

# Pecos Valley Register.

VOL. II. NO. 4

ROSWELL NEW MEXICO. THURSDAY DECEMBER 19, 1889.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.  
The First National Bank of Abilene, Kansas, has suspended.  
Silcott, the defaulting cashier, is believed to be in Montreal.

Fires are still raging in the Anaconda mine at Butte, Montana.

Jefferson Davis died at 12:20 Thursday morning. He was 81 years old.

Chicago's new Auditorium building cost \$4,000,000 exclusive of the ground.

Mrs. Scott-Lord, the sister of Mrs. Harrison, died in Washington Tuesday.

Over 40,000 people viewed the remains of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans last Sunday.

Chicago's greatly famed Auditorium was dedicated with imposing ceremonies Monday night.

A famine is threatened in eight southern districts in India owing to a total failure of crops.

The probabilities are that the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor will consolidate.

Hog cholera is prevalent in some sections of Kansas. Greenwood County is an especial sufferer.

Jimmy Pope, the noted bank burglar, has been given two days in which to leave New York State.

Twelve lives were lost by a panic in a Johnstown, Pa., theater the other day, caused by a false alarm of fire.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall's health is much improved. He has made a perceptible gain the last week.

The disastrous fire in the Minneapolis Tribune building is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Rothschilds have consented to act as financial agents of Brazil if the union is preserved and order maintained.

Emin Pasha fell off a balcony at Zanzibar the other day and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Three of the five Apache Indians sentenced to hang at Florence, Arizona, committed suicide. The other two will be executed.

It is said that an improved telephone which greatly exceeds the present instrument in range is soon to be placed on the market.

The cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has skipped with \$72,000 of the funds committed to his care.

An English syndicate has purchased for \$2,000,000 all the coal mines, nine in number, on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph in Macon County, Mo.

Colonel J. R. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias, who has been lying ill for several weeks at Lima, Ohio, died there Monday afternoon.

The Virginia Legislature in joint session appointed a committee to prepare resolutions appropriate to the memory of Jefferson Davis. Flags on the State Capitol are at half-mast.

The Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, was damaged by fire Thursday. Two hundred guests had narrow escapes. Papers had been drawn up for the sale of the property. Loss about \$200,000.

The South is in mourning over the death of Jefferson Davis. Resolutions expressive of sympathy are being passed by nearly all organizations, civil and political, expressive of sympathy.

Stanley attended divine service on the British man-of-war Torquise last Sunday. In a brief address to the crew, he said that he considered that Livingston's mantle had fallen upon his shoulders; that his work had only commenced, and that he would devote the remainder of his life to it.

A movement is on foot to form a straw and rag paper trust for the purpose of restricting production and advancing prices. The headquarters will probably be in Chicago. If it is formed it will probably be one of the greatest in the country, as there are over 1,000 straw and rag wrapping paper mills in the United States.

The grand prize of \$500, offered by the American Agriculturist for the best acre of potatoes, has been awarded to Charles B. Coy, of Aroostook County, Me. His crop was 728 bushels. The second prize was given to Alfred Rose, of Penn Yan, N. Y., for a crop of 550 bushels. Similar prizes are offered for the coming year.

The New Orleans Picayune, commenting on the failure of Secretary Proctor to take official notice of the death of Mr. Davis, says: "We are strongly led to the conclusion that the Secretary of War, so far from intending wrong, has adopted what he believed, and what we believe was a wise and conservative course in the premises."

The action brought by Mrs. John Mackey against the proprietor of the Manchester Examiner for libel, in publishing an article charging that prior to her marriage to Mr. Mackey Mrs. Mackey was a washerwoman in Nevada, has been settled, by the defendants apologizing for the publication, paying the costs and a certain sum of money to charitable institutions to be selected by Mrs. Mackey.

## THE END OF MR. DAVIS.

Scenes at the Bedside of the Dying Leader of the Confederacy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—Jefferson Davis, who passed away at 12:45 o'clock this morning, died at the residence of his life-long friend, J. M. Payne.

From the beginning of his fatal illness Mr. Davis had insisted that his case was nearly or quite hopeless, though the dread of pain or fear of death never appeared to take the slightest hold upon his spirits. In vain did the doctor strive to impress upon him that his health was improving. He steadily insisted that there was no improvement, but with Christian resignation he was content to accept whatever Providence had in store for him.

At 6 o'clock last evening, without an assignable cause, Mr. Davis was seized with a congestive chill which seemed to absolutely crush the vitality out of his already enfeebled body. So weak was Mr. Davis that the violence of the assault soon subsided for lack of vitality upon which to prey.

From that moment to the moment of his death, the history of his case was that of gradual sinking. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Davis administered some medicine but he expressly declined to receive the whole dose. She urged upon him the necessity of taking the remainder, but putting it aside with a gentle gesture, he whispered, "Pray excuse me."

These were his last words. Gradually he grew weaker and weaker, but never for an instant seemed to lose consciousness. Lying peacefully upon his bed and without a trace of pain in his look, he remained for hours silently clasping and tenderly caressing his wife's hand as he awaited the end.

From the moment of the dread assault of the congestive chill those gathered at the bedside who had been watching and noting with painful interest every change of symptoms for the past month, knew well that the dread messenger was even at the door.

About 10:30 o'clock Associate Justice Fenner went to the French opera house to call to Mr. Davis' bedside Mr. and Mrs. Farrar and Mrs. Stamps. As soon as the message reached them they hurried to the bedside of the dying ex-president. By 11:20 o'clock there were assembled in the death chamber Mrs. Davis, Drs. Chaille and Beckham, Associate Justice and Mrs. Fenner, Miss Nannie Smith, a grand niece of the dying ex-president, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Farrar.

Finding that Mr. Davis was breathing somewhat heavily as he lay upon his back, the doctors assisted him to turn upon his right side. With his cheek resting upon his right hand he lay for some fifteen minutes breathing softly, but faintly. More and more feebly became his respirations till they passed into silence, and then the watchers knew that the silver cord had been loosed and that the father of the Confederacy was dead.

Despite the fact that the end had come slowly and peacefully, and after she had been face to face for hours with the dread reality, the blow fell with crushing force upon the afflicted widow. As long as there had been work for either head or hands, she had borne up bravely, and not until all uses for her tender ministrations were lost, did she seem to realize the terrible force of the blow that had fallen upon her. Knowing of a predisposition to heart affliction, the doctors were at once gravely alarmed for her. They promptly administered a composing draught and at a late hour this morning she was resting quietly.

## ESTIMATES OF DAVIS.

Interviews With Various Persons at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Reagan, ex-Postmaster General of the Confederacy, was seen at the telegraph office this afternoon just as he was sending a telegram of condolence to the family of Mr. Davis. He says the principal motive which actuated Mr. Davis in going into the Rebellion was to secure a government that should be friendly to the people. He was an intense believer in the doctrine that the State should control absolutely their domestic affairs, and the general Government had no power or authority to act outside of matters specially delegated to it.

"Will his death affect in any way sentiment in favor of accepting the results of the war as final?"

"Not at all. Why, Mr. Davis himself always urged the fullest acceptance of the present condition of affairs."

"Why did he not ask to have his disabilities removed?"

"Because he did not feel he had done anything which required him to ask any man's pardon. He had done his duty as he had conscientiously seen it, and he had no apologies to make therefor."

Postmaster General Wanamaker said: The passing away of Jefferson Davis shuts from view the last great landmark of the terrible war. If it could end all divisions and strife a new day of peace and prosperity would dawn upon the land.

Ex-Attorney General Garland believed that when Mr. Davis' whole life and character are considered and analyzed in an unclouded atmosphere by cool, dispassionate people, he will hold a very high place in history.

Justice Lamar said: The whole people of Mississippi are in grief. My personal relations with him were not only kind but affectionate. As a public man my estimate of him was of the most exalted character. He was a man of intellect, honor and statesmanship.

## ANOTHER JOHNSTOWN HORROR.

The Sudden Cry of "Fire" in a Crowded Theater Causes a Panic, a Rush and Death.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10.—During the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the opera house here to-night, a cry of fire was raised, resulting in a terrible rush for life down the stairs, and twelve persons were instantly crushed to death and probably fifty seriously injured. Among the killed are Mrs. Nester and Mr. George Fischer, the latter being a resident of Baltimore. It was found necessary to turn a stream of water on the crowd from a fire engine before the dead and wounded could be taken out. The people rushed from the outside up the narrow stairs and were crushed by the crowd forcing its way to the street.

When the alarm was sounded the whole audience of 600 people jumped to its feet and made a dash for the stairway and the terrible jam and crushing was the result. The most seriously injured are Charles Vaughn, Cohn Weimer, Albert Owens, Mrs. Platt and Richard Worthington. Probably twenty more sustained bruises and sprains, but it is not thought that any of them are dangerously hurt. When the jam occurred a large number of persons, thinking that a fire was in the opera house, tried to get into the theater, making another jam, and it was necessary for the firemen to turn the hose on the crowd to get them away from the door.

The screams were terrible, and it was shocking to see small children knocked down by men and trampled upon.

The theater has always been noted as a death-trap and was condemned 12 years ago. But the other one was washed away in a flood, and this one has been in use since. The alarm was false and there are many threats against the unknown man who started it.

Women and men alike were mad and there was fighting on the main street, while those inside were being killed. It was over two hours after the jam before the hall was fully cleared and the injured and dead removed.

The excitement here is so intense that it is impossible to get particulars of the matter. Everybody is excited and very few people have gone to bed at 1 o'clock in the morning. Saloons were open until a late hour and considerable drunkenness was added to the other horrors.

The following were found dead on the stairs: Miss Clara Burns, Mrs. Nester, George Horner, Charles Plant, John Carr, Mrs. Lister, John Miller, A. Weiss, John Wyman, Richard Worthington, Isaac Taylor and an unknown woman.

Among the seriously injured were Charles Vaughn, Albert Owens and a man named Warner. There are about 50 others injured, but their names cannot be ascertained to-night.

## An Arid Land Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—T. F. Oakes, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in the city last week, accompanied by General Solicitor Naught and General manager Hunsford, to discuss with Western members of the Senate and House a plan to be laid before Congress at this session for irrigation of the arid lands of the West.

Mr. Oakes proposes that Congress give each of the Western States the arid lands within its borders. The Northern Pacific will lend its aid to irrigation companies to be formed under authority of individual States for the improvement of these lands.

The proposition to take the irrigation problem out of the hands of the General Government, based on a claim that the proposition to appropriate the millions necessary to carry out the scheme of irrigation will meet with strong opposition in the East, and also on the claim that Congress will take fifteen years to accomplish what the State Legislatures might do in five.

## Secretary Proctor's Telegram.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The following telegram was received to-day: "NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington: I have officially to inform you that Hon. Jefferson Davis, at one time Secretary of War of the United States, died in this city. His funeral takes place here December 11, at noon."

"JAMES A. SHAKESPEARE, Mayor of New Orleans."

In response thereto Secretary Proctor sent to-night the following telegram: "WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—To the Hon. James A. Shakespeare, Mayor, New Orleans: Your telegram informing me of the death of Mr. Davis received. In refraining from any official action thereon, I would not and hope I do not add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all. You will, I am sure, understand that its adoption is prompted also by the sincere wish and purpose to act in a spirit of peace and good will which should fill the hearts of all our people."

Respectfully,  
"Secretary of War."

## The Deadly Wires Again Get in Their Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Paul Clausen, a Dane, employed as a lineman, to-day ascended a pole at the corner of Third Avenue and 156th Street. Shortly after some children playing near by heard a hissing noise. Looking up they saw the lineman lying across two electric light wires, while a bluish light shot from his right hand and head. The police were summoned and Thomas Smith, driver of an express wagon, volunteered for assistance. The body was hoisted, but the rope was old and broke. The second rope was got around the body but all efforts failed to break Clausen's hold of the wire. When pulling on the rope Smith touched Clausen's body and received a shock that knocked him senseless.

## THE EMPEROR'S GREETINGS.

Telegrams to Emin Pasha and Stanley.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The latest news from Emin Pasha is that there are strong hopes of his recovery. His brain is now known to be uninjured and the fever is reduced. In response to an inquiry from the Emperor, Major Wissman yesterday cabled: "Emin Pasha is much better, but he must for the present remain at Baga-moyo. He charges me to tell your majesty that the Emperor's congratulations are the best reward for all his works, and he begs me to express his humble thanks for him."

The Emperor cabled to Emin: "Now that you have at last returned from your post, where you have remained over eleven years with truly German loyalty and devotion to duty, I am glad to greet you. I have felt a special satisfaction from the fact that it was through territory under our protection that German forces were able to smooth the way to the coast for your return."

At the same time the Emperor cabled to Stanley as follows: "Thanks for your perseverance and inflexible courage. You have now, after repeatedly crossing the dark continent, overcome a new and long succession of exceeding perils and almost unendurable hardships; that after surmounting those your return journey should lead you through lands covered by my flag, affords me great satisfaction and I welcome you heartily to civilization and security."

Stanley wires an answer in which he speaks of the hospitable entertainment by Wissman and others and the honors extended by German officers and closes as follows: "I am profoundly impressed with your majesty's condescensions and kindness and your cordial welcome. With a full and sincere heart I exclaim, long live the noble Emperor William." The Emperor is immensely pleased with Stanley's reply which shows the explorer has caught the ringing style agreeable to imperial ears.

## DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Extensive Plans for a Proper Celebration of the Great Event.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Washington National Board of Promotion, in charge of the three America's exposition movement, have agreed upon a bill, which will to-morrow be introduced in both Senate and House. It provides that the three America's and World's Exposition be held at the National Capital in 1892 in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, and that the President of the United States appoint a Governmental Board of nine directors to formulate and superintend the plan for such exposition.

The plan provides that several buildings be erected for the exhibition of the various arts and industries of the three Americas and the world; that the building erected as a museum for the three Americas shall remain as a memorial building in commemoration of that great historical event and as a repository of the antiquities and history of the Western Hemisphere; that a statue of Christopher Columbus be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 12th day of October, 1892; that the President of the United States, through the Department of State, shall invite the participation of all nations of the world, all States and Territories of the United States, and that the President of the United States especially invite the Presidents of the eighteen American sister republics, the King and Queen of Italy, the Queen of Spain, and the presidents and reigning sovereigns of all other nations to visit the United States in 1892 and join with him in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of said statue of Christopher Columbus.

The issuance of \$15,000,000 in bonds is provided for.

## Dom Pedro Interviewed.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from Lisbon says in a special interview on board the Alagoas the ex-Emperor stated that he did not intend to issue a manifesto. He said:

"I have no desire to busy myself longer with Brazilian affairs. I had no intercourse with the Republican Government. I received a telegram at the summer palace at Petropolis that the revolution had triumphed."

"Upon its receipt I went to Rio Janeiro and placed myself at the disposal of the revolutionary Government. The palace at Rio Janeiro was instantly encircled by troops and ingress and egress was stopped. The siege lasted 24 hours, during which time my family suffered much from want of food."

"We were then taken secretly, after midnight, between a double file of soldiers from the palace to the arsenal, and placed on board of a war ship. As soon as we were on board she departed for Ilha Grande. Upon our arrival there, though the sea was rough, we were transferred in small boats to the Alagoas."

"The Empress was agitated and she wept continuously. Her hands and wrists were hurt as she was being hauled on board the Alagoas. I, myself, was deeply affected and spent the time watching the coast as it gradually disappeared from view. When the shore line dropped below the horizon, I let fly a carrier pigeon, bearing my farewell to Brazil."

The Emperor eagerly questioned his interviewer about events in Brazil. The Emperor appeared dazed, and she said never would she forgive those Republicans for their roughness.

## THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

An Interesting Address Delivered Before the New York Chamber of Commerce by Major Powell.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Major Powell, Chief of the Federal Commission to report upon the best method of irrigating the arid lands of the country, read a paper upon the subject before the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

He began with the statement that about half of the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, were arid. These lands, he said, so far as they can be brought under cultivation by irrigation, are the best lands in the country, because crops are certain, not being subject to the chances of an extremely wet or an extremely dry season, as in the case of lands dependent upon rain.

Of the 1,000,000,000 acres of arid lands in the United States, about 6,000,000 are now under cultivation by irrigation, and about 120,000,000 altogether can be rendered available by that method.

For the proper carrying out of the work a change in the land laws is necessary. Where irrigation is unnecessary, land is cultivated by private initiative, each farmer being able to raise his crop in entire independence of his neighbors. In arid countries co-operation for the distribution of water from its source is essential. In humid countries the tendency is toward small holdings, while in arid countries it is toward large holdings. Many large and small streams run through the arid belt, but the amount of water obtainable is not large enough to irrigate the arid lands which they traverse, and the question arises as to what portion of them are entitled to the use of the water.

Major Powell holds that they should be used at points where most good can be obtained. This point, he says, is where the stream turns from a rushing crystal mountain torrent to the lowland stream which unites with the soil of the land from which it flows. If taken above that point it would be where the chilly atmosphere of a high altitude would make it less useful in the production of crops. If taken below that point the water would be too much evaporated and wasted on the way.

Thus, taking the Arkansas River as an example, water enough to irrigate a million acres in Colorado would be reduced to only enough to irrigate 100,000 or 200,000 acres across the line in Kansas. The same rule, Major Powell says, applies to the waters in the upper Missouri, Colorado, Rio Grande, Del Norte and Columbia Rivers. He estimates the aggregate value of the waters of all these rivers at five thousand millions of dollars.

The forests at the headwaters of these rivers serve as catch-basins and must be preserved. Provision also must be made for controlling and protecting the large body of pasture lands not suitable for cultivation. In addition to these are great tracts of mineral lands which should be held by the Government until mineral has been discovered, when they should be parceled out in quantities only large enough for economical workings.

Major Powell suggests that money for carrying out these great schemes might be raised by the issuance of community bonds or other similar methods. He summarizes the matter as follows:

The plan to be presented for your consideration directly affects all industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and manufacturing enterprises. Let the problem be briefly reviewed:

First—Capital to redeem by irrigation, 100,000,000 acres of land is to be obtained, and \$1,000,000,000 are necessary.

Second—These lands are to be distributed to the people, and as yet we have no proper system of land laws by which it can be done.

Third—The waters of the land must be divided among the States, and yet there is no law for it and the States are now in conflict.

Fourth—The waters are to be divided among the people so each man may have the amount necessary to fertilize his farm, and each hamlet, town and city the amount necessary for domestic purposes, that every thirsty garden may quaff from the crystal waters that come from the mountains.

Fifth—The great forests that clothe the hills, plateaus and mountains with verdure must be protected from devastation by fire and preserved for use of many that farms may be protected and houses built, and that all this wealth of forestry, these unborn cottages and school houses, may be distributed among the people.

Sixth—The grasses that are to feed the flocks and herds must be protected and utilized.

Seventh—The great mineral deposits, fuel of the future, iron for railroads and gold and silver for our money, must be kept ready to the hand of industry and the brain of enterprise.

Eighth—Powers for the factories of that great land are to be created and utilized: That the hum of busy machinery may echo among the rocks of the mountains the symphonic music of industry a thousand millions of money must be used. Who shall furnish it? Millions of men are to labor. Who shall employ them? This is a great Nation. The Government is powerful. Shall it engage in this work? So dreamers may dream and so ambition may dictate, but in the name of the men who labor I demand that the laborers shall employ themselves, that the enterprises shall be controlled by men who have genius to organize and whose homes are in the lands developed and that money shall be furnished by the people, and I say to the Government, hands off.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

SENATE—Among the bills introduced and referred to the Senate to-day were the following:

By Coke—To limit the jurisdiction of Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

The Ingalls' bill to aid and secure the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, provides for the appointment by the President of a commission, consisting of two members from each State of different political affiliations, and one from the territories, the extension of an invitation to all American Nations and the States to participate, and to European powers, if they desire, to join. The commission is to decide on a site for the exposition and purchase the grounds, not less than 800 acres. The President shall appropriate the land for the buildings of the various countries, each one to select its own style or architecture. Appropriations are as follows: For the purchase of ground, \$5,000,000; for grading and clearing, \$1,500,000; for buildings of the United States, \$200,000; for incidental expenses, \$1,000,000. Total, \$8,000,000.

Secretary Rusk has received a report from the agricultural experiment station in Southwest Kansas, announcing that it has been ascertained that the arid lands of the West can be made productive without the aid of irrigation. Experiments proved that desert land unirrigated will produce plentiful supplies of grasses and forage plants, including alfalfa, and it is believed wheat, corn and potatoes grow equally as well. The ground was pulverized to make a bed for holding water that falls in rain; the planted surface was covered after the sowing of the first crop with matted straw to keep the loam from blowing away, and with it the seed. Subsequent crops will require no straw for the reason that the matted roots will keep the dry earth from being blown away with the high winds.

The President having informed the Senate that he would be absent from the city two or three days next week, Mr. Ingalls was elected president pro tem during the absence of the Vice President. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE—The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from J. P. Leedom, late sergeant at arms of the House, directed to the Speaker: "I regret to report that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the sergeant-at-arms, has departed from this city without settling his accounts, and I have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts, and there is a deficiency in the cash of the office."

"In view of these circumstances, I respectfully request an immediate investigation of my account, and that the House of Representatives may take in the premises."

Mr. Adams of Illinois presented a resolution reciting the above facts and stating that the amount of the deficiency was \$75,000; and providing for the appointment of a select committee by the Speaker to investigate and report; adopted.

The following were appointed: Adams, Stewart of Vermont, Davis, Reed of Iowa, Holman, Blunt and Hendricks.

The Speaker also appointed the following committees:

On Rules—The Speaker and McKinley, Cannon, Carlisle, Bland, Brewster, and Accounts—Spencer, Bonthron, Kelly of Kansas, McCord, Hansbrough, Hayes, Grimes, Lee and Kerr of Pennsylvania.

Enrolled Bills—Kennedy, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Moore of New Hampshire, Kilgore and Williams.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.

SENATE—Among numerous bills introduced and referred were the following:

For the admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union; to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma.

By Senator Blair—To restrict the sale and use of opium in the District of Columbia and in the Territories.

Senator Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report as to the best method of increasing trade, commerce and intercourse between the people of the United States and Congo and the people of the United States.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of North Dakota.

Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Census, reported favorably the nomination of Robert P. Porter as superintendent of census.

HOUSE—In the prayer this morning the chaplain referred to the death of Jeff Davis, and quoted Lincoln's words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." A number of resolutions were introduced and referred, after which the Speaker surprised a majority of the members by the appointment of the following committees:

Mr. McKinley of Ohio, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures.

The Ways and Means Committee is as follows: McKinley, Burrows, Payne, Dingley, McKenna, Payne of West Virginia, La Follette, Gear, Carlisle, Mills, McMillen, Breckenridge of Arkansas, and Flower.

On Appropriations—Cannon, Butterworth, McComas, Henderson of Iowa, Peters, Cogswell, Bland, Brewster, Bower of Michigan, Randall, Forney, Sayres, Breckenridge of Kentucky and Dockery.

On Elections—Powell, Hawk, Cooper, Haugen, Sherman, Dalzell, Bergen, Greenhalge, Comstock, Crisp, Correll, Onthwaite, Maltz, Moore of Texas, and Wilco of Illinois.

On Mileage—Lind, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Wallace of Massachusetts, Clinio and Pennington.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred:

For the appointment of a select committee of nine members to which will be referred all propositions relating to arid lands; for the creation of a committee on irrigation, to consist of eleven members; for the appointment of a world's fair committee to consist of nine members.

A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$200,000 for printing 400,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1889.

Adjourned until Wednesday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

SENATE—The Finance Committee reported back adversely the bill to provide for the organization of national banks with a less capital than \$50,000. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Turpie as to trusts, was taken up and Turpie proceeded to address the Senate upon it. He said trusts were the gigantic sin of this age and generation. A trust was a nuisance, open and notorious, but it could not be grappled with, and suppressed as other nuisances, and such legislation as was proposed in bills introduced by Sherman and George, in conjunction with his own proposition, confiscation of trust goods, should be enacted and enforced.



## Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M.

ERWIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1899.

### Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 14, 1899.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M.—Latitude 33 degrees 24 min.—Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

| DATE. | TEMPERATURE. |         |       |      | SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS. |      |      |        |
|-------|--------------|---------|-------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|
|       | 5 A. M.      | 9 P. M. | MEAN. | MAX. | MIN.                           | MAX. | MIN. | RANGE. |
| 8     | 38           | 49      | 51.0  | 60   | 42                             | 8    | 12   | 8      |
| 9     | 39           | 49      | 42.5  | 48   | 36                             | 12   | 12   | 12     |
| 10    | 43           | 49      | 41.5  | 49   | 32                             | 16   | 16   | 16     |
| 11    | 39           | 47      | 41.5  | 48   | 38                             | 20   | 20   | 20     |
| 12    | 50           | 49      | 49.5  | 49   | 35                             | 14   | 14   | 14     |
| 13    | 48           | 49      | 49.5  | 52   | 40                             | 12   | 12   | 12     |
| 14    | 49           | 49      | 49.5  | 52   | 40                             | 12   | 12   | 12     |
| 15    | 50           | 49      | 49.5  | 52   | 40                             | 12   | 12   | 12     |
| Sum.  | 300          | 392     | 320.0 | 387  | 247                            | 90   | 90   | 90     |
| Mean. | 44.0         | 47.1    | 45.5  | 49.1 | 35.0                           | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9   |

Highest Temperature, 52.  
Lowest Temperature, 28.  
Total Precipitation, .05.  
Frost—10th and 11th.  
Mean Temperature, twice daily, 45.0.  
Maximum and Minimum, 44.0 and 47.1.  
M. A. URSON,  
Voluntary Observer.

Get ready for the precinct election on January 13th.

Lincoln county is destined to be one of the richest and most populous sections of New Mexico within the next ten years.—New Mexican.

It is an all-the-year-round season on the borders of New Mexico in the Pecos valley. The ground never freezes, and the farmers are now plowing for the early planting.—New Mexican.

The Pecos valley can't settle up too soon to suit our people. We are going to furnish them all the coal they will need, and all that west Texas can use. We've got the coal. Coal will bring railroads. Coal and railroads make a great combination.—Independent.

Santa Fe, N. M. Dec. 9.—W. W. Griffin, president of the First National bank of this city, died at four o'clock Sunday morning from a stroke of paralysis. He was attacked about 1 o'clock, and in three hours was dead. He was a prominent republican, well known throughout New Mexico, and was chairman of the territorial republican committee. His death causes a gloom of sadness in Santa Fe.

Seventy-five steam fire engines were at work together in fighting the great fire in Boston last week, and yet the water supply was unaffected by the tremendous draft upon it, and the pressure retained to the last. That water saved the whole business part of the city from destruction. The works have cost the city an enormous sum, but in one day paid for themselves a hundred fold.—Ex.

A Romeo in Palatka, Fla., one night last week went to serenade his best girl, choosing a selection from "Pinafore" as an opening piece. In a voice trembling with emotion, and a tendency to split on the high notes, he began: "Farewell, my love; light of me—," when a four-pound brick, wafted through the midnight air from the old man's bedroom window, lodged in the very vitals of the guitar, and the concert stood adjourned.

Illinois has just sent two men to the penitentiary for their natural lives and they did not steal anything very valuable either. But they have a new statute in Illinois to the effect that on a third conviction for robbery the court will put 'em behind the bars for good. Illinois thieves must understand that if they want to enjoy the fruits of their industry it will be necessary to steal enough to support them the remainder of their days on the first or second attempt.—Ex.

The following is taken from the Mesilla Valley Democrat: "It seems that Chas. W. Greene makes a better success in irrigation enterprises than in journalism. He is one of the mainstays of the Pecos Valley Irrigation company and is now in Europe, securing the aid of capitalists there in other similar enterprises. We glory in the spunk of the old man." Yes, he has spunk, and besides, he is a good newspaper man, also. Remember that fact.

The land boom has hopelessly collapsed at Los Angeles, Cal. Seven suburban additions, comprising over twenty thousand lots, now have a total of two inhabitants and one of these is a watchman who is hired to look after an expensive hotel and its surroundings. The climate seems to be about all that is left of the great boom which a few years ago attracted thousands of people and millions of capital from every state in the union under the false and inflated promises of land sharks.

Hon. H. O. Ladd, of the Santa Fe New Mexican, rusticates at the Grand Central. He has been up the Pecos valley, as far as Eddy, N. M., and says it is a fine country, but finds the most available lands taken up and the town of Eddy building up fast. He intends taking another trip farther up the valley to Roswell. He says it is very "dry" up at Eddy. We tumble to it. There is no liquor there. Persons are supposed to be aware of the fact and carry along a demijohn. A good brand can be found at Julian & Johnson's that is very invigorating. Mr. Chas. B. Eddy is escorting the professor around and we shall look for a good write up of that valley in the New Mexican. He can't help but do so, as he speaks well of the country.—El Paso Tribune.

\$29,600.00

### BUYS A BRICK AND STONE COURT HOUSE FOR THE PRIDE OF THE PECOS.

The Best Building in Southeast New Mexico.

We said last week that the tax payers of Chaves county were to be congratulated upon having a board of county commissioners of men of undoubted integrity and ability, and that the funds entrusted to them for the purpose of building a court house would be used to the best possible advantage. The recent action of the board in that matter has fully proven the confidence we have in these gentlemen.

On Wednesday the 11th inst., according to the advertisement, the commissioners met for the purpose of examining plans and specifications and to award the contract for the building of the court house and jail, as authorized by the late act of the New Mexico legislature. A number of plans were on hand, having been sent by mail from various architects, also Mr. Chas. H. Sparks, representing the Pauley Jail & Manufacturing company, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. Johnston, of the firm of Martin, Byrns & Walker, prominent builders of Colorado City, Texas, both with plans and specifications of two buildings, either of which they proposed building for a consideration specified.

Mr. Sparks was here for a week or ten days prior to the meeting of the board, and employed his time busily among local contractors getting figures on material and work. He of course displayed his plans and the people were familiar with the buildings he proposed to build, one of which was a stone or brick court house and jail combined; it is indeed a handsome building of modern architecture, very beautiful in design and massive in its appearance. Mr. Johnston's favored plan was a little less modern, it was a square brick with front on all sides, with interior transverse halls; it was a very handsome building with detached jail built of adobe with steel cages inside.

The contest settled down to a choice between these two. The commissioners were in session a day and a half before deciding, and then called Mr. Sparks and closed a contract with him for the building of his house. We cannot give a description of the house that would be in intelligent, but in a few weeks will have a out of the building for publication. It is a structure that we may justly feel proud of, and as good and beautiful as \$30,000 can build. The commissioners made a selection that meets the approval of every tax payer in the county, and certainly have done all that could be asked of them in the using of the county funds.

One of the good features about this contract is that nearly all of the work will be done by Roswell parties.

TROTTER & DANIEL have the contract for the carpenter, tin work and painting. They are among the best men in our town, good mechanics and rustlers, their contract is a large one and will give employment to a large number of men. They will begin to get out the door and window frames as soon as they can get the lumber here, and all of that kind of work they expect to have ready for early spring. The bond given by this firm is a good endorsement for them, their bondsmen are among the best and wealthiest men in the country, it is in fact of the bone and sinew of the county. The contract for the brick and stone work was awarded to

DAVIDSON & JENKINS. Mr. Davidson is a practical brick and stone man, and thoroughly competent to handle the contract. This firm is now putting up a large kiln of brick which they will burn in a short time. The building will require over 400,000 brick besides a large quantity of stone, the latter of which has been found three miles from Roswell, and is a good first quality of sand-stone. The quarry is now being opened up, and it is believed to be as good material for building as is found in any part of the territory.

Chaves county is fast coming to the front as the best and the richest in resources in New Mexico, and it has a class of citizens that know how to use this material to the best advantage.

Along about 1905 our Kansas exchange will contain items something like the following: John Dobbins was a yeoman stanch, who farmed in the sunflower state; he had a hundred acre ranch, he worked from morn till late. He struggled hard, did Yeoman John, to gain a competence; he toiled from night to early dawn; he got no recompense. The first year he put in a crop, the chinch bugs came along; they ate his stuff from root to top; it was not worth a song. The second year he tried again to make his land produce. Alas! there came a lasting rain that played the very deuce. But undeterred he once more tried to get his farm to yield; alack! the clouds refused to pour, he had a barren field. The patience of poor John gave out; "I'll emigrate," he said; "I'll irrigate. I have no doubt it's great, from what I've read." To the Pecos valley then he went and got below the ditch; now he's a farmer of great fame; of course he's very rich.

Hon. Samuel P. McCrea is now registrar of the land office, and E. G. Shields, Esq., is a practicing attorney before the office, with a large and rapidly growing amount of business in hand.—Mesilla Valley Democrat.

### From 50 to 100 Families Looking Towards the Pride of the Pecos.

The following letter was received Monday night. We choose to answer it in the columns of the REGISTER because we have so many inquiries of a like sort that our private correspondence would become very burdensome if we undertook to answer each inquiry:

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS., Dec. 10, '89.  
EDITOR REGISTER, Roswell, N. M.

My Dear Sir:—I am now engaged in recruiting a colony—some 50 to 100 families—representing all industries. We will settle some place, if we can find a twig strong enough to bear us, and somehow I have a "hankering" after Rio Pecos Valley, and I take the liberty to write you for information. Would you kindly tell me all you know (if it wouldn't take too long.) What are the advantages, opportunities, etc. Of course our folks will have some money. Please favor me with some copies of the REGISTER.

Respectfully,  
LEE H. DOWLING, M. D.

We will begin by saying that we have neither time nor space to tell all we know about this valley. It is a valley about 200 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide of rich alluvial soil, the accumulation of thousands of years wash from the adjoining mountains on one side and the plains on the other—the Pecos river runs through its entire length. At and near Roswell there are four good sized rivers traversing the valley and emptying in the Pecos, which gives to the upper portion of the valley more water and better distributed than in any other portion. It is located in what has been Lincoln county, but the last legislature divided Lincoln into three counties—Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy—with county seats at Lincoln, Roswell and Eddy. Chaves and Eddy counties comprise the Pecos valley, as you will see they are near or over 100 miles square even since the division. About 100,000 acres are now in cultivation and under irrigation in Chaves county, while the large canal being constructed by the Pecos Irrigation & Investment company, will put more than another 100,000 in cultivation or susceptible of being cultivated by irrigation next year.

It is a grand country for the farmer, crops are sure and abundant. The yield of the various crops may be summarized about as follows: Corn 50 bushels per acre; Barley 35 to 50 bu. per acre; oats 40 to 60 bu. per acre; wheat 25 bu. per acre (average); onions 300 bu. per acre; sweet potatoes 30,000 pounds per acre; sorghum and sugar beets give a tremendous yield, and are exceedingly rich in saccharine matter. Vegetables of all kinds yield prodigious. Alfalfa is one of the staple crops, yielding from 5 to 8 tons per acre during a season, it may be cut from 3 to 5 times a summer. Corn is now worth 2½ cents per pound; oats 3 cents; sweet potatoes 2½ cents; alfalfa \$10 per ton in the stack. Figure the profits to the farmer for yourself.

The climate is the best in the world. Work in the fields may be done ten months in the year. In short the country cannot disappoint you. Come down Dr. or send a representative, and if you want to do the best for your colony we feel certain you will locate them in the Pecos valley. If you come take the Santa Fe road to Carthage, N. M., and from there you can get stage transportation with Ozanne & Co. to Roswell.

### What Does It Mean?

With that undeviating adherence to the facts in all cases, which has made the Pecos Valley REGISTER, through a yearling, phenomenal in the ranks of even New Mexico journalism, it says: "The democratic papers have had a silly story circulating to the effect that Judge Lee and L. C. Port gave their influence in the last legislature in favor of Las Cruces for the location of the agricultural college, for which they were to receive a farm in the Mesilla valley. The story is exploded by Mr. Port. He has been negotiating for a farm down there with Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, and the democrats came to the conclusion that because these two men were figuring together it was prima facie evidence of fraud. A very hasty judgment." As the Las Cruces Republican and the Silver City Enterprise originated and conducted the crusade upon Judge Lee, aided by such publicity as the Optic could give through the republication of their articles, it follows that the Pecos Valley REGISTER is justly entitled to take the head of its class, and its emulous republican contemporaries must sit at its feet and learn proficiency in the art of recklessly maligning their political opponents. The democratic object to having any republican battling against them, and the Pecos Valley REGISTER attempts the role of exchanging the children.—Albuquerque Democrat.

We frankly admit Doctor that your comment is entirely too profound for us. Of course it is not obscure to a giant intellect like yours, but it is too much for us. What does it mean?

Artesian Irrigation: Dr. R. F. Price of Denver contributes the following interesting bit of information, which will be read with interest: "Seeing your article on artesian irrigation in your last issue, I would call your attention to my artesian well, which flows now and since August 1887 with a daily flow of 20,000 gallons. The reservoir in which I store the water has a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons and the well fills it up in ninety days. I have this year irrigated seventy-five acres with it and if the water is more carefully used will irrigate with ease 100 acres. The corn and oats I raised this year surpasses anything I have ever seen. My ranch is eleven miles from Denver, south on Broadway, called Bellevue ranch, and I am well satisfied with my enterprise, and Robert Hay, the geologist of Kansas, has full reason for being an enthusiast on this subject."—Field and Farm.

Quietly, but very systematically and energetically, a very great work has been going on in southeastern New Mexico. For the benefit of this territory the Pecos Valley Irrigation company has done this work. In order to place before the people of the country what has been and is being accomplished, a special representative of the New Mexican, in the person of Prof. H. O. Ladd, a careful and observing man, thoroughly acquainted with the subject and the country, and an excellent writer, was dispatched to the scene of the active operations of the company for full investigation and report. The result of this trip appears in another column. It is a most interesting and faithful account, and contains facts and only facts. These in themselves are simply astounding. The leading spirit of the enterprise is the Hon. C. B. Eddy, well and favorably known throughout New Mexico as a man of brains, strict honesty, great will power, strong energy, of fine executive ability and an untiring worker. Enterprises like the Pecos Valley Irrigation company, and citizens like C. B. Eddy are needed to build up this territory. We are extremely gratified to be able to present the matter before the people of this territory, and to show them that in portions of New Mexico advancement and progress are the order of the day.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The lots in Ovada's addition have advanced in price 50 per cent. in the last two weeks, and another advance will be made in a short time. Now is the time to buy cheap, desirable residence lots. Inside lots \$35, corner lots \$65 and \$75. The cheapest in town. See Erwin.

### For Sale.

1,500 ewes, all young, from 2 to 4 years old, sheep that will shear 7 pounds a year. For information call on or address J. A. Erwin, Roswell, N. M.

The price of the REGISTER for the ensuing year will be \$2, if paid by Feb. 1st, 1899. All subscriptions not paid within sixty days will be charged as before, \$3 per annum.

Strayed! A large mouse colored mare, about 10 yrs. old, branded M on right shoulder, Q on the left shoulder. Been running in the neighborhood of Roswell since Jan. 1st. The owner desires the mare by proving property. Address J. C. Reed.

### Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Las Cruces, N. M., Nov. 14, 1899.  
Notice is hereby given that Joseph C. Parsons of Lincoln county, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 782, for the whole of section No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1900.  
He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: A. H. Whelstone, M. D. Minter, George Buck, J. B. Lea, all of Roswell, N. M.

### Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Roswell, N. M., Dec. 15th, 1899.  
Notice is hereby given that Joseph C. Parsons of Roswell, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 781, for the whole of section No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1900.  
He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: C. C. Fountain, W. M. Atkinson, R. H. Dunnahoo, C. B. Grant, all of Roswell, N. M.

### Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.]  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
Roswell, N. M., Dec. 15th, 1899.  
Notice is hereby given that Ella C. Pierce of Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 751, for the whole of section No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1900.  
She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: M. D. Minter, F. P. Lea, T. J. Holcomb, Jesse C. Clark, all of Roswell, N. M.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,  
December 15th, 1899.  
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 the Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on January 24th, 1900, viz: Campbell C. Fountain on Declaratory Statement No. 340, for lot 8 and no. 9 or sec 7 to 11 or 24 and a lot of sec 12 to 14 or 24 or 25.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:  
George Smith, Chas. C. Perry, Alex. Danner, J. Smith Lea, all of Roswell, N. M.  
Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

### 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.

### G. A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROSWELL, N. M.

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.

P. O. Roswell, N. M., Range, Rio Honda. Other brands:

Both on left side

Horse brands, same as cattle on right shoulder.

Also run cut in this brand, which is kept up

Bar marks, under half crop left ea

LEA CATTLE COMPANY.

J. C. Lea, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range on the Rio Honda, North Spring & Pecorivera, and on the Aqua

Blackwater and Beech Ranches, all in Lincoln county.

Bar marks, crop and split left, split right.

Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Bar marks sometimes reversed.

E side, and also some on side and hip. W side, J B on hip or loin. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.

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

Part branded only on left shoulder.

## AMARILLO ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

## General Merchandise, Ranch Supplies,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

Special Attention paid to all Orders, and to Forwarding.

Amarillo, - - Texas.

—DEALERS IN—

## BURNS, WALKER & CO.,

General Merchandise.

Send your orders or write for anything you want.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

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

—FINEST QUALITIES OF—

## WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Next Door to BURNS, WALKER & CO.

Amarillo, - - Texas.

\* T. K. BLEWIT, \*

DEALER AND JOBBER IN

\* Groceries, Grain, Produce, Flour, \*

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC., ETC.

Amarillo, - - Texas.

## Bloomington : Nursery,

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

We carry a complete stock of all goods in our line, and can supply you at exceedingly low prices with Fruit Trees of all kinds.

Your Patronage is Solicited.

Will call on you this fall and take orders for spring delivery. Do not place your orders until you have consulted our agent.

L. HALE, Agent, Ruidoso, New Mexico.

## THE ANGELUS.

Costliest Picture in the World.

This masterpiece by the great French painter, Jean Francois Millet, was purchased at auction in Paris last summer by the American Art Association of New York. The cost, \$60 and duties, amounting in all to about \$100, was nearly \$400 a square foot, as the picture is only 18x11 inches in size. This is the highest price ever paid for a single picture.

A beautiful Photo Etching, as represented above, the full size of the original, in which the greatest care and artistic ability have been employed to reproduce all the beauties of the painting, has been prepared specially to be sent as a free premium to every annual subscriber of the weekly edition of

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

A copy of this etching on fine plate paper, 34x23 inches in size, will be sent free, postage prepaid, to every annual subscriber after November 1, 1899.

TERMS:

The Weekly Republic, with Premium Picture, \$1 a Year.

Sample copy and premium sheet sent free to any address. Usual commission allowed postmasters and other authorized agents. Address

## THE REPUBLIC,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. H. LUMBLEY,

Brand, ZED left shoulder, side and hip.

Range: Arroyo Seco, north side Capitan mountains.

P. O.: Ft. Stanton, New Mexico.

MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO.

Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M.

Range on the Pecos and Berrendo rivers.

Main brand. Horse brand same as cow on left thigh.

Bar marks, crop and split left, split right.

Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Bar marks sometimes reversed.

E side, and also some on side and hip. W side, J B on hip or loin. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.

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

Part branded only on left shoulder.