

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressman W. D. Kelly is seriously ill.

Yellow fever has appeared in Rio Janeiro.

Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany died on the 7th.

Heavy rains have deluged the country about Houston, Texas.

The Mississippi River is lower than it was ever known before.

Clafin, the great dry goods prince of New York, died on the 7th.

Kansas experienced a blizzard the early part of the present week.

The City Hall of Lexington, Maine, was burned on the 7th. Loss, \$25,000.

A great many negroes are leaving the Carolinas for Texas and Arkansas.

New York last year spent \$17,000,000 on her public schools, hiring 31,987 teachers to instruct 1,808,667 pupils.

It is estimated that \$200,000,000 of English money has been invested in the United States in the past eighteen months.

An Atchison boy fifteen years old shot himself the other day because his girl, two years younger than himself, had eloped with him.

One thousand coal miners have been thrown out of work by the closing of Congressmen Scott's collieries at Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania.

A public reception was tendered Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Mrs. Talmage, of Brooklyn, at Constantinople Friday, by United States Minister Hirsch.

Thirty-two officers have been arrested in St. Petersburg, charged with being members of a secret society, the object of which is to abolish the aristocracy and establish a constitutional monarchy.

Reports of statistics of locomotive building for 1889 show a slight falling off from the product of 1888. Reports from about half the car-building companies show a decline of 20 per cent. from the product of 1888.

Four hundred and forty thousand pounds of flour for Western Indian reservations are to be furnished by C. H. Sealing, of Arkansas City, Kansas, at from \$1.40 to \$1.60 per hundred pounds, according to the place of delivery.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some time with a view to the establishment of a rubber trust are about completed. British capitalists it is said, are to take an interest amounting to \$3,000,000 and push the stock in England and Scotland.

A dispatch from Grand Island, Neb., says that a Dane farm hand named Nels Christensen was shot and fatally wounded about fifteen miles northwest of there Thursday night, by another Dane, Neilson, in a quarrel over a farmer's daughter, to whom both were paying suit.

It is reported that the President has not given serious thought to the selection of a successor of Judge Brewer on the bench of the Circuit Court, but it is understood that he is inclined to promote one of the district judges embraced in the Eighth Circuit, over which Judge Brewer presided.

During the performance of "Joan d'Arc" by Sarah Bernhardt at Paris Sunday night the pyre used in the play became ignited from the surrounding fire. Madame Bernhardt, who was on the pyre, received no injury from the fire, but fainted. Two scene shifters were seriously burned while extinguishing the fire.

Bradstreet's reports 11,719 failures in the United States for the year 1889, with liabilities of \$140,850,400 and assets of \$70,599,709. This is the largest number of failures and greater liabilities than for any year in the last five years. The increase in the number of failures over 1888 is 1,532; increase in liabilities, \$20,117,038; increase in assets, \$3,509,553.

Since the dedication of Chicago's Auditorium four weeks ago there have been twenty-one performances, and the gross receipts of these and the dedication ceremonies amount to \$282,945. It is believed that these figures exceed any record in the history of amusements in this country. The receipts for the last week were the largest.

The town of Wardner, the principal place of Coeur d'Alene mining district, has been wiped out of existence by fire. The loss will reach \$300,000 with little or no insurance. The water supply gave out and the fire had to be fought with snow. There is no telegraph and the only communication is by telephone and that office was second to burn.

The artesian experimental well in process of sinking at Santa Fe, is now down 500 feet and sufficient hydrostatic pressure has been encountered to force the water to within 100 feet of the surface. Citizens are much elated over the prospects for a spouter, and experts say there are also good chances for striking oil. The contract calls for sinking 1,000 feet.

On October 1, last, there were in active operation in New Mexico free public schools to the number of 342. In but two counties Taos and Valencia, where the population is 95 per cent. Spanish-speaking is English not taught in the common schools. There are 143 schools where English alone is taught, 93 schools where both English and Spanish is taught.

## THE INFLUENZA.

Rich and Poor, High and Low Succumb to its Dangerous Embrace.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—The health officers report that there are 5,000 cases of la grippe in Cleveland. No fatal cases have occurred yet.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The influenza has made its appearance in Liverpool. The contagion is directly traceable to letters from Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Dr. Paul Hoffman, assistant superintendent of schools, was taken to Bellevue Hospital this morning, a raving maniac from the effects of la grippe, from which he has been suffering for the past few days.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—King Leopold is confined to his room.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The deaths in Boston this week reached probably the unequalled number of 337, of which 40 per cent. were due to acute lung disease and traceable in a great part to the prevailing grippe.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., Jan. 4.—The works of Smart Manufacturing Company and the Cossitt Company have been compelled to shut down owing to the large number of their employees who are ill with la grippe.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Prince Charles William Philip, head of the house of Auersberg, died at Prague to-day from inflammation of the lungs.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Professor Masse, occupant of the chair of political economy at the University of Bonn, died this morning.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prof. Wilhelm Conrad Hermann Mueller, the philologist, died to-day at Göttingen.

CORCORAN, N. H., Jan. 4.—Captain Rufus P. Stanols, a prominent insurance and Grand Army man, died of la grippe to-day.

It began yesterday, developed into typhoid pneumonia in the evening and terminated fatally this morning.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The telegraph offices in this city have been closed because the employees are prostrated by the influenza.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The schools in Halle and are closed owing to the influenza.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 4.—The doctors say there are more than 200 cases of influenza in Davenport. The spread has been rapid for 48 hours.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Dowager Empress Augusta has influenza, accompanied with high fever and severe catarrh. The doctors are somewhat anxious.

## The Crops of 1889.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The December report of the department of agriculture contains a detailed statement of the estimates of principal cereals by States, including the area of product and values. The reported area of corn is 78,512,651 acres, and represents an increase of 2½ per cent. over the acreage of 1888. The wheat acreage is 38,123,559 acres, which shows it to be 2½ per cent. greater than the aggregate for 1888. A revision of the acreage gives the smaller area in Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington, and larger breadth in Kansas and Dakota.

Dairying and meat production have for a year been encroaching on wheat growing on the eastern side of the great spring wheat belt.

The acreage of oats is placed at 27,462,310 acres, an increase of less than 2 per cent.

The yield per acre of corn is very nearly 27 bushels, or one-tenth bushel less than the product of 1879, and is the largest rate of yield since 1880. The product as estimated is 211,280,200 bushels. The largest yields are west of the Mississippi, Iowa taking first rank in the aggregate produced and yield per acre.

Wheat is nearly 12.9 bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel greater than the November average of yield per acre. The variation from the current expectation of the last six months is not over 1 per cent. The total product as estimated is 490,500,000 bushels. The product of oats is 761,515,000 bushels, at a rate of 27.4 bushels per acre. The aggregate of all cereals is about 3,450,000,000 bushels, or at least 53 bushels per capita.

## Too Much Gold.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to Treasurer Austin says that he is advised that the amount of gold coin in the vaults of the sub-treasury at San Francisco is now in excess of \$11,000,000, and that the total accumulation of all kinds of money in that office is upwards of \$86,000,000, which amount, he says, is far greater than the requirements of the government for that locality. In order that there may be a better distribution of the assets of the government, he suggests the transfer of about \$3,000,000 in gold coin from the San Francisco office to the New York office on the best obtainable terms, say 25 cents per \$1,000. The details of the transfer are left to the treasurer's discretion.

## Harrison's Silver Policy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—According to a Washington special the President has made up his mind about Secretary Windom's recommendation that the Government accept silver bullion and issue certificates therefor at market rate, the certificates to serve as currency.

President Harrison even goes further than Secretary Windom in his approval of the project. He is impressed with its economic principle as sound; believes in its beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the country, and regards it as a brilliant step toward a determination of the silver problem.

## ANOTHER SILVER BILL.

Banker Knox, of New York, Thinks He has Solved the Problem.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—John Jay Knox has prepared a bill which will be introduced in Congress soon, the principal object of which is to provide for the use of silver bullion as a basis for national bank circulation. The bill provides that after the passage of the act every national bank will be authorized to issue notes in an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the bank's capital stock. Not less than 70 per cent. of this circulation shall be secured by Government bonds, or at option of each bank one-half of said 70 per cent. may be secured by a deposit with the Treasurer, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of gold coin or bullion or silver dollars at the current market price.

Whenever the market or cash value of bullion and United States bonds deposited is reduced below the amount of circulation issued, the Comptroller of the Currency may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other bullion or in gold or silver coin, to be deposited with the Treasurer so long as such depreciation shall continue, or the amount of circulating notes of such bank may be reduced by charging the excess of circulation to the redemption fund.

An account, to be designated as the "national bank safety fund," is authorized to be opened on the treasurer's books, by reducing the amount of United States notes now outstanding, \$1,500,000, and by reducing the national bank redemption fund the same amount and crediting \$3,000,000 to the safety fund. To said fund shall be added a duty of one-half of 1 per cent. each half year upon the average amount of national bank notes in circulation.

If any national bank becomes insolvent and any of the circulating notes remain unpaid after the assets and individual liability of the shareholders are exhausted such circulating notes shall be redeemed, canceled and destroyed, and the amount charged to the safety fund.

Mr. Knox estimates that at the end of the next twenty years, or at the date of payment of the 4 per cent. bonds in 1907, the safety fund would have accumulated at least \$25,000,000, so that from that time onward a sufficient amount of national bank circulation would remain permanently in existence, well secured by gold or silver bullion, and sufficiently profitable to make the present amount of United States notes respond to the demand of the business of the country. It would also give the banks in the West, as well as East, who have confidence in the future value of silver an opportunity to invest in that metal, and he believed such investments would be made for the next three years equal at least to \$20,000,000 annually and thus relieve the treasury from excessive purchases.

## A NEW MERCHANT MARINE.

Senator Frye's Bill for the Encouragement of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Senator Frye will introduce to-morrow his bill to promote postal and commercial interests of the United States, referring to the carrying of mails in American owned and built steamships, the main provisions of which have been made public.

He will also introduce a bill "For the encouragement of commerce, protection of navigation and improvement of the merchant marine in foreign trade." It provides that all vessels, steam or sail, engaged in the foreign carrying trade shall receive a bounty of one-third of one mill per ton of gross register measurement for each mile navigated. Owners of vessels already built shall receive a bounty only so long as they shall stand inspection and hold a charter according to certain specified grades. Provisions of a similar nature are given for vessels to be built hereafter.

It further provides for premiums for swift and safe sailing, both for sail and steamships; also that vessels receiving said bounty shall without charge carry all mail matter, not exceeding 100 pounds, required by the Postmaster General, provided such requirement shall not extend to any regular established route.

Further, these vessels shall carry apprentices, train them, etc., and as an additional inducement, such vessels shall be relieved from all tonnage duties. It also contains a provision directing the Postmaster General to make contracts for carrying mails on established routes in American ships, prescribing the manner of their construction, etc.; giving them remuneration additional to that provided for vessels in the bill.

It also provides that the President shall be given authority to require that any of these steamers shall be built according to plans and specifications, required to make them suitable for naval service and that these vessels be enrolled as naval auxiliaries.

It provides further that the government shall give preference to American vessels in the carriage of mails, treasure, troops, naval and military stores and coal, etc. And that goods, wares and merchandise imported in such vessels shall have two years extension of time in bonded warehouses at the owner's option.

Further, it shall be lawful for citizens of the United States engaged in foreign trade and residing abroad to own vessels built in the United States and have them registered as vessels of the United States.

## THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Unusually Brilliant New Year's Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The new year began with a cold and disagreeable rain, which continued throughout the day. The White House, as usual was the center of interest, and no one of its predecessors exceeded in brilliancy the first official reception given by the head of the present administration. Certainly never before has there been at a White House reception such a large and distinguished representation from other nations. This was due principally, in addition to the regular diplomatic and consular officers, to the delegates to the maritime and pan-American conferences.

The interior decorations, while not elaborate, were very effective, consisting of a liberal distribution of tropical and flowering plants and cut flowers.

The reception was held in the blue parlor from 11 till 2 o'clock. The receiving party entered the parlor in the following order: The President and Mrs. McKee, the Vice President and Mrs. Morton, the Secretary of State and Mrs. S. B. Elkins, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Windom, the Attorney General and Mrs. Wanamaker, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Tracy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Noble.

Mrs. McKee occupied the place next to the President and the other ladies assisting were arranged next in order as follows: Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wanamaker, Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Noble and Mrs. Ruski.

The diplomatic corps, the judiciary and members of Congress were presented in the order named. The reception of officers of the army and navy and marine corps which followed was probably the shoviest feature of the day, they being in full dress uniform and resplendent with brass buttons, bright epaulettes, gaudy sashes, gold lace, etc. Major General Schofield headed the army and Rear Admiral Joutet the navy. Admiral Porter did not attend on account of bad weather.

It was now 12 o'clock and the reception became more general in its character; indeed callers came so numerous and followed each other so closely that the president was compelled to restrict his welcome to a single shake of the hand and a simple "I am glad to see you." Those received in this manner included the officers of the Smithsonian Institution, the civil service commissioners, assistant secretaries and chief officers of various departments and the faculty of the Columbian Institute for the deaf and dumb.

The next section of callers was headed by the few survivors of the war of 1846, closely followed by a large representation of Grand Army men and a smaller body of gray haired, venerable looking men known as the "Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia."

The reception of the public generally was next in order and the gates to the grounds, which had been closed up to this time, except to a privileged few, were thrown open and the crowd thronged into the mansion.

The reception lasted until 2 o'clock, and it is estimated that during that time the president shook hands with nearly 6,000 people. When it was over the president invited the ladies who assisted him and a number of others to join him in a luncheon which had been prepared expressly for them in the hallway upstairs.

Mrs. Harrison's absence was due to the recent death of her sister, and it was at her request that her daughter, Mrs. McKee, assumed the responsibilities of hostess on this occasion. Mrs. Blaine was unable to assist by reason of the death of her sister. Mrs. Proctor is in bad health and was unable to attend.

## A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Twenty-Six Lives Lost by the Burning of a London School Building.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The boys' section of the Rappers' school in the district of Forest Gate, in connection with the White Chapel and Popular Unions, took fire last night while the inmates were asleep and was burned, with terrible results.

Twenty-six boys in the upper stories were suffocated, while fifty-eight were safely taken from the burning building amid terrible excitement. Two matrons escaped by sliding down the water pipes, and several boys escaped in the same way.

The Superintendent repeatedly rushed through the flames and brought out a number of inmates. There were 600 persons in the institution. The bodies of those suffocated were carried to the main hall of the building which was still profusely decorated with Christmas greens.

The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The female department in which there were 250 girls was not touched.

The boys retired last evening in the highest spirits, having been promised presents and a New Year's fete to-day. The scenes in the main hall where the bodies of the dead boys lie is harrowing. Their relatives and the school fellows of those who perished are loud in their lamentations.

Further reports of the fire show that it originated in the clothing room, beneath the boys' dormitory. The smoke and flames issuing from the stove fire alarmed those sleeping on the top floor and they escaped. The fire engines were promptly on the spot, and the employees of the adjacent railway station rushed to the scene and rendered valuable assistance.

The cries of the boys who were unable to escape were terrible. The bodies of two boys were badly burned, but it is believed that they were suffocated before they were burned.

## A FEARFUL CRASH.

Two Passenger Trains Running at High Speed Suddenly Meet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—A frightful and fatal wreck occurred at Kokomo this morning on the Panhandle railroad. The train north-bound, Conductor Thomas Lamb, left the junction on schedule time. One mile north it met a train south-bound, Conductor D. Noland, running fifty miles an hour. The trains crashed together, totally demolishing the engines and burning the baggage car of the south-bound train which lay on top of the engines.

George Cummings, engineer of the south bound train was killed, and Tom McCullough, engineer of the north-bound train, not live.

Baggage-master J. Kerlin was killed, Thomas Harber was hurt seriously, Express Messenger Giant seriously, and two men named Woods and Webb were badly injured. The passengers in the coaches were badly shaken up.

The cause of the wreck is a mystery but the general opinion is that the north-bound engineer was trying to make a "sneak" to a sidetrack four miles north to pass the other train which was slightly behind time.

## Panic at a Bull Fight.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—Telegrams from Villa Lerdo give the particulars of the fall of the plaza on Tuesday while a bull fight was in progress.

There were 10,000 people crowded into the building. When the second bull was being killed, nearly everybody rose, applauding by stamping. Suddenly one side of the plaza commenced to give way and a rush followed, which helped to bring about the fall of the structure, which collapsed, precipitating the inmates to the ground, from ten to twenty-five feet.

Hundreds were buried beneath the debris, and among them were many ladies of the best families. The crowds in the other parts of the building, which numbered several thousand, became panic-stricken and fell and trampled on one another. The bull fighters also were seized with fear and made their exit, with a bull closely following them.

The unfortunate victims were finally released and many physicians were called and the wounded attended to. The number of the wounded will reach into the hundreds, but none of them are fatally hurt.

## Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The weather crop bulletin for the month of December says that the month of December was unusually warm in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, while the normal temperature prevailed on the Pacific Coast, and it has been slightly colder than usual on the North Pacific Coast.

There has been an excess of precipitation generally throughout the Lake region, Minnesota, Eastern Dakota, Northern New England, and in California, Southern Oregon and over the plateau region. The rainfall for the month has been most unusual for California, eighteen inches having fallen in San Francisco, fifteen inches at Los Angeles and nearly eight inches at San Diego, which is from three to five times the usual amount for the month. Throughout the entire country south of the Lake region and from Massachusetts southward to Florida less than the normal precipitation has occurred.

## Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows interest bearing debt, principal, \$329,397,463; interest, \$10,083,447; total, \$339,480,910; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest, \$1,096,592; debt bearing no interest, \$763,580,553; total debt, principal, \$1,600,333,648; interest, \$10,340,414; total, \$1,610,693,054; total debt less available cash items, \$1,033,348,054; net cash in treasury, \$33,505,143; debt less cash in treasury on December 1, 1889, \$1,030,081,003; decrease of debt during the month, \$3,123,094; decrease of debt since June 30, 1889, \$23,693,710; total cash in the treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account, \$313,706,911.

## A Tempestuous Voyage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Captain Lord, of the British steamer Crimea, which arrived to-day from Middlesboro, reports: "We experienced the roughest weather I have ever known. Up to December 17 we had a succession of furious gales. The ship was blown off into a trough of the sea, although going at full speed, and became unmanageable. We stopped the engines and used a plentiful supply of oil, which materially aided in breaking the crests of the waves. However, we shipped one fearful sea which carried everything before it, smashing our boat and damaging others, washing away part of the flying bridge and injuring several of the crew. The engineer says part of this sea fell down the funnel top, which is 55 feet above the water. The water came rushing through the tubes in such volumes as nearly to put the fires out and caused great commotion among the men below. On the 18th it blew a heavy gale, and on the 20th the wind again attained the force of a hurricane. During the night we shipped a tremendous sea over the bows. It swept away everything in its way, carrying wreckage from the main deck over the upper bridge about 25 feet high, and finally making its exit over the stern."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1890.

SENATE—Senator Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the managers of the National Soldiers' Home to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to which all disabled ex-Union soldiers shall be admitted under proper recommendations.

Senator Dawson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Postmaster General for information as to the progress made regarding the connection of the Postoffice Department with the telegraph companies, and as to the probable cost of the erection of Government independent telegraph lines between the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the census act, by increasing the pay of the supervisors from \$300 to \$1,000, and Senator Stewart proceeded to make a speech on the silver question, after which the bill passed.

The bill to increase to \$75 per month the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors, totally helpless from injuries received or from diseases contracted while in service of the United States, was passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Among the bills introduced and referred were:

By Mr. Springer of Illinois, for the admission of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming into the Union.

By Mr. Perkins of Kansas, for the creation of the office of congressional correspondence and departmental business. This provides for the office in connection with the House with clerks, whose duty it shall be to attend to the departmental business of the members.

By Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, to encourage re-enlistment in the army, and to prevent desertions; also, for the reorganization of the artillery force; also, to increase the efficiency of the army corps; also, to extend the general land laws over the territory of Alaska.

By Mr. Bland of Missouri, looking to the imposition of an income tax for the payment of pensions; also, for the free coinage of silver; also, limiting the colliery of the double eagle.

By Mr. Smith of Arizona, for the admission of Arizona; also, for the reclamation of desert lands.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

SENATE—Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate on the subject of the House resolution introduced by Butler to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States. He has reached the conclusion that there is a natural incongruity and an irrepressible conflict between the races and that the return of the negro race to Africa was the only solution of the problem. It was undeniable that the aversion between the two races had greatly increased since slavery was abolished, and it would increase so long as a large portion of the population was of the African race. Experience would not permit of the statement that such a feeling of aversion existed only in the South; that it was not so intense in the South as it was in the North, nor so strong between the negro and his former master as it was between the negro and those who never owned slaves. The separation of the races was the only thing that would prevent the race aversions. In Africa the negro could grow up to the full measure of his destiny.

"Slavery," Morgan said, "would be abolished in Central Africa if the work was left to the whites. It would be slow process, but the American negro would accomplish it if he dwelt among those people." In summing up his speech, the speaker pointed to the fact that the negroes had no chance to rise in this country. Political influence would never lift the negro race in this country above its present level. On the contrary, the friction and collision caused by the negroes in the use of the ballot would create more and more envy against the negro race. His (Morgan) looked forward to the establishment of a free Republican government in the Congo region by the influence of America or American negroes, who would thus be the redeemers and regenerators of their fatherland.

HOUSE—Mr. McComas of Maryland offered a resolution that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee to be governed by the rules of the last Congress.

Mr. Breckenridge raised the question of consideration against the resolution. The Speaker ruled that the question of consideration could not be raised against the resolution, because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the House.

Mr. Breckenridge said the resolution went further than that, as it provided for the adoption of a code of rules. He appealed from the decision.

Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, vigorously attacked the Speaker's ruling. He argued that no question of consideration could be taken against a motion to go into Committee of the Whole, but the pending resolution went far beyond that and provided for a code of rules. He thought the time had come when the House, if it was to be governed by rules, should have those rules. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that as he understood the matter the gentleman on the other side were opposed to doing anything without rules and wanted the rules adopted under which nothing could be done. The majority was charged with trying to ravish the other side without rules. How? By proposing to consider and pass a bill on the calendar under the rules made by a Democratic house. Was that ravishment? He wanted the Republican members to come up shoulder to shoulder and show they were to do the business of the country. Let the Committee on Rules take its time and bring in a code which would advance and not obstruct business.

After a protracted discussion the chair was sustained by the following vote: Yeas 185, nays 124—a strictly party vote. Mr. McComas then demanded the previous question on the adoption of his resolution and it was ordered—yeas 181, nays 123. No further opposition to the resolution was made by the Democrats, and it having been adopted the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the district bill.

Only the first paragraph was considered when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

An Associated Press dispatch says the municipal election at Jackson, Miss., last Monday "passed off quietly." Fifteen or twenty negroes presented themselves at the polls, but on being told there was a peaceable election and that their voting might cause trouble, they quietly withdrew.



## Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M.  
**ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.**  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff.....D. C. NOWLIN, Lincoln.  
Probate Clerk.....Geo. C. BERRY, Lincoln.  
Assessor.....L. W. NATHANIEL, Lower Pecos.  
Treasurer.....G. R. YOUNG, White Oaks.  
Sup't. of Schools, F. H. ROBINSON, White Oaks.  
Probate Judge.....E. H. ROBINSON, Lincoln.  
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.  
First District.....M. C. NOWLIN, Lincoln.  
Second District.....T. W. HENLEY, Nogal.  
Third District.....A. GREEN, Seven Rivers.

### THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Lincoln, Sierra, Dona Ana and Grant counties, with headquarters at Las Cruces.  
District Judge.....Hon. JOHN R. MOFFET.  
District Attorney.....E. C. WADSWORTH, Las Cruces.  
District Clerk.....A. L. CHURCH, 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 Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. The officers are:  
Register.....JOHN H. MILLS.  
Receiver.....FRANK LESNEY.

### PRECINCT NO. 7.

G. M. DAVIDSON, Justice of the Peace.  
C. C. BERRY, Deputy Sheriff.  
R. H. DUNNABO, School Directors Dist. No. 18.  
A. H. WHEATON, School Directors Dist. No. 18.  
C. C. FOUNTAIN, School Directors Dist. No. 18.  
F. F. GARNER, School Directors Dist. No. 18.  
W. H. MILLER, School Directors Dist. No. 18.  
A. B. LILES, School Directors Dist. No. 18.

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

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1890.  
PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M. Latitude 34 degrees 21 min. Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

TEMPERATURE.		WIND.		HUMIDITY.		RAIN.	
DATE.	EXPOSED THERMOMETER.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.	MAX. MIN.	MAX. MIN.	MAX. MIN.	MAX. MIN.	MAX. MIN.
1	48	42	47.5	52	42	10	0
2	47	41	47.0	51	41	10	0
3	46	40	46.5	50	40	10	0
4	45	39	46.0	49	39	10	0
5	44	38	45.5	48	38	10	0
6	43	37	45.0	47	37	10	0
7	42	36	44.5	46	36	10	0
8	41	35	44.0	45	35	10	0
9	40	34	43.5	44	34	10	0
10	39	33	43.0	43	33	10	0
11	38	32	42.5	42	32	10	0
12	37	31	42.0	41	31	10	0
13	36	30	41.5	40	30	10	0
14	35	29	41.0	39	29	10	0
15	34	28	40.5	38	28	10	0
16	33	27	40.0	37	27	10	0
17	32	26	39.5	36	26	10	0
18	31	25	39.0	35	25	10	0
19	30	24	38.5	34	24	10	0
20	29	23	38.0	33	23	10	0
21	28	22	37.5	32	22	10	0
22	27	21	37.0	31	21	10	0
23	26	20	36.5	30	20	10	0
24	25	19	36.0	29	19	10	0
25	24	18	35.5	28	18	10	0
26	23	17	35.0	27	17	10	0
27	22	16	34.5	26	16	10	0
28	21	15	34.0	25	15	10	0
29	20	14	33.5	24	14	10	0
30	19	13	33.0	23	13	10	0
31	18	12	32.5	22	12	10	0
32	17	11	32.0	21	11	10	0
33	16	10	31.5	20	10	10	0
34	15	9	31.0	19	9	10	0
35	14	8	30.5	18	8	10	0
36	13	7	30.0	17	7	10	0
37	12	6	29.5	16	6	10	0
38	11	5	29.0	15	5	10	0
39	10	4	28.5	14	4	10	0
40	9	3	28.0	13	3	10	0
41	8	2	27.5	12	2	10	0
42	7	1	27.0	11	1	10	0
43	6	0	26.5	10	0	10	0
44	5	0	26.0	9	0	10	0
45	4	0	25.5	8	0	10	0
46	3	0	25.0	7	0	10	0
47	2	0	24.5	6	0	10	0
48	1	0	24.0	5	0	10	0
49	0	0	23.5	4	0	10	0
50	0	0	23.0	3	0	10	0
51	0	0	22.5	2	0	10	0
52	0	0	22.0	1	0	10	0
53	0	0	21.5	0	0	10	0
54	0	0	21.0	0	0	10	0
55	0	0	20.5	0	0	10	0
56	0	0	20.0	0	0	10	0
57	0	0	19.5	0	0	10	0
58	0	0	19.0	0	0	10	0
59	0	0	18.5	0	0	10	0
60	0	0	18.0	0	0	10	0
61	0	0	17.5	0	0	10	0
62	0	0	17.0	0	0	10	0
63	0	0	16.5	0	0	10	0
64	0	0	16.0	0	0	10	0
65	0	0	15.5	0	0	10	0
66	0	0	15.0	0	0	10	0
67	0	0	14.5	0	0	10	0
68	0	0	14.0	0	0	10	0
69	0	0	13.5	0	0	10	0
70	0	0	13.0	0	0	10	0
71	0	0	12.5	0	0	10	0
72	0	0	12.0	0	0	10	0
73	0	0	11.5	0	0	10	0
74	0	0	11.0	0	0	10	0
75	0	0	10.5	0	0	10	0
76	0	0	10.0	0	0	10	0
77	0	0	9.5	0	0	10	0
78	0	0	9.0	0	0	10	0
79	0	0	8.5	0	0	10	0
80	0	0	8.0	0	0	10	0
81	0	0	7.5	0	0	10	0
82	0	0	7.0	0	0	10	0
83	0	0	6.5	0	0	10	0
84	0	0	6.0	0	0	10	0
85	0	0	5.5	0	0	10	0
86	0	0	5.0	0	0	10	0
87	0	0	4.5	0	0	10	0
88	0	0	4.0	0	0	10	0
89	0	0	3.5	0	0	10	0
90	0	0	3.0	0	0	10	0
91	0	0	2.5	0	0	10	0
92	0	0	2.0	0	0	10	0
93	0	0	1.5	0	0	10	0
94	0	0	1.0	0	0	10	0
95	0	0	0.5	0	0	10	0
96	0	0	0.0	0	0	10	0
97	0	0	0.0	0	0	10	0
98	0	0	0.0	0	0	10	0
99	0	0	0.0	0	0	10	0
100	0	0	0.0	0	0	10	0

Highest Temperature, 52.  
Lowest Temperature, 31.  
Total Precipitation, .31.  
Frost, 11th.  
Mean Temperature, twice daily, 45.7.  
Maximum and Minimum, 42.8.  
M. A. URSON,  
Voluntary Observer.

Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them. Stanley has just been decorated by the sultan of Turkey with the order of the Blazing Star. Just think of it!

On the second Tuesday in March, 1890, at Ft. Worth, Texas, a convention will meet mainly for the purpose of considering the reason for the continued depression in the cattle business, and if possible to find some line of action whereby the industry can be restored to profitable business.

There is more truth than poetry in the old adage that a "green Christmas makes a fat graveyard." This is the warmest winter the world over that has been experienced in many decades and the mortality in Europe has been frightful and the death roll in the eastern cities in the United States is beginning to increase in a startling way.

'Twas out in the gloaming, way out in Wyoming, a maiden sat combing her golden hair when heated with roaming, all panting and foaming, there came up and squeezed her, a grizzly bear. It did not frighten her, the bear did not bite her; she lay back and murmured, "still tighter, dear!" This broke up old bruin; he left off his wooing, sneaked back to the mountains and hid a year.

An editor, who is evidently having a "hard row to hoe," muses thusly: "Lives of poor men often remind us, honest toil doesn't have a chance; more we work we leave behind us bigger patches on our pants. On our pants, once new and glossy, now are patches of different hue, all because subscribers linger, and will not pay us what is due. Then let them all be up and doing; send in your mite, be it ever so small, or when snow or winter strikes us, we shall have no pants at all."

Our enterprising neighbor to the south, on the banks of the Rio Grande, namely, Albuquerque, would be a great deal better off could she get rid of that blackmailing sheet, the Albuquerque Democrat. The sheet and its owner are a disgrace to the journalism and to this territory. Everybody knows the outfit, man, paper and the rest of them, and knows nothing good of them or decent, honest or respectable about them. The existence of that sheet in this territory is truly an argument against statehood.—New Mexican.

The report of School Superintendent John K. Byers, of Lincoln county, has been received by Auditor Alarid. There were in operation in that county during 1889 thirty-one schools; the average period during which these schools were kept open was about five months; the total number of persons of school age is 2,027; the average monthly salary of teachers during the year was \$55; the sum of \$11,125 was received by the school fund, of which sum \$9,025 was expended for the maintenance of the schools. It is to be regretted that the report does not give more data. The school question is one of the most important now before the people of New Mexico, and too much information can not be furnished concerning it.—New Mexican.

## Irrigation in New Mexico.

[Denver News.]

It appears from the amount of work done during the last twelve months and that which is contemplated in the near future that the people of New Mexico are giving great attention to the subject of irrigation.

In a short time a large canal will be completed in the Pecos river valley which will put under irrigation thousands of acres of land now barren and sterile. A special from Santa Fe in yesterday's Republican announced that the Mesilla Valley Irrigation Company had let a contract for the construction of a canal in that valley, which it is expected will supply water enough to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. Very recently there has not been much said about the project to build a similar canal in the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, but it may still be considered a probability.

Both the Pecos and the Mesilla valleys enjoy the most delightful climate, in which the fruits and grains of the temperate zone can be grown of a fine quality. The ear load of horticultural and agricultural products which was sent out from the Mesilla valley through some of the western states last fall gave abundant evidence of the proof of this, as far as the valley was concerned. It is probable that the day will come when the Pecos and Mesilla valleys will be found in the cities of the upper Mississippi valley for the fine quality of their orchard products.

There is a great deal of New Mexico lying away from the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers which could be reclaimed by the construction of reservoirs for the storage of storm water. The mouth of ever canon and gulch in the Black and other ranges of mountains could be turned into reservoirs from which to irrigate the lower lands. It should be considered that in many cases the mountain ranges of New Mexico rise abruptly from the plains, so that there is little broken ground between them and what might be made available as agricultural land. This fact makes the construction of storm water reservoir practicable.

### Give Us Statehood.

From the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The prospect of New Mexico without statehood is no better than it has ever been for growth in population and capital. The great stock growing corporations have ceased to claim the right to control the affairs and legislation of this territory. Three-fourths of these corporations, once so prominent, have withdrawn from public notice. The towns and cities of New Mexico, once dependent upon them, languish. The irrigation enterprises, as to extent of proprietorship in land and amount of capital to be expended by them, have taken the place of the cattle and sheep raising corporations. But the fact that there are several hundred thousands of acres to be made ready by irrigation ditches for cultivation is not alone sufficient to draw settlers to New Mexico. There is equal abundance of land quite as cheap elsewhere. The rights of statehood will give permanency to ever title gained, and to the measures of legislation looking to the security and prosperity of the people. Between a state and territory there is the same difference as between owning oneself or being owned by another. This independence and self government is one of the most prized possessions of the enterprising immigrant, and must be given as inducement to share the blessings of our soil and climate.

Commenting on the new mileage in railway construction for the past year, as tabulated by the Railway Age, the Denver Republican speaks thus encouragingly of New Mexico's prospect:

West of the Mississippi river the largest field for railway construction is in the southwest. It is probable that, if not during the present year then within the next two or three years, considerable new track will be laid in western Texas and New Mexico, and possibly, also in Arizona. The St. Louis & San Francisco will probably extend its line to Albuquerque, N. M., and it is likely that a road from Fort Worth to Albuquerque will also be built. The Chicago & Rock Island's project of building a line through eastern New Mexico to El Paso, Texas, will likely also be carried out; and it is possible that the Denver & Rio Grande will extend its Espanola branch southward. As yet the region mentioned has not been much affected by the boom which has characterized the growth of other parts of the west. But its time is coming and it will probably enjoy a great boom within the next few years.

When we think of the towel, the old-fashioned towel, that yesterday hung by the printing house door we think that nobody in these days of shoddy can hammer out iron to wear as it wore. The tramp who abused it, the devil who used it, the comp who got at it when these two were gone, the make-up and the foreman, the editor, poor man, each rubbed some grime off while they rubbed a heap on. In, over and under; 'twas blacker than thunder, 'twas harder than poverty, rougher than sin; from the roller suspended, it never was bended, and it flapped on the wall like a banner of tin. It grew thicker and rougher, and harder and tougher, and daily put on a more inkier hue, until yesterday morning, without any warning it fell to the floor and was broken in two.

The name of the hotel at Las Vegas Hot Springs has been changed from Phoenix to Montezuma.

## The Parsons Last Words.

The parson of a country church, was lying on his bed, three months' arrears of salary was pillowing his head, his couch was strewn with tradesmen's bills, that pricked his sides like thorns, and nearly all life's common ills were gounding him with horns. The deacon sat beside him as the moments ticked away, and bent his head to catch the words his pastor had to say.

"If I never shall arise from this 'hard bed on which I lie, if my warfare is accomplished and it's time for me to die, take a message to the sexton, before I pass away; tell him fires are for December, and open doors for May. Tell him, when he lays the notices upon the pulpit's height, to shove them 'neath the cushion far out of reach and sight. And when he hears the preacher's voice in whispers soft expire, that is the time to slam the doors and rattle at the fire. And tell the other deacons, too, all through the busy week, to hang their boots up in the sun to hatch a Sunday squeak. With steel-shod comes to prod the man who comes to sleep and snore; and use the boys who laugh in church to mop the vestry floor. There's another, too the woman who talks the sermon through; tell her I will not mind her buzz—my hearing hours are few. Tell her to hang her mouth up some Sunday for a minute and listen to a text, at least, without a whisper in it. And tell the board of trustees not to weep, with bitter tears, for I can't be any deadier now than they have been for years. And tell half my congregation I'm glad salvation's free, for that's the only chance for them—between the desk and me. And a farewell to the choir—how the name's memory racks. If they could get up their voices as they do get up their backs—why the stars would hear their music and the welkin would rejoice, while the happy congregation could not hear a single voice. But tell them I forgive them, and oh, tell them that I said I wanted them to sing for me—when you're sure that I am dead.

His voice was faint and hoarse, but it gave a laughing break, a kind of gurgling chuckle, like a minister might make. And the deacon rose slowly, and sternly he looked down upon the parson's twinkling eyes with a portentous frown; and he stiffly said "Good morning," as he went off in his ire, for the deacon was the leader of the amiable choir.

### EDDY ECHOES.

From the Argus, Jan. 4th.

The Roswell REGISTER honestly acknowledges that Christmas caused it to be one day late.

Work on the big dam at the headgate is moving along nicely. Rockmasons are about ready to make the sluiceways which pass through the dam.

Prof. Ladd's letter in the New Mexican concerning Eddy and the Pecos Valley has been printed in folder form, and will be widely circulated.

We are authorized to say that a purse of \$125 has been made up for the first pair of twins born in Eddy, provided one is named Eddy and the other Pecos.

The brickmasons will commence work on the Garrett livery stable Monday next. This is going to be one of the finest stables in the west when completed.

The town company is grading and making small irrigating ditches on each side of the streets in the Stevens addition, preparatory to setting out six thousand trees.

What! Must Eddy be behind Roswell in any particular? Roswell has a board of trade. Eddy must have one. Let the committee of safety attend to this matter immediately.

Miss Hallie Mendenhall entertained her friends last night by progressive euchre.—Roswell READER. How time flies. It seems only a day since the writer knew Miss Mendenhall's mother as the Belle of Bethany, Mo.—Eddy Argus.

C. H. McLanthen's "One Hundred Reasons Why You Should Own a Home in the Pecos Valley" are being printed in folder form, and three thousand of them will be circulated throughout the country. Every one of the hundred reasons is cogent and convincing.

A few days ago Mr. Eddy took the Argus man aside and said: "I regard the title of captain as a very honorable one. But I am not entitled to it. I am now and always have been a plain civilian. Therefore you will please me, if you should refer to me in the future, by leaving out 'captain' before my name." We print Mr. Eddy's request so that people will understand why we dropped "Capt." and substituted plain "Mr." as a handle to his name.

The resources of New Mexico are almost identical with those of the state of Colorado, and in fact are somewhat superior. Now let us see what statehood has done for the Centennial state. In 1876, when Colorado was admitted, she had less than 130,000 inhabitants and about \$30,000,000 worth of taxable property. In thirteen years from that time, that is to-day, she has a population of nearly 700,000 inhabitants and \$193,000,000 worth of taxable property. Keep on cooking against statehood, all of you who feel so inclined; but this territory will not advance much till it emerges from its territorial condition and it given statehood.—New Mexican.

Let everybody work for statehood.

Silver coinage is forging ahead despite the opposition of the gold bugs. The government coinage is now at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month. During the past three weeks there has been a renewed demand of silver certificates, and the treasury has paid out more than \$5,000,000. The officials of the treasury department are of the opinion that this state of affairs is due to the retirement of the national bank currency and the demand for circulation "in the extending industries of the south, west and southwest."

How dear to my heart is the family bible, that stood on the table so solemn and still; where so often I've hid everything I thought liable to fall in the hands of my bad brother Bill. How ardent I've seized it with eyes that were glowing, and shook its bright pages until out the things fell; but now its charming old secrets are going, with this new fangled bible the book stores do sell. The new fangled bible, the twenty-cent bible, the new revised bible that says sheol for hell.

The Holiday Edition of the Silver City Enterprise is on our table. It is a mammoth eight page paper, devoted to the interest of Silver City and the young growing towns of the territory. It is neatly gotten up and finely illustrated, and is a credit to its publishers. It has a nice writeup and description of the Pecos valley, Roswell and Eddy, which we would like to publish, but our small space forbids. Success to Silver City and to the Enterprise especially.

### IT DIDN'T WORK.

A Barber Who Became Bald by Using His Own Hair Restorer.

"Do you see that fellow?" said a well-known man about town to a Philadelphia News reporter, pointing to a short, stout, florid-faced man, who was going up Chestnut street with a swing.

"Yes; what of him?"

"He is a retired barber. He made lots of money during the continental war with a line of staves out at the grounds, and then he endeavored to attain the height of his ambition."

"What was that?"

"The same as all barbers. He wanted to invent a hair restorative, and he went to work at it. He fitted up a laboratory in his house and filled it full of chemicals and other stuffs, with which he experimented for a couple of years. Finally he thought he had struck it. He tried it on a dog that had had the mange, and it really seemed to bring back the animal's hair. That settled it. He ordered bottles by thousands, had his name blown on them, and prepared to furnish consolation for all bald-headed men at one dollar per bottle."

"Just before he got his stuff put up his wife suggested that he try a little off on his own hair, which was becoming a trifle scattered on top. He went and experimented about the prospective result, and he tried it. He put it on one night as he was going to bed. When he arose in the morning he was as bald as a billiard-ball, and his locks were lying all about him. His hair had come out, roots and all. My friend wears a wig now. He didn't put his concoction on the market, and I believe he has the bottles 'rot.'"

The price of the REGISTER for the ensuing year will be \$2, if paid by Feb. 1st, 1890. All subscriptions not paid within sixty days will be charged as before, \$3 per annum.



# The El Paso National Bank OF TEXAS.

Capital, Surplus and Profit : \$200,000.  
United States Depository.

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

**Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.**

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

## Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, \$3.00.

One copy, six months, \$1.50.

Subscribers failing to receive their paper on time will confer a favor by promptly notifying this office.

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on live topics. Local affairs and news given the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real names. The Register cannot be held responsible for the return of rejected communications.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements \$12 per column, per month; half column \$6 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.

### 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 at 7:00 a. m.

### ROSWELL LODGE, A. F. & A. M.

Meets on the first Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

W. S. PRAGER, W. M.  
FRANK H. LEA, Secretary.

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

—His Honor, Squire Joyce.

—Subscribe for your home paper.

—Cigars were plentiful on election day.

—Plans are being drawn for several new buildings.

—O. S. McCarty is in the city on business this week.

—Mr. Williamson, our merchant, is on the sick list this week.

—Buck Guyse of Lincoln was in Roswell several days last week.

—Master Johnnie Robert is boarding in town and attending school.

—Gus Siebert and Wm. Heriman have gone to Roswell.—Interpreter.

—All the teams in Roswell are kept busy hauling rock and sand for the court house and hotel.

—Mr. Burns, manager of the Circle Diamond ranch was in Roswell attending to business last week.

—Rev. P. W. Roads will preach at the school house next Sunday, morning and evening. All are cordially invited.

—In a short time the Register office will be prepared to turn out all kinds of job work. Keep your orders for us.

—Brown Allen and wife, of Ft. Sumner, are in the city this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Skipwith.

—The work on the town aqueduct is being pushed ahead at a rapid rate, and in a few days water will be turned in.

—Preparations for the mask ball on February 22nd, are going right along. Invitations will be sent out about the 1st.

—Mr. Geo. W. Williams, manager of the J. B. Wilson Cattle Company, of Eddy county, is in the city the guest of Capt. Lea.

—A. E. Fleitz, who has been quite sick for the past two weeks, is again on the streets, looking somewhat the worse for his confinement.

—Wm. Katzenstein, left on Monday for Eddy, where he will remain for an indefinite period. Peace and good future be with you Sir William.

—Deputy Sheriff Hensley, of Eddy, passed through Roswell, Saturday, en route to Lincoln with three prisoners who broke jail some time ago.

—J. A. Gilmore started Monday for Pecos City. Success in your new venture J. A., and may you soon return to Roswell the Pride of the Pecos.

—G. A. Richardson received a telegram from A. D. Wright, at Boise City, Idaho, last week in which he states that he is alive and not dead as reported.

—Garrett & Hill have erected a carpenter shop just back of the Register building, where work on the frames for the new hotel will be commenced immediately.

—The dance at Mrs. Wm. Fountain's, on last Friday night, in honor of Mr. Gilmore's departure, was well attended, and the merry dance was kept up until a late hour.

—It seem that the cowboys had things all their own way in Eddy on Christmas. The Argus throws out some strong hints about law and order, but keeps silent about the doings of that day.

—N. Costa has the material on the ground for extending his building out to Main street. When completed he will have one of the neatest and most convenient.

—If you are in need of a bath or want your boots blacked go to White's barber shop and you will get it. He is now prepared to furnish his customers with either hot or cold baths, and invites all to give him a call.

—Jaffa, Prager & Co., are having a well put in the rear of their store. It is being driven and has already reached the depth of 63 feet, and will be continued until good water is reached. Dr. Sutherland has charge of the work.

—W. F. Slack, of Las Vegas came in Thursday night. Mr. Slack has decided to make this his future home. He is a first-class blacksmith, and will associate himself with C. B. Grant in that business. He will return to Las Vegas for his family about May 1st.

—M. Whiteman came home from Roswell, to view the ruins and make repairs, and prepare for improvements. Whiteman has no flies on him, he will rebuild, how soon has not been fully determined. Another block is contemplated, arrangements are about completed.

—Interpreter.

—In last weeks paper we said that Bud Wilson paid into Justice Davidson's court eight dollars for disorderly conduct. We were mistaken in the name, instead of Bud Wilson it should have read Bud Davis. We are sorry that the mistake occurred, and are glad to make the correction.

—Mr. Chas. W. Green, located at Chicago, renewed his subscription to the Register for 1890, and also gave us a foreign subscription. Mr. Green is an enterprising gentleman, and has done much for the Pecos Valley and this paper. He not only pays us compliments but he backs them up with cash Thanks.

—J. L. Zimmerman is making arrangements to build an addition to the rear of his store 14x25, and he will move his stock back and make room for his large invoice of goods that are now on the road. Mr. Zimmerman has a good trade and as his present room will not accommodate his customers he is compelled to make an enlargement.

—Cunningham Bros. have completed their contract with the Lincoln Ditch Co., consisting of 3 1/2 miles of main ditch and 5 miles of lateral. Water has been turned in the ditch and the capacity of the ditch will be more than sufficient for the amount of land under it, which is over 3000 acres. L. M. Long was their engineer in charge of the construction.

—W. A. Hawkins and T. V. Piontkovsky, two of Eddy's most prominent citizens arrived here Sunday evening. Mr. Hawkins immediately upon his arrival here received a telegram requesting him to return to Eddy at once, and they started back Tuesday morning. They will return in a few days however, and will spend a week or two in hunting and looking over the country. Look the country over well, gentlemen, and we are sure that you will decide that Roswell and the country surrounding it are the best in the Pecos Valley.

—The meeting to organize a fire company was held at the store of J. L. Zimmerman on last Saturday afternoon. As no arrangements had been made and there being but a small attendance, but little business was done. G. A. Richardson was chosen temporary chairman and presided over the meeting. Scott Jordan was elected foreman of the company, Nathan Jaffa 1st assistant, and A. M. Robertson 2nd assistant. After electing the above officers, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, at which time a permanent organization was to be perfected. Up to going to press we are unable to get a report of the meeting, but will give the particulars next week.

—The Denver Field and Farm says the following about the "only" Ash upon:

"One of the earliest printers around Denver was a happy-go-lucky chap named Ash M. Upson. Some time in the latter sixties becoming tired of type setting he emigrated to the southern portion of New Mexico—going with a show which exhibited as its principal attraction an Indian-rubber marionette called 'The Red Man of Ager.' This wonderful masterpiece of art was so realistic that the Mexican natives thought it was his satanic majesty in real life, so they raided the show, killing the imaginary devil and nearly massacred Upson and his partner in the show. In fact they saved their lives by fleeing to Fort Stanton and sought refuge among the United States troops garrisoned there. Upson has had some genuine frontier experiences in the wilds of southern New Mexico and has written considerable about his escapades there."

**Alfalfa Seed.**  
Anderson & Sutherland, the famous alfalfa seed growers of Colorado, have five car loads of alfalfa seed ready now for the market all of their own raising. Address at Rocky Ford, Colorado.

## RESISTED ARREST.

Another Shooting at Seven Rivers.—Two Men Probably Killed.

Close Call for Deputy Sheriff Charlie Perry.

Deputy Sheriff, Charlie Perry arrived at Seven Rivers, on Sunday, the 12th inst., with a warrant for the arrest of Jeff Kent, charged with "shooting up the town," some months ago. Perry was accompanied by John Berkly. Kent resisted arrest. He fired two shots in quick succession. The first missed Perry's head, the second hit Berkly in the head. Perry returned fire, shooting Kent through the body, perforating the left lung. Kent will doubtless die of his wound, and Berkly is in a precarious condition. Young Tom Jones was arrested by Perry as an accomplice of Kent and will have an examination at Roswell before Judge Davidson, on Monday the 20th inst.,

## Precinct Election.

The precinct election on Monday passed off very quietly. The day was clear and cold, and with the exception of a few more people being on the streets than usual there was nothing unusual in the appearance of the town.

The only office that there was any contest for, was the Justice of the Peace; with the exception of that office there was only one set of candidates in the field. Fred Joyce, Caleb Maule and J. W. Mullens were aspirants for that office, and all did good work for themselves, but Fred seemed to have the inside track and came in away ahead. The polls were in the store of Jaffa, Prager & Co., and were presided over by W. S. Prager, C. C. Fountain and J. S. Lea.

The entire ticket is a good one and the gentlemen comprising it will no doubt perform their duty to the best of their ability, and we hope to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The following is the vote cast:  
Justice of the Peace—Fred Joyce 64,  
J. W. Mullens 36, Caleb Maule 28.

School Commissioners—G. A. Richardson 118, Geo. T. Ovard 114, J. M. Biggs 109.

Constable—Scott Jordan 127.  
Supervisor of Acequias—Park Lea 130.

## LINCOLN LACONICS.

From the Independent, Jan. 10th.

Deputy Sheriff Capt. D. W. Roberts is in Roswell on business this week.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Curry has been quite ill, but is improving.

Chas. Perry, the large and efficient Roswell deputy sheriff, was here this week on official business.

In the race at Nogal last Saturday, Buck Guyse's "blue pony" beat Sebe Gray's bay stallion. The race was 600 yards for 50 best steers.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cockrell returned Sunday from a visit to Roswell. Mr. C. thinks that that town will be a place of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants in the near future.

It is rumored that a party of, masked men have been waylaying parties between here and Stanton, and that one Mexican is now nursing a bullet hole in his leg on account thereof.

The Honorable Board of County Commissioners are in session this week, holding their regular quarterly meeting. Col. M. Cronin, Chairman, A. Green, of Seven Rivers, and Thos. Hensley, of Nogal, (the full Board) are in attendance.

Mrs. Wm. S. Block, of Fort Stanton, N. M., died at 5:14 a. m., Monday, Jan. 6th, 1890.

Deceased was born at Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, Dec. 2d, 1856, and was, therefore, 33 years, one month and four days old when she died. By her death her husband loses a devoted, faithful wife, her three little children a loving mother, and the world a noble woman, long-suffering, but ever patient and cheerful. Her sorrowing husband and children have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

## "The Woods are Full of 'Em."

Lives there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, "I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer?" Yes, there are some who know full well, who never such a tale would tell, but they, we fear, will go to—well, the place where there is no winter.—Abilene Reflector.

## 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.

A fine lot of cigars, the best in town, just arrived at Zimmerman's Drug store.

## Look! Read This!

By a special arrangement made with the publishers we are able to offer to the public the Pecos Valley Register with any one of the following papers for the price set opposite the name. Now is the time to get your home paper together with a good foreign paper for a small sum. All subscriptions must be sent to this office and be accompanied by the cash. Remember you get the Register and any one of the following papers, both for the price set opposite the name.  
Rocky Mountain News, daily, one year, \$10.00  
Rocky Mountain News, weekly, one year, \$3.00  
Rocky Mountain News, weekly, six months, \$1.80  
Fort Worth Gazette, weekly, one year, \$2.50  
Fort Worth Gazette, Sunday, one year, \$3.10  
St. Louis Republic, daily, with Sunday, 1 yr., \$10.75  
St. Louis Republic, daily, without Sunday, 9.00  
St. Louis Republic, tri-weekly, one year, \$5.50  
St. Louis Republic, Sunday alone, 1 year, \$3.75  
St. Louis Republic, weekly, one year, \$3.75  
Detroit Free Press, weekly, one year, \$2.50  
Albuquerque N. M. Democrat, daily, 1 year, 10.00  
Albuquerque Democrat, daily, six months, 5.00  
Santa Fe New Mexican, daily, one year, \$11.00  
Santa Fe New Mexican, weekly, one year, \$4.00  
Las Vegas Stock Grower, weekly, 1 year, \$4.00

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