 24x20, which will make them two rooms seventy feet long when completed.

—Dr. A. A. Bearup and wife, will leave to-morrow for Roswell, where they will be for some days, while the Dr. does what dentistry there is needed. Dr. Bearup has had good success in his profession and his business is on the increase.—Interpreter.

—Mr. A. D. Wright has closed the sale of about 35 lots to an eastern gentleman. This is an important sale, from the fact that it secures to Roswell the support of at least one active eastern capitalist. Mr. Wright is one of the most active "hustlers" we have in town.

—Notice the advertisement of W. A. Jenkins & Co., blacksmiths and wheelwrights, their shop is on Main street, just north of Manning & Co's. saloon. A full corps of first-class workmen are always employed, and they propose to guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Give them a trial.

—The citizens of Amarillo, Texas, recently held a meeting and subscribed a large fund for the opening of a first-class wagon road from that town to Roswell, and with the favorable rates, etc., which are to be secured from the Fort Worth road it is certain that in a short time all the business of the great Pecos valley will be directed to the Fort Worth road. Many thousand head of cattle have been lost to the Santa Fe road since the opening of its popular and convenient rival.—Stock Grower.

Lucky Albuquerque.

According to the Albuquerque Democrat, Major Powell informs a reporter that Albuquerque is to be the first point in the United States to receive the benefit of the work of irrigation now being undertaken by the United States government, and that his plans are so far completed in this regard that the work has already been actually commenced. And his work when completed, Major Powell states, will bring under cultivation all the land in the vicinity of Albuquerque, from the base of the Sandias to the Rio Puerco, and will, to quote his exact language, "make homes in that vicinity for more people than constitute the entire present population of New Mexico, and make Albuquerque a greater city than has ever been dreamed of by its most sanguine friends." He then proceeded to enter into details, giving the plans which he has formed for accomplishing the important work above referred to, and a statement of what had already been done. So far as relates to the irrigation of the mesa west of the river, he stated that his plans were all matured. He intends to establish a chain of grand reservoirs on the Jemez river—seven in all, which have already been located. The whole country in that vicinity has been thoroughly examined by his surveying parties; most advantageous natural sites have been found for the location of all the reservoirs, where, at comparatively small expense, great storage basins can be formed with sufficient capacity to take in all the water that comes down the stream referred to during the entire year, and hold it till such time as it may be needed for purposes of irrigation. He will bring this water by a canal, down around San Ysidro, up as far as the soda springs, then across the Rio Salado, either by fluming over or piping under, and thence all the way down the divide between the Rio Grande and the Rio Puerco, reclaiming all that vast district which lies directly in front of Albuquerque between these two rivers, and which will then furnish homes for people enough, as Major Powell expressed it, "to make it a state in itself, and all tributary to Albuquerque."

—Thomas Gardner, of Seven Rivers, Lincoln county, a very pleasant old gentleman, who has been a resident of that place for twenty-one years, is in town for the first time since having passed through on his way down. This season he sheared 7,000 sheep and averaged eight pounds of wool from each one. Good enough, say all.—Optic.

—Rev. Gibbons preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday evening to a large audience. It being the end of the conference year, Rev. Gibbons left on Monday to attend annual conference at Seguin, Texas. Mr. Gibbons is a good preacher and a hard, earnest worker for his church, and we are glad to learn that in all probability he will be returned here for another year.

—A drunken cowboy attempted to burglarize C. B. Grant's residence Tuesday night. He was in the act of raising the window when both Mr. and Mrs. Grant heard him, Mr. Grant was looking for a pistol when his wife spoke to him, saying, "shoot him." This frightened the fellow and he ran, but Grant after him with his pistol. He sent one bullet after him, without effect, but afterwards pulled him out of a hole in Tackman's wood-pile. The fellow pleaded "drunk" and Grant let him go.

Watermelon Party.

Mrs. O'Neil, of the Stanton House, invited a few friends to her house last Friday evening to a watermelon party. A prize was offered to the lady and gentleman eating the greatest amount of melon, the amount to be determined by the quantity of seeds left on the plate after eating, also to the lady and gentleman eating the least.

Mr. Walter Booth very handsomely won the first gentlemen's prize, solid cuff-buttons, all the other competitors being distanced in the race. We tried hard for the prize, but our capacity proved too small, a quality in us that has generally been considered next to unlimited, but which, when compared with the ponderous receptacle of Mr. Booth, proved sadly deficient. The committee of gungers appointed for the occasion, measured six glasses brimming full of seeds as the result of Mr. Booth's modest repast. If it had not been that he had the misfortune to be served with the half of one large melon that was nearly seedless, he would have made a brilliant record. Miss Reynolds captured the ladies first prize, china tea-cup and saucer, but it was presumed that her plate was liberally helped to seeds by her neighbors.

Sidney Prager and Joe Jaffa were a tie for the booby prize to be awarded to the one eating the least. Which fact was accounted for, by all who know them, by their swallowing seeds and all from a desire to secure as much melon as possible. Miss Lou Howell was awarded the booby prize for the ladies. It was a very pleasant affair, and many a merry laugh filled the rooms of the house.

There were present the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. W. T. Booth, Mrs. J. A. Erwin, Miss Reynolds, Miss Lou Howell, Miss Perra Smith, Messrs. W. S. Prager, L. M. Long, J. A. Erwin, Nathan Jaffa, W. T. Booth, L. O. Fullen, Joe Jaffa, H. Clarkston, S. Prager, J. B. Trotter.

Deep Water Harbor.

The deep water movement for the Gulf is becoming a remarkably strong one, and we expect the meeting at Topeka to give it a big boost. The east is opposed to the movement because it will detract very largely from the general business of that section, and the gulf harbor will find its only supporters in congress from western men. The following table of distances between the points named and New York, compared with the distances to a harbor, as proposed, on the Texas coast, will speak for itself:

From	To New York.	To the Gulf.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Little Rock, Ark.	1,185	400
St. Louis, Mo.	915	600
San Francisco, Cal.	2,550	1,665
Topeka, Kan.	1,225	665
Des Moines, Iowa.	1,000	830
Lincoln, Neb.	1,225	785
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,350	880
Bismark, Dak.	1,335	1,240
St. Paul, Minn.	1,200	1,075
Boise City, Idaho.	2,150	1,400
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1,805	1,070
Denver, Colo.	1,070	915
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,990	1,235
Helena, Mont.	1,920	1,455
Oregon City, Oregon.	2,440	1,850
Carson City, Nev.	2,380	1,800
Tucson, Wash.	2,560	1,900
Tucson, Ariz.	2,000	900
Dallas, Tex.	1,680	280
Guthrie, Okla.	1,250	480
Totals	34,140	21,105

The difference in favor of the gulf from twenty states and territories amounts to 12,035 miles, averaging 651 miles from each. The cost of transportation by rail averages three-quarters of a cent per ton per mile; therefore, by saving 651 miles of rail-haul, we save \$4.88 per ton upon our surplus product.

TANNER TANNED.

The Commissioner of Pensions Has Been Forced to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Commissioner Tanner's letter of resignation was made public to-day. He says: "The differences which exist between the secretary of the interior and myself as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of the pension bureau, have reached a stage which would embarrass you, to an extent which I feel I should not call upon you to suffer, and, as an investigation into the affairs of the bureau has been completed and I am assured, both by yourself, and by the secretary of the interior, that it contains no reflection on my integrity as an individual, or as an officer, I herewith place my resignation in your hands to take effect at your pleasure, to the end that you may be relieved of any future embarrassment in the matter."

The president in reply accepts the resignation, to take effect when Tanner's successor qualifies, and adds: "I do not think it necessary in this correspondence to discuss the causes which have led to the present attitude of affairs in the pension office. You have been kindly and fully advised of my views upon most of these matters. It gives me pleasure to state that so far as I am advised, your honesty has not at any time been called in question, and I beg to renew the expression of my personal good will."

Mile dash.—Felix, bay gelding, by John Reber by Scotland out of Midget by Orinoko out of White Wings, 150 lbs. 1

Castro, bay horse, by Mandolahn by Morgart out of Fanny Witherspoon by Kingflyer out of Madge, 144 lbs. 2
Time 1:46 1/4

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that we, the commissioners of Chavis county, thoro-untly 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, 1891, 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 Chavis county, provided for in said act, in the month of January, 1892, 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

Flannel and Morino Underwear for ladies at eastern prices at Jaffa, Prager & Co.

Rates to Washington for Knights Templar.

The attention of Knights Templar and their friends is called to the routes and rates offered by the Texas Pan Handle Route for excursion tickets to the Triennial Conclave at Washington, D. C. These tickets are available on all rail routes or combined rail and steamer routes, via Galveston or New Orleans.

For all information call on or address any ticket agent of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth R. R. in Colorado, or
GEO. ADY,
G. P. & T. A., Denver.

Ladies, have you seen those elegant Jersey Undervests in white, scarlet and ecru, for one dollar a piece, at Jaffa, Prager & Co.

We have a team of good work horses which we will exchange for wood. We will deliver the horses now, and the wood may be delivered from now until January 1st, 1892. Apply at this office.

Entire new stock of Men's Clothing just received. Styles and prices defy competition. JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.

You Should Take It.

Harper's Monthly for October has this to say of the Detroit Free Press: "The Free Press is a weekly literary and family paper, with a funny department, that has given it a reputation and circulation in every part of the United States, and made profitable the publication of a special edition in England to be sold in Europe. The writer of the most popular humorous articles and sketches for the Free Press is Charles B. Lewis, whose nom de plume is M. Quad."

The reputation of the Free Press was not built up exclusively on the reputation of M. Quad's funny articles, nor is it retained solely or chiefly by them. The proprietors have made of it a popular literary and family paper. The expectation of finding something funny in the 'Bijah' or 'Lime-kiln Club' papers may cause one who has never seen a copy of the Free Press to buy it to read upon the cars or in a leisure hour. The interesting character of its general contents causes that purchaser to subscribe for it for a year. This is high praise from a high quarter, but is deserved. You can have this great family paper and the Pecos Valley REGISTER both for one year for \$9.25.

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Call on or Address J. A. ERWIN, Agent

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.

Mr. George F. Slosson Tells How to Play It.

GIVEN A NATURAL GIFT A MAN

Must Begin to Play Early in Life and Never Stop—Americans the Best Natural Players But Frenchmen Average Better in Results.

So high is billiards held in the estimation of almost all men and many women that I do not need to call more than general attention to it as a polite pastime. It certainly ranks as one of the necessary accomplishments of a thorough gentleman, and as a sport it should, in my mind, be placed at the head of all; for chance enters into it in the very least degree; it requires head work of the most exacting kind, firm muscles and good bodily health, and skill, that is developed only by long and



GEORGE SLOSSON.

careful training. It is a game that cultivates the gentlemanly qualities—courtesy, fairness, even generosity. So seldom is a dispute, much less a quarrel, generated at the table, that when, on rare occasions, high words are heard over a game, everybody concludes that the disputants have no business with the cue.

In the course of many years' experience as a billiard player, various questions have been put to me about the game. I shall try to give an answer to all of them at this time and to anticipate some other questions which might naturally be asked. In respect to learning the game so as to be able to play it well, billiards is much like the piano and other musical instruments. The first lesson must be taken early in life and practice must be uninterruptedly as long as a man is in the field. Few men can become good performers on the piano or violin, as I understand it, if they begin to play after arriving at mature years. By that time the fingers have become comparatively rigid and incapable of acquiring not rapid action, but delicacy of touch, without which a performance on the piano can never rank high. It is certainly the case in billiards. Delicacy and precision count for more than force, and delicacy can be acquired only by beginning early. I should say as a general rule that one who desires to become a good billiard player, should begin at the age of 14 or 15. All the muscles are supple at this time and the preceptive faculties alert. It is essentially the teachable age. One who begins earlier, that is at 7 or 8, as is the case with musicians, is liable to learn more by rote, and thus acquire a certain mechanical proficiency which will be of little value until by the exercise of preception and judgment the player knows how to treat a novel or difficult position on his own responsibility.

Few boys probably have any distinct idea at 15 of making good experts of themselves, and fewer parents would choose such a career for their children. Not that the calling of billiards is low in any sense, but that the opportunities for good income from it are not generally recognized. It is looked upon properly enough as a pastime, and yet combining so much mental and physical science as it does, it is eminently worthy of the study required to develop its possibilities on the part of those naturally qualified for the work. This brings up an important point: not everybody, even by the most patient discipline, can become what I call a good player. There are certain natural qualifications that must be possess-



THE AMATEUR.

ed by a billiard player, just as there are special talents for commerce, literature, the law or the art. Without them a man had better content himself with the fun of the game moderately played, and in this he will find plenty of recreation, genuine pleasure, and by choosing his antagonists properly, a great deal of that emulation which is the life of all games and pursuits. It is a fact that beyond a certain point no player can improve. This point varies with each individual, but in each individual it is absolutely fixed. It is not always reached by players, because not everybody knows how to develop his natural qualifications to their utmost; but when that has been done the most persistent practice will add nothing to his effectiveness.

The natural qualifications for billiards may be set down as (1) a good eye, (2) steady hand, (3) quick and ac-

curate perception of angles, (4) grace of movement. To these should be added that element of success in all undertakings, persistence. Without all these a boy had better take to some other game or business, for he can never develop into anything better than a very moderate player. Anyone may learn the game so thoroughly that he can appreciate the finest play, and even see how a shot must be made; but it is quite a different thing to take a cue in hand and execute the shot. A mathematician might tell an expert player a volume of facts about the angles of play, the direction a ball will take after hitting a cushion at a given angle, the amount and kind of force required to send a ball from a given point to another and make a given carom successfully; but it is a thousand to one that the expert would execute all the shots discussed while the scientist would fall on a simple carom.

Suppose, however, that a young man has all the natural qualifications for playing, then he must without fail keep his hand in after once beginning. A good eye and a steady hand must be trained, and an accurate idea of angles must be developed until it becomes second nature to select at once the right spot on a cushion at what a ball must strike after a carom. Grace of motion is all important because no man can play accurately who plays awkwardly. The arm must swing freely and naturally. It never does to grasp the cue in such a style that you are conscious of the least tension of the muscles.

Amateurs who play pretty steadily for several years without apparent improvement are probably ignorant of many details in the game. They may not realize just how certain of recurring positions may be best utilized. In such cases a great improvement may be effected by taking a few lessons from a professional. A professional, it should be understood, is not one who merely plays the game for stakes, but who makes his living out of the game. That is, one who devotes his entire attention to it. There are no first-class amateurs in America. Mr. Orville Oldie of Brooklyn, the amateur champion, is the nearest approach to it. This may seem a startling statement to the many who play every day, and who have among their personal friends men who run more than 100 in roll play, but professionals generally will admit that it is true. The reason probably lies in the fact that few Americans devote enough of persistent attention to the game, but it is also a fact that Americans are naturally the best players in the world, with Frenchmen second. Yet the French have many first-class amateurs. The difference lies in the fact that while Americans learn more quickly, the French devote themselves more assiduously to practice.



A FAIR ENTHUSIAST.

To those who would play good billiards, I would say avoid pool. The nature of the stroke in the two is so different that no one can cultivate both kinds at once to the advantage of either game. In pool the stab stroke is most employed, while in billiards there must be a long, swinging, graceful motion.

The question of a comparison between billiards and chess has been suggested to me. I think no one will accuse me of underrating chess when I say that billiards is the superior game. Strategic play is the controlling principal of chess, and it exercises a man's mind to the utmost; but every good billiard player knows that strategy also enters to a large degree in his game, when he seeks to play in such a way that if he fails to score, the balls will lie so that his opponent will have the greatest possible difficulty in making a shot. No game of billiards was ever played without the most concentrated attention on the part of the player at every shot. It will be noted that in billiards there are more shots in a game than there are in chess; and in addition to all the mental work employed, there is the necessity of perfect physical execution. The question doubtless comes down to the individual tastes of men, but it seems to me that a candid consideration of all the elements that make up the games would place billiards at the head.

A Remedy for Mosquitoes.
I haven't a mosquito bar nor a screen door about my house, and yet there are seldom any flies and never any mosquitoes about it. I learned the secret of a successful warfare against these pests when living in the swamps of Louisiana, whose summer or winter, mosquitoes swarm. For some years life was unendurable, and no meal could be eaten in peace. But all at once there was a change for the better; bars and screens were often out of place, but there was almost an immunity from insects. I was bathing at the time, and had just changed my colored boy. The new comer explained to me how to keep the "critters" away. He burnt small pieces of gum camphor on the cook stove and used a secret preparation he called "sudeillo." When I got married and came to Missouri I imparted the secret to my wife, and as there is no patent on it that I know of I would advise all follow-suffers to go and do likewise. The gum camphor alone is ample for the purpose, and need only to be used two or three times a day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is nothing but the price to indicate that the peach crop is, as usual, short this season.—New York Herald.

No Booms Need Apply.

"Can you direct me to Pacific City?"

asked the Buffalo man to a station agent in Dakota as he left the train at a "huddle" of four or five houses.

"Right across the street for information, sir," was the reply, and the stranger walked across to a shanty bearing the sign "Real estate" and put the same question to a red-headed man who was busy folding and sealing a prospectus.

"This is it, sir," was the calm reply. "Why—why—?" "You are disappointed, of course." "Well, rather."

"You expected to see a city of at least 5,000 inhabitants, with parks, schools, factories, and churches, and all that?" "Yes, I did."

"That's the way with many others, but it is not our fault. Our object is to go slow and sure, and not create anything like a boom to give fictitious values. We have done remarkably well thus far. One year ago this was the only structure in the city. Now look around."

"Now I can count seven." "Exactly. That's what our latest prospectus says—improved 700 per cent. in one year. Can you ask a town to go ahead faster than that? Don't confound this wonderful progress with a boom, however. Booms have killed half this western country. We don't want any."

"How's real estate?" queried the Buffalo man, after a while. "Advancing, of course. Six months ago I offered lots on Washington avenue for \$10 a foot. To-day I'm asking \$20. That's 100 per cent., isn't it, and nothing like a boom. We are simply growing on our merits alone. That's the proper way for a town to grow."

"Any factories here?" "There are. A year ago we had none. Now we have a blacksmith and a shoemaker. That's an increase of 200 per cent., and I want you to find a town to match it. There has been no boom, however—remember that. It's just a natural growth."

"What's the population?" "That's one of the strong points in my new prospectus. A year ago I was here alone. To-day we number twenty-two souls. Think of the tremendous per cent. of increase! All legitimate and on its merits, and no boom to cause a rush."

"Are the future prospects flattering?" "Exceedingly so. The climate is good for catarrh and a cheek on biliousness. Our seasons are very mild, and farmers can get sixteen hours a day out of the hired man. This is a great distributing point for the trade; and the center of manufactures, and we shall seek to have the national capital removed here. We expect six railroads and two canals to cross here, three large universities have asked for sites, and before the end of the year congress will be asked for a public building to cost not less than \$1,000,000. Flattering? I should remark! But we ain't doing any crowing about it. It might start a boom, and booms are the bitter foes of new towns. We want to grow on our merits as the coming city of the glorious west. If you write anything for your home paper just put that in—all legitimate and solely on its merits, and no booms need apply."

—New York Sun.

Canadian Annexation.
Senator Wado Hampton, who has been traveling in Canada recently, says the Canadian authorities are very seriously considering the annexation question. He says there is a universal dissatisfaction with the relations at present existing between the two countries, and a feeling that if the friction which arises from the slavery and transportation questions is not to be increased, there must be in the immediate future some arrangement for reciprocity or for commercial union, if not, indeed, for annexation outright. The senator thinks the religious question will prove a serious obstacle, however, as the Catholic element, which effectually opposed the union of Canada with the American colonies at the time of the revolutionary war, is still violently opposed to annexation.—Burlington Free Press.

Heaven.
The world is beautiful, but I Can see in all beneath the sky, Proof that the Great Divinity Designed that mortals, To taste of perfect bliss, must fly To heaven's portals.

If not, why are our natures tried By longings all unsatisfied? Why do our towers, reared with pride, Tatter and fall? Why are the sweets on life's wayside Mixed with gall?

Music and discord mingle here— The joyous laugh, the tearful sigh, Nor strife nor terror; Where all is peace and harmony, Unmixed with error.

There, bathed in light, we'll stand before The One who human sorrows bore; Who, homeless, famished, sick, and sore, And will be when this life is o'er, Time without end.

Oh, glorious home! Oh, mansion blest! Thou recompense for life's unrest; Close to the Saviour's bosom prest, How sweet to be Loved, pitied, comforted, caressed, Eternally!
—Francis S. Smith, New York Weekly.

Really an Advantage.
Again the hard-hearted historian has laid violent hands upon the story of the Highland lassie who, shut up in the walls of Lucknow, heard the welcome sound of the bagpipes of the Highland regiment playing "The Campbells Are Coming," which, he declares, is founded upon imagination and not upon fact. It really does not matter much. People enjoy "Hamlet" and "Maudie Dimmond" and "Sally Weller" without bothering themselves to inquire whether they are founded on fact or not, and it is really an advantage for the Lucknow lassie to leave the shifting sands of history and take up her abode on the firm ground of fiction.—Toronto Globe.

First Critics.

'Twas the pleasant hay-time; Thate the critics three Throned on perfumed cushions, Earnest as could be, Winnie, wise and elder, Brown-eyed Ruth and Grace— While their victim meekly Took the lowest place.

"Read it," was the order, Trembling fingers ran O'er the precious pages, Shaking voice began, Winnie's small, fair forehead Wore judicial frown, Grace, with rigid fingers, Stroked her dimples down.

Glanced the little author As she turned a page, Something of her verdict By the way to gauge. Was the frown relaxing? Ruth's brown eyes were bofft in a fixed attention; On she read, content.

Closer leaned the faces Not a word was lost As, amid the story, Light and shadow crossed, Triumph filled the author, (Mixed with ne'er a pain) When they cried, entreating, "Read it once again!" —Cassell's Magazine.

The American Hotel System.
Proprietor (average hotel)—"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to leave this house at once."
Guest—"Goodness me! What have I done?"
Proprietor (solemnly)—"You said something to a waiter which has displeased the cook."—New York Weekly.

Her Face Was Her Fortune.
She was as pretty as a picture and so animated and lively that it did one good to look at her. She was all this but she is not now. Poor soul, the roses linger no more in her cheeks, the former luster of her eyes is gone. She is a woe-begone looking piece of humanity, now. She has one of those troubles so common to women and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It recuperates the wasted strength, puts the whole system right, restores the roses and luster and makes the woman what she once was, bright, well and happy. "Favorite Prescription" is the old medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or the money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, take Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. One a dose.

The potato bug is said to be deteriorating but it made many a mash in its better days.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Shimmer Bros. & Wright, the old reliable Denver clothing, which appears in this issue. Orders may be sent them with perfect assurance of fair prices and honorable treatment.

You cannot expect a man to keep an unmoved face when he lets his countenance fall.

A ship goes down when it strikes the rocks; a business concern when it doesn't.

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

Heat usually expands things, but it makes an undershirt seem small.

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.

When a vessel hugs the shore, what fol lows? Why, a little smack on the bench to be sure.

TICKET 42,758.
A Pick-up of \$15,000 by Three Well Known Cheyenne People.
Cheyenne (Wyo.) Leader, August 5.
The drawing of \$15,000 from the Louisiana State Lottery in the July Drawing by three well known Cheyenne people has created a decided sensation. The children of fortune are all employed at H. H. Ellis' barbecue. They are Louis Salada, and wife, and Edward P. Gaylor an old timer and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Forty eight hours after the drawing Salada and his wife and Mr. Gaylor were overjoyed to learn from a list that ticket No. 42,758 had drawn the capital prize of \$300,000 and that they were entitled to one-twentieth of that sum, or \$15,000. Advice from New Orleans confirmed the list and the money was collected through the First National Bank of this city, being paid over to the winners August 1.

Salada and wife are visiting relatives in Missouri. The lady, who has been an invalid for several years, is to be sent to an Eastern Hospital for several months and will be treated by eminent specialists.

Cheap Railroad Rates to Columbus, Ohio, and Return

For the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Patriarchs Militant and I. O. O. F. in September. The Burlington Route will make a rate of one fare for the round trip.

Rates open to all. Tickets will be sold Sept. 12th to 15th inclusive, and will be good to return up to and including Sept. 30th.

The Burlington runs through trains from Denver to Chicago and St. Louis and their equipment in every particular is unsurpassed.

For additional information regarding rates, time, etc., apply to J. Milner, Ticket Agent or to Geo. H. Crosby, General Agent, 1700 Larimer Street, Denver.

The confectioner is the fellow who can be relied upon for candied criticism.

Any person sending his address to Robert J. Wallace, principal of BUSINESS COLLEGE, University of Denver, 14th and Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Colorado, will receive a very useful article, bearing our advertisement.

"The aggravating song of the delinquent, 'Owe 'em, sweet owe 'em.'"

Joy to the World!
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
for the entire eradication of all Pain, EXTERNAL or INTERNAL.

No family should be without it. One twenty-five cent bottle will do more to convince you of the efficacy than all the testimonials we might present, and we have an abundance of this kind of evidence.

ITS ACTION IS LIKE MAGIC.
For Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove an almost never-failing cure, and save much SUFFERING AND MONEY.

PAIN-KILLER
is an article that has combined in it all that goes to make a first-class family medicine.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
All Druggists sell Pain-Killer at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE CATARRH
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 20 Warren St., N.Y.

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CURE BILIOUSNESS

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THE GREAT
REMEDY FOR PAIN
IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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Expelled with head or no feet; no fasting required. Send 2c. stamp for circular. Dr. M. C. Boyer, Specialist, 722 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR
HAY FEVER
COLD IN THE HEAD
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CLEANSING ANTISEPTIC

WET HEN
The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first bath, has experienced a storm finds to his sorrow that it is a very poor protection than a mosquito netting, not only for chagging, but being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like a wet hen.

Ask for the "WET HEN" brand. It is not to be confused with the "FISH BRAND" brand. Do not have the "FISH BRAND" brand. Send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. Towse, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.