

BY TELEGRAPH.

A jury has not yet been obtained in the Cronin case. A large brewery at Sheridan, Wyo., burned on the 8th. A great peat fire is raging near Albert Lea, Minnesota. A big gang of counterfeiters has been arrested in Indiana. The prohibitory amendment has been defeated in Connecticut. The Emperor of Germany intends soon to visit Constantinople. A very destructive storm swept over England and Ireland Tuesday. The coal miners in Soranton, Osage County, Kansas, are on a strike. The old soldiers are having a big reunion this week at McCook, Neb. M. Eiffel says it is perfectly feasible to construct a tower 2,000 feet high. Mississippi Republicans have placed a ticket in the field—the first for several years. General Asa P. Blunt died at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 4th, aged 62. The trustees of the Peabody fund distributed \$100,000 throughout the Southern States. General Le-Bron is dead. He became famous during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The great amphitheater of the School of Medicine in Paris was destroyed by fire on the 8th. M. Eiffel is expected in Quebec soon to build a \$5,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence, it is reported. John Lyon Smith, the last of twenty-one original trustees of the Wesleyan University, died Friday, aged 95. New York papers one by one are giving up the fight for the Exposition. Chicago seems to have a walk-away. The son of the venerable Dr. Ineson, ex-president of Brown University has been found guilty of embezzlement. According to the latest estimate the new French Chamber of Deputies will have 385 Republican and 211 Opposition members. The South American papers express themselves as highly delighted with Secretary Blaine's speech at the opening of the International Congress. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, is seriously ill in London. She is suffering from a shock caused by the overturning of her cart while out riding Sunday. Bishop Vaile, of the diocese of Kansas, died Sunday morning, after a two-weeks' illness. He was one of the best known and most respected men of the State. A terrible cyclone has visited the island of Sardinia. One hundred persons were buried in the debris of buildings shattered by the storm and 20 persons were killed. The unveiling of the portraits of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan took place at West Point last Thursday, during the visit of the International American Congress to that place. Several thousand Jews, who have been expelled from Russia and have taken temporary residence in England, intend to go out as colonists to the Argentine Republic in South America. Two thousand tramway and omnibus employes of London held a meeting Friday morning and formed a union to obtain shorter hours and redress of a number of grievances. Lord Rosebery presided. Andrew Carnegie's mills were all stopped the other day, it is said at a cost of \$50,000, in order that his 11,000 employes might attend the funeral of Superintendent Jones, who was burned to death by molten metal. The contest for the National Baseball League championship closed Saturday with the New York club in the lead and Boston only a trifle behind. The other clubs stand in the following order: Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Washington. Senator John Sherman says that the reason Canada was not invited to participate in the all-American conference is that the United States cannot hold formal relations with the Canadian government owing to the dependence of Canada on Great Britain. As the result of the Black divorce case, the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York City have come out against secret divorce proceedings. At a meeting which was attended by every judge of the bench it was resolved that henceforth there will be no references in actions for absolute divorce and they will be tried in open court at the April term. General M. C. Meigs, of Washington, has issued a pamphlet treating of the growth of population in the United States in 200 years, based upon the facts that the population of this country has doubled every twenty-five years, and that the census of 1890 is expected to show a population of 65,240,000. He finds that in 1890 there ought to be in this country 1,200,400,000 white and 25,087,000 negroes, making 1,225,487,000 persons to the square mile.

A BOOM AT PIERRE.

Excitement Caused by Its Choice for the Capital of South Dakota. A St. Paul Pioneer Press special from Pierre, South Dakota, says: "The selection of Pierre as the capital of South Dakota bids fair to create a boom which will outrival that of Oklahoma last spring. Strangers are flocking into the city by thousands. Over \$50,000 dollars worth of property changed hands to-day. Lots which could be bought a week ago for \$100 sold to-day for \$1,000. People are excited and the town is in a constant hubbub night and day and it is impossible to preserve any kind of order. The people have been celebrating incessantly for forty-eight hours. Fort Pierre, across the river, is also crowded with boomers and intended settlers. Many of them have escaped into the reservation notwithstanding the large force of regulars and Indian police stationed to prevent encroachment. A scheme was unearthed to-day by a gang of boomers to sneak across the river at midnight and take possession of the land around Fort Pierre and thereby capture a townsite. An application had been quietly made to the Government for town site papers. At an opportune moment it would probably have been successful. A few of the settlers over there were armed and the plot would have been attended with much danger, and as the prime movers are known to be desperado men, there would have been much bloodshed. Military assistance has been telegraphed for, and every attempt will be made to preserve order. The Episcopal Convention. New York, Oct. 5.—In the Episcopal Convention this morning the report of the committee on marriage and divorce was presented, and made the special order for Thursday. The report of the committee on canons of ordination was made the special order for Wednesday. A number of petitions and memorials read, after which the body transformed itself into a missionary council and listened to the triennial report of the missionary board. The report showed the gross receipts of the past year to be \$4,000,000, of which \$60,000 were legacies. Of this sum \$13,000 was devoted to domestic missions, \$11,000 to Indian missions, \$24,000 to colored missions, and to foreign missions \$11,000. A motion that the Board of Missions endorse the efforts of the Board of Managers to secure a site to build mission headquarters, at a cost of \$200,000, was adopted. Bishop Brewer, of Montana, spoke in favor of the resolution. Missionary Bishop Morris, of Oregon, then spoke at length on the work under his charge. When the afternoon session opened Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas and Indian Territory, took the platform and told the Board of Missions of the needs of his diocese. Missionary Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, said that the property of the church there had grown in value from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 since he had been stationed there. Bishop Garrett, of Texas, and Missionary Brewer, of Montana, also told of their needs. Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, was appointed a member of the Committee on Expenses at the Episcopal Conference. A memorial from the new diocese of Colorado, asking to be admitted to a union with the convention, was presented and referred, and pending action the deputation was invited to seats in the house.

Spain Uneasy.

The New York Herald's Madrid special says the Spanish Government is watching with some anxiety the congress of the three Americas, and the press, without exception, expresses the hope that the Spanish-American republics will not let themselves be made satellites of by the United States. Spanish Liberals, and even more so Spanish Republicans, with Senator Cator at their head, hold that protectionist principles are contrary to the essential aims and principles of democracy, because, in the first place, they create in modern democracy, a new feudalism and an oligarchy of plutocrats with their clients, certain privileged classes of operatives as against their fellow-citizens. Protectionism they think, also embitters and paralyzes the relations between nations whose old feuds would disappear with free trade.

Powderly's Opinion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Five thousand people were present at the meeting in Central Music Hall this afternoon, the feature of which was an address by General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor. The Sunday closing of saloons was the topic announced for discussion. Mr. Powderly was greeted with a tempest of applause. His remarks on Sunday closing were emphatic and pointed enough to elicit repeated outbursts of applause from even the most radical of his hearers. He afterwards spoke of the charges to which he made such an effective reply at St. Louis. He added that if any Chicago people were not satisfied he was perfectly willing to have them appoint a committee of three honest men to investigate his address.

THE BALTIMORE POSTOFFICE.

Mr. Roosevelt's Report of the Examination Into Its Management. Theodore Roosevelt of the Civil Service Commission has submitted to the full commission a report of the examination made by him into the management of the Baltimore postoffice. The report says that during the last four years there have been two heads to the Baltimore postoffice—Mr. Veazey, who held the office about a year and was then allowed to resign, and his successor, the incumbent, Frank Brown. Veazey was one of those products of the patronage system whose actions would be comic were it not for their deeply tragic effect upon the public service and honest political life, and great allowance should be made for Brown because of the condition in which he found the office when handed over to him by his predecessor, for all the evidence tends to show that Veazey's administration can only be characterized as scandalous. It seems likely that he habitually and grossly violated the law, both as to appointments and removals. He certainly, during his year of office, turned out four-fifths of the old employes, and filled their places with many men of such evil character as to greatly demoralize the service. Of the original force of the office about 95 per cent. have been changed during the last four years. Most of this change is due to Veazey. So demoralized was the office when Brown took hold, that he was forced to dismiss over half of Veazey's appointments. Even more extraordinary is the fact that he was obliged to dismiss more than one-fifth of his own. One result of the system is shown by the seemingly almost universal payment of campaign assessments at election time. Almost all clerks who were questioned admitted that they had voluntarily paid last fall, for campaign purposes, sums varying from 2 to 4 per cent. of their salary. Mr. Roosevelt recommends what he deems the proper course of action for the future in all such cases. If, in the classified service, an appointing officer has made a "clean sweep" in an office, as where 90 per cent. of the old employes have been dismissed, or if he has removed, or is removing a very large percentage of the employes, whether 10 per cent. or a less number, but any rate one so large as to raise the presumption that removals have been for political purposes, and if he can give no adequate satisfactory reasons therefor, then he should be deemed to have violated the Civil Service law, and should be himself dismissed or his resignation requested. This report has been forwarded to the Postmaster General by the full Commission, who appear thereon.

Pan-Americans Seeing Boston.

Boston, Oct. 6.—The delegates to the International American Congress after a comfortable night's rest and a hearty breakfast were ready for another day's sight-seeing. Carriages bearing the party were driven through the city and down to the docks where they were met by the mayor and a committee of the board of aldermen and escorted aboard a steambot which landed them at Deer Island. At this place is located the correctional institution of the city, which the delegates inspected in the chapel of the reform school a pretty congenial place. About 700 of the boys, all uniformed in blue and wearing white gloves, marched with military precision and greatly entertained the visitors with singing and other exercises, while the band played in the intervals with music. At the close of the exercises luncheon was served in the dining room. When coffee was reached, a few brief remarks were made by several of the delegates and officials. When the speeches were concluded the party returned to Boston. In the afternoon a procession of laudans, stretching half a mile in length, carried the excursionists out of Boston and about Cambridge and past all the buildings of the Harvard University. The drive was out through clustered villages that constitute Boston suburbs, past Longfellow's home with Brookline district as the objective point. At dusk the party alighted at the home of John L. Gardner, director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, and after a brief reception returned to the city.

Bridging the Hudson.

The suggestion has been made that a cantilever bridge be built across the Hudson River from the palisades to Riverside Park as a feature in the World's Fair. General E. W. Serrell, chief engineer of the Hudson suspension bridge at Peekskill, said to-day that in 1855 Peter Cooper had suggested to him a suspension bridge across the Hudson in the very locality proposed. At that time Mr. Cooper was supplying iron for a suspension bridge which General Serrell was building in Canada. Both gentlemen agreed that the bridge at this point, though it would be a stupendous affair would be entirely feasible. Mr. Cooper did not carry the matter to any definite result but as he let the matter drop he said: "As a matter of fact," continued General Serrell, "there was for years a suspension bridge across the Hudson at this point. On the New York heights was erected an iron tower about 100 feet high, and from the top of it a wire ran across the river to the palisades. I have seen this wire in winter coated to the thickness of my finger with ice, showing that the strand not only bore its own weight, but was able to sustain a heavy strain besides."

FORTY LIVES LOST.

A Dreadful Accident on the Lower Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4.—The steamer Corona, of the Ouachita Consolidated line, left here last evening for Ouachita River with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers. She exploded her boilers at False River, nearly opposite Port Hudson, at 11:45 this morning, causing the loss of the steamer and about forty lives. The Anchor Line steamer City of St. Louis, Captain James O'Neill, was near, and with his crew and boats saved many lives. "No surviving passengers and crew were taken on board by Captain O'Neill and kindly cared for. The Corona was on her first trip of the season and had but recently come out of the dry dock, where she received repairs amounting to nearly \$12,000. She was built at Wheeling, West Virginia by Sweeney Bros. of that city, about seven years ago, and had a carrying capacity of about 2,700 bales of cotton. At the time of the accident she was valued at \$3,000. Ten of the saved are wounded, but not dangerously. The captain, T. C. Sweeney, one of the officers of the line, who assumed command on the death of Captain Banks, says that the explosion was not due to a too high pressure of steam. He had just had occasion to examine the gauge and he is positive that there was not a pressure of more than 125 pounds. The boiler had a moderate cargo. She was in the middle of the stream, just below the landing at Arbroth, and had just whistled to pass the City of St. Louis, fortunately coming down the stream. The explosion had a downward tendency and blew out the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately. The cabin was torn into the rear portion floating down stream and bearing a number of the saved. Captain Sweeney says the boat would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers, or other valuables were saved. The City of St. Louis, which was about 500 yards above, at once put out her boats, and she did noble work in saving lives. The Anchor Line had three or four hours rendering all assistance possible and taking on board the rescued passengers and crew. When nothing more could be done she came on down to Baton Rouge, where physicians were summoned and all possible aid was given for the injured.

Deep Water Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions passed at the Toledo convention the other day: WHEREAS, The general welfare of our country, in so far as it relates to navigable rivers, harbors and commerce, is best promoted by the free navigation of the great waterways of the continent; and WHEREAS, Cheap transportation of our commercial products is one of the most important elements of the general welfare of the country; and WHEREAS, Congress has donated to the private corporations known as the Great Gulf and the Great West, large tracts of national lands, with which to construct artificial and expensive highways, subject to such conditions as to require the expenditure of large sums of money, while they have neglected to make adequate provision for the construction of a harbor in the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford very much cheaper transportation, but which by our organic law is under the exclusive care and control of Congress; and WHEREAS, The vast and rapidly developing agricultural and manufacturing resources of the central and western portions of the agricultural and mineral products of the entire country, is by this neglected to transport its commerce across the continent by way of these artificial and expensive highways, subject to such conditions as to require the expenditure of large sums of money, and at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured and maintained in the shortest possible time at least cost. The time, place and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers appointed under act of Congress, passed at its last session. Resolved, Further, that this convention in behalf of the people it represents, thank the Congress of the United States for prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognizing the request of the Denver deep harbor convention. Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the permanent committee appointed at the Denver deep harbor convention for their efficient action in the past, and said committee is hereby requested to continue earnestly in the work so well begun, and said committee is instructed to present these resolutions to the President of the United States with the request that he in his annual message to Congress recommend such an appropriation as may be reported necessary to secure the Government a deep harbor on the coast of Texas which may be recommended by the report of the Board of Engineers. Resolved, That these States and Territories represented in this convention and not represented on the permanent committee should have the privilege of reporting to the permanent committee the names of such members of the committee as they may be entitled to under the basis of representation on which that committee is constituted. Respectfully submitted, E. A. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

GRANGERS IN POLITICS.

Secretary Trimble Says They Have Already Stayed out Too Long. The twenty-third session of the National Grange, which will be held in Sacramento, California, on November 13, promises to be the most important held for years. John Trimble secretary of the Grange, thinks the Grangers were snubbed when President Harrison appointed Governor Rusk Secretary of Agriculture. In an interview in the Post Mr. Trimble says: "We do not hesitate to say that the administration ignored the rights of the farmer and did the farming community a great injustice in placing a politician who was never a farmer at the head of the Department of Agriculture. That department was made a Cabinet office principally through the efforts of the Grange and when the new administration came in we felt that we had the right to suggest the name of a proper person to fill it. Colonel J. H. Brigham, our master, ex-Governor Robey of Maine and Hon. J. J. Woodman of Michigan were suggested by the order and the appointment urged. President Harrison deliberately ignored the entire order. Snubbed it, in fact. "Formerly," continued Mr. Trimble, "it was a rule of the order that members should not participate in politics. There is where we made a great mistake, but we have seen the error of our ways and repented, and now it is an implied prerequisite that a member shall put aside his political faith when the interests of the Grange demand it. We do not seek to run separate candidates, but between the two great parties our members are obliged to vote for the candidate who favors Granger interests, whether he belongs to the same political party or not. "We have organized 25,000 Granges in the various States and Territories, and we take thirteen as the minimum number of each Grange, and that will give you an idea of our strength."

Parade of the Knights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The morning broke cloudy, threatening rain or snow. For some time the air was very chilly, but as the hours wore on the sky cleared, making a beautiful day for the great Knights Templar parade. The city was in gala dress: public and private buildings were covered with bunting. The various insignia of the order were used in the decorations, furnishing a pleasing variety. Everywhere was bustle, animation and brilliant coloring. The Templars formed early in their various headquarters and, with bands playing, marched through the crowded streets to the place of starting, Pennsylvania Avenue was roped off to give full room for the knightly maneuvers. The crowd present was not nearly so large as when President Harrison was inaugurated. Moderate estimates place the number of visitors at 50,000. These were nearly all friends of the various commanderies. The number of Knights in the city has been estimated at 15,000 to 20,000, composing over 200 commanderies from all sections of the country. It was nearly noon when the twelve divisions of the procession formed in the streets adjacent to the capital, descending from the side streets at the signal. They fell into line and began their long march up Pennsylvania Avenue. A few moments after the President's arrival at the reviewing stand, the head of the procession filed around the corner of Fifteenth Street and marched with measured tread in front of where President Harrison stood doffing his hat in response to the salutes with which he was constantly greeted. Eminent Sir Myron M. Parker with forty-five aides on horseback, six or eight abreast, followed by the Washington commanderies headed the procession. They were accompanied by the Marine band which was the recipient of many cheers as it passed the stand. Secretary Blaine who entered the stand at this moment and courteously bowed to the assembled multitude, was enthusiastically welcomed. The last commandery passed the presidential reviewing stand at 3:30 o'clock. The procession fulfilled the remainder of its long line of march and was finally disbanded about an hour later. About 15,000 Sir Knights were in line.

FASHION NOTES.

First class modistes predict the early revival of hoop skirts and old-fashioned flounces. "Among the leading colors for early fall are lavender, violet and heliotrope, from the most delicate to the deepest tints." "Corduroy skirts of all colors, with cashmere drapings, are to be seen and bid fair to become popular." "The soft-finished 'Art' silks are made into graceful Grecian costumes for garden parties or the reception of afternoon callers." "Orange-colored Oxford ties are being worn with white or cream-colored dresses, in place of black kid ties; while gray or lilac color are worn with costumes of black or sombre shades." "The small Moorish jackets with full fronts of China silk, a marked feature of many of the summer gowns; silk fish-net vests are also used and, as a rule, are worn over a contrasting color."

CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAS.

Formal Address of Welcome by Secretary of State Blaine. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The delegates to the International American Congress assembled at the State Department at noon and proceeded in a body to the diplomatic reception room, where they were presented to Secretary Blaine, who delivered a felicitous address of welcome. Mr. Blaine said: "Gentlemen of the International American Conference;—Speaking for the Government of the United States, I bid you welcome to this capital. Speaking for the people of the United States, I bid you welcome to every section and to every State of our Union. You come in response to an invitation extended by the President on the special authorization of Congress. Your presence here is no ordinary event. It signifies much to the people of all America to-day. It may signify far more in days to come. No conference of nations ever assembled to consider the welfare of territorial possessions so vast and to contemplate the possibilities of the future so great and so inspiring. Those now sitting within these walls are empowered to speak for nations whose borders are on both the great oceans, whose northern limits are touched by the States waters for thousands of miles beyond the Straits of Behring, and whose southern extension embraces human habitations further below the equator than is elsewhere known on the globe. While considerations of this character may inspire Americans, both North and South with liveliest anticipation of future grandeur and power, they must also impress them with a sense of great responsibility touching the character and development of their respective nationalities. The delegates whom I am addressing can do much to establish permanent relations of confidence, respect and friendship between the nations which they represent. They can show to the world an honorable, peaceful conference of seventeen independent American powers, in which all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality, and each nation, in which there can be no attempt to exercise a single delegate against his conception of the interest of his nation, a conference which will permit a better understanding on any subject, but will firmly publish to the world a fair and equitable balance of which will tolerate no spirit of conquest, but will aim to cultivate American sympathy, broad as both continents a conference which will be a real advance against older nations, a conference which will find in the future a conference, in line, which will see nothing, propose nothing, endure nothing that is not in the general sense of all the delegates, timely and wise and beneficial. And yet we cannot be expected to forget that our common fate has made us inhabitants of two continents, which at the close of four centuries are still regarded beyond the seas as the separate and distinct nations of the world. We believe in the firm bond that the nations of America ought to maintain, and we are bound to each other by ties that are not only of a political and economic nature, but are of a moral and fraternal character. We believe we should be drawn together more closely by the ties of the sea, and that at no distant day the nations of the American South will meet upon the isthmus and connect by land routes political and economic capitals of all America. We believe that a hearty recognition of the fact that the burdens and evils which have been so evenly apportioned to the nations of the world, we believe that the nations of America ought to maintain, and we are bound to each other by ties that are not only of a political and economic nature, but are of a moral and fraternal character. We believe we should be drawn together more closely by the ties of the sea, and that at no distant day the nations of the American South will meet upon the isthmus and connect by land routes political and economic capitals of all America. We believe that a hearty recognition of the fact that the burdens and evils which have been so evenly apportioned to the nations of the world, we believe that the nations of America ought to maintain, and we are bound to each other by ties that are not only of a political and economic nature, but are of a moral and fraternal character. 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**Pecos Valley Register.**

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M.  
**ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.**  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1889.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**

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

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**

First District, M. CHONIN, Lincoln.  
Second District, F. W. HENLEY, Nequa.  
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, Hon. JOHN R. MOFFIT.  
District Attorney, E. C. WADE, Las Cruces.  
District Clerk, A. L. CURRIE, Las Cruces.

**TERMS OF COURT.**

Dona Ana.—Second Mondays in March and Sept.  
Lincoln.—Third Mondays in April and October.  
Sierra.—First Mondays in May and November.  
Grant.—Third Mondays in February and August.

**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.

**PRECINCT NO. 7.**

E. C. BESSELLE, Justice of the Peace  
C. C. PERRY, Deputy Sheriff.  
R. H. DUNBAR, School Directors Dist. No. 18  
A. H. WHEATSTONE, School Directors Dist. No. 18  
C. C. FOUNTAIN, School Directors Dist. No. 18  
PAT. F. GARRETT, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7  
W. H. MILLER, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7  
A. B. LYLES, S. Directors S. Dist. No. 7

The melancholy days have come,  
The saddest of the year;  
When stove-pipe joints refuse to join,  
And good men sweat and swear.  
With soot and dust, with tongs and wire,  
And fingers bleeding and torn,  
We grumble and toil from morn till night,  
And wish we never were born.

**Artesian Wells.**

From the Denver Field and Farm.  
We are no raw tenderfoot, nor were we reared in Ambrosia. But we saw a remarkable thing in San Luis valley the other day. An artesian well was sunk to the depth of 130 feet in the streets of La Jara in less than six hours. Struck a fine flow of water too. Four men and a very simple rigging did all the work. Apropos, artesian wells have become very numerous over in the San Luis "park," as we use to call it years ago. They hit a flow anywhere below eighty feet and the force never dwindles down, as it does here in Denver. Every farmer nearly has an artesian and some of them are not considered extravagant when they have three or four. Contractors take the job of finding a flow at the normal cost of \$33, and you heard of six contracts being signed the other day at \$25 each. This guarantees that the contractor will strike flowing water if he has to go as far as Robin Hood's barn for it. But those contractors are clever and they usually hold the whip hand.

The new management of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe is considering a scheme to fund the indebtedness of the company at a lower rate of interest than it now bears. The task of straightening out the financial tangle in which the Santa Fe is involved is a difficult one, and the new management will deserve great praise if it accomplishes the work without allowing the company to get into more serious complication than those which make its future doubtful now. The problem before the directors is to make \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 of net earnings meet \$11,000,000 of fixed charges. A blanket bond at 4 per cent for \$150,000,000 with which to retire the present high interest bearing obligations is probable.

A new irrigation scheme has been chartered. A Mr. Ainsworth, of New York, seems to be at the head of it. It is called the Pecos & Rio Grande Irrigation company; and its purpose is to irrigate the upper Pecos valley and the valley of the Rio Grande. Work on its ditches will begin on the 17th day of November.—Albuquerque Democrat.

It is just a little curious that the chief opposition to the Pan-American Congress should come from foreign free trade nations and Democrats in the United States. But when you come to think of it it isn't so very curious, either, for as a rule they seem to agree upon questions very closely.

Mark Twain lives an idle, easy-going sort of existence during nine months of the year. Unlike most authors he works all summer and rests the remainder of the year. His home is a handsome red brick Queen Anne villa, the principal attraction of which is a large library on the first floor.

Secretary Rusk seems to have been greatly pleased at the flattering condition of the sorghum industry in Kansas. It is quite evident that he is firmly of the opinion that it is destined to prove one of the greatest industries of the great "Sunflower" state.

The Democrats in Montana at the recent state elections, elected the governor and a majority of the legislature. The Republicans elected the congressmen. The other new states are clearly Republican.

There are more irrigation companies being organized and chartered now in New Mexico and Colorado, than ever before. It is one of the results of the senate irrigation committee.

Tom Roe's bicycle trip affords the editor of the Optic an occasion to moralize upon the great principles of success in life. He does it very well.

**PECOS VALLEY CANALS.**

**200,000 Acres of Land Under Ditch in the Pecos Valley—The Results.**

From the Las Vegas Stock Grower.

The remarkable success of the irrigation ditch company's work in the Pecos valley will show the people of New Mexico what is possible for other parts of this territory. The directors of the company with increased confidence in their large enterprises, are putting more capital every day into the development of new schemes. Within a week there has been an amicable change in the officers, so that men of large experience in the southwest are now at the head of the management, to which the Chicago capitalists have yielded the direction of their investment. Mr. J. J. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, long the efficient president of the Midland railroad, of Colorado, has been elected president of the Pecos Irrigation company. His confidence is indicated by having already invested since its organization \$275,000 in the company's works. Hon. Charles B. Eddy remains the soul of the enterprise as vice-president and manager. L. H. Jackson, Esq., of Colorado Springs, late president of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad system, is made a director in the company, and E. W. Tansill, of Chicago, treasurer.

The irrigation ditch has been completed for twenty-two miles. In its progress the largest earthwork, it is believed, in the United States was built up at one place, and the ditch then carried through it. Several reservoirs have been constructed. One, including the river bed, is seven and a half miles long, and an average of two miles wide. An embankment of rock forty-five feet high and about 150 feet wide and 1,100 feet long has been thrown across the Pecos from one rocky bluff to the other. It is made of the rock taken from a nearby out through the bluff at one end, at nearly the same height as the dam, for the escape of the surplus water. The same large escapes for water have been provided at two other points on the banks of the dam, so that the water will flow off through great draws and never overflow the dam itself. The water of the river will be entirely turned into the ditches which are constructed on both sides of the river.

The largest reservoir is four or five miles above the town of Eddy. The improvements going on in this town are indeed a wonder in this long deserted country. It has already grown to an American community, with neatly painted houses and fences. Saloons and liquor selling are prohibited in the conditions attached to the titles of the town lots. The company has contracted for the erection of a hotel of the most tasteful design and especially suited to the climate and country, to be finished within six months. A new stage line is to be made from the Texas Pacific railroad station, Toyah, Texas making relay stations every fifteen miles, so that rapid transit will be secured till a railroad is built to El Paso from northern Texas, passing through the town of Eddy.

Two hundred thousand acres of land have been put under irrigation canals by the construction of these great ditches. The country is filling up with settlers. One thousand men with teams are constantly employed on the ditches and works. To freight material, food and supplies 300 teams are kept on the road back and forth from Pecos City. Emigrant wagons are constantly arriving from various directions. The people who compose this population show the enterprise, taste and spirit of Mr. Eddy, the projector and manager of this great movement, which is settling and developing without question the finest and richest agricultural region in the southwest.

Nowhere can be raised superior fruit of every kind than on the lands which this company will open for settlement. The apple and pear grow to large size, of perfect form and color, and of delicious flavor. The peach attains its greatest perfection in size, color and desirable quality. The plum, apricot, prune and nectarine find a congenial home there and produce every year full crops of beautiful fruit. It is the home of the grape—the tender varieties, the Muscat and the Hamburgs, mature there in the open vineyard, and will yield almost fabulous returns to the cultivator. When it is considered that the distance from the great markets is only one-half as great as from California, with most direct rail communication, both to the north and south, the certainty of large profits for those who engage in horticulture in the Pecos valley becomes apparent. Raisin growing and wine making are industries which will thrive there.

Doctor M. M. Milligan and Chris Sellman are branching out in the mining business at Las Vegas, but it seems that one of them, at least, has yet to have his eye teeth cut. Two White Oaks prospectors the other day sold them for \$250 a one-fourth interest in a claim they had located some twenty-three miles from the meadow city. Dr. Milligan examined the prospect, a ledge cropping out of the ground, and took their test for the presence of mineral, together with an assay of some rock which they sent to Trinidad and which assayed \$400 to the ton in silver. After the money was paid no trace of silver could be found in the rock. The fellows were arrested and tried for fraud, but the prosecution could not make the charge stick. However, Milligan and Sellman are wiser but sadder men, and the White Oaks fellows are \$250 better off than they were.—Albuquerque Democrat.

**Hardening Plaster.**

A new process for hardening plaster of paris making that substance suitable for flooring purposes, has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Julte. The plaster is mixed with one-sixth of its weight of fine, freshly slacked lime and used with as little water as possible. After it is thoroughly dry it is treated with a saturated solution of either zinc or iron sulphate. With the first the hardened plaster remains white while the second by gradual oxidation yields the color iron rust, which gives a fine imitation of mahogany under an application of linseed oil.—E. and M. Journal.

The above would make a good roofing material for this country.

**Notice of Sale of Bonds.**

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners will receive bids for Four Thousand (\$4,000.00) Dollars Lincoln County "Current Expenses" Bonds. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, to date from July 1st, 1889, and payable semi-annually. Bonds due in thirty years and payable at option of the county after ten years. GEORGE CURRY, Clerk of Board.

**Notice of Publication.**

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., }  
Sept. 23d, 1889. }  
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof, to the effect of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, November 9th, 1889, viz: Campbell C. Fountain, D. S. No. 1460, for the Lot 3 and no qr sw qr, sec 7, tp 11 s, r 24 e, & of hf so qr sec 12, tp 11 s, r 23 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:  
Chas. Perry, Alex. Danbar, George Smith, J. S. Lea, all of Roswell, N. M.  
EDMUND G. SHIELDS, Register.

**Notice.—Timber Culture.**

U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M., }  
September 18th, 1889. }  
Complaint having been entered at this office by Edgar P. Harrell against the heirs of Lorenzo Springer deceased, for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture Entry No. 19 dated Sept. 1st, 1870, upon the Lots 3 and 5 of section 9, township 11 south, range 23 east, in Lincoln county, New Mexico, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that claimant prior to his death, or his legal heirs or their representatives have complied with the law as required, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear in the office of E. H. Lea at Las Cruces, N. M., on the 20th day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

**Notice of Publication.**

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., October 12, 1889.  
Notice is hereby given that John Leason of Dona Ana county, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 627, for the east half (1/2) sec 23, tp 19 s, r 19 e, before the Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Charles H. Bartlett, Emil Fritz, Fred Vorwerk, Frank Strickland, all of Lincoln, N. M.  
EDMUND G. SHIELDS, Register.

**Notice of Publication.**

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 29, 1889.  
Notice is hereby given that Martha Stone, of Roswell, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 691, for the south-west quarter (sw qr) sec 27, tp 10 s, r 21 e, before Probate Court at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, the 1st day of November, 1889.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Wm. Crow, Cosmi Bedillo, Chas. Fuller, G. F. Bishack, all of Lincoln county, N. M.  
EDMUND G. SHIELDS, Register.

**Notice of Publication.**

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 6th, 1889.  
Notice is hereby given that Joseph D. Lea, of Lincoln county, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 723, for the whole of section 15, tp 11 s, r 24 e, before Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:  
Leslie M. Long, Scott Truxton, Gibson D. Green, Joseph L. Dent, all of Roswell, N. M.  
EDMUND G. SHIELDS, Register.

**Notice of Publication.**

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 20, 1889.  
Notice is hereby given that Martha Stone, of Roswell, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 691, for the south-west quarter (sw qr) sec 27, tp 10 s, r 21 e, before Probate Court at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, the 1st day of November, 1889.

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Leslie M. Long, Scott Truxton, Gibson D. Green, Joseph L. Dent, all of Roswell, N. M.  
EDMUND G. SHIELDS, Register.

**Notice of Publication.**

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 6th, 1889.  
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**A. E. FLEITZ,**

**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.**

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The highest speed ever made on any writer was made on the No. 2 "CALIGRAPH" viz: 180 WORDS IN A SINGLE MINUTE and 103 WORDS IN A HALF MINUTE. Send for circular to

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Genl. Western Agents, 805 16th St., Denver, Colorado.

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Also run cut in this brand which is kept up

Ear marks, under half crop left ea

Both on left side

Both on right shoulder.

Also run cut in this brand which is kept up

Ear marks, under half crop left ea

Both on left side

Both on right shoulder.

**J. A. ERWIN,**

Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law,

ROSWELL, N. M.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and in the 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. E. FERGUSON, Roswell, New Mexico,  
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**WARREN, FERGUSON & RICHARDSON,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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**E. H. SKIPWITH,**

Physician and Surgeon.

ROSWELL, N. M.

**TEXAS HOUSE,**

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

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A. H. WHEATSTONE. F. H. LEA.

**Whetstone & Lea,**

REAL ESTATE

AGENTS,

Surveyors, Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

Complete abstract of all lands in the Pecos. Prompt attention to all business in the U. S. Land Office.

**DO YOU KNOW**

—THAT—

**J. H. Carper**

Can repair your old Sewing Machine and make it do as good work as when new, no difference what kind of Machine it is?

Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Needles, Shuttles and Parts supplied for all Machines. Also

**GENUINE OIL.**  
Will also take old Machines at their value as part payment on new Machines.

Address, **J. H. CARPER,**  
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AMARILLO, TEXAS.

**AMARILLO ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WM. MARTIN,**  
—DEALER IN—

**General Merchandise, Ranch Supplies,**  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

Special Attention paid to all Orders; and to Forwarding.

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**FORD, WEAKLEY & JOHNSTON,**

Wholesale & Retail

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PLOWS, WAGONS, CHINA & GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Invite the Trade of the Pecos Valley and Southwestern Country.

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**Cone & Duran,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

**IN EVERYTHING.**

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

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**BURNS, WALKER & CO.,**

—DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise.

Send your orders or write for anything you want.

**WE DEFY COMPETITION.**

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

**AMARILLO :: CLUB,**

J. J. IVERS, Prop'r. FRANK ANDERSON, Mgr.

—FINEST QUALITIES OF—

**WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.**

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Amarillo, - - - - -

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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. Clarity, 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.

Locals, 10 cents per line, per week.  
Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid.  
All accounts are due and must be paid promptly at the end of each month.

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 10:00 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.

—Rain! Rain! Rain!

—New hotel for Roswell.

—Court opens Monday at Lincoln.

—It is only six weeks until Thanksgiving.

—A. E. Fleitz has an ad. in this paper. Read it.

—Notice Jaffa, Prager & Co's. column this week.

—Don't forget the hotel meeting at Whetstone's office to-night.

—We would like to hear from our Eddy correspondent again.

—J. M. Miller started to Las Vegas, Tuesday morning, with his fall clip of wool.

—Roswell has a live wide-awake class of business men, and will make a town to be proud of.

—Dr. Taylor, army surgeon at Fort Stanton, is under orders to go to Fort Boise, Montana.

—Joe Jaffa and Sydney Prager purchased C. E. Bessellieu's residence on Overton Avenue, this week.

—Mr. Sanders, father of our merchant, is in Roswell again. We think he will make New Mexico his home in a short time.

—The prospects for Roswell never were so good as now, everybody is greatly encouraged. It is bound to be a city of importance.

—William Rosenthal, one of the leading merchants of Lincoln county, spent several days in Roswell last week the guest of N. Jaffa.

—Joe Gaut and Mr. Green, who have been living with and working for A. D. Wright, left Tuesday morning for the railroad. They will be away during the winter.

—The rain has finally come and the faces of stockmen are proportionately bright. We all rejoice, for in fact we were all a bit worried over the continued drought.

—Elder Maule will preach in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Harris, in the Farms, the third Sunday in each month. Services there next Sunday at 11 a. m. Everybody invited.

—Mrs. Fountain is having her hotel ceiled throughout, when done it will be very comfortable and present a good appearance inside. Mr. A. E. Fleitz is doing the work and is making a good job of it.

—D. J. Gorman has been severely afflicted with the rheumatism for several days, the damp, rainy weather is the probable cause. We hope he will soon recover his usual activity and comfort.

—W. A. Hawkins, of Silver City, has gone to Lincoln county, and may conclude to locate there. He has been tendered the position of resident attorney of the big Pecos ditch company.—Stock Grower.

—Chas. W. Green, well known to our readers, has an excellent article in the Economist on the subject of Irrigation as an Industry. Space forbids its publication this week, but we hope to print it in our next issue.

—You will find there Mendenhall & Garrett. You will find their stable in Roswell, and you will find them both as pleasant gentlemen as ever housed and fed a team. When in Roswell do as the Roswells do—put up your team with Mendenhall & Garrett, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be well cared for and that your money will go to nice men.—Amarillo Northwest.

## Communicated.

To the patrons of the school taught in District 18:

There having been quite a number of pupils during the last two weeks who have been irregular in their attendance at school, and not having the time to visit the patrons in person, I avail myself of the kind offer of the editor of the REGISTER, (to use the paper in matters pertaining to school affairs), and shall briefly try and impress you how essential it is to the promotion and advancement of the children not to miss a day from their studies. Each pupil is marked for every recitation; on Friday evening the sum of the marks is taken and merits awarded the one having the greatest number. If a child be absent one or two days during the week, though they may have perfect lessons every day they attend, some pupil who has been regular in his or her attendance will receive, in all probability the greatest number of marks. In this case you see it is an injustice to the child, as the one receiving the greatest number of marks during the term will get the prize. And again, every day missed necessitates double study the day following, as it is absolutely necessary that a pupil should thoroughly understand every lesson as they go. Teachers time do not belong to themselves, or to any one patron, but to the patrons collectively; taking for granted they are so disposed, they have not the right to devote that time to one pupil, which should be given to the entire class. To advance children in their studies, it is not only essential but necessary that they should be regular in their attendance, and unless they are, a teacher should not be censured for their lack of advancement. Other things that I wish to call your attention to are, the writing of compositions, declaiming and Friday evening reviews. Some of you say composition writing and declaiming are unnecessary—if so why have they been taught in all the prominent schools from time immemorial? I maintain that there is nothing that can give one self-confidence and power to express themselves fluently and grammatically, more than the early knowledge and participation in declaiming and composition writing. The exercises of Friday evening are the most important of the week, for they are composed of composition reading, declaiming and a general review of the lessons of the week. A teacher naturally wishes to know what a child has learned and retained at the close of each week, and a weekly review is the most accurate way of ascertaining. There must be system and order about everything, and in school more than any thing else. To excuse your child from participating in any of the exercises of the school, is to do away with order and has a tendency to demoralize the whole school. It is my intention to do my duty by each and every child attending this school, and to impart to them all the knowledge I possibly can; I earnestly request the patrons to assist me by seeing that their children are regular in their attendance and that they are not excused from any recitation.

Respectfully,  
R. M. PARSONS, Teacher.

—Charley Pilkey is in Las Vegas from Seven Rivers. He brings a very discouraging report of the condition of the range along the Pecos and on the plains. There has been no rain, and the whole country is in bad condition for the approach of winter.—Stock Grower.

—R. C. Stewart, the popular and active salesman of Brown, Manzanares & Co., visited Roswell this week in the interest of his house. Mr. Stewart is one of the most successful commercial men that visit this place, he always does a good business, and does it in a very pleasant manner. He was accompanied by his brother, the Dr.

—L. M. Long is making arrangements to start his artesian well plant on his ranch up the Hondo. This is one of the best and most opportune movements that have been made in the country this year. If he succeeds in striking water, which we think he will, it will give this valley a bigger boom than anything else, one will insure many more.

—Col. Christian came in Sunday night from Roswell, Las Vegas and other points out west, and left Monday morning for the east. He says the mail route from Amarillo to Roswell is a practicable one and that he will make a favorable report to the department, and that the post-office in the old town will soon be moved to the new.—Amarillo Northwest.

—The Northwest now goes to a list of subscribers in the Pecos valley country, in New Mexico, as long as your arm. There is no doubt about this town and this paper capturing that country—not the slightest. Because the people over there are anxious to be captured, and the anxiety being mutual there is a chance for that kind of a trade. The return of our party being too late for an account in this paper of what was seen and heard and done, they will give an account of their stewardship in the next issue. And you may expect to read that the Pecos valley is a great and coming country and that the Roswell and Pecos people are a clever and an enterprising lot. Because that is just what it is, and that is just what they are.—Amarillo Northwest.

Upson's Reminiscences.  
In an interesting letter to the Lincoln County Lender, M. A. Upson says the following:  
"In 1877, and 8, and 9, I was postmaster at Roswell. Much of the time I was literally alone, except on mail days, when settlers rode up in squads of 3 to 8, with rifles across their saddles, pistols in belt and belts of cartridges about their bodies and across their shoulders. This was during the bloody Lincoln county war. There was but one house within sight of the two buildings composing Roswell, and the denizens of that isolated shanty made their stay very short. What with outlaws and assassins on one hand, and thieving Indians on the other, the roads and trails leading to my hermitage were deserted by "lone horsemen" and "mover's" equipage.

Ten years have passed. Trails have become county roads; the prairies are dotted with prosperous farms; where there was no sign of tree or shrub, snug farm houses peep out from green groves of shade and fruit trees. Roswell is alive with busy toilers. Four hotels, four mercantile houses, three blacksmith shops, two drug stores, two shoemakers, five saloons, one bakery, one laundry, one saddle and harness shop, two barber shops, one newspaper, five carpenters and builders, two masons, one brickyard, one lumberyard, one painter, three lawyers, three doctors, a Masonic hall, two livery and sale stables, one tinner, &c., &c. And life and property are as safe anywhere within the county as in any other portion of the national domain.

I must not omit to mention the U. S. Land Office to be established in Roswell during the month of October, 1889, the two churches in contemplation and a \$12,000 hotel which latter is an assured improvement to come with little delay. Neither must I neglect the great canals of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Co., with a capital of \$600,000, canals of some 80 miles in length, irrigating over 200,000 acres of land.

The affairs of political and social life are conducted in a dignified "United States" fashion. The crude manners of the "wild and woolly west," are superseded by the improved styles of the east. Bridegrooms no longer promise to cherish and protect with revolvers on belt and spurs on heel. Not now do the cow-boys mount the jocond cayuse and run down and rope the coy bride to get her stockings on before the ceremony."

Notice to Contractors.  
Notice is hereby given that we, the commissioners of Chavis county, thereto 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 Chavis 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

## JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.

WE ARE

Crowded for Room!

WE CARRY

An Immense Stock!

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE ALL OUR

GOODS IN SIGHT.

These are Facts, well known by our customers and better by ourselves. To overcome the difficulty we shall for a few weeks make

Special Displays

To enable you to see what we have in stock.

For the next 8 days we invite your attention to our display of

Zepher Goods,

CONSISTING OF

HOODS, NUBIAS, TOBOGGANS, FASCINATORS, SKIRTS, GLOVES, MITTS, CARDIGAN JACKET, &C., &C.

Call and take a look at them even if you are not yet ready to purchase.

Very Respectfully,  
JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.

## HAMPTON & HILL,

CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

Plans and Specifications Furnished Upon Application.

All Kinds Brick, Stone & Adobe Work A SPECIALTY.

Best of References Furnished When Desired.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN

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

Roswell, New Mexico.

## Williamson and Sanders,

Dealer in

General Merchandise, ROSWELL, N. M.

## BOOTH & McDONALD,

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Dealers. Choice Wines & Cigars.

Ranch Trade Solicited. Bottle Goods A Specialty.

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

## W. A. Jenkins & Co.,

BLACKSMITHS & WHEELWRIGHTS.

WORK PROMPTLY DONE. CHARGES REASONABLE.

All Kinds Repair Work A Specialty.

Main St., Roswell, N. M.

JOHN W. POE.

J. S. LEA.

W. H. COSGROVE

## Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in

General Merchandise of Every Kind, Roswell, New Mexico.

## STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico,

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor.

M. A. UPSON, Surveyor & Notary Public.

P. F. GARRETT, Real Estate Dealer.

UPSON & GARRETT,

Land Agents and Conveyancers,

ROSWELL, N. M.

Complete Maps and Abstracts of all lands embraced in the Pecos Valley. Lands bought, sold and located for settlers.

OFFICE: Garrett's Ranch, Head of the Northern Canal of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Co. Postoffice address: UPSON & GARRETT, 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 Hondo and Pecos.

## HODSOLL'S

Photographic & Art Gallery,

Roswell, N. M.

All sizes of Photos taken. Views of Farms, Ranches, Etc., a specialty.

Enlargements made to any size, either Bromide or Crayon.

All Work Guaranteed.

L. A. Stephens,

PRACTICAL JEWELER AND WATCH MAKER,

ROSWELL, N. M.

Fine Watch Work a Specialty.

# ST. JACOBS OIL

For Rheumatism.



"To-day cured!—Yesterday crippled!"  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

# SICK HEADACHE

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
These Little Pills... They also relieve Diarrhoea from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Heartburn. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Stomach Pain, Inflammation of the Liver, Constipation, Pains in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.  
Price 25 Cents.  
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.  
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

# DRINK LION COFFEE

A TRUE COMBINATION OF Mocha, Java and Rio.  
A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Picture Card Given WITH EVERY POUND PACKAGE LION COFFEE  
When you buy your groceries try a package LION COFFEE. It is the best in the United States—made up from a selection of Mocha, Java and Rio, properly blended and is conceded by all to make the nicest cup of Coffee in the land. For Sale Everywhere.  
Woolson Spice Co., Mfrs., Kansas City, Mo., Toledo, O.  
MERCHANTS WRITE YOUR JOBBERS FOR PRICES.

# If You Have CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, COUGH OR COLD, THROAT AFFECTION, WASTING OF FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL**  
With Hypophosphites.  
PALATABLE AS MILK.  
Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.  
Sold by all Druggists.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH  
Apply Balm into each nostril.  
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR**  
A SPECIFIC FOR PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED, OR IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.  
IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE, GREAT DANGER OF SUFFERING FROM UTERINE OBSTRUCTION, OR FROM THE UTERINE TUMORS.  
BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.  
For Sale by J. J. REITHMAN, DENVER.

**CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.**  
Renowned for their efficacy in curing all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Pain, Indigestion, and all the ailments arising from a disordered Liver.  
W. N. U. Denver, Vol. VI, 222—No. 41  
When writing to advertisers, please refer to the advertisement in this paper.

## AN EXCITING CAPTURE.

Fifty-One Elephants Taken in an Indian Jungle.  
Success has again attended Mr. Sanderson's exertions, says a letter from India in the Manchester Guardian, and a fine herd of elephants, fifty-one in number, which were driven into a large seventy-acre inclosure Monday, July 8, have been brought out and picketed in the open jungle three miles west of the Khedda. It was at first supposed that from eighty to a hundred animals had been captured, but the big herd apparently separated into two portions during the early part of the drive. The main body headed straight for the "Dodday Gowden Parlia" gorge, in which the Khedda is situated, while the other turned off to the south down a valley leading to a forest called "Shubur Malay." This was not found out until afterward, though the track of the escaped portion has been noticed by R. H. Morris, a planter, who is opening out land on the Billigarrungan hills, and who acted as Mr. Sanderson's assistant during the whole of the operations. Taking all things into consideration it was just as well that all were not inclosed, as there would not have been enough tame elephants to deal with them, and even as it was many of the older and consequently useless animals had to be shot.

A sketch of the proceedings which have terminated so satisfactorily is given by the Madras Mail, which says that by the 3rd inst. all the strengthening of the fortifications, preparation of the gates, etc., had been completed and all was in readiness. On the 7th the welcome news was brought by the vigilant trackers that a large herd was quietly browsing in "Killiaro Combe," a favorite cover in close proximity to the Khedda gorge, so that little time was lost. By the same evening 400 beaters had been collected and brought into camp from Chamrajnagar. Early the next morning all were assembled at the foot of a commanding little hill known as Mungooday, where Mr. Sanderson proposed to take up his post and direct the drive by means of flags and signals; the men had just been mustered and told off to their various stations, a few minor preliminaries were being discussed, when Mr. Morris noticed the elephants quietly filing across an opening in front, and of their own accord heading in the direction of the Khedda. To dispatch the parties that had already been told off to blockade the main exits was the work of a very few moments. Mr. Morris, with 150 beaters, ran across the valley to deploy the men and bring them up in line on the southern side. Mr. Sanderson himself, with one or two of his picked men, remaining to direct the start and bring up the northern side.

Soon the continuous tapping of sticks in one long, semicircular line over a mile in length proclaimed that the exciting performance had commenced. The elephants came forward quietly and gave but little trouble until close to the main entrance of the surround. Here an unlucky contortions occurred. Some lunatics more willing than wise got in front of them and the herd broke back a few hundred yards and ensconced itself in very thick bamboo cover on the banks of the river. By judiciously giving them an hour's rest, closing in the line of beaters to within short range of them, with their little fires, they were subsequently forced forward and driven into the inclosure, not, however, through the gates. A bright piece of forethought on the part of Mr. Sanderson had caused the barricades across the river to be removed so as to give the elephants a choice of paths. The wisdom of this was fully exemplified when the animals dashed into and up the river; the signal rocket was fired, while the thuds of the falling gates and the cheers and shouts of the beaters announced the successful issue of the drive. Half the coolies were told off to watch with a hut and a watch-fire at every twenty yards. Next all available hands were set to work to construct the inner stockade.

Wednesday, the 10th, the resident the maharajah with his party, Maj. Martin, the private secretary, Dr. Benson, Mr. Ricketts, the inspector-general of forests, Mrs. and the two Misses Ricketts, with one or two others, arrived on the scene. Thursday most of the elephants were driven into the smaller stockade, a few, however, remaining outside, headed by a determined female, who charged repeatedly, her career being finally ended by Mr. Morris when in the act of making a very home charge. After the death of this troublesome one, which had got nicknamed the "Budmash," the rest were quietly forced into the stockade by the "Kunkias," where they settled down peacefully with their companions. During the next two days all were tied up without accident, with the exception of one half-grown animal, that through its excitement and obstreperousness got strangled in the river. With the removal of the wild elephants from the Khedda to the open country the more exciting and interesting part of this sporting undertaking came to a close.

Tanning an Elephant Hide.  
It weighed about 1,200 pounds, says the St. James Gazette, speaking of tanning an elephants hide, and was about an inch and a third thick. After being put into a reservoir of pure water to green it, it was beaten for one hour

## REMARKABLE CATS.

Three Felines Taught the Noctures of Table Etiquette.  
A very pretty little story concerning a trio of Sing Sing (N. Y.) cats has been going the rounds lately. I the respective owners of the cats are telling the truth the felines are truly wonderful beasts.  
The first is a white Angora tabby, who sits at the table with the family and eats very daintily with a fork by doubling her paw around the handle. And she would rather die than be seen putting a knife into her mouth. Cat number two is a wise feline named Pete, who never thinks of coming to the table without making his toilet. But instead of licking his paw in the usual way he has a little wash-basin into which he dips his paws and scrubs himself. The last is also a Thomas cat, who has acquired fame by his appetite for green corn on the cob. He sits at the table, where he will put butter and salt on the dainty, and then grasping the ear in both paws he bites the kernels off just like a human.  
The above is what the Sing Sing cats can do, but Chicago has produced a still more remarkable tabby. Most any cat can be taught to eat with a fork or spoon, but it requires a genius of a cat to live without eating at all. Luther Mills a Franklin street shoemaker, owns the cat, which he now calls Doc Tanner. Mr. Mills, his wife, and the cat were all living together in the rear of his shoe shop until the 1st of September, when it was decided to dispense with the services of the cat. Business was poor and the cobbler had hard work to feed himself and family without buying meat for the cat. How to dispose of the animal in the most humane manner was a question that bothered Mr. Mills for several days, and after some discussion they decided to drown Doc.  
On the first of September, just fifteen days ago, Mr. Mills put the cat into a gunny-sack and tied the mouth shut. Then he removed the cover from an old, unused well in the back yard, dropped the bag in, and replaced the cover. Four days later another cat came purring into the house, and as the old folks felt lonely, they took it in. But it proved itself a nuisance, so yesterday morning Mr. Mills got another gunny-bag and approached the fatal well. As he lifted the cover he heard a faint cry, and peering down into the depths, he discovered the bag which he had thrown in over two weeks ago hanging to a projecting stone about eight feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. Mills got a clothes-pole and soon let the cat out of the bag. Fifteen days' solitary confinement in the bag without food or water had told terribly on the poor creature. It was so weak that it could hardly stand and in attempting to walk it merely staggered around itself with its hind-quarters. Hot beef-tea in small quantities was administered to the cat and he is now on the road to recovery.

Death of a Famous Parrot.  
George Clough's parrot Polly died Tuesday afternoon, aged over forty years, says a letter from Concord, N. H. Polly was the most wonderful parrot ever known in this state. She could not only talk, but carry on a conversation understandingly, and she bowed with great courtesy when she said "How do you do?" and "Good-by." She could sing, too, and sing well, giving whole stanzas of songs which took her fancy without missing a word or note. She had notions in regard to the use of language, and absolutely refused to say some words, though perfectly free with their equivalents. Among the obnoxious words were yes and no, which she was never heard to pronounce in her life. Polly was brought to New Hampshire by James Elliot and Mr. Clough about thirty years ago for \$20. She could talk fluently at that time, and continued to improve until she became almost master of the language. She was visited by hundreds of people annually and was known all over the state.

Gum Chewing for Prizes.  
The Gum Chewing Club of Yorkville held its annual reception and grand chewing match last night, says the N. Y. Sun.  
This club is an organization whose only object is to encourage the art of chewing gum. To further this object they hold a match every now and then, in which the person who can chew the biggest quid of gum gets a prize. The prize for yesterday's contest was a gold watch.  
Fifteen thousand tickets had been distributed during the week, and about 2,000 men and their "gals" came to witness the contest. As they passed through the door each received a little pasteboard box containing a bar of tutti frutti. About 9 o'clock nearly 2,000 jaws mechanically worked up and down through a bit of gum, keeping time to the waltz of "Razze Dazze," which a band was grinding out. At the end of each beat of time 2,000 pairs of teeth clicked.  
The young women and their "fellows" did nothing but sit around and chew gum. At 10 o'clock five young women with very muscular jaws mounted a platform at the end of the room, and everybody applauded. These were the champion gum chowers. The master of ceremonies made a short speech, after which he handed each of the chowers a bar of gum. Each assumed a different graceful attitude as she stuck the first chew-in her mouth, and the audience applauded again. When the bar was thoroughly chewed, another bar was handed around which had to be "chewed in" with the first. Gradually the jaws of the young women began to swell, until they looked very much like the jaws of the late Mr. Crowley of Central Park. One by one the contestants dropped out. When the reporter left the contest had narrowed down to two, with a score of 5 1/2 bars each, and jaws that looked like an attack of the mumps. The best record so far was 9 1/2 bars, made last year by a young woman, who is now said to be in the insane asylum on Ward's Island.

The Custer Battle Ground.  
Gen. Dandy, on a tour of inspection of the national cemeteries, has recently visited the Custer battle-ground and finds the spot in good condition. As the battle was fought on a high ridge, it has been cut into gullies by storms and many bodies have been exhumed. The monument is standing, but has been a good deal chipped off by tourists who annually overrun the ground. Gen. Dandy will recommend a \$15,000 appropriation for the purpose of putting an iron fence about the memorable spot, where so many of the Seventh Cavalry and its gallant colonel laid down their lives.—Denver News.

## Bound to Satisfy Both.

First Old Lady—"Conductor, raise this window; I shall smother to death."  
Second Ditto—"Conductor, lower this window or I'll freeze to death."  
First O. L. again—"Conductor, will you raise—"  
Irate Passenger (interrupting)—"Conductor, hoist that window and freeze one of those old women to death; then lower it and smother the other one."  
Silence in the car.—Washington Capital.

Our local politicians are making active arrangements for the next campaign. They ordered a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and feel confident and happy.  
It takes a pretty woman to find out how nice a mean man can be.  
Frosted feet may be cured in one or two days by the use of Salvation Oil, the great Frost Destroyer. For sale at all druggists, 25 cents.  
It is generally all up with a man when he begins to go down hill.  
Fortune's Favorites.  
Galveston (Tex.) News, August 30.  
CORSIANA, Tex., August 27, 1890.—Corsi- cana boasts to-day of two of the happiest men in Texas, in the persons of Messrs. John W. O'Neal and O. P. Wimberly, the lucky men who drew \$15,000 each in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of the 18th instant. Each gentleman paid \$1 for the one-twentieth of ticket No. 87,833, which proved to be the number which drew the capital prize of \$300,000. Your correspondent first sought Mr. O'Neal at his restaurant and asked to see the ticket. "Uncle John," as he is familiarly called, was slow to realize his luck, but after depositing his ticket with the First National Bank for collection he said he began to "feel like a blasted bond-holder."  
Mr. O. P. Wimberly who kept a small butcher-shop here, offered to dispose of his ticket for "two bits" when he heard that O'Neal had drawn the capital prize, but no one would buy it. Imagine his surprise when he found that he also held the lucky number. He also deposited his ticket with the First National Bank for collection.  
The tickets were promptly forwarded to New Orleans, the \$300,000 collected and placed to the credit of the happy men, less the usual rate of exchange.

The quickest way of smoothing rough characters is to iron them.  
Hark, the sound of many voices Jubilant in gladsome song,  
And full many a heart rejoices As the chorus floats along.  
"Hail the Favorite Prescription,"  
How the happy voices blend,  
"Wonderful beyond description—  
Woman's best and truest friend."  
Well it may be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other remedy has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. Cures them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.  
The worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.  
A gross liar is one who tells twelve lies per day for twelve days.

All that we can say as to the merits of Dobbins' Electric Soap, pales into nothingness before the story it will tell you of its own perfect quality, if you will give it one trial. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.  
The greatest of all poetry is a girl's first love letter.  
A Good Samaritan.  
"I am a merchant and planter," writes Mr. T. N. Humphrey, of Tenn., "and it gives me great pleasure to say that for so severe Coughs and Colds Allen's Lung Balm is the best remedy now offered for sale. I have induced many to try it, with the best results."  
Does a man cast his bread on the waters when he takes a roll in the surf?  
Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" Cigar.  
We have no hesitation in saying that it is better to swear honestly than to pray hypocritically.  
Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.  
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops of fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.  
The water lily keeps its head above water about as well as anything we think of just now.  
If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25 cents.  
The hangman may not be much of a theoretical musician, but he is great on execution.

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.  
Your friends punish you more than you enemies.  
When you look at some people the first thing you think of is a club.  
Don't try to drown your troubles in the cup; troubles are great swimmers.  
The first time a man is called Baldy the thought of a fight comes into his head.  
It is so easy for a mean man to say that the people dislike him because of envy.  
It is safe to say that no girl ever went to a party without wearing something that was borrowed.  
There is a coarse streak in every man that lives; it is bound to crop out if you know him too well.  
The two ugliest things on earth are the man who looks like a girl and the girl who looks like a man.  
The woman who takes three hours to dress for a party may be vain, but she will never wear short hair or try to act like a man.  
Every man knows how mean he is himself, but he is not absolutely sure about his neighbors; hence his fondness for gossip.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

## Allen's Lung Balm.

Burns, the leader of the London strikers, is quite naturally suspected of making incendiary speeches to his followers.  
Allen's Lung Balm. ALWAYS CURES.  
Messrs. J. N. HANUS & CO.—Gentlemen, Permit me to say, that several weeks I suffered with a severe cough. I first used Donley's Cough Balm, which I gave a fair trial, which availed me nothing. I then tried Allen's Lung Balm, and after the first day, I felt much better. After the second day, I felt much better still. After the third day, I felt much better still. After the fourth day, I felt much better still. After the fifth day, I felt much better still. After the sixth day, I felt much better still. After the seventh day, I felt much better still. After the eighth day, I felt much better still. After the ninth day, I felt much better still. After the tenth day, I felt much better still. After the eleventh day, I felt much better still. After the twelfth day, I felt much better still. After the thirteenth day, I felt much better still. After the fourteenth day, I felt much better still. After the fifteenth day, I felt much better still. 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