

Pecos Valley Register.

Provat Belink

VOL. II. NO. 30

ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Booth has established a Salvation Navy in Paris.

Fifteen smuggled Chinamen were sent back to China on the 9th.

Senator Plumb made a strong silver speech in the Senate last Friday.

Sixteen persons lost their lives in the recent storm near Sioux Falls.

A free coinage bill lacked only one vote of passing the lower house of Congress.

There is tremendous excitement at Paris, Texas, on account of the Cook murder trial.

The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Omaha.

Corporal Tanner says he expects to make \$100,000 this year out of his pension practice.

The Mississippi River rose three feet in twelve hours at Davenport the other day.

Governor Hill has signed the bill making the office of Sheriff of New York a salaried one.

Miss Phillips Fawcett carried off the highest honors at Cambridge University this year.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke to 5,000 persons on the "World's Fair" at Chicago the other day.

Ex-State Treasurer Hemingway of Mississippi has been indicted for embezzling \$315,000.

Indiana White Caps are reported to be committing terrible outrages on inoffensive farmers.

The Czar has issued an ukase ordering the abandonment of the Russian anti-Jewish policy for one year.

Postmaster General Wanamaker don't think the eight-hour day can be made to work in his department.

The Postmaster General wants some one to invent a convenient mail box to be fastened to front doors.

Emperor William has called his brother, Prince Charles, from his position in the navy to assist him at Court.

The officers on several Atlantic steamships have been detected smuggling goods of various kinds into this country.

Eight young men went fishing near Boston last Sunday and their boat was upset by a squall. Seven of them were drowned.

Herr Krupp, the famous gun manufacturer, has a new ship canal project by which he proposes to connect the Danube with the Adriatic Sea.

The political gossip mongers are arranging to have Blaine placed at the head of the great Pan-American bank which is to be organized.

A street car strike at Columbus, Ohio, is of so serious a nature that the officers contemplate calling on the Governor for militia to protect property.

A Texas train was thrown from the track near Texarcana, by robbers, who proceeded to go through the express car. The affair was scientifically arranged and executed, but very little money was obtained.

The Newfoundland delegates who were sent to London to obtain the government's protection for their fishing interests have injured their cause by their aggressive and belligerent attitude toward the French.

A train on the Northwestern railroad jumped the track near Freeport the other day when going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. It plunged into a gang of section men who were working near by, killing five of them outright.

The Salvation Army is adopting a new departure in establishing labor bureaus in many districts of London at which no charge for registration is to be made. The Salvationists are also promoting co-operative workshops and farms as a means of employing the working classes who are verging on criminality.

In letters received from Major Wissman, the German explorer, the opinion is expressed that a mere patrolling of the African coast by cruisers will not be effectual in suppressing the slave trade. Major Wissman declares that the establishment of garrisons along the coast line is an imperative condition to making possible the destruction of this infamous traffic.

Advices from Siberia state there has been a revolt in the Russian mines of Basile and Barishoff. The miners, who were goaded to rebellion by starvation wages and material, killed the superintendents, named Risenoff and Bastrikoff, and demolished a large number of buildings. A troop of Cossacks were beaten off by the men, and two regiments have been ordered to the scene.

Preparations are being made to take out a section of one of the large redwood trees in Tulare County, Cal., for exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893. It will be the largest section of any big tree ever taken from California. The tree measures 69 feet in circumference. The section to be taken out will be nine feet in height, 6 feet in circumference, and will weigh about 100 tons.

AGAINST THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Many Importers Make Protests Before the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A delegation of about 100 importers from New York City appeared to-day before the Senate committee on finance to protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. The committee adjourned, owing to the throng, to the Senate reception-room, which was crowded. All the members of the committee except Chairman Morrill (now in Chicago) were present at 11 o'clock. Senator Sherman presided.

Mr. J. M. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co., was chief spokesman for the delegation. He said it was not true, as had been declared in the press, that they were all from New York. They came from all the important centers of this country—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati. The importers protest against the bill because they believe it would legislate in favor of one class against another class—for the benefit of the manufacturers against the importers; also because it will work against the poor man of this country. If the McKinley bill went into operation a great many of the importers would have to retire from business.

Mr. Henry W. Curtis then spoke against the increased duties on silks. Mr. Isadore Strauss against the increase on pottery and glassware, and Louis Windmuller against the increase on wool.

At the afternoon session Mr. Daniel M. Keever protested against the custom duty on coat linings, plushes and astrakhan cloths, Mr. P. B. Worrall against the increase on cotton velvets, Mr. Carlisle against the linen schedule, and Mr. Maurice Lowy against the increase on hosiery and underwear.

D. A. Van Horne spoke against any increase of the duty on glass; A. H. Sexton, representing the wholesale hardware association, against the proposed increase on cutlery; Mr. Gibbs against the lace duty; B. Blumenthal against the line rate duty on buttons as deceptive; Chas. P. McClintock against the duty on corsets; Mr. Richards against that on braids; Mr. Thomas against the duty on tobacco; Mr. Simms against that on grocers' supplies; J. W. Rigland against the duty on specialties; J. L. McCade against that on wood pulp, and Mr. Thomas Fletcher against the duty on shawls. The protest of business firms interested in felts was submitted in print. It objects to the McKinley bill as doubling duties. This closed the hearing.

Mr. Constable thanked the committee for its attention and consideration. Senator Sherman responded for the committee saying that it had heard the speakers with interest and would give due consideration to all that had been said.

The printed protest presented to the committee by Mr. Constable is signed by four hundred and fifty five mercantile firms of New York City. It protests against the passage of the bill for the following reasons:

1. Because it is wholly unnecessary, the country no longer needing the revenue from such uncalled for and unjust taxation.
2. It does not accomplish its purpose.
3. It is unjust in that it actually discriminates in favor of the rich against the poorer classes.
4. It handicaps trade.
5. It retards the progress of the Nation, the welfare of the whole country, and the permanent good of the manufacturers themselves, who require a reduction rather than an increase of tariff duties.
6. The administrative bill increases the revenue by many millions of dollars.

The Confederates' Purpose.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Herald has the following: Here is the true story of the ex-rebel officers at Richmond on the night before the unveiling of the Lee statue:

About a score of them with their friends were sitting in the Westmoreland Club when one of them, an officer of high Confederate rank, now a resident of New York City, said:

"I see that Representative Flower, of New York, has introduced a resolution asking Congress to give \$200,000 toward building the monument that city promised to erect to General Grant. I hope it won't be done. New York should redeem her promise and it is to her shame that she has not. I see that Congress proposes to give \$300,000 to erect a monument at Washington. That is right. Grant should be buried at Arlington. Now, I have been prosperous and have means. I propose to wait until September, and if at that date New York has not raised the money for the monument she agreed to erect, I intend to start a subscription of Southern men and head it with \$30,000. I will then advertise for subscriptions in every Southern paper and limit them to Southern men." There was a momentary silence, when a leading ex-officer said:

"I agree to add \$5,000 to your subscription." Then in quick succession others rose and pledged various sums 'untill within a few minutes \$50,000 had been thus raised. If the names could be given the public would see that these were not idle boasts, but the words and subscriptions of men able to pay the sum. They pledged them in willing to go into the movement.

Another Train Robbery.

ST. PAUL, June 8.—The Northern Pacific east bound passenger train, which arrived here to-night, was robbed by masked men near West Salem, N. D., last night. Two miles east of New Salem and twenty-five miles west of Mandan, the engineer and fireman were surprised by two masked men climbing over the tender and ordering the train stopped at the end of big revolvers. The summons was obeyed. Express Messenger Angevine, hearing shots fired forward, took \$300 in money from the safe, locked the small safe, put out the lights and ran back to New Salem. The mail car was the first tackled by the robbers. Only one mail agent was in the car and he immediately obeyed orders by turning over the mail matter. A number of registered letters were rifled and then the robbers turned their attention to the express car. This they found deserted, much to their chagrin, and mistaking the fireman for the express messenger, ordered him at the point of pistols to open the safe. He protested that he knew nothing about it and finally escaped from the robbers. Then the train backed to New Salem and finally came east. The express messenger remained incognito and got on the train as it left New Salem. The passengers were not touched. One put his head out of the window during the delay but was told to get his head back and a bullet whizzed past his head as a reminder that the order had better be obeyed. A posse of men with the sheriff, mounted and armed, left Mandan early this morning on a special train for the scene of the daring robbery.

The robbers compelled Engineer Kilmartin to break the door of the postal car. Only four masked men were seen at any one time, and suspicious are rife that only two were engaged in the work. During the controversy in the mail car the mask fell from the face of one man reported to be of medium height and build, light hair, and with several days growth of light beard. The district around New Salem is peopled by quiet and law-abiding settlers. It is presumed to be the work of people unknown in that part of the country.

More Stage Robbers.

LAREDO, Tex., June 7.—The stage between Laredo and Guerrero, Mexico, which left the former city at 5:32 p. m. Wednesday, with Mexican mail and two passengers, was held up by two Mexican bandits, twenty-one miles down the Rio Rio Grande. One passenger was robbed of \$700. The other passenger, Mr. Bolivar J. Price, of Victor, Texas, late United States consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, but at present engaged in collecting the bonded indebtedness of the frontier counties for the United States census department, jumped from the stage and took to his heels through the brush in the darkness of the night. Though fired at by the robbers he made good his escape, as a telegram received this evening from him at Guerrero, Mexico, states that he arrived there safely.

Violent Laborers.

LONDON, June 7.—A great labor demonstration was made to-day in Hyde Park. It is estimated that 40,000 men were in the procession that marched to the park, where fully 200,000 men had assembled to take part in the meeting.

Upon leaving the park Sir Henry Havelock Allen in some way incurred the ill-will of the crowd, and the mob made a rush and nearly unhorsed him. The police formed a cordon around him, and by the free use of their batons kept back the infuriated workmen, who threw heavy clouds of earth at the officers and tried to break through the cordon. A few arrests were made, and Sir Henry finally centered off, escorted by mounted policemen.

Temperance in England.

LONDON, June 7.—There was held to-day the greatest demonstration ever organized. It was of greater proportions than the demonstrations of 1883. It has been said that the temperance is the best organized party in England, and to-day the leaders have proved it. For more than two weeks past committees have been sitting in London until yesterday, when the organization for the demonstration in Hyde Park was completed, and where to-day the publication of the pension was denounced as a bill has seldom been denounced before. It was neither purely nor a mainly metropolitan gathering.

Delegations from distant provincial towns came up to London, not in couples, but in dozens and hundreds. Indeed, special excursion trains were run in from surrounding towns, while those centers, which could not be personally represented, raised letters of congratulation and support. Without distinction of party or creed all reformers attended. One of the most useful contingents was that of the Roman Catholics to whom Cardinal Manning addressed a few words of advice before they marched.

There were counselors by the dozens and members of Parliament by the scores. The demonstration was not quite so big as the labor demonstration of last month, but it was a large affair. Notwithstanding this imposing demonstration, the government held its own colors to the mast and has decided to stand or fall upon the question of compensation to publicans. It is understood that Mr. Gosche is under pledges to the brewers, and consequently bound to proceed with his proposition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

SENATE.—The silver bill was taken up and Senator Hiseock addressed the Senate on the proposition of free coinage. He believed that the majority of the people opposed the opening of mints to free coinage and declared that the national conventions of both political parties would, by decisive majorities, repudiate such a proposition. Senator Sherman addressed the Senate. He had, he said, consented to the increase of circulation proposed in the bill to \$4,000,000 a year. He believed that treasury notes, based on silver bullion, would be as safe as gold notes for paper money as could be conceived. He did not fear to give to those treasury notes every sanction and value that the United States could confer. He did not object to their being made legal tender for all debts public and private. That was far preferable to the free coinage of silver, because, with all the efforts made to get the silver dollars into circulation, there was not one of them in circulation for every dollar of gold and silver. In conclusion Senator Sherman said he would vote for any measure that would, in his judgment, secure and maintain a bimetallic standard; one that would not devalue the gold dollar; one that would not be exported, but that would establish both gold and silver as a common standard at a fixed ratio, not only in the United States, but in all nations of the world.

Senator Sherman then read himself and the country that the masks were off the faces of the so-called silver party which had paraded before the Senate the finance committee a bill. If there was any question as to the attitude of the distinguished senator from Ohio before he got up, no one who listened to him could doubt it now. He (Sherman) was for a high standard, and that standard was gold. He was for the free coinage of silver, but not for the free coinage of metal, leaving it to be used only as a subsidiary coin. He (Teller) welcomed the issue.

HOUSE.—Mr. McKinley, from the committee on the resolution providing that the House shall proceed immediately to the consideration of the silver bill and that the consideration should continue until Saturday when the previous question shall be ordered, moved the adoption of the resolution. The question having been ordered on the resolution, forty minutes debate was allowed. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, had no objection to the time limited to debate, but he was not in favor of the resolution. The committee on coinage would be allowed to offer all of the amendments which were admissible under the rules of the House. When these were offered, there would be no opportunity for the minority to offer any amendments. There would be no opportunity on the part of the minority to ask the House to vote on the free coinage of silver. At the Republican caucus last night the majority voted to support the bill and it was necessary to whip in the friends of free silver by means of this resolution. It was a wicked and shameful outrage on the minority. There were many men on the floor who would not vote for the bill, but for fear that the President was in accord with the Secretary of the Treasury and both were in accord with Wall Street. After many more very bitter speeches the bill was adopted by a vote of 117. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Anderson, of Kansas; Bartin, Connell, De Haven, Featherstone, Funtun, Killebrew, Morrow, Hornum, and others. The Democrats who voted in the affirmative, and moved reconsideration. Mr. McKinley moved to lay this motion on the table.

Representatives Featherstone and Vandever, who voted with the Democrats on the first occasion, voted with the Republicans on the motion to table. The bill having passed, Mr. Teller offered the following as a substitute. It is substantially as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion of the standard of \$100 worth the silver each ounce at the market price not exceeding \$1 for 100 and 200ths grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment thereof treasury notes to be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of the act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue treasury notes which shall be redeemable on demand in coin, and when so redeemed may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any one time than the amount of silver bullion then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes. Such treasury notes shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly provided in the contract. They shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Such notes held by any National banking association may be counted as part of its lawful reserve. Upon the demand of any holder of such notes, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, exchange for them the amount of silver bullion equal in value at the market price of the day of exchange to the amount of such notes presented.

Section 3 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the bullion purchased as is necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes provided for.

Section 4 provides that silver bullion purchased under this act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law, and that the amount of gold and silver in the treasury shall be so managed that the market price of silver as determined in section 1 of the act of February 23, 1875, as required the monthly purchase and coinage of not less than \$3,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion be repeated.

Section 6 provides that whenever the market price of silver as determined in section 1 of the act of February 23, 1875, is \$1 for 371.25 grains pure silver, it is held to be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion to deposit the same at any coinage mint of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the act of January, 1887.

Section 7 provides that upon the passage of the act the balances standing with the treasurer to the credit of the National banks for deposits to redeem circulating notes and all deposits thereafter received for a like purpose shall be covered into the treasury by miscellaneous receipts, and the treasurer shall redeem from the general cash the circulating notes of the banks which come into his possession subject to redemption upon the certificate of the treasurer that such notes have been destroyed and no new ones issued in their place, reimbursement of the amount to be made to the treasurer from the appropriation hereby created, to the National bank notes redemption account; but this provision does not apply to deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring National banks to keep with the treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent. of their circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as now required by law.

Section 8 provides that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

SENATE.—The silver bill was again taken up and Senator Plumb addressed the Senate. He said he believed it was all but the unanimous opinion of the people that a vast increase in the volume of the currency was necessary. The circulation was to-day \$2,000,000,000 less than the framers of the financial legislation of 1875 had anticipated, although the commercial business of the country has been doubled within that time. Silver was an American product. A much larger product than many others that were to be produced by duties of 200 or 300 per cent under the coinage of the tariff bill. He would like to ask the Senator from New York, who was so anxious about foreign commerce, what he intended to do with the tariff bill, which would prevent the United States from having any foreign commerce. He hoped he might interpret the senator's remarks on that point as an avowal of the action of the Senate in giving the knife into the bill now before the finance committee; a bill which would raise the price of nearly everything used by the masses of the people. A message from the President pointing to the raising of an armed force from a revenue cutter at Cedar Keys, Florida, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The silver debate was resumed this morning. Mr. Lind of Minnesota was the first speaker. He said that silver should be restored to its former position. This was demanded by the greatest of American people.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

SENATE.—A large number of bills were passed, including the private pension bills. Those that passed were the Senate bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children; House bill to prevent desertion from the army "by withholding pay of soldiers monthly pay as deserters"; House bill to authorize the purchase of certain public lands by the city of Buffalo, Wyoming, for cemetery purposes. The conference report on the bill approving the funding act of Arizona was presented and agreed to.

HOUSE.—Before beginning the debate on the silver bill, Mr. Conger, in charge of the bill, modified his substitute so as to provide that treasury notes issued in payment of the bill shall be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private.

Mr. Payson said: If the government used silver at all it should be used as a money metal. He was opposed to the bill because of that, but he expected to give it his support in this contingency. He hoped an opportunity would be given to strike out the bullion redemption clause of the bill. The bill was bound to be considered at the other end of the Capitol. There were 100 out of every 1,000 of his constituents who were opposed to the bill, and he said in the presence of the House that the secretary would never compel him to misrepresent the people he represented. [Applause.] Mr. Payson then proceeded to criticize the silver policy of the Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland and McKinley administrations. He referred to the denunciation of Cleveland's administration by the Republican party, and said he indorsed the denunciation all over Illinois. Nothing, he said, had done more pleasure than the denunciation of Cleveland's administration for its treatment of silver. He came down to the Republican administration and it was no better.

Mr. Teller, of New Mexico, spoke on the bill and a vote was taken on the substitute when it was agreed to, 135 to 110.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

SENATE.—The Senate silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Cockrell addressed the Senate. He said that all the benefits that could be claimed for the proposed bill to purchase \$500,000 worth of silver every month more than he now had the right to purchase and that the currency would be increased on it to that extent.

Mr. Cockrell's speech the House silver bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Teller moved that the bill be printed and laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved the Senate to take up the bill reported by him from the select committee on transportation and sale of meat products, "to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries."

A number of other gentlemen spoke on the bill and a vote was taken on the substitute when it was agreed to, 135 to 110.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

SENATE.—The silver bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Plumb's amendment that no funds available for the payment of public debts, including such as the redemption of United States notes shall be retained in the treasury in excess of \$10,000,000. On motion of Mr. Harris this amendment was amended by adding the words "provided that the amount of gold and silver certificates have been issued shall not be considered available for any purpose except the redemption of such certificates."

Mr. Teller expressed his opposition to Mr. Plumb's amendment, as the effect of it would be really to leave only a working balance of \$10,000,000 in the treasury.

Mr. Keegan was of the opinion that a reserve of \$5,000,000 would be all sufficient. The retention of that \$10,000,000 of gold had already cost the government \$40,000,000 interest.

Mr. Teller said it had cost \$48,000,000. He went on to question and deny the accuracy of some of the statements in Mr. Sherman's last speech on the bill. Mr. Teller denied Mr. Sherman's statement that the gold dollar had always been the unit of value.

Another point in Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Teller disputed and denied was that the increase of circulation had kept pace with the increase of population. Mr. Teller argued that it would require an annual increase of \$3,000,000 of currency to meet the annual increase of population.

Mr. Call spoke in favor of free coinage, and then the silver bill went over until tomorrow.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws and it was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill. There was no opposition, and the committee having reported considered the bill, reported it to the House when it was passed and the House adjourned.

THE POMPEI OF AMERICA.

Wonders of the Buried City of Palenque in Central America.

The buried city of Palenque, Mexico, is beyond question the most interesting ruin in America, if not in the world, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The very race and language of the people who built it are lost, and no one has yet interpreted the hieroglyphics which cover its massive walls. Perhaps the strangest thing connected with this extraordinary place is the fact that, although the engineering skill indicated in its ruins is in many respects akin to that of the ancient Egyptians, antiquarians and Egyptologists have never investigated the ruins or sought to interpret these graven records of a long-forgotten race.

In 1750 a party of Spaniards were traveling in the interior of Mexico. They had wandered in search of things strange and new into the region north of Chiapas, when they suddenly came, in the midst of a vast solitude, to innumerable ancient stone buildings, the remains of a vast city still embracing from eighteen to twenty-four miles in extent, and known to the Indians as Casas de Piedras. The Indians themselves could give no account of its origin. Two exploring parties were afterward sent out by Spain, without, however, attaining any appreciable results. A third exploration was made in 1840 by American travelers. They found the ruins overgrown with so dense a forest of gigantic trees and tangled undergrowth that a person ten yards distant in any direction could not be seen. As the travelers had no axes, picks, or shovels, but only the machete, the short, broad-bladed sword of the Indians, with which to clear this accumulation of centuries of luxuriant vegetable growth and make systematic observations, but little could be accomplished. A vast number of fine buildings, however, were discovered, constructed of stone, with a mortar of lime and sand, the outer walls of which were covered with stucco and painted in pigments of various colors, and fantastically ornamented with figures in bas-relief and with intaglio inscriptions in hieroglyphics. Interspersed with these were pyramids, and temples, and there were also the remains of an aqueduct by which the city was supplied with water.

One of the buildings, which was in process of construction, stood on a pyramid 110 feet high. It was 56 feet long, 25 feet deep, and about 30 feet high. It was very richly ornamented externally, and on the interior walls were tables of hieroglyphic inscriptions carved in symmetrical lines out of stone. One was only about half finished when the work was arrested forever by the unknown catastrophe that came "like the dawn of the night" and obliterated the race of builders and all knowledge of their literature. The solution of these inscriptions which are more interesting and important than an ethnic point of view than the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Only one statue was discovered, that of a female figure 10 feet 6 inches high, and more resembling Egyptian portrait statuary than anything else found in this new "old world." But it can be safely regarded as an indication that there are other statues and monuments in the forest around.

A Line of Cradles Around the World.

It has been computed that between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies are born in the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about 70 per minute, or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-minute calculation every Republican reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply: it will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a well-known hospital writer that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would be overflowing and at the same time extend 'round the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion also that, supposing the little ones grow up and the sexes be about equally divided, we would have an army 100 times larger than that of Great Britain, and a wife for each soldier besides. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last corner in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of this infantile host after they had been passing him at the rate of 1,200 an hour during the entire year! In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comradres had reached the reviewer's post; and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping 6-year-old boys and girls.—St. Louis Republic.

Experience of a Woman.

A kind-hearted woman at La Crosse bought five cords of wood and three buck-saws and gave all tramps a chance to earn a meal. They stole the saws, and boys stole the wood, and one day a tramp entered the house of the kind-hearted woman, and stole her watch.

Philip Kick, who died recently near Mount Vernon, Ohio, was the father of sixteen children. His widow and thirteen of the children survive.

Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M. ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors. THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.

Democratic Call.

Roswell, N. M., May 17th 1890. Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Central Committee of this County...

Notice of Election.

It is hereby ordered by the Democratic Central Committee of this County...

Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Table with columns for DATE, TEMPERATURE (EXPOSED, SELF-REGISTERING, WIND), and other meteorological data for the week ending June 14, 1890.

HOW TO IRRIGATE LAND.

From the Las Vegas Stock Grower. A practical irrigation farmer gives the following useful pointers for those who are cultivating...

MURDERED BY A COWARD.

The Death of Jeff Kent.

SEVEN RIVERS, N. M.

He came to his death by a ball from Charley Perry's pistol. Perry was deputy sheriff of Lincoln county...

I pulled Jeff's boots off, looked the door, blew out the lights, loaded his pistol, then went to see the results of the shooting...

Ed. Independent.

I hand you this clipping from the Johnson City Star, published in Blanco county, Texas...

Lincoln Independent.

Mr. Perry is held blameless by all for his conduct in the above affair...

A Generous and Patriotic Offer.

New York, June 2, 1890.

Editor American Economist:

Hon. Wm. McKinley's speech on the new tariff bill is admirable. It should be read by every American...

The Carthage Mail Route.

There is considerable stir along the line of the San Antonio and Lincoln mail route...

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

From the Las Vegas Stockgrower, 17th inst. The Ed Capitan Co. of Lincoln county...

The New England Live Stock Co. of Fort Sumner, N. M. have sold their steers...

The 1,500 cattle sold by Wm. Roberts, of Lincoln county, have sold for a large total...

Judge E. T. Stone, of Roswell, Lincoln county, is now delivering at Las Vegas...

A. B. Liles, of Lincoln county, recently sold 200 head of yearling steers...

C. W. Haynes is in Las Vegas from his Pecos ranch, a short distance from this city...

With the completion of the numerous irrigation enterprises...

The directors of the First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Co. of the Pecos Valley...

The Board appointed to investigate the alleged penitentiary scandal...

Notice of Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention...

Notice of Contest. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that McDowell Miller did on the 21st day of April, 1890...

Notice of Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention...

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DR. T. A. MCKINNEY, (Formerly of Las Vegas.)

Physician & Surgeon.

Obstetrics & Diseases of Women AND CHILDREN

A Specialty,

Will arrive in a few days, and offers his services to the people of Roswell and vicinity.

Office at Zimmerman's Drug Store, Roswell, N. M.

J. A. ERWIN, Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

G. A. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROSWELL, N. M.

F. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

E. H. SKIPWITH, Physician and Surgeon, ROSWELL, N. M.

L. M. LONG, Civil Engineer, Land Surveyor & Notary Public, ROSWELL, N. M.

Walter E. Sparks, Real Estate & Insurance, ROSWELL, N. M.

W. M. B. MATTHEWS, One of the editors of "Matthews & Conway's Digest," ROSWELL, N. M.

A. H. WHEATSTONE & J. CAMPBELL, SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects, ROSWELL, N. M.

MILNE & DUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO., Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M.

LEA CATTLE COMPANY, J. C. Lea, Manager, Roswell, N. M.

W. H. LUMBLEY, Brand, ZED left shoulder, ZED and hip, ROSWELL, N. M.

ALBUQUERQUE NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$200,000.

OFFICERS:—S. M. Folsom, President; John A. Lee, Vice President; H. S. Beattie, Cashier.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Gold dust purchased and advances made on shipments of cattle, gold and silver bullion, ores, etc.

G. T. PARKER, W. S. GRAY.

PARKER & GRAY, Harness And Saddle Manufacturers.

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY. Make the best Stock Saddle in the Southwest and Guarantee them.

Roswell, N. M. J. B. TROTTER, B. F. DANIEL.

TROTTER & DANIEL, BUILDERS - AND - ARCHITECTS,

SOUTH MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, N. M. Estimates and Plans furnished on all kinds of work on short notice.

HERVEY & BLACKWOOD'S SENATE SALOON,

—FOR— Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Geo. T. Davis, W. F. SLACK.

DAVIS & SLACK, BLACKSMITH & WHEELWRIGHTS.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED. Fine Steel Work A Specialty.

ROSWELL, N. M. NEW MEXICO.

CARTER & MARTIN, General Merchandise, Ranch Supplies,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC. Special Attention paid to all Orders, and to Forwarding.

Roswell, N. M., and Amarillo, Texas.

FENCE YOUR FARMS!

We are now prepared to furnish WOVEN WIRE FENCE That will turn anything from a rabbit to a cow at REASONABLE PRICES.

Examine our Fence and get prices, C. W. & J. A. DONALDSON.

Drugs, Stationery & Toilet Articles.

D. R. HENDERSON, Fine Watchmaker And Jeweler, ROSWELL, N. M.

Will do all kinds of work in my line and guarantee satisfaction. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Fine Watch Work a Specialty.

Shop in J. L. Zimmerman's Drug Store, Main St., Roswell, N. M. Stage Work Promptly Attended To.

HODSOLL'S Photographic & Art Gallery

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

Enlargements made to any size, either Bromide or Crayon. All Work Guaranteed.

Yee Wah Lee Laundry, JOE YUNC, Proprietor.

All kinds of laundry work done in a first class manner. MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

MENDENHALL & GARRETT, General - Merchandise,

ROSWELL, N. M.

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

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.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

—Local news is unusually scarce this week.

—Eddy will be wide awake after the arrival of the Roswell delegation this week.

—The band played several pieces of music on the hotel veranda last Sunday evening.

—Mr. Hufface, of Eddy, was in Roswell this week for the purpose of investing in real estate.

—Mrs. R. M. Parsons went up to the Diamond "A" ranch Tuesday where she will remain until Ralph returns from Eddy.

—Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, who has been visiting Mrs. Sutherland at the Diamond "A" for several days returned Tuesday evening.

—A. B. Allen and C. W. Haynes from up the Pecos came down to town Monday, they will spend several days in Roswell and vicinity.

—Trotter & Daniel are building a new house for Mr. Wilson on his farm adjoining town, it will be a handsome residence when completed.

—If the wind blows during the progress of the games at Eddy, we fear the Roswell club will not be able to do so well as they are not used to so much sand and dust.

—The galvanized iron cornice for the ornamentation of the new hotel has arrived, the verand is about completed, and it will only be a short time till it is ready for occupancy.

—The citizens of Lookout, Eddy and Roswell are respectfully invited to be with us on the Fourth of July. We want you, we are bound to have lots of fun.—Pecos City News.

—It is time for candidates to make their announcements to the people through the columns of the REGISTER, remember it only cost \$5, half the usual price, cash always.

—L. O. Fullen, of the REGISTER, and Joe Jaffa will start north next week on a pleasure trip and will be absent about a month. They intend spending the Fourth either in Denver or Trinidad.

—We are requested by several of our young men to announce that there will be a big ball given in the new hotel building on the evening of the 4th of July. Full particulars will be given later on.

—C. H. Sparks and Will Prager arrived from St. Louis, Tuesday evening, where they went to attend the meeting of the Reservoir company on June 2. Billy went on to Eddy next morning with the ball club.

—George Curry, Jack Thornton, Wm. Needham, Judge Friedrich and Mr. Ellis, prominent Lincolnites, came down to the Pecos Tuesday. They went on down to Eddy Wednesday to be in attendance at the ball game.

—White and Hughes have formed a partnership in the barber business, and both will now be found at White's old stand. They are both experienced barbers and solicit your patronage. See their card in this issue.

—Capt. D. W. Roberts, chief deputy under Sheriff Nowlin, is among us collecting delinquent taxes. Captain Roberts is a polished gentleman, a brave and efficient officer, and no better man could succeed Mr. Nowlin as sheriff of Lincoln county.

—Dr. T. A. McKinney, one of the leading physicians of Las Vegas and of long experience has left the above named place for Roswell, and will arrive within a few days with his family to make his home with us and to practice his profession. The Doctor comes well recommended.

—Dr. Skipwith carries off the palm this year as a gardener. We had the pleasure of dining with him and his good lady, upon new corn, peas, beans, squash, all grown in his garden. Judge Lea has heretofore boasted the finest garden products in Roswell but the Dr. vanquished him this year.

—Dr. W. S. Block sold his household effects at Ft. Stanton last Saturday. The Doctor, we are sorry to say, will leave the Fort for a home in Illinois. He is well known throughout this county and the people all regret his leaving. The best wishes of the REGISTER accompany him to his new home.

—Charley Bull, who has been looking after his land interest in the Pecos valley for the past two weeks left for Las Cruces Thursday. Charley is foreman of the Republican office at that place, and is thoroughly up to all the tricks of his trade. He is a printer after our own heart and the best wishes of the REGISTER will always follow him.

—The ball club and brass band left yesterday for Eddy. The ball boys go with blood in their eyes and expect to win two of the three games. The band will furnish music on the trip. Quite a number of our citizens accompanied the boys to see the ball games and the growing town of Eddy. In our next issue we will give the score of the games.

—Capt. W. C. Mann, general superintendent of the P. I. & L. company ditches, has been in Roswell for some days past looking after the work of putting in the dam across the Hondo and making head-gates preparatory to turning the water into the north ditch. It is the intention of the company to run the water through the ditch as far as the Felix. They also have an outfit at work below the Felix completing the ditch to Tar Lake.

FORT STANTON ITEMS.

All contracts for supplies for present fiscal year will close June 30.

M. E. Richardson, wife and son, are guests at the DeLany house.

The canteen has run dry and the boys have to patronize civil institutions now.

Fishing parties are now busy on the trout stream eighteen miles from the post. One party of four caught 1,100 in three days.

John Canning, Col. DeLany's chief clerk, left for Kansas City a few days ago. He goes on private business and will return in ten days.

John Ritter, forage-master, will return in a few days. He has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for two months for rheumatism. He says he is well again.

Lieut. A. B. Paddock, 6th Cav., was married to Miss Grace Pershing, at Chicago, on June 5th. The bride is a sister of Lieut. Pershing, 6th Cav., stationed at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury left for the railroad on the 14th. Mrs. Kingsbury will visit her parents, Gen'l and Mrs. Sloum, in Brooklyn, N. Y. The captain returns on the 18th.

Scott Truxton, wife and daughter, and Mrs. Rallsback, are spending the heated term at the post. Roswell may have more land to the acre than we have here, but our summer climate takes the cake.

Dr. Bannister, post surgeon, arrived with his family on the 14th and took charge of the medical department of this post. Dr. Johnson returns to his former station, Prescott, Arizona. The doctor has made many friends here and we regret to see him leave. We wish him bon voyage and adios.

The post-trader came near having a serious fire on the night of the 14th. A little carelessness, without the proper respect for high explosives, caused it. Damage \$100. Mr. Taylor, cashier and business manager, was severely burned about the hands. High explosives, like the business end of a mule, requires care in handling.

Some of the oldest ranchmen in this country say that if the dry weather continues a month longer they will lose one-fourth of their herds. Few cattle die out on the ranges. The grass has been eaten down close to the ground in the vicinity of all the water courses and watering places and the herds in some instances go miles into the foot hills or out on the mesas where there is better grass to feed. They remain out until thirst drives them in and they drink their fill of water after which they invariably lie down. The weaker ones never get up. Thousands of bleated carcasses of dead cattle lie rotting in the scorching sun in New Mexico, but the stockmen are bearing their losses philosophically. During the past eight months more stock has been lost in New Mexico, than has been lost in as many years previous to last October. Notwithstanding the unusual losses of the past eight months the average percentage of loss in New Mexico for ten years has been less than that of any other stock raising section of this country.—Silver City Cor., to Kansas Livestock Journal.

THE PECOS RIVER ROAD.

Ten Miles of Track to be Laid Inside of Thirty Days.

General Manager S. F. Judy of the Texas & Pecos Valley road, now in course of construction from Pecos City, Texas, to Roswell and Eddy, N. M., recently said to a Fort Worth Gazette reporter: "We are now at work on the line, and the steel and timbers will begin arriving at Pecos City in a short time. It is our intention (and it will be carried out) to have the track, land and cars running miles out from Pecos City by the 1st of July. The track will be laid with fifty-six pound rails and the entire line will be constructed of the best material. I expect that this road will be the quickest built line of its length ever constructed in the south. The contract for ninety-nine miles has been let and the road will be in running order by November 1."

Important To Settlers.

Upon every entry, without exception of government land in the arid regions, made since October 2, 1888, patents have been ordered by the general land office to be with held.

The secretary of the interior and attorney general have been asked to construe the act of October 2, 1888, withdrawing lands from entry, and to define the arid regions.

Should they decide that all lands in the arid regions were segregated by this act, and all lands requiring irrigation for their reclamation to be arid lands. Then, not an acre of such land in the great west entered since October 2, 1888, can be patented, and such entries, without unseemly relief, will be canceled.

The Pecos River Road.

The building of a road from Pecos City, Tex., up the Pecos valley to Roswell and Eddy, N. M., is going to add materially to the wealth of West Texas and open up a country that has for years been regarded as an arid waste, but which in reality is one of the most fertile sections of the country. This road will also be a splendid feeder for the Texas and Pacific, and the latter is said to be giving it "aid and comfort" on the quiet.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Bulls and Milch Cows.

I have for sale at my farm 3 and 1/2 miles southeast of Roswell, from thirty to fifty bull calves, ready for service spring 01. These are from Shorthorn cows by Pedigreed Hereford bulls. Also some choice milch cows. These are extra good cattle and I will make prices to suit the times. Address.

JNO. W. POE, Roswell, N. M.

80-10 w

THE RESERVOIR.

At the meeting of the directors of the Roswell Reservoir Co. held at St. Louis, it was decided, as reported last week, to begin the construction of the dam as soon as practicable and push the work on to completion as fast as possible. There was perfect harmony among the directors and all are enthusiastic over the complete and practical success of the reservoir when completed, as has been demonstrated by a most careful and minute solution of the problem of the water supply and demand required to reclaim 150,000 acres of land under the system. The best and most thoroughly expert hydraulic and civil engineers have been working on the plans for some time; having in their possession all the facts regarding the supply of the Hondo river and the character of the soil to be irrigated and all the conditions of climate, so that the result of their investigation is not speculative, but certain, and it is enough for us to know that this result is highly satisfactory to the directors and stockholders of the company. We are not able to announce the details of construction or the exact time of beginning, because the plans are not yet made public, but we have such information as to justify us in saying that the contract will be let as soon as it can be advertised. The notice to contractors will appear officially in the REGISTER just as soon as the specifications are complete, which will be in a few days at farthest. We have some doubting Thomases in and about Roswell who are constantly giving expressions to their belief that the reservoir will not be built, and that if it is it will not irrigate half of the land that it is claimed it will do. To these we wish to say, wait, and while waiting, keep your croaks and complaints to yourself. The men who are in this enterprise are among the shrewdest business men in the whole country, they have not gone at it by a guess, but have taken every item both in favor of and against the success of the enterprise and carefully investigated its effect, and the result is they are encouraged to put in a large sum of money. So far as we are concerned, our confidence in the men would inspire confidence in the reservoir if nothing else. Those who hear expressing doubts are men who have no practical notion of such things, they are mostly men who have never built anything more extensive than a chaise or a well, yet they do not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion of a work the cost of which is several hundred thousand dollars and the practicability of which they know no more about than they know of the moon. To these we say, your impatience, it will not cost you a dollar in any event, and if you can not aid a public improvement do not hinder it.

THE WHITE OAKS PROBABILITY.

Her Railway Projects and Their Status
—El Paso Called to Co-operate—
Will She Do It?
From the New Mexican.

With reference to the El Paso-White Oaks road the New Mexican has some private information, only part of which can now be made public, and which would seem to indicate that a brighter day for this enterprise is now not far off. As for White Oaks and its people they have made many friends here and more know of the moon. To these we say, your impatience, it will not cost you a dollar in any event, and if you can not aid a public improvement do not hinder it.

ROSSELL LAND OFFICE.

A Report of Entries and Patents for May.

PRE-EMPTION.
May 3, '90, Ira Sanger, nw 1/4 no 1/4 n 1/4 w 1/4 so 1/4 nw 1/4 sec. 35 tp 10 s r 17 o 100 acres.
May 8, '90, Jonathan W. Burk, so 1/4 sec. 14 tp 11 s r 17 o 100 acres.
May 10, '90, Eufraquio Dominguez, s 1/4 no 1/4 and s 1/4 nw 1/4 sec. 9 tp 17 s r 18 o 100 acres.
May 12, '90, Timoteo Anillo, nw 1/4 no 1/4 sec. 13 tp 17 s r 18 o 100 acres.
May 12, '90, Martin H. Fisher, nw 1/4 sec. 14 tp 23 s r 27 o 100 acres.
May 13, '90, John H. Carper, so 1/4 no 1/4 and no 1/4 so 1/4 sec. 33 and sw 1/4 nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 sw qr sec. 34 tp 12 s r 23 o 100 acres.
May 21, '90, Isaac B. Hannah, no qr no qr no qr sec. 28 and nw qr sw qr and 1/4 nw qr sec. 27 tp 7 s r 13 o 100 acres.
May 18, '90, Pomposo Telles, sw qr nw qr sec. 28 tp 10 s r 10 o 40 acres.
May 22, '90, Robert H. Pierce, so qr sec. 17 tp 20 s r 20 o 100 acres.
May 22, '90, John H. Fisher, s 1/4 so qr sec. 24 tp 23 s r 27 o 100 acres.
May 24, '90, Charles Wilson, sw 1/4 sec. 20 tp 10 s r 24 o 100 acres.

PATENTS RECEIVED.

Cert. No. 1402 William E. Rogers.
" " 1403 Refugio Chavez.
" " 1413 Edward A. Fedrick.

H. L. WHITE. W. L. HUGHES.

WHITE & HUGHES,
(Successors to H. L. White.)

Tonsorial Art Parlors.

Shop on Main Street.

Hot And Cold Baths

WORK FIRST-CLASS. CHARGES REASONABLE

Clothing cleaned and repaired neatly and cheaply.

Roswell, N. M.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.

100

DOLLARS!

—IN—

PRIZES!

—FOR—

THE CHILDREN!

To the little girls and little boys of Lincoln county: We are anxious to see what improvement you have made this year in penmanship.

We want every boy and girl in Lincoln county, from 6 to 12 years of age, to write us a letter. You are to tell us your name and age, how long you have been going to school, what books you are studying, how many scholars are in your school, your teachers name, and as much more news as you wish to give us. Also your papas name, his occupation and address, so we can send your present in his care, should you win a prize.

No letters will be entered for competition after June 15th, so write early.

Your letters will be carefully read by a committee appointed for that business, and on the 4th of July a prize will be sent to each writer of the best letter according to age—one for a boy and another for a girl. In all there will be 14 prizes, one of which will be given to the 6 year old girl who writes the best letter, and one to the 6 year old boy; one to the 7 year old girl and one to the 7 year old boy, and so on to the 12th year. The persons who examine the letters will consider the composition as well as the penmanship.

The value of prizes to be given away amounts to One Hundred Dollars.

Letters to which prizes are awarded will be published in the PECOS VALLEY REGISTER, with name of writer. All letters must be addressed to "EDITH," care Jaffa, Prager & Co., Roswell, N. M., and she will acknowledge receipt of same.

Yours truly,
JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.

GARRETT & HILL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WILL FURNISH

Plans and Specifications.

ESTIMATES MADE ON

MECHANICAL WORK.

We have now on hand a good line of home made Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Desks and Cupboards. Call and see for yourself.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN

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

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

J. L. ZIMMERMAN,

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

Druggist and Chemist.

POPULAR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, and all Varieties of Druggists' Sundries, Cigars.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

J. S. WILLIAMSON. J. J. SANDERS. CHAS. WILSON.

Pecos Valley Mercantile Co.,

Dealers in

General Merchandise :-: And Ranch Supplies,

MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE : WHITE : HOUSE.

The Elete Resort of Roswell.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PRIVATE CLUB ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

JOHN W. POZ. J. S. LEA. W. H. COSGROVE

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in

General Merchandise of Every Kind, Roswell, New Mexico.

JENKINS & DAVIDSON,

Brick Makers, Builders & CONTRACTORS.

We will build you a house with first-class brick cheaper than an adobe.

CALL ON US FOR ESTIMATES.

STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico,

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor.

M. C. NETTLETON,

THE ALBUQUERQUE JEWELER.

DEALER IN

Fine Diamonds,

Watches, Jewelry,

Solid Silverware,

Clocks, Etc., Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting.

Manufacturer of Filigree Jewelry.

WATCH INSPECTOR FOR A. T. & S. F. R. R.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates

M. A. UPSON, P. F. GARRETT, Surveyor and Notary Public. Real Estate Dealer.

UPSON & GARRETT,

Land Agents and Conveyancers,

ROSWELL, N. M.

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

OFFICE: Garret's Ranch, Head of the Northern Canal of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Co. Postoffice address: UPSON & GARRETT, ROSWELL, N. M.

SCOTT & FOUNTAIN,

BUTCHERS.

FRESH MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND.

ROSWELL, N. M.

