

Pecos Valley Register.

Probate Clerk

VOL. II. NO. 31

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO THURSDAY JUNE 26, 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cholera is spreading in Spain.

An American rifle team is contesting for prizes in Germany.

A militia company numbering fifty-one has been organized at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Several prominent citizens of Texas, Texas, have been arrested for complicity in the recent train robbery.

The National Typographical Union has made a rule that printers shall not work more than six days or nights in a week.

John Dillon, William O'Brien and John Redmond have been appointed delegates to make a tour of America in the autumn.

Henry M. Stanley has signed a contract with Major Pond to deliver a course of fifty lectures in America, beginning November 4th.

There is said to be great distress among the poor people of Japan and Korea. The price of rice is high, and the present crop will be poor.

Between sunrise and sunset last Sunday seven bodies of unknown dead were taken out of the river at New York along the river front.

Governor Fifer, of Illinois, called a special session of the legislature for July 23, to authorize Chicago to issue \$3,000,000 bonds in aid of the World's Fair.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed the award of the contract for the \$1,500-ton armored cruiser to Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, at a bid of \$3,985,000.

A Texas census enumerator has found a house in which lives a family of colored people with a great variety of ages. They represent five generations, the oldest being 103 years old.

John Fueston and wife, while driving across the railroad tracks at Big Springs, Nebraska, were struck by a west-bound train on the Union Pacific road and both were killed. Fueston was a farmer.

Ex-President Garcia of Mexico has been excommunicated by Archbishop Labastie, because of the former insisting that the masses of the people do not profess true Roman Catholic religion and are idolatrous.

It is reported that the Pope, in replying to the congratulations of visitors at the Vatican, expressed himself as strongly of the belief that great punishment was impending on society for its disregard of and indifference to the church.

A monster convention of representatives of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor throughout the country is in session at St. Louis. Nearly 5,000 delegates are in attendance, and reports show a remarkable rate of growth during the few years of the Society's existence.

Five tons of nitro-glycerine exploded in the Casteline Company's works near Findlay, Ohio, on the 14th. The works were torn to shivers and a hole plowed in the earth deep enough to take in a four-story building. Buildings were wrecked and much glass broken in Findlay, but no lives were lost.

Stanley has been tendered and has accepted the governor-generalship of the Congo Free State. He will not enter upon his duties until the beginning of 1891, unless called upon to assume them earlier by King Leopold. After his marriage he will go to the United States and remain there until he assumes his duties.

A dispatch from British Columbia says a full Victoria sailing fleet will enter Behring Sea to hunt for seals and take their chances of being hauled up by United States cruisers. The British war ship Amphion will leave the dock in a few days and it is believed will cruise in Behring Sea. Exciting news is looked for from there about the latter part of July.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Three months ago, the Forest Grove Presbyterian church at Chartier's was a modest little affair with a debt and a meagre attendance. Some of the elders, after a hard fight, succeeded in getting a permit to drill an oil well on the premises. Oil was found in abundance, and yesterday the church sold out bodily to the Standard Oil Company for \$92,000.

Collector Phelps of San Francisco has advised that his men watching for Chinese coming into the United States from Mexico had intercepted a body of 180 in a camp near the border, sixty miles west of Nogales. They find themselves in an unpleasant predicament. If they cross they will be captured. They cannot go south or east because of Apaches, and in the west and northwest lies the great desert. Their countrymen at Guaymas are hostile to them, and what will become of them Collector Phelps cannot say.

The Sac and Fox Indians have agreed to the proposition of the commissioners, and will take their land in severalty. This will probably have the country ready for opening next spring. This reservation is thirty-five miles long by eighteen wide, the longer line extending north and south. The Cimarron River bounds it on the north and the North Fork on the south. The western line is eighteen miles east of the eastern line of Oklahoma. After the Indians take their allotments there will be 443,000 acres for the homesteaders.

A FEARFUL DOOM.

Thirty-Two Pennsylvania Coal Miners Lose Their Lives.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 16.—This morning at 11:40 o'clock a sudden roar shook the lowly miners' dwellings on Hill Farm in Fayette County, near this place, and hundreds of frightened persons who knew the sound to well and who feared another mine disaster soon found their apprehensions well grounded. In a moment the fearful news had spread that the Hill Farm mines had exploded. The low-browed hill from which the slope entered, was shaken from mouth to pit, and a score of miners' houses lining the fatal hill shook for a moment and then poured out their frenzied inmates by the hundreds.

A rush was made to the mouth of the pit, but ingress was impossible, as the smoke in dense volumes was issuing forth. Fifty-two miners had gone to work in the morning, and were in the slope when the explosion occurred. Of these fifty-two, eighteen were in the left heading and thirty-two in the right heading. Those in the left heading got out all right. The retreat of the others was cut off and not one escaped.

The mine, it seems, had been somewhat troubled with water, and an air shaft had been drilled from the surface to juncture of the right and left shafts, where the water seemed to be most abundant. As the miners branched off from this point they knew an air hole had been drilled there that had not yet been broken into the mine, but they did not know the shaft was to be broken into to-day. This shaft, by the way, being a six inch hole.

A miner named Kirwin had been left in the right drift near where that branch joined the mine's exit, and in the course of his labors broke into a perpendicular shaft. The moment this was broken into a lot of water gushed out and Kirwin and a man named Landy standing by yelled out for some one to save the men in the right shaft, as the water poured down the hill in a stream and he feared they would drown. Young Davis Hayes who had seen the affair leaped forward at the call and turned down the left drift toward his endangered comrades below.

Just as he passed the air shaft that had been broken into, the rush of water changed to an ugly roar which blanched the cheeks of the men.

The flow of water had clunged to a deadly volume of fire damp, and as young Hayes swung by the shaft, a flash of blinding light slid through the shaft from end to end. It seemed that the daring young man carried an open burning miner's lamp in his hand and he had hardly taken a step beyond the roaring shaft when a spark ignited the reservoir of deadly fire damp, and he sank a corpse ten feet from the men whom he had hoped to save and the men whom he had certainly doomed. In an instant an unquenchable fire sprang up in a nine-foot vein, just between the main entrance and the right drift, forever shutting off the thirty-two men imprisoned there.

The universal verdict from old miners about the shaft to-night is that the entombed men were either killed outright by the explosion or later by suffocation. The latter seems to be the more probable, at least in part, as sounds were heard from the entombed men as late as one o'clock this afternoon. These grow weaker and weaker, however, and half an hour later even the most hopeful of the willing rescuers could hear nothing.

The men say had they known the shaft was to be broken into, they would have never entered the mine, as either water or gas would surely follow, since in these regions gas always comes from the upper shaft. The owners, however, and, in fact, some of the men themselves say it was an accident, pure and simple, that could not have been avoided. The disaster is the worst ever known in the Connelsville region. The damage to the mine cannot now be estimated, but the owners fear the slope is lost.

The Busy Bee.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 16.—A fettered horse upset a hive of bees yesterday, near Provo, when the angry insects it all over him and stung him to death. The man and animals at a brickyard were next attacked. It was with difficulty the horses were got out of the way. One horse hitched to a dump cart became frantic and ran into a mud hole, where the horse and cart were all mixed up together. The owner in trying to extricate the horse was severely kicked. The bees took the entire field including the country road, by storm. Men and boys flew in every direction, and they did not seem to be anxious to return until the bees had settled down.

A Sheriff Killed.

BOJNEVILLE, Mo., June 15.—Sheriff Cramer was shot and fatally wounded last evening by William West, a prisoner in jail awaiting trial for murder. The sheriff had taken West to supper and when he turned his back West drew a revolver and fired. West then escaped but was soon captured.

Just before his death a mob composed of enraged farmers from all over the county gathered around the jail to take the prisoner and lynch him. The dying sheriff heard the threats of the crowd and asked those around his bed-side to tell the mob it was his dying request that they commit no overt act, but allow the law to take its course. When the sheriff's condition was announced the mob became ugly, but when the sheriff's dying request was made known better order prevailed and the crowd quietly dispersed. The jail is kept strongly guarded nevertheless.

The Senate Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The silver bill, as passed in the Senate to-day, stands substantially as follows:

Section 1 provides that from and after the date of the passage of the act the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar. This may be coined of 423 1/2 grains of standard silver or of 25 8-10th grains of standard gold; said coins shall be equally legal tender for all debts, public or private; any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it in any mint in the United States to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit without charge, but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than \$100 or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint.

Section 2 provides that section 3 of the act of Feb. 28, 1873, is made applicable to the coinage provided by this act.

Section 3 provides that the certificates provided for and all silver and gold certificates already issued shall be of the denomination not less than \$1 nor more than \$100 and be redeemable in gold of standard value. The provision in the act of February 28, 1873, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at its market value not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, is repealed.

Section 4 sets forth that the certificates provided for in the act and all gold and silver certificates already issued shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private.

Section 5 provides that the owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the opportunity to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates, provided in the act, and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Section 6 provides for covering into the treasury the funds held for the redemption of the national bank circulation.

Marriage of Mary Anderson.

LONDON, June 17.—Mary Anderson was married this morning to Antonia Navarro in the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Mary's in Hampstead. The wedding was strictly private.

Miss Anderson was driven from the house of her stepfather, Dr. Griffin, to the church in a closed carriage. The curtains were drawn so that no glimpse was caught of the bride. She left the carriage to enter the sanctuary, where the ceremony was performed, in as quiet and simple a manner as possible. There was no choir, the only accompanying music being that of an organ. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present.

The interior of the chapel was decorated with a profusion of ferns, palms and white flowers, and on the altar twelve candles were burning. At eleven o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by his brother Alphonse, reached St. Mary's in a cab, both in mourning garb in honor of their uncle who died three weeks ago. A few moments later a carriage drove up to the chapel in which were Miss Anderson's sister and step-brother, and this was followed by a carriage containing Miss Anderson's own brother Joseph and wife, the daughter of Lawrence Barrett.

The third carriage contained Miss Anderson's mother and step-father, Dr. and Mrs. Griffin. Behind this came Miss Anderson's carriage with her step-sister, Blanche Griffin, who acted as bride's maid. Miss Anderson's gown was of white satin, heavily brocaded. She carried a bouquet of white roses, lilies, stephanotis and ferns. Above the bridal veil was a tiny wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Griffin was also dressed in white. The ceremony was performed by Canon Parsell. Dr. Griffin gave the bride away. After the marriage the party drove to Griffin's, where breakfast was served. The pair started in the afternoon for Venice, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Effect of the Original Package Decision.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A sensation was created in this portion of Pennsylvania to-day by the decision of the Armstrong County judge in an original package case. A short time ago Charles Silverman opened an original package store in Leechburg, a local prohibition town. He acted as agent for a Cincinnati brewing company and disposed of a large quantity of beer. Silverman was promptly arrested and his trial came off before Judge Rayburn at Kittanning to-day. The temperance people asserted that Silverman had violated the law by selling liquor without a license; also that he sold to minors and men of intemperate habits. Silverman who had sold only in kegs, half barrels and barrels, set up the original package in defense, and proved that he had not sold to minors. Judge Rayburn, in his charge to the jury, refused to consider the evidence in regard to the violation of the local prohibitory law, saying that the question for the jury to decide was whether the packages were the identical and unbroken packages shipped from Ohio. If so, then Silverman had a right to make the sale, according to the Supreme Court decision. If found guilty of selling to minors and intemperate men, that offense would come under the State police regulations, for while the State might not prohibit the sale of original packages, it could protect its citizens. The jury acquitted Silverman of the charge of selling without a license and to minors, but found him guilty of selling to persons of known intemperate habits.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

SENATE.—Senator Platt gave notice that immediately after the consideration of the silver bill he would ask the Senate to consider the bill for the admission of Wyoming.

The conference report on the dependent pension bill was presented, and went over till to-morrow.

The Senate silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Everts addressed the Senate. Speaking of the proposed opening of the American mints to the silver of the world, Mr. Everts said with the difference in ratio of 15 1/2 in Europe and 16 in this country that the measure would be utterly impracticable, and it was desired only to cause the opening of the mints abroad to silver. The proposition to receive silver bullion over the counter of the treasury and to pay for it in certificates, leaving the transaction at the will of the owner of the bullion, had never approved itself to his judgment. He regarded it as being a step backwards. Money could never be safely treated as a commodity. It was not to be treated as anything, but for the force of the coinage of the world.

Mr. Vance favored the silver of the world coinage of silver. Mr. Morgan began a free coinage speech, but without concluding his remarks, yielded to a motion to adjourn.

House vote taken on agreeing to the conference report on the anti-trust bill resulted, yeas 12, nays 115.

Mr. Stewart of Vermont, moved further conference with instructions to the House concerning a specific appropriation for the amendment, as agreed to in conference. This amendment was made to read:

Every contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing competition in the transportation of persons or property from one State or Territory to another so that rates of such transportation may be raised above what is just and reasonable should be declared unlawful within the meaning of this act, and nothing in this act shall be deemed or held to impair the powers of the several States in respect of any of the matters in this act mentioned.

Mr. Stewart demanded the previous question on his motion. Agreed, yeas 111, nays 97. The motion was then agreed to—yeas 106, nays 94.

The House agreed to the conference report on the military academy appropriation bill, and the committee on appropriations reported a deficiency bill appropriating \$17,000,000 for payment of pensions and \$3,075,000 for expenses of the eleventh census. Passed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

SENATE.—A resolution appointing Edward K. Valentine sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the floor. Mr. Stewart resumed the floor. Mr. Morgan's speech was mainly an argument for free coinage. Mr. Aldrich next addressed the Senate. He recognized the disastrous effects resulting from the silver question, and would be equally disastrous, or even more so, if instead of demonetizing the silver system, now in force under the law of '73, gold was to-day an international money, and silver was not—Congress could not do that. That is to be done by the concurrent action of all the great countries and until that action took place there could be no equality between the two metals.

Mr. Stewart took the floor to reply to Mr. Aldrich's speech. He said that if the secretary of the treasury had bought \$1,600,000 of silver a month instead of \$2,000,000, we not only would have had a double standard, but silver would be on a parity with gold. Responding to a question by Mr. Aldrich, he said that the present law, if executed to its maximum, would be better than any of the pending measures.

House.—The House went into committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon said the appropriation carried by the measure was \$23,000,000, \$10,000,000 less than the regular estimates, and \$13,000,000 less than the regular and special estimates. Several amendments were suggested.

A motion by Mr. Goodnight to strike out the appropriation for the irrigation survey was defeated. The committee then rose and the House took a recess.

SENATE.—After some unimportant business, the Senate proceeded to consider bills on the calendar of which the following were passed: Senate bill to provide for the reduction of the Rouen Viceroy Indian reservation in California, which provides for allotments of agricultural land in ten acre lots to the Indians in severalty, and the allotment of timber and grazing land for the Mission Indians of California; Senate bill to provide for the examination of certain officers of the army and the regulation of promotions therein, which provides that promotion to every grade below that of brigadier-general throughout each army corps or department shall be made according to seniority in next lower grade and prescribes a system of examination of all officers below the rank of major.

Three bills were also passed.

House.—The House went into committee of the whole on the civil appropriation bill. After a number of amendments were disposed of the committee rose and proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of the late Samuel J. Randall. A large number of members spoke eulogistically of the deceased. Mr. Vaux, the successor of Mr. Randall, said in part: "Mr. Randall's high rank and great fame were due to his honesty, his will power, his courage and his determination. His personal and political integrity were beyond the reach of suspicion. Schemes, jobs and covert efforts to secure public money were neither countenanced nor encouraged by him. His honesty was the glory of his life. Those of his party who could not agree with him on some questions bowed before his admittedly stainless honor."

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

SENATE.—A message from the House asking for further conference on the anti-trust bill was presented and the House assented to after remarks by Messrs. Edmonds and Vest.

The deficiency appropriation bill for pensions and census was reported and passed.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to retire General Banks, major of the United States army, which was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House silver bill was taken up and Mr. Daniels resumed the speech begun on Friday. In concluding his speech Mr. Daniels said that the world moved, and that this was a land of progress, had never been better demonstrated by the fact that the great leader of the Republican financial policy in the United States (alluding to Senator Sherman), who had carried the single gold standard over two continents, had come forward in his speech and proclaimed that he was at

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Mr. Allison next addressed the Senate. He said he had voted for the House bill as amended by the Senate finance committee, he considered it the wisest and best solution of the question. The question to be considered was what currency could be safely substituted for the national bank circulation. The judgment of the finance committee was in favor of the silver bill, and he thought it would be the judgment of the Senate) that if the government issued paper money, it should issue it on something that was in, and of itself, convertible into legal tender money.

Mr. Allison proceeded on the idea that whatever paper money should be issued should be issued on silver bullion purchased by the government, at the market price. Why, he asked, had silver been the basis of the currency? It was because the public mind rested in the belief that sooner or later silver bullion would be coined and become a part of the metallic currency. It was on that basis that he would vote for the bill.

House.—Mr. Williams, of Ohio, presented a petition to ex-soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, for the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale, use, manufacture or importation of banners and flags representing the Confederate flag or the red flag of the anarchist. Referred. The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Sawyer, of Texas, offered an amendment striking the Treasury for the payment of back pay and bounty. The amendment, so far as it affected back pay, was agreed to, but on bounty lost. Pending action on the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

SENATE.—The House silver bill was taken up and Mr. Wolcott addressed the Senate. This being Mr. Wolcott's maiden speech it attracted considerable attention. He spoke nearly an hour earnestly supporting the claims of silver and vigorously attacking the President for his attitude toward the white metal.

He said that when Senators who lived in the silver producing States were accused of holding sordid and unworthy and unpatriotic opinions, and when it was said that those who were demanding that silver be restored to its old place with its sister metal were speculators and adventurers and indifferent to the true welfare of the country, he would have to be pardoned for saying that he had the right to be so stated and to have the right to be so stated to the attention of the Senate long enough to protest against such intimations and against such a method of conducting debate.

If it were true (as it was not) that the silver producing States were to be protected in the matter by a desire to protect the industry upon which their prosperity depended, large warrant was given to them for such a course of proceeding, by some of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Wolcott went on to attack the administration's unfriendly attitude toward silver. He ventured the opinion that if the President's personal opinion had been announced before the last elections not a single silver vote in Missouri would have been cast. He said that a majority of the people of those States were not true and staunch and earnest Republicans, but because they would have wished to rebuke overwhemingly a party that selected as its standard and banner one who was unmindful of the interests of the country and disregarded the great majority of that party. An open faced foe was to be preferred to a secret enemy, but who could foretell the future, or "gather grapes from thorns." The recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury struck viciously at the interest of silver. The act of 1873 was infinitely preferable to the bill recommended by the Secretary. Under that act at least 2,000,000 a month of silver dollars had to be coined. The whole purpose of the House bill seemed to degrade and debase silver, to make it a commodity, to reduce it to one of the baser metals and to prevent its being used in its place as a standard of value. In the amendments reported from the finance committee one obnoxious clause had been eliminated from the House bill—the bullion redemption clause. But other objectionable clauses had been retained and a curious amendment had been added providing for the termination of the act in ten years. Instead of encouraging other countries to adjust their monetary system in harmony with that of the United States, such a provision would give them notice that the increased coinage of silver was but a temporary device, and the good effect of the law would be immediately destroyed.

Mr. Wolcott said that the silver bill was of far greater importance than the election bill, the anti-gerrymandering bill or the tariff bill. In view of it party lines were obliterated and forgotten, and the South and West met once more on common ground, animated by a common and patriotic purpose.

Applause from the galleries and felicitations and compliments from Senators proved that Mr. Wolcott's maiden speech in the Senate was recognized as a very great success.

A free coinage amendment offered by Mr. Plumb was accepted, and after a lengthy debate the bill passed—12 to 25.

House.—After routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill, but soon rose. An amendment adopted in lieu of indefinite appropriation for the payment of back pay and bounties, was reported. The bill passed.

The House then went into committee on the Indian appropriation bill.

Money for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the course of some remarks on the conference report on the urgent deficiency pension appropriation bill, Representative Henderson of Iowa in the House to-day made the following statement of the appropriations made by the present House for the benefit of the soldiers.

Regular pension bills \$38,427,481, urgent deficiency \$21,613,000, soldiers' home (deficiency) \$81,000, artificial limbs (deficiency) \$10,000, pay and bounty claims \$1,123,629, soldiers' homes \$2,011,765, aid for State homes \$400,000, artificial limbs \$403,000, pay and bounty claims \$880,000, expenses of pension offices \$2,430,150, records and pension division war department \$87,210, act for total helplessness \$45,000, general pension act \$35,000,000, urgent deficiency \$35,703,883. Total, \$167,410,731.

W. W. Parshall is working a small force on the Grand View and taking out some very good ore. The pay streak is from 3 to 14 inches wide, carrying manganese and lead. He will increase the force shortly, and a large output from the property will be made during 1890.—Rico News.

BUDDHISM IN PARIS.

It Has 30,000 Disciples and Its Features Fanaticism.

It was recently stated that extraordinary progress was being made by Buddhist doctrines in Vienna and other towns of central Europe, says the London Telegraph. It is now said that a decided move in this direction is taking place in Paris. This phenomenon is probably to be accounted for by the fact that people who have discarded Christianity find themselves unable to get on after a time without some kind of religion or philosophy, and so turn their attention to any new thing in the hope of filling up the vacuum. M. Leon de Rosny, one of the most popular of the Sorbonne professors, has been lecturing recently on Buddhism, and he says he could never have imagined that it could have taken root in France as it has done. He is of the opinion that the growing favor in which it is held is due to the fact that far from being in conflict with modern science, it really contains the principles of the truth expounded by our savants. Its disciples are most enthusiastic, and here lies a danger, for they complicate Buddha's pure philosophy with a variety of supernatural theories and dabble in Spiritualism, hypnotism, and other uncanny practices in the forefront of which "magic" may be placed; but M. Leon de Rosny declares that the leaders of the movement deplore this division, which is at variance with Buddhist doctrines, and proclaim that they have absolutely nothing to do with the "occult sciences." He fears, however, that the most ridiculous extravagances will be indulged in, as no conception can be formed of the amount of fanaticism which is a special feature of the new school. Every day he receives visits from distinguished persons who affirm that they are thorough-going Buddhists, and one of them has just asserted that he has at least 30,000 converts in Paris. The vice-president of the Academy of Medicine has entered their ranks, and the captain of a French frigate who returned from a cruise in Chinese waters last year, has embraced the doctrines of Buddha.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Only Place Where Everyone Shows Reverence.

The justices of the supreme court are not to be blamed if they are vain, says a Washington correspondent. All day long they sit upon the grandest throne in the United States, surrounded by more show of deference and honor than even the president receives, with theatrical curtains of crimson silk draped behind them and a great gold eagle over their heads, with page boys at their elbow, venerable lawyers bowing before them, velvet carpets to hush the fall of feet upon the court room floor, negro doorkeepers watching over noiseless doors, a dim religious light in the semi-circular room, and a never-ceasing throng of awed citizens of this and other lands reverentially staring them out of countenance. The Lybian lion at a circus excites very little more veneration and awe from the spectators. I should think that the justices must feel sometimes how like wild beasts on exhibition they are. Perhaps they don't think of it at all, for one grows accustomed in time to anything, even to being a supreme court judge.

An Era of Pills.

I was talking recently at the Glenham Hotel with a prominent uptown druggist. "We are apparently," he said, "about to enter an era from which our British cousins are just emerging. It is the era of pills. Over there for twenty years they have had a perfect craze for medicines of this class. At any good chemist's, or apothecaries are called there, you can buy a pill for any ill that flesh is heir to. They have specialists who make them for canary birds, pet dogs and horses. One of them claims to be the only pharmacist alive who can make them for elephants, and offers in support of his claim a half-dozen well finished globes as large as Florida oranges, which belonged to a lot his once supplied for Jumbo. We do not complain at the new craze, as the goods are clean, easily handled, and pay a handsome profit to the retailers."—N. Y. Star.

Politeness in the Boston of Mexico.

In Guadalajara when you enter a street car you are expected, before taking your seat, to bow, hat in hand, to your fellow passengers, none of whom you have ever before seen. Arrived at your destination, you must rise, smile a friendly farewell to the car in general, shake hands with the conductor and, with a polite inclination of the head, take leave of the driver. And yet Guadalajara is the Boston of Mexico.—Boston Herald.

EDGAR 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.

—We win.
—Home again.
—Hear us crow.
—Big ball on the Fourth.
—Bishop Dale was in town this week!
—Scott Truxton is back from Fort Stanton.
—The Eddy Argus is now printed all at home.
—Eddy, both town and man, is a phenomenon.
—The 4th of July is only one week from Friday.
—Miss Lou Howell was a visitor in Roswell last week.
—F. Tackman has been on the sick list several days past.
—Buck Powell from the Penasco country is here on business.
—John Copeland was down from Las Tablas on business last week.
—The Ft. Stanton nine will probably play in Roswell on the Fourth.
—Amar Fritz, foreman of the Felix Cattle Co. was in town this week.
—Large consignments of freight for Roswell still continue to arrive daily.
—The party at Mrs. Fountain's hotel Friday night was a very enjoyable affair.
—We will have something to say about the lower country and Eddy next week.
—Charles Banks and family left Roswell for some where, possibly back to Texas.
—G. A. Richardson returned from his trip to Kentucky and the east Monday evening.
—Mr. Chas. Wilson's residence north of town will be ready for occupancy in a few days.
—Mrs. Jno. Poe has been sick for several days. We are glad to announce her recovery.
—Ben Daniels was on the sick list last week, he is all right now however and hard at work.
—Joe Lea was in charge of the Register during the absence of the proprietors in Eddy.
—Heavy wool shipments are being made from this part of the country almost every day.
—Mr. Berry, representing a Ft. Worth hardware house has been in town for the past few days.
—Dr. T. A. McKinney arrived with his family Saturday evening. We give them a hearty welcome.
—W. H. Guyse, foreman of the Lea cattle on the upper range, spent several days in Roswell last week.
—The Lea Cattle company's outfit passed through town this week with a large herd of cattle and horses.
—W. H. Guyse, we understand will shortly begin the erection of a brick residence on Spring river heights.
—Wm. Fountain returned from the plains with a choice lot of fat beef cattle purchased of the LFD company.
—Mr. Banta, a White Oaks carpenter, came in to Roswell Friday evening. He will remain here to work at his trade.
—James Sutherland came in from the Diamond "A" ranch Sunday morning, Mrs. R. M. Parsons accompanied him.
—Joe Jaffa starts to-day on a visit to Trinidad, Colo. We expected to accompany him but business matters prevent.
—Don't wait to be solicited for your job work, but come to the Register office and tell us what you want and get prices.
—The residence of Jaffa, Prager & Co., on Overton avenue, is about completed and will be occupied by the boys in a few days.
—The Register office received a bill of paper stock last week, and is now prepared to do all kinds of job work. Send them in.
—F. P. Lea, who was taken sick with malarial fever about two weeks ago, we are glad to chronicle is now able to be out again.
—E. Gholson, the first and best tinner that ever came to Roswell, we understand, has sold out to Mr. McCourt, of White Oaks.
—Work on the reservoir will be inaugurated just as soon as the Hoode water comes down, which we hope will be in a short time.
—On the 17th inst. a heavy rain east of here caused a herd of 3,000 cattle that were being brought back to the Pecos to stampede.
—Hands are being advertised for to work on the Pecos Valley R. R., now under way of construction. Work begun at Pecos City June 11.
—S. Hill made a flying trip to Eddy last week. He was in attendance at the ball game. He will leave for his home in Springer in a few days.
—Property is booming in Eddy. Capt. P. F. Garrett sold three lots, purchased a few months ago for \$200, for the snug sum of \$1,500, quite a raise.
—George Sena, the census enumerator for the several precincts in this neighborhood, has completed his work and will shortly returned to Lincoln.

—M. Whiteman is out looking over the valley around Pecos City, Texas. He wants to see with his own eyes that the Pecos Valley Railroad has begun.

—Mr. Friend, a Ft. Worth commercial traveler, came up from the R. E. Monday, to interview our saloon men in the interests of the Ft. Worth wholesale liquor house.

—According to the latest report the cattle on the plains east and southeast of here are in splendid condition; grass is knee-high in some places, and the tanks are all full.

—Some women are endowed with very peculiar devices. One of our most charming matrons, upon being advised to keep her lightbread warm, wrapped it up in a blanket.

—The towns of Seven Rivers and Eddy were treated to some brass band music last week by the Roswell band. It was the first time a band ever played in place. 'Aint we big.

—C. C. Fountain and family, accompanied by Mrs. Graham, Miss Rosa Jacobs, Miss Mable Howell and Miss Eliza Fountain, returned Monday from a two weeks visit to Eddy.

—Where, oh! where is a good dentist that would like to make a fortune in the Pecos valley. Roswell, the best town in southern New Mexico, has none, and we never saw a better opening.

—C. H. Sparks' residence on Spring river heights is nearing completion. It will be the prettiest residence in town, and in consequence a most valuable acquisition, and we hope will encourage others to do likewise.

—There is a regular army of men at work on the court house, and since Mr. Sparks has assumed entire management of the erection, there is no doubt but what the building will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

—Judge Fredrich and Billy Ellis came up from Eddy Monday. The Judge was an enthusiastic cheerer for Roswell during the ball game. They went on to Lincoln Tuesday. The Judge intends embarking in business in Eddy soon.

—In all probability arrangements will be made for a game of ball between Roswell and the Ft. Stanton nine. Ft. Stanton wants to play, but as yet has sent no challenge. The boys here are waiting patiently for it to put in an appearance.

—Littill & Osborne, we understand, are putting up a beautiful kiln of brick on their yard east of town. They are both first-class brick masons of many years experience, which is sufficient to say their brick will be a superior quality, and we wish them success.

—The base ball boys were tendered a reception at the residence of S. S. Mendonhall Tuesday night. Music and games were the order of the evening. Refreshment were served and a general good time was had. Roswell appreciates the efforts of the boys.

—The people of Pecos City are wide-awake this year and will celebrate the Fourth in metropolitan style, and we, for ourselves, and on behalf of the citizens of Roswell, return thanks for their kind invitation to attend, and wish all who participate a merry time.

—Tommy Eubanks, who has charge of the DeLany ranch this side of Lincoln, was in Roswell this week on business. Tommy is one of the foremost young men of Lincoln county, and we were in hopes, after leaving Stanton, he would become a citizen of this place.

—Editor Howe absolutely refused to lend us his rooster purchased recently by him to head the baseball column of the Argus after the game. We don't see what he wanted to keep it for, the probabilities are it will die in the office of old age without ever crowing once.

—Mr. Prager, of Jaffa, Prager & Co. of Roswell, passed through White Oaks Monday on his return home from St. Louis. Mr. Prager reports the continued operation upon the new canal and reservoir as a fixed fact, thus securing another substantial benefit to Roswell and the Pecos Valley.—Interpreter.

—Mr. E. Orr has been very successful in digging for water on his claim 3 1/2 miles from town, at a depth of 60 feet he struck an underground stream of water that filled the well to a depth of over 3 feet. It is an inexhaustible well and can be used to irrigate a large body of land by the use of an irrigating pump.

—Mrs. Capt. Garrett was very ill last week. Word was sent to the Captain at Eddy, where he was at the time, that she was not expected to live. Capt. Garrett left Eddy at noon on Friday and drove right through, reaching home the same night. We are glad to say he found his wife much improved and now is again quite well.

—What a great country we will have within the next two years. Just think of our vast resources now, and add 150,000 acres of fine tillable land to them that will be thoroughly reclaimed by the reservoir, and then of the Pecos Valley road that will give us direct communications with the deep-water harbors along the coast of Texas and the manufacturing of the east.

—Judge S. S. Terrell, one of the leading business men and ex-probate Judge of this county, was married on June 4, to Miss Ernestine Berry, of Dallas, Texas. The writer heretofore congratulates Mr. Terrell for being personally acquainted with Miss Ernestine, we know her to be a young lady of marked intelligence and standing in Dallas, and as being endowed with all the qualifications of a very superior woman, and while Dallas will regret losing her we extend her a hearty welcome, knowing she will be a valuable acquisition to our society. May Sam and Ernestine live a long and happy life.

A NEW RULING.

Department of the Interior. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1890.

The following rules are hereby established, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General, as additional to the regulations in accordance with which suspended claims are decided under sections 2450 to 2457, R. S., as amended by the act of Congress of February 27, 1877, viz:

31. All pre-emption, homestead, commutation of homestead, and timber-culture entries, in which final proof has been made, and in which compliance with one or more legal requirements with reference to the final proof notice or in other respects, does not appear in the papers, because of the neglect or inattention of the district land office, in allowing the final proof and payment to be made notwithstanding such defect, but where, in fact, notice was given, and in which no adverse claim appears, and the existing testimony shows a substantial, bona fide compliance with the law, as to residence and improvements, in pre-emption, homestead, and commutation of homestead entries, or as to the required planting, cultivating, and protecting of the timber, in timber-culture entries, or where such facts were satisfactorily shown to the district land office, by proof which was lost in transmission to the General Land Office, and can not now be renewed, by reason of the death of witnesses, or other cause.

32. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which the party has shown good faith, and a substantial compliance with the legal requirements of residence and cultivation of the land, in homestead entries, or the required planting, cultivating, protecting of the timber, in timber-culture entries, but in which the party did not, through ignorance of the law, declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he had made his entry, or in homestead entries, did not from like cause perfect citizenship until after the making final proof, and in which there is no adverse claim.

33. All homestead and timber-culture entries in which good faith appears, and a substantial compliance with law, and in which there is no adverse claim, but in which full compliance with law was not effected, or final proof made, within the period prescribed, or residence established on the land, in homestead entries, within the time fixed therefor by statute, or official regulation based thereon, and in which such failure was caused by ignorance of the law, by accident or mistake, by sickness of the party or his family, or by any other obstacle which he could not control.

LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JOHN W. NOBLE, W. H. H. MILLER, Sec. of the Interior. Atty. General. April 24, 1890.

The Pecos River Railroad.

Dirt was broke on this road yesterday at this place, and one hundred teams are at work. Try the general manager of the road says he will build ten miles by the 1st of July. Fifty car loads of steel and as many as forty car loads of ties have already arrived. This company means business, only two or three months have passed since the company was organized and they are already at work pushing the road through to Eddy, and will complete it to that place by the 1st of October.—Pecos News.

On November 4 next, the people of New Mexico will adopt the September constitution and will elect a governor, lieutenant governor, a secretary of state, an auditor, a treasurer, an attorney general and a superintendent of public instruction, also four district court judges for the new state of New Mexico. So it is written, so it shall occur.—New Mexican.

Chaves county will be ready for the dignity of statehood.

—A terrific hail storm is reported to have visited a large portion of the plains in New Mexico and western Texas about the 7th of June, killing many young calves, sheep, rabbits and birds, and doing other damage. The Lea Cattle company had an outfit on the plains at that time, and we learn from one of the boys that the stones went through their wagon sheet just like so many bullets, and some of the men were considerably bruised about the hands and face.

—Judge E. T. Stone, of Roswell, is in Las Vegas. The judge is here to deliver 2,000 old wethers. He reports that the country in the lower Pecos valley is still very dry, though recent rains in the vicinity of Seven Rivers and below have improved the condition considerably.

—From a point about ten miles above Roswell to Las Vegas there has been some rain, and the grass is growing. The judge is accompanied by his wife, and will remain in the city for several days.—Stockgrower.

—Harry W. Lucas, Esq., of Silver City, Keeper of Records and Seal of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of N. M., is here, to visit the Grand Lodge at White Oaks. Mr. Lucas will also visit Lincoln Lodge at Lincoln, and install a new Lodge at Roswell, which will be No. 18.—Interpreter.

—Mr. Lucas arrived here Wednesday evening and will begin work to-day. All those interested in organizing and in instituting the lodge here will govern themselves accordingly.

—Peter McCourt, the tinner, accompanied by Paul McCourt has gone to Roswell for a few weeks to attend to several large jobs he has at that place and vicinity. During his absence any one desiring anything in the tin shop can call on T. B. McCourt who will at tend to their wants.—Interpreter.

—Mr. McCourt has purchased the shop and tools of Mr. Goldstein and will conduct a tin shop permanently in Roswell. Mr. Goldstein will in a few days go to El Paso where his family is.

—W. S. Prager, of Roswell, is in Las Vegas on his return from St. Louis, where he was in attendance on a meeting of the New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Co. He brings the welcome information that every arrangement was completed to push the work of construction, and within a year it is confidently expected that this great scheme for the development of the richest body of land in the southwest will be in operation.

With the prospects for the speedy building of the Pecos valley railroad, the opening up of the great irrigating canals of the Pecos Investment Co., and the completion of the reservoir system, the prospects for a boom in Lincoln county the coming year are made a certainty.—Stockgrower.

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.

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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Staffs, 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.

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MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE : WHITE : HOUSE.

The Elite Resort of Roswell. FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PRIVATE CLUB ROOMS IN CONNECTION. Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

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

CALL ON US FOR ESTIMATES.

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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 Filling Jewelry. WATCH INSPECTOR FOR A. T. & S. F. R. R. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

UPSON & GARRETT, Land Agents and Conveyancers.

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.

TEXAS HOUSE, Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

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Morse's School Shoes, Made in our large factory at Omaha, Nebraska. Ask your dealer for them. Refuse to take any others. If not kept in your town, write us asking where to get them. They wear longer and fit better than any other shoes. Shoes have always been made too narrow. We make them wide. A reward of Fifty Dollars in gold paid for every pair of our own make of shoes that contains a particle of shoddy, or anything but solid leather. We make 150 styles of Women's, Misses and Children's Sewed and Standard Sewing, Grain, Glove, Kid and Dongola. Elegant styles, wide and good fitting. We also carry 150 styles of Men's Goods, Rubbers, &c.

W. V. MORSE & CO., Shoe Manufacturers, Omaha, Neb. Wales' Goodyear Rubbers are the best.

Charity begins at home, but it ends in the poorhouse—which is a jolly good reason for not putting up too much on it.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A TRUE COMBINATION OF Mocha, Java and Rio.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Picture Card Given WITH EVERY POUND PACKAGE LION COFFEE

When you buy your Groceries try a package LION COFFEE. It is the best in the United States—made up from a selection of Mocha, Java and Rio, properly blended and is conceded by all to make the nicest cup of Coffee in the land. For Sale Everywhere.

Woolson Spice Co., Manfrs., KANSAS CITY, MO. TOLEDO, O. MERCHANTS WANT YOUR JOBBER FOR PRICE.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S BILE BEANS.

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; anti all ages. Price of either size 25 cents per bottle. KISSING at 7, 17, 70; Photo-ography, panel size of this picture for cents (coppers or stamps).

Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

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SOLDIERS send Korea write us for new book. Describers followed. McCormack & Sons, Washington, D. C. & Cincinnati, O.

BEFORE PURCHASING WRITE HEADQUARTERS. In a make series of the BESTEST Cases on the market. Also full line of Best Writing. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue and price list. PRATT & CO., 90 to 98 Willard St., Baltimore, Md.

SCHOOL FURNITURE WANTED If you have ever sold School Goods or are interested in schools. Information leading to sales will be paid for. Address, Favorite Book & Binding Co., Chicago, Ill.

A pure ASTHMA KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists. Charles W. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

THE COMPANY PAYS THE FREIGHT On their common sense shoe when for \$125. Will ship 25 pairs of Best, Best or Water 25c best cheap shill at a cost of 10 Cents per pair. Cheapest footwear on earth. Just as safe and as comfortable as an engine. 50 per cent. is brought from and abroad. Can be worn anywhere. Special whims for dermal and other ailments. For circulars, The Whim Co., 222 and 122 Currier, Denver, Colo.

WHEN MERCURY FAILS BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary, Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patrons puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever from and abroad. Can be worn anywhere. Special whims for dermal and other ailments. For circulars, The Whim Co., 222 and 122 Currier, Denver, Colo."

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cure that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy on file.

Since the history of medicine a true specific for this disease has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered. Mention this paper. COOK & WELLS CO., Omaha, Nebraska, Sole Proprietors. None other genuine. Write for references.

SQUEEMS GOT KICKED.

TROUBLES OF A CONSCIENTIOUS PHRENOLOGIST.

Because He Correctly Diagnosed Bumps On a Customer's Head He Was Walked On and Kicked Out.

What it was that induced Hiram Squeems to take up with phrenology as a profession nobody ever knew with that degree of positiveness which amounts to a certainty. Perhaps his failure in everything else had as much to do with it as anything. Really, there was little left for him to go into.

The great trouble with Professor Squeems—everybody called him professor, no matter what business he was in—was his conscience. He has constant rushes of conscience to the head. If he could have strangled that inelastic, abnormally large conscience of his he would undoubtedly have been a successful man, as the world goes. And it was this heavy-weight, hair-spring conscience was always getting him into some mess that left him even poorer than before.

At last he studied phrenology to a finish and hung out his shingle as a phrenologist.

"The trouble with most phrenologists is," remarked Professor Squeems confidently to a friend, "that they are unscrupulous charlatans. They wrong their patrons by giving them the most flattering diagnoses of their bumped heads. Such deception, while temporarily flattering, is harmful in the end. Now, suppose I tell a young man, just to please him, that he has concealed somewhere about his person a voice like Nicolini's at its prime. What is the result? The young man goes to Europe, trains his voice and comes back with a musical education and a voice—well, a voice that wouldn't earn a dollar a week yelling 'flah' up a dark alley.

"I shall differ from other phrenologists inasmuch I shall tell the truth and shame the devil—if he favors me with a call."

At last Professor Squeems has a customer. The phrenologist greets him with the gentle effusiveness that is innate with him. The customer is a benevolent looking gentleman, well dressed and smooth mannered. And what a



"HOW MUCH IS YOUR FEET?" head for a phrenologist! A head with such bumps that it seem to have gone to seed like an old potato.

The professor was charmed with his subject. "Sit right down in my examination chair, my bald-headed friend, and I will tell you all about yourself," he said to his caller.

"How much is your feet?" inquired the stranger, cautiously.

"Two dollars for a verbal diagnosis with a printed blank filled in with the main points, but you don't need to pay until after the examination, and then only if you are satisfied."

The terms were not to be found fault with, and the customer filled the chair.

The professor passed his fingers over the customer's head like a barber making the motions preliminary to a dry shampoo.

"Ahem!" remarked the professor, inquiringly. "Did I get your name?"

"Awks" is my name—John E. Awks."

"Well, Mr. Awks, I will now proceed



"THIS IS YOUR BUMP OF IMITATION," to make a careful examination of your cranium and truthfully tell you the result.

"Go ahead, that's what I'm here for."

"This is your bump of conjugal love, or rather, where the bump should be," said the professor, tenderly caressing a depression back of Mr. Awks' ear. "Its utter absence shows that you should never marry. If you do you will surely end your days on the gallows for wife murder. The bump over your ear, that of destructiveness, shows that you are homicidally inclined. Self-esteem is so strongly developed that I should advise you to see a surgeon and have the bump amputated. Benevolence is conspicuous only by its absence. Your bump of locality is represented only by a cavity, and I should advise you to engage a guide oven when wandering about your own house. The bump of continuity in your case betokens only a capacity for getting on what is technically known as a continuous jag. As for tunc, why you couldn't play a hand organ after a year's instruction. You are so deficient in judging form that it would be impossible, after the draw, for you to distinguish the difference between a Dutch lute and an ape full on douces.

"Your bump of acquisition looks like the half of an orange. Combativeness is finely developed and if you only had a little courage you would make an excellent third-rate prize fighter. That is the only pursuit for which you seem fitted unless—"



MR. AWKS' VIGOROUS DISAPPROVAL.

As Mr. Awks gave the poor professor of phrenology a final kick, which sent him spinning under a table, the angry customer observed quietly: "I didn't mind being insulted by that quack, but I object to that massage treatment about my lack of courage."—Charles Lederer, in Chicago Herald.

Tardy Wit.

A bright little man sat bemoaning his fate. Of the wit that is tardy and sparkles too late; Of the keen repartee that is strictly one's own. But come into view when occasion has flown. On the ideas, opposite, bright and sublime. That travel like stage-coaches never on time. So sluggish in movement, so slow in the race. That a new topic renders them quite out of place.

So the bright little man, with a serious look, Remarked to himself as he opened the book; Of regrets that annoy a humorist's head. The saddest is this: It might have been said.

—J. A. Mason in the Century.

OLD-TIME REPORTERS.

The Getter Up of News of Nearly 300 Years Ago.

Liberty is much indebted to the press. So, we regret to say, is license. From the time that newspapers first shed their pleasant light upon a theretofore newsless world, the manufacturers of those luminaries appear to have been somewhat given to—suppose we say distention of the truth. As a member of the guild we put it mildly.

Glaucous over the pages of "rare Ben Jonson" the other day, we noted in his "Staple of News," which was first put upon the stage in 1625, the following hard hit at the "able editors" of that day:

Pennyboys, junior—Why, methinks, sir, if the honest, common people will be abused, why should they not have that pleasure, why should they not have in the belief that lies are made for them. As you in office, making them yourselves, print—Oh, sir, it is the printing we oppose, Cymbal—We not forbid that any news be made.

But like it be printed; for, when news is printed, it leaves, sir, to be news; while 'tis but written—though it be never so false it runs news still.

The "Pennyboys" (newsboys) of this our day and generation could scarcely talk more to that point than Jonson's youthful news-vender. Jonson has favored us with a pretty full description of the duties of "a writer for the newspaper press" in his day. Two hundred and sixty-four years ago, he particularized the labors of a gentleman in that line of life as follows:

"Factor for news for all the shires of England, I do write my thousand letters a week ordinary [rather extraordinary, we should say], sometimes one thousand two hundred [whew!] and maintain the business at some charge, both to hold up my reputation with mine own ministers in town and my friends of correspondence in the country. I have friends of all ranks and of all religions, for which I keep an answering catalogue of dispatch, where in I have my Puritan news, my Protestant news, and my Pontifical news."

It is astonishing how (newspaper) history repeats itself. Much of what the old dramatist has said in his plays about the "News Letters" of the early part of the seventeenth century would fit a great many of the dailies and weeklies of the nineteenth.

The newspaper interest appears—to use the words of Felix Grundy—to have been "born a veteran." It had no infancy, but sprang into being perfect, like Pallas from the brain of Jove. So far as principle is considered, in what does it differ to-day from its picture as we find it drawn by the master-hand of Shakespeare's contemporary? No "news writer" of Queen Elizabeth's time could have outbided the lightning telegraph; no puffer of the Globe Theater could have flattered Burbage and his compurgers more unctuously than our "dramatic critics" sometimes flatter the stars, nay even the rush-light, of the modern stage.—N. Y. Ledger.

Walters and Mashers.

"A head-writer of fourteen years' standing," writes the London Truth: "With respect to the statements made in the public press—viz., that, owing to the similarity of our dress clothes, mashers are indignant at being mistook for waiters—I beg to state that the book is on the other leg. It's us waiters that have to suffer for the said mistake; and, as family men, earning our bread respectable, we don't like it. I have more than once—I know you won't believe it, but it's true—had mashers took for me at evening parties and such like, and twice to my knowledge they have had tips given to them intended for me. And what is more, sir, they have stuck to 'em."

A Boy's Composition.

The following is an extract from a real composition written by a small boy in New Jersey. The subject given by the teacher was the extensive one of "Man." Here is what the small boy wrote: "Man is a wonderful animal. He has eyes, ears, mouth. His ears are mostly for catching con in and having the carache. The nose is to get sniffs with. A man's body is split half way up, and he walks on the split ends."—Lippincott's Magazine.

It is said that the Empress Augusta left very full and carefully written memoirs, in which a clear account is given of her differences with Prince Bismarck.

Beer is sold by the pound in New York. This is the reason, we suppose, that so many people get loaded with it.

Deal Gently With the Stomach.

If it proves refractory, mild discipline is the thing to set it right. Not all the nauseous draughts and boluses ever invented can do half as much to remedy its disorders as a few winged sachets—any of the best—of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will afford it speedy relief, and eventually banish every dyspeptic and bilious symptom. Sick headache, nervousness, sallowness of the complexion, fur upon the tongue, vertigo, and those many indescribable and disagreeable sensations caused by indigestion, are too often perpetuated by injudicious dosing. An immediate abandonment of such random and ill advised experiments should be the first step in the direction of a cure; the next step the use of this standard tonic alternative, which has received the highest medical sanction and won unprecedented popularity.

The oyster is now on a strike, but it is understood that he objects to the at-hour movement.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, a few years ago, has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers the California Fig Syrup Company.

We honestly wish we had a pocketbook made of clouds, then it would always have a silver lining.

Are You Going West?

Come to Idaho. Soon to be a State. Sure crops. Big prices. Field crops bring \$35 per acre. Free range for stock. Free Government Land. Best society, schools, churches. Cheap Harvest Excursions, all roads. For illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc., write to Board of Trade, Boise City, Idaho.

The waiters of Chicago hotels are on a strike. They have been waiting a long time for it.

After dinner smoke "Tansill's Punch."

"She is very plain, isn't she?" "Yes," said the Boston woman, "she is the most obvious person in the room."

Says the Southern Medical World: "Mother's Friend" is growing in favor throughout the South and is highly recommended by physicians. We consider it indispensable to those who know they must pass through the ordeal of childbirth. Write Bradford Rog. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

Don't try to drown your sorrows in a jug—troubles are great swimmers.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O., Proprs. of Hall's Cattarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Cattarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c.

A bank is an institution into which you put your confidence and money, and draw out your confidence.

"Summer Tours, 1890."

It is the title of the new illustrated summer tourist book of the Michigan Central, "Niagara Falls Route." It is a practical guide and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage by O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Ag't, Chicago, Ill.

The tramp al ways comes before dinner when he comes after dinner.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the W. J. Kinsey Implement Co. in another column of this paper. The firm is one of the oldest in the West and are leaders in their business. Implicit confidence can be placed in any statements they make.

"Yes," said President Harrison, to the office-seeker, "your face is familiar, but I can't place you."

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to anyone in the U.S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Bobbing Biscuits. Send for them. Six sets of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

A paper devoted to Indians is published in Washington. We presume they use copper-faced type.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became a Wife, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Modern Society.—He (making a party call)—"I think party calls are great bores, don't you?" She (receiving)—"Yes, indeed."

A Streak of Fortune.

San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Republican, May 16. Mrs. W. Keller, of this city, had the good fortune on the 19th day of April to be notified that she was the holder of a twentieth of ticket number 21,803 of the Louisiana State Lottery Company which drew the capital prize of \$300,000, and last week she received a sack of twenty-dollar gold pieces from the Lottery Company, amounting to \$15,000, which she deposited in the First National Bank for the present. Mrs. Keller when asked about the good fortune said: "I have been buying tickets for the last three years and won two prizes before amounting in all to \$30. This time I sent for the ticket and told the messenger to procure a high number as I did not want a low number. I received the ticket with number 21,803 and was overjoyed when I saw that the number on my ticket was the winner of the capital prize." When asked what she would do with her little fortune replied, "I shall save it and invest some." Did you make a present to the party that sold you the tickets? I, made the gentleman a present of \$50.

Diggs—"A man who drinks is a donkey." Biggs—"Maybe that's why his friends say 'Bare' to you."

The regular monthly drawing of Loteria de la Beneficencia Publica of Zacatecas, Mexico, came off at their building on Plaza de Armas, May 27, 1890.

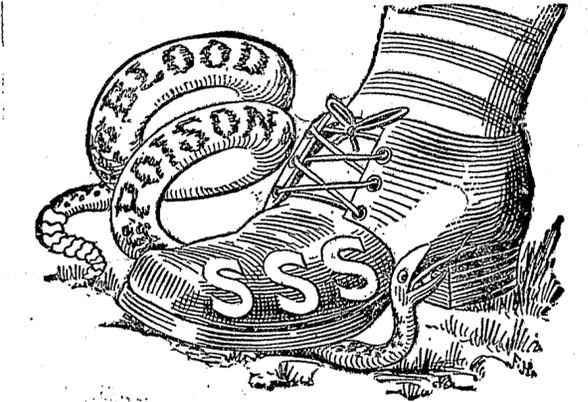
Among the lucky holders of tickets were A. H. White, of Washington, D. C., who held fractional ticket No. 85,242, which drew Capital Prize of \$150,000.00, and H. Prather of St. Paul, Minn., who held one-tenth of No. 8,461 which drew \$10,000.00.

Mr. Juan Piedra was congratulated by government officials upon his efficient management.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of Gonorrhea. G. H. INGERSHAM, M. D., Amherst, Mass.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. E. DYOR & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mark \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.



Death to Blood Poison.

Self preservation prompts us to kill a poisonous reptile, wherever we find one. Ought we not to use the same precaution to drive the poisonous blood from our veins and keep it out of our systems. S. S. S. was never known to fail to cure a case of blood poison. And as three-fourths of the ills of man are due directly or indirectly to poisons of the blood, how wide is the field for such a remedy as S. S. S.? There is no risk in taking it, nor is it an experiment. It contains no mineral, no poison of any sort, and builds up the human organisms from the start.

CHICAGO, ILL., 211 N. Ave.—Blood poison was my ruin. Swift's Specific has proved my salvation. F. WOEHL.

SALEM, MASS.—For years blood poison was eating me up. I took Swift's Specific and to-day I am as well as I ever was. GEO. O. WELLMAN, Jr.

NEWARK, N. J.—All in need of a blood purifier should take S. S. S. It cured me of blood poison. E. B. BLACK.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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W. J. KINSEY IMPLEMENT CO.

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"EMPIRE," 4 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. cut, \$45.00.
No. 4, "CHAMPION" 4 ft. 6 in. cut, \$65.00.
No. 4, "CHAMPION" 5 ft. cut, \$67.50.
"CHAMPION" Self Rake, 5 ft. cut, \$115.00.

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