

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cholera is raging in India. The census officials are counting a million of names per day.

There was a \$1,000,000 fire in Minneapolis last Wednesday.

In a recent election at Salt Lake the gentiles secured a majority of 1,032.

A man in St. Louis shot and killed a bartender who had called him a "snooter."

There was a great fire in Philadelphia on the 12th, which destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

Twenty-five men lost their lives by the explosion on board the steamer Tigra at Chicago last week.

General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, the well-known and universally respected reformer, is dead.

There are rumors afloat in the East to the effect that Spain would Cuba to the United States for \$200,000,000.

New Jersey boasts a baby whose father is only seventeen years old and whose mother is but fourteen.

An oil company with \$1,000,000 capital has been organized at Salt Lake to operate the Green River oil fields.

Three American war vessels have been ordered to South America to protect Americans in case of disturbances there.

It is reported that a Newfoundland vessel fired on a French fishing boat that was taking bait off the Newfoundland coast.

A Florida coroner held an inquest over a man last week before he was dead. Fortunately for the coroner the man died afterward.

A New York paper claims that great frauds have been committed in furnishing coal to the government at the Mars Island ship yard.

It is claimed that Nebraska cowboys amuse themselves by shooting at telegraph wires with such skill that they cut them in two.

General John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President, died in New York on the 18th. His sickness was brief.

As a result of Admiral Hand's resignation the government of China declares that never again will it intrust the real authority in the navy to any foreigner.

Fort Worth is excited over the marriage of its mayor to a telephone girl. His Honor had a wife and several children, but it now transpires that he secured a Chicago divorce last August.

Senator Teller has introduced a joint resolution directing the President to call together an international bi-metallic convention to adopt a common ratio for the value of gold and silver.

A fatal race riot occurred at Starr's Mills Pond in Fayette County, Georgia, last week. Four negroes were killed, six wounded, two of them are reported dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one of them fatally, making eighteen in all killed and wounded.

News has been received of a raid by the Zemmour tribe on the camp of the Sultan's son, near Salee, Morocco. The camp was taken completely by surprise. Troops and slaves were mercilessly slaughtered by the raiders, and fifteen prisoners were burned alive.

The Universal Peace Congress was opened at London on the 14th by David Dudley Field, of New York. In an address opening the session Mr. Field dilated upon the benefits to be derived from arbitration and the simultaneous graduated disarmament by the various powers.

The town of Ysate, Texas, has two sets of municipal officers owing to a bitter election contest. The other day one mayor tried to arrest the other and a fight between the rival factions was the result, in which three men and seven horses were killed. The sheriff interposed and put a stop to hostilities.

The House committee on appropriations has reported to the House an urgent bill making a gross appropriation of \$639,200 to defray the expense of employing 433 additional clerks in the pension bureau, 163 in the record and pension division of the war department and ten in the second auditor's office. The object of increasing the force is to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to be filed under the dependent pension act.

A disaster happened at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia last Friday by reason of the chain attached to the ferry boat slipping out of place and allowing the bridge to sink and precipitate a crowd of 600 or 700 men, women and children into the water. The people were crowded there waiting for the new ferry steamer Annex, just arrived from New York, to dock better. When the steamer got within two feet of the landing, a number of persons jumped on board, and at that moment the accident occurred. The outer end of the bridge went down suddenly, and the horror-stricken crowd slipped off into the harbor as though they were descending a slide, pulling on top of each other, shrieking for help and scrambling for means of safety. Four bodies have been recovered and it is thought that several others were drowned.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Marriage of Stanley to Miss Tennant at Westminster Abbey.

Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant were married at Westminster Abbey on the 12th.

Mr. Stanley entered the Abbey at 1.05. He walked erect up the transept, showing no signs of his illness, and took a seat near the altar. He wore a frock coat with a flower in the buttonhole, and white kid gloves. Count D'Aroche, the representative of King Leopold of Belgium, and the groom's best man, Mr. Myers, a brother-in-law of Miss Tennant, and Dr. Parke, Lieutenants Stairs and Bonny, who were with Mr. Stanley on his last expedition into Africa, grouped themselves around Mr. Stanley.

Five minutes later Miss Tennant, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Charles C. Tennant, entered the Abbey and walked with stately grace along the aisle. Her train was borne by two of her nephews dressed as pages.

The bride's costume was a petticoat and long court train of white duchess satin and corded silk, and a bodice of white satin trimmed with lace. The front of the skirt and the corsage were embroidered with white silk and pearls, and the edge of the petticoat and train was trimmed with garlands of orange blossoms. The bodice was set off with high Medici collar, embroidered with pearls.

The bridesmaids were Miss Sylvia Meyers, the bride's niece, and Miss Finlay, both of whom are very pretty.

While moving towards the altar the bride stopped, broke the line of the procession and walked slowly to the table under which lies the dust of Livingstone and placed thereon a wreath of flowers in the center of which was a scarlet letter "L." Then resuming her place, she walked to the altar with head erect and flushed cheeks.

Mr. Stanley rose to receive her and both took their places at the altar.

The service was begun by Canon Farrar and was taken up by the Bishop of Repon on the plighting of the troth. Then followed a full choral service, after which Dr. Butler made an address of congratulation and the ceremony was concluded by the rendering of the marriage hymn.

After the ceremony the party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother in Richmond Terrace, where a reception was held in the two large Marquises, which were crowded by notable people.

Snow in Switzerland.

Advices from Switzerland say that the Engadine valley is covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches, necessitating the use of sledges. The temperature is two degrees below the freezing point. The mail coach is snowed up in the Juller pass. There are dense fogs in the valley. The barometer shows no indication of a change in the weather.

France Will Never Consent.

The Paris *Siecle*, after stating that Sir William Whiteaway, premier of Newfoundland, had informed England that Newfoundland will admit the rights of France on the French shore, provided France will abandon the idea of bounties, declares that France will never consent to anything of the kind.

The superior council of agriculture has approved proposals of the tariff commission increasing the duty on live oxen 64 francs; on cows, 48 francs, and on beef 4 francs per 100 kilos.

Cyclone in Minnesota.

A violent wind storm played havoc in the vicinity of St. Paul last Sunday. The place where the cyclone struck the ground and caused loss of life was on the shore of Lake Gervais. The funnel-shaped cloud swooped down on several summer cottages, demolished the dwellings and a number of other buildings in the same neighborhood. The camp of Colonel Hellher, with a large party, was blown down, but the party all escaped injury. In the wreck of the Schumier house however, five were killed and ten injured there and at the Good cottage.

Passing from the starting point the cyclone struck Lake Joannis, Lake Gervais, Lake Vadnay, Little Canada and passed on about four miles to the shore of White Bear Lake.

The passengers on the St. Paul & Duluth train which left White Bear at 4:50 were approaching Gladstone when they saw the cyclone forming and watched its whirling motion with interest, either through fear or excitement. Not so with the engineer, however. He saw the threatening aspect of the sky and, with a startled look ahead to see if all was clear, he took a firmer grip on the throttle, and the engine leaped forward under his touch.

His judgment and quick action undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole crowded train, for the twisting, terrifying disaster crossed the track scarcely more than a minute after the train had passed. The help that had been called for from the stricken district was at once sent to them, doctors and other assistance going as fast as they could be taken. The bodies of those mentioned were brought to the city this evening and turned over to their friends.

The steamer Sea Wing which was carrying 200 people across Lake Pepin was struck by the wind and went to the bottom. It is thought that a large proportion of the passengers were drowned.

An Explosion of Powder.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—A terrific explosion occurred late this afternoon at King's powder mills on the Little Miami river, twenty-nine miles east of this city. Six persons were killed and a dozen or more seriously injured.

Two empty freight cars were being rolled into a side track where a car containing 500 kegs of gunpowder was standing. As the cars struck there was a terrible explosion and immediately afterwards another car containing 800 kegs of gunpowder exploded, making 1,300 kegs altogether.

William Frauly, a brakeman in the service of the Little Miami, was standing on one of the empty cars when the explosion occurred. His body must have been blown to atoms, as no trace of it has been found.

Five other persons, supposed to be employees of the powder company, were killed.

The King's Powder Company and the Peters' Cartridge Works have works on both sides of the river along the railroad. The explosion occurred on the south side and the destruction was enormous. There are a number of cottages occupied by workmen in the powder factory, and situated close to the track. These were scattered by the explosion, and their inmates injured.

Twelve or fifteen girls at work in the cartridge factory were crippled by the explosion.

The havoc wrought by the explosion of these sixteen tons of powder is dreadful. The track and ties of the railroad are fairly torn out of the ground and a great hole plowed in the ground.

The latest advices say that ten persons, mostly railway employes, have been killed and thirty or forty of the mill employes wounded. A great crowd of four or five hundred people has gathered at the scene and is assisting in fighting the fence fires. The excitement at the place itself is so intense that there is great difficulty to obtain any names of killed or wounded or definite information of any sort.

From all reports by private telegraph and telephone messages from the vicinity of King's Station the loss of property by the explosion was about \$300,000. The time of its occurrence was between four and five o'clock. Everything around the place is on fire, and at midnight the flames seem to be gaining on the hundreds of people who are fighting them. The dry weather rendered everything highly combustible. Grass, trees and fences are burning at midnight and the smoke was stifling. The people are dazed and seem to show but little feeling over the loss of life, and they are also too busy fighting the flames and too much confused to give the number and the names of the dead and wounded.

Drowned in Lake Pepin.

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 14.—Surrounded by beautiful bluffs and pleasant farming lands Lake Pepin's unruffled surface to day gave little evidence of the fierce struggle with the elements and the death-dealing fury of the storm which raged last night. With scarcely a note of warning there burst upon this region one of the severest storms ever known in its history, and the loss of life is probably greater than any other single calamity that has ever visited any part of the Northwest. St. Cloud's cyclone of a few years ago was disastrous in the extreme, but it is as nothing by the side of this. The list of dead already numbers sixty-five, and may exceed 100.

The excursion steamer Sea Wing, of Diamond Bluff, had carried a party of 200 or more excursionist from Red Wing to the camp of the First Regiment, Minneapolis National Guards, which was just below this city. When the day was coming to a close, Captain Wethern prepared to return his boat load to their homes. Many of them feared an approaching storm, and asked that he postpone his departure until after the storm had blown over. Thinking that the storm would not prove serious, he would not consent, but at about 8 o'clock started off up the lake towards Red Wing. Nearly all of the 200 passengers were on board.

The wind was blowing a gale, into the teeth of which the Sea Wing tried to make her way, but the gale was too strong for her. As the helpless craft drifted before the gale the steamer righted herself for a moment, but in another moment was again keeled over and so badly torn by the storm that she could not but be helpless and let the waves wash over her. The barge had broken loose from the steamer and drifted down opposite the town, and those still on board, about twenty in number, were rescued. The steamer drifted in back of the point and sank with most of those on board. Many were saved, however, and the heroism of a few cannot be too highly praised.

Corporal B. L. Perry of St. Paul, compelled the spectators to assist him and save the lives of eighteen of those who were still clinging to the wreck. He went out on the lake when the storm was at its height, and seemed to know no fear. Others there were like him and over sixty were rescued from what seemed certain death. The row boats, cruised about for several hours and picked out some three score of struggling, but still living victims of the storm.

By 5 o'clock this afternoon fifty bodies had been recovered, identified and sent to Red Wing. By 8 o'clock eight more had been taken the same journey, and at 8 o'clock this afternoon seven others were added to the gruesome number that had been carried by boat to Red Wing.

BLAINE ON THE SUGAR TARIFF.

In View of Cuban Duties on American Flour, He Opposes Free Sugar.

Mr. Blaine recently wrote the following letter from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Senator Frye:

Dear Mr. Frye:—I have just received intelligence from the highest commercial authority in Havana that American flour under the new duties imposed by Spain cannot reach the Cuban market under a cost of \$11.46 per barrel, counting the shipping price in New York at \$2.50 per barrel. Spain holds the market for flour and is able to send European flour at a price which totally excludes the American flour from the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico. Other articles of American growth are likewise taxed by Spain to the point of prohibition. This one-sided commerce will seriously injure the shipping routes which are still in American hands largely if not exclusively.

It would certainly be a very extraordinary policy on the part of the government just at this time to open our markets with all our large crops of enormous crops of sugar raised in the two Spanish islands, Cuba and Porto Rico furnish the United States with nearly or quite one-half of the sugar which we consume, and we are far larger consumers than any other nation in the world. To give a free market to this immense product of the Spanish plantations at the moment Spain is excluding the products of American farms from her market would be a policy as unprecedented as it would be unwise.

Our trade with the American republics as far as the West Indies has been for many years in a most unsatisfactory condition. The aggregate balance of trade with all our Latin-American republics against the United States. A single illustration will suffice. Since we repealed the duty on coffee in 1872 we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$32,000,000, and have sold to her only \$158,138,000 of our own products. The difference—\$864,971,000—we have paid in gold, or its equivalent, and Brazil has expended the vast sum in the markets of Europe. You can readily see how favorably the result would have been if, in return for a free admission of Brazilian commerce into our markets, we had exacted the free admission of certain products of the United States into the Brazilian market.

Next to the products of American farmers I shall we seize the opportunity, or shall we throw it away? I do not doubt that in many respects the tariff bill pending in the Senate is a just measure, and that most of the proposals are in accordance with the wise policy of protection. But there is not a section, or a line in the entire bill, that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork. If sugar is placed on a free list without exacting important trade concessions in return, we shall close the door for a profitable reciprocity against ourselves. I think, therefore, some valuable hints on the subject in the President's message of June 4 were as much practicable wisdom as was ever stated in so short a space.

Our foreign market for breadstuffs grows narrower. Great Britain is exerting every nerve to secure the breadstuffs of the wheat area in Russia gives us a powerful competitor in the markets of Europe. It becomes us, therefore, to use every opportunity for the extension of our market on both of the American continents. With nearly \$100,000,000 worth of sugar seeking our market every year we shall prove ourselves most unskilled legislators if we do not secure a large field for the sale and consumption of our breadstuffs and provisions. The late conference of American republics proved the existence of a common desire for closer relations. Our Congress should take up the work where the international commercial development and progress lies south of us. Very sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE, Hon. W. P. FRYE, United States Senator.

A Narrow Escape for the Girls.

Pete Walters, a passenger engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, had a horrifying and thrilling experience Sunday morning. He was running thirty-five miles an hour, and when he entered the stretch just before reaching Bingham bridge he saw three girls on the structure. He reversed his engine and then faintly.

The fireman took charge of the throttle when the engine was within thirty-five yards of the girls.

One of them jumped to the edge of the bridge, stretched forward flat on her face and swung herself clear from the track hanging to the end of the ties over the rushing waters beneath. In a moment the other girls followed her example and just as the train swept by the last of the three swung clear of the bridge, while with amazement the passengers and trainmen watched with anxiety the human forms swaying to and fro. As soon as the train stopped the passengers and crew rushed back to the scene and rescued the girls from their terrible plight.

A Rival of Steel.

BOSTON, July 15.—A series of tests to determine the tensile and transverse strength, ductility, elasticity and compressional strength of aluminum bronze began at Watertown arsenal this afternoon. The tests were private. The tensile strength was shown to be something over 80,000 pounds to the square inch, which is largely in excess of anything ever before shown. The transverse strength developed was 6,600 pounds on one inch square bar. This result is not equaled by any other metal, with the single exception of first quality crucible steel. Other qualities will be tested tomorrow.

The Wastes of Railroad Competition.

Auditor McNair, of the Interstate Commerce Railway Association, has added to his reputation as a railroad statistician by showing the senseless waste indulged in by competing railroads, especially in the passenger business. Mr. McNair starts with this proposition: "That the cost of operating roads is generally paid by the public, goes without saying." This being the case, Mr. McNair introduces its corollary, that the constant and successful attempts of the public to secure lower rates of transportation has its legitimate end in reducing the quality of the train service and equipment. This state of affairs is seen everywhere on poorly patronized roads.

Among the so-called strong lines, however, Mr. McNair shows that their trains are run under a system of wasteful extravagance, born alone of competition. Under this competitive system the public complains of high rates and at the same time compel the law-makers to vote for their continuance by refusing railroads the economy of combination.

He reasons that rates can never be higher than they are; that they have steadily decreased about 65 per cent. during the last twenty years, and now, that many of the roads are almost on the verge of bankruptcy, they must look to a cutting down in expenses in order to pay any dividends at all.

As an illustration he cites the passenger traffic between Chicago and Omaha. He says: "The four roads competing for the passenger traffic between Chicago and Omaha run twenty-two trains daily and four trains six times a week, one way, and convey on an average of about 200 passengers of all classes, one way." He figures that one train each way on each road would handle the whole business and save \$2,540,370 in train expenses.

By doubling the number of trains in order to better accommodate local traffic, still \$1,364,210 would be saved, a goodly share of which might be divided with the public in the way of cheaper fares. It now costs \$500 to take a passenger train between Chicago and Omaha and return. The same figures and waste apply between Chicago and Kansas City as they do to St. Paul, except that the cost of running the train is about \$700. Also the same figures apply on the freight business, except that it costs more to run an average freight train than a passenger train.

By combination the roads could entirely do away with such expenses as outside agencies and miscellaneous advertising. It costs the prominent roads in the West over \$5,000,000 yearly for these purposes. In the way of commissions, especially, millions of dollars yearly could be saved.

Mr. McNair believes the total waste in this useless competition throughout the United States will reach \$200,000,000 annually, almost all of which could be saved by a legalized division of traffic, could such an end be reached.

Mr. McNair concludes that the results would be: First, lower rates to the public; second, permanent and satisfactory rates; third, enable weak lines to sustain themselves; fourth, enable strong lines to figure on the future.

Trouble in the Peace Congress.

An unexpected sensation was created at one of the sessions of the Peace Congress at London, by Sir H. De Burg Lawson, who occupied the chair. In his address he startled everybody by declaring that he was opposed to prayer at the opening of the sittings of the congress and he proceeded to give his reasons, claiming no end of discomfort among the clergymen and religious people present.

"Religion," he continued, "teaches us to love our enemies. Now, the first thing a parent does is to place the eldest boy in the army, where he is taught to run his enemies through." The speaker went through a series of similar arguments and drew the conclusion, therefore, that either religion or its expounders were a failure.

It may be remembered that Sir H. De Burg Lawson recently paid £10,000 in a breach of promise suit.

The *St. James Gazette* sneers at the peace Congress, which it regards as a gathering of fossilized philanthropists whose ideas are as impracticable as they are obsolete. While Mr. Field and his fellow reformers are endeavoring to beat swords into plow-shares, it would be well for them to take cognizance of the patent fact that the tariff bill now under consideration in the American Congress typifies a most barbarous form of war, in that it assails not armies but homes.

New Mexican White Caps.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from a gentleman now in New Mexico a circumstantial account of the outrages committed in that territory during the last few months by "white caps." This lawless mob, the writer says, consists of several hundred Mexicans who, armed, masked and mounted, almost nightly parade through the country for thirty miles around Las Vegas, destroying crops, houses and bridges, shooting and terrifying citizens upon the plea that the land belongs to "the people" and that they are underpaid for their labor.

The writer describes minutely twenty-five distinct acts of violence, and asks that the government take cognizance of the matter, and furnish relief to the terror-stricken people. Hundreds of miles of fences have been cut and carried away, houses looted and burned, hay stacks fired and agricultural implements broken up and destroyed. Several persons have been shot and severely wounded, and a number of railroad bridges burned, and other depredations committed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of the conference report on the silver bill and was addressed by Mr. Morgan in opposition to the report.

Mr. Teller served notice on the Senate that another Congress would demand and receive free coinage and that the struggle for the complete restoration of silver had just begun. He seriously assailed Senator Dolph for stating that he and his associates had been converted from their demands for free coinage and denounced him for misrepresenting his own constituency on the question.

He said the people of Colorado, irrespective of party were unanimous for free coinage. He believed there were not fifty persons in Colorado who did not believe in free coinage, but he represented a greater constituency than Colorado upon this important question, and he merely accepted this bill as the best that could be obtained at the present session of Congress.

The bill passed 39 to 23.

HOUSE.—At the opening of the session much time was spent in discussing the matter of counting a quorum, and the propriety of the Speaker counting members who did not vote.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted—yeas 14, nays 68.

Mr. Funston of Kansas submitted, and the House passed, the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Peters of Texas in the chair, on the "land grant forfeiture bill," which was discussed for some time and then the House adjourned.

SAURDAY, JULY 12.

SENATE.—A remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Jackson, Tennessee, against the federal election bill was presented by Mr. Harris. The Senate resumed consideration of the two shipping bills and was addressed by Senators Vest and Harris in opposition. The bill then passed—yeas 20, nays 18.

The vote was then taken on the postal subsidy bill and it was passed—yeas 28, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the tariff bill was taken up and made the unfinished business. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dingley presented a memorial from the State conference of the Congressional churches of Maine for the passage of the original package bill. Referred.

Mr. Conger of Iowa called up the conference report on the silver bill. Mr. Conger said the bill presented in the report was, as all conference bills must be, in the nature of compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought Congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the House would like to pass if he were preparing a measure to state his convictions. But it was a bill that would answer the demands of the silver miner, that would answer the demands of the agriculturists, laborers and business men of the country.

Mr. Bland strongly denounced the bill. He said the bill made silver simply a commodity to be measured by the gold upon which the money shall be issued. It would make a small increase in the circulation, but it would make it by concessions to the gold standard and the desertion of silver.

Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, said that he and some other Republicans had voted for free coinage, and if the gentlemen on the other side had stood solid a free-coinage bill would have passed the House. He had recognized that the only way to get silver legislation at this time was to go back to the Republican party, where they had always belonged, and get it from that party.

After further debate the conference bill was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas 123, nays—90.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

SENATE.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up. Senators Vest and Hawley opposed the item of \$500,000 for the Latin-American library, saying that a room in the new congressional library might be dedicated to it.

Having disposed of over 1,014 pages of the bill it was laid aside till tomorrow.

The Senate bill to extend for one year the time for commencing the construction of bridges on the Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern Railroad Company in Louisiana, was reported and passed. Also the Senate bill to provide for the disposition of the Pagosa Springs military reservation. Ordered to actual settlers under the homestead law.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole the House considered the bill supplemental to the act authorizing the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Moore of New Hampshire moved that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the committee on the District of Columbia with instructions to report back a substitute providing that the first day of January, 1894, the railroad company shall remove its present station from Sixth and B streets to the intersection of Virginia and Maryland avenues. This was agreed to—59 to 54.

The committee accordingly arose and reported its recommendation to the House. The recommendation was agreed to—59 to 52—and the bill was recommitted with instructions as stated. No quorum being present the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.

SENATE.—Mr. Cullom offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate by what authority merchandise in bond and goods of domestic origin are permitted to be forwarded between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States through the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported a substitute for a bill introduced by him on the 10th of May to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be registered of national banks.

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MONDAY, JULY 14.

Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M. ERWIN & FULLER, Proprietors. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

Democratic Call. Roswell, N. M., May 17th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Central Committee of Chaves County, N. M., in regular session held at Roswell, on the 15th day of May, 1890, has appointed the 20th day of August 1890 as the time for holding the County Convention, and that the same shall be held in Roswell this county seat of said Chaves County.

Notice of Election. HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Roswell, N. M., May 17th, 1890. It is hereby ordered, by the Democratic Central Committee of Chaves County, that a primary election be held in the several precincts of the said County of Chaves, in the Territory of New Mexico, on Saturday August 9th, 1890. And that the several precincts be entitled to representation in the County convention as follows: Precinct No. 7, thirteen (13) delegates; precinct No. 17, six (6) delegates; precinct No. 19, two (2) delegates. J. W. POE, Chairman. MARK HOWELL, Secretary.

Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1890. PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M.; Latitude 33 degrees 24 min.; Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

Table with columns for Time, Thermometer, and other meteorological data. Includes a section for Temperature with columns for Max, Min, and Mean.

Announcement. I announce myself as candidate for Sheriff of Chaves County at the ensuing November election. In reply to queries from several friends: "What do you want with the office?" I answer that I do not care for honors nor emoluments, but being an old resident and having the best interests of the new county at heart, I believe, (risking the charge of egotism,) I can best subserve these interests by offering myself as a candidate for the office. E. B. GARRETT.

Albuquerque Communication. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 16th, 1890. The people of Albuquerque are watching with intense interest the construction of the railroad line which is to connect this city with the outer world, in the hope that the line may also be extended to the Rio Grande at this point, and thus unite the interests of the Rio Grande and Pecos valleys. This union is the more desirable because both valleys are rapidly filling up with energetic, wide-awake Americans, who have the snap to make these valleys as famous as was the Nile, when old Egypt was in its glory.

The Commission Man's Song. Tell me not, in mournful numbers, battle trading's full of gloom; for the man's a chump who says so and he cannot die too soon. There's a steer, there's a heifer, and the grave is but their goal; dust they are and "dust" returneth when the salesman gets his "roll." But enjoyment and not sorrow be our destined end and way; if you have no cattle, here buy—a yearling steer each day! Lives of cattle kings remind us we can win immortal fame; let us leave the branks behind us and we'll get there all the same. In the world's broad field of battle, in this packing houses' gore, let us make the dry bones rattle, let us make the old chumps sore. Let us then be up and doing, buy a heart of any weight that a-chiving, and a-chewing, "chiving little, chiving late."—Argus.

The day is not far distant when some man or set of men with an eye to business will see the wisdom of a railroad to unite this city with Roswell and Eddy. The Pecos valley line, now building north, and the Dallas-Durango road, building south, are a long way apart, but they can be "got together" without much energy and capital. A link of road between Roswell and Santa Fe would provide the shortest route from Salt Lake City and the northwest to the Gulf of Mexico. The D. & R. G. people no doubt have their eyes upon this excellent main chance.—New Mexican.

The Cerrillos Kuestler says: "The two most favorable points for the building of large towns or cities, are Cerrillos, in southern Santa Fe county, and the vicinity of Roswell or Eddy, in the well watered south-eastern part of the Territory."

Washington, July 17.—The president has the following nomination to the senate: Edw. B. Seeds, Iowa, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.

Citizens Mass Meetings.

Pursuant to a call, a large number of citizens of Chaves county met on last Saturday evening at the new hotel building, to discuss the interest of Chaves county and the Pecos Valley in regard to the proposed establishment and geographical boundaries of the 5th Judicial District for New Mexico. P. F. Garrett was chosen chairman, and Lucius Dills, J. A. Erwin, Capt. J. C. Lea, W. S. Prager, W. S. Cobean and C. H. Sparks, each addressed the meeting on behalf of Chaves county. With one accord they urged the importance of securing a District composed of the three counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy. The Hon. E. G. Shields being called said, that while he did not appear as an authorized representative of the people of Eddy county, yet he felt that the citizens of his county would unanimously favor and work to secure a separate district for the three counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy.

On motion of Capt. J. C. Lea, a committee consisting of C. H. Sparks, W. S. Prager, J. A. Erwin, Capt. J. C. Lea and E. G. Shields, was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, a copy of which to be sent to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court. After a short retirement committee presented the following: The citizens of Roswell and vicinity in mass meeting assembled, take this occasion to give expression of their opinion upon the organization and forming of the 5th Judicial District for the Territory of New Mexico. Whereas, The 5th Judicial District is the outgrowth and establishment of the three new counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy, for the purpose of furnishing to the citizens thereof judicial accommodation at less expense and greater convenience than heretofore, and

Whereas, It is being proposed and agitated that Socorro be attached to, what is to be, the 5th Judicial District, with the District headquarters at Socorro, which, if done, would not secure to the newly organized counties their rights and benefits contemplated by the act of Congress establishing the 5th Judicial District of New Mexico, for the reason that if the headquarters of the new district should be established at Socorro, greater hardship, inconvenience and expense, would be necessarily entailed upon a greater portion of the new district, for the reason that the court would be so far removed from the more densely populated portions thereof. If the court should be established at Socorro it would make a Judicial District with a boundary line of Arizona on the west and Texas on the east, a distance of about 600 miles. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against more than Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties constituting the 5th Judicial District, for the reason above given, and for the further reason that we believe that there is ample room for one judge in the district thus named. Be it further Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the 5th Judicial District should comprise the counties of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy, and that the establishing of the headquarters thereof should be left to the judgement and discretion of the Honorable Supreme Court of the Territory. Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to each of the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court.

CHAS. H. SPARKS, J. C. LEA, E. G. SHIELDS, W. S. PRAGER. On motion, P. F. Garrett, J. A. Erwin and G. A. Richardson, were appointed delegates to attend the meeting Supreme court and represent to that Honorable body the interest of Chaves county in the establishment of the new district.

On motion, W. S. Prager and W. S. Cobean, were appointed a committee to raise funds to defray expenses of the delegates to attend Supreme court. On motion, Secretary was instructed to request the citizens of Lincoln and Eddy counties to send a like delegation to the Supreme court to co-operate with us in securing a district on this side of the mountains. Adjourned.

The New Fifth District. There is quite a stir going on over the location of the court of the new 5th judicial district. Specially are the people of the town of Lincoln making strenuous efforts to secure the court for their town. Meetings have been held, petitions are being signed and a strong effort is being made to secure influence from prominent men all over the territory for Lincoln. Letters and appeals are being written and work is going on all the time. It is about fifty-five miles from Roswell to Lincoln and a little less than 140 miles from Eddy to Lincoln. There is also an effort being made to add Socorro to the new 5th judicial district; this latter however seems to meet with a good deal of opposition, as the Socorro people, if that should be done, desire the court at their town. Roswell wants it also, and Eddy is not behind in its desires. The fact of Roswell having the U. S. land office is brought up against the claims of that town. The judges of the four districts, as at present constituted, have the selection of the 5th district for the present, and thereafter the legislature can reorganize the district as it sees fit. The situation is an interesting one and has more or less bearing on the political situation of southeastern New Mexico.—New Mexican.

Roswell's claims are such as to need but little urging. She is in the center of the district and the best town in it. So far as the fact of the location of the U. S. land office being an objection, it is a good reason for the location of the district headquarters here, because the two courts ought to be together; it frequently occurs that one has business in both courts, and one trip would suffice to attend to his business, but if located apart it only adds expense to the patrons of the courts, who are the farmers and citizens of the district?

Job Printing. Merchants and others are hereby reminded that the Register is prepared to do their printing on short notice and at reasonable rates. Much of the job printing now going out of town should come to the Register office. There is no better excuse for sending out of town for printing than there is for sending away for groceries or clothing. Our merchants should consider these things.

What one county in the territory can show three better local papers than the Register, Argus and Independent?

Register for Job Work. Notices are hereby given that the following-named printer has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Wednesday August 6, 1890, viz: Richard F. Barnett, pre-emption D. S. No. 3698, for the N 1/4 sec 34 and so 1/4 sec. 34 1/2 24 24. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Cunningham, Taylor B. Lewis, Campbell C. Fountain, Charles Banda, all of Roswell, N. M. W. W. WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

General Land Office. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 25, 1890. REGISTER AND RECEIVER, U. S. Land Office.

Gentlemen!—Your attention is called to an act of Congress, entitled "an act to amend sec. 2234 R. S. approved May 26, 1890." Under its provisions affidavits, when the applicant is prevented by distance, or bodily infirmity, or other good cause, from personal attendance at the local land office, whether he is residing on the land or not, may be made before the clerk of a court of Record, for the county in which the land is located, or any commissioner of the United States Circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land is situated. Final proof in homesteads, pre-emption, timber culture and desert land law, may be made before any commissioner of the United States Circuit court having jurisdiction over the county in which said lands are located, or before the judge or clerk of any court of record of the county in which the lands are situated.

The following fees for such affidavits, and etc., are allowed by law: For each affidavit, 25 cts; for each deposition of claimant or witness when not prepared by the officer, 25 cts; for each above when prepared by the officer, \$1.00; any officer demanding or receiving a greater sum for such services shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of \$100.00 for each and every offense.

FORT STANFORD ITEMS. FORT STANFORD, N. M., July 22, 1890. From our Special Correspondent. Paymaster will arrive on 22nd. Lieut. Brewster left for the east on 21st. Dolan returned on 19th. Numa Raymond is with him. Board of officers appraised post traders buildings and left on 21st. Lt. Kirby, 10th Infy., goes to Bayard on 25th, in rifle competition. Johnny Canning goes to R. B. in a few days. No one knows what for. An Commission has been here two days, but goes home to-morrow. There is always a silver lining to a dark cloud. Dr. Block left on 18th with his family for the east, where he will practice his profession. We wish him every success in his new career. A party of Roswellites passed through the post yesterday for Ruidoso. Some one remarked "Suffering on the road and two brinks for breakfast."—Tom Yum.

We learn with regret that Senator Cobean now wears a life preserver. Do not go out nights and select costly company if you do. We have been here and know just how you felt that next morning. It is awful naughty but 'tis nice. Your criticism on P. B. article in last issue is able and to the point. Lt. Scott had no right to put in his "eat" in this matter, and your remark is just and right, but "Pecos rush in where angels fear to tread." But as the old philosopher said after being put on the rack, "Sho do move all the same."

Roswell Land Office. The following are the entries made in the U. S. Land Office at Roswell, since the last publication. FINAL CASH CERTIFICATES. June 12, '90, John Mack, s 1/4 sec. 7 and s 1/4 sec. 8, 7 & 15 c. June 12, '90, Chas. E. Richards, s 1/4 sec. 17 and s 1/4 sec. 18, 17 & 18 c. June 12, '90, Chas. E. Richards, s 1/4 sec. 17 and s 1/4 sec. 18, 17 & 18 c. DESERT LAND ENTRIES. June 19, '90, Chas. E. Jackson, all of sec. 21 tp 24 r 22 c. June 19, '90, Chas. W. Mason, s 1/4 sec. 20 and n 1/4 sec. 21 tp 24 r 22 c. June 19, '90, Mary W. Mason, s 1/4 sec. 21 and n 1/4 sec. 21 tp 24 r 22 c. June 19, '90, Ballo Aillet, s 1/4 sec. 17 and s 1/4 sec. 18 tp 24 r 22 c. June 19, '90, James O. Cameron, s 1/4 sec. 17 and s 1/4 sec. 18 tp 24 r 22 c. June 19, '90, Chas. S. Kaller, all of sec. 9 tp 25 r 25 c. June 24, '90, Earnest L. Wildy, all of sec. 15 tp 18 r 25 c. June 24, '90, Irvine S. Osburne, s 1/4 sec. 9 or s 1/4 sec. 10 or s 1/4 sec. 11 or s 1/4 sec. 12 or s 1/4 sec. 13 or s 1/4 sec. 14 or s 1/4 sec. 15 or s 1/4 sec. 16 or s 1/4 sec. 17 or s 1/4 sec. 18 or s 1/4 sec. 19 or s 1/4 sec. 20 or s 1/4 sec. 21 or s 1/4 sec. 22 or s 1/4 sec. 23 or s 1/4 sec. 24 or s 1/4 sec. 25 or s 1/4 sec. 26 or s 1/4 sec. 27 or s 1/4 sec. 28 or s 1/4 sec. 29 or s 1/4 sec. 30 or s 1/4 sec. 31 or s 1/4 sec. 32 or s 1/4 sec. 33 or s 1/4 sec. 34 or s 1/4 sec. 35 or s 1/4 sec. 36 or s 1/4 sec. 37 or s 1/4 sec. 38 or s 1/4 sec. 39 or s 1/4 sec. 40 or s 1/4 sec. 41 or s 1/4 sec. 42 or s 1/4 sec. 43 or s 1/4 sec. 44 or s 1/4 sec. 45 or s 1/4 sec. 46 or s 1/4 sec. 47 or s 1/4 sec. 48 or s 1/4 sec. 49 or s 1/4 sec. 50 or s 1/4 sec. 51 or s 1/4 sec. 52 or s 1/4 sec. 53 or s 1/4 sec. 54 or s 1/4 sec. 55 or s 1/4 sec. 56 or s 1/4 sec. 57 or s 1/4 sec. 58 or s 1/4 sec. 59 or s 1/4 sec. 60 or s 1/4 sec. 61 or s 1/4 sec. 62 or s 1/4 sec. 63 or s 1/4 sec. 64 or s 1/4 sec. 65 or s 1/4 sec. 66 or s 1/4 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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.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, \$3.00.  
One copy, six months, \$1.50.  
Subscribers failing to receive their paper on time will confer a favor by promptly notifying this office.

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

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements \$12 per column, per month; half column \$8 per month. Ad. occupying less than half column \$1 per inch per month. Transient advertisements \$1.00 per inch, per month, in advance.

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

ROSWELL LODGE, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first Saturday of or after full moon. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. S. PRAGER, W. M. FRANK H. LEA, Secretary.

SPRING RIVER LODGE, No. 10, K. of P. Meets on the first and second Friday of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend. W. J. SCOTT, K. of R. S.

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Jaffa, Prager & Co. have a new ad. in this issue.

C. C. Perry moved into his town residence last week.

The Register is now prepared to do all kinds of job work.

G. A. Richardson returned from a trip to the lower valley, Monday.

Mr. John Copeland, of Las Tablas, was a visitor to Roswell on business last week.

If you are in need of any job work, call on us and we will show you samples and give prices.

A. R. Stinnett is building an addition to his hotel building, opposite the court house square.

Jack Cruso's prairie schooners have come back from Roswell loaded with the fleecy commodity.—Optic.

U. Ozzane brought Mr. Folsom and party over from the R. R. to Roswell, and is now looking about the country.

Jack Turner returned last week from the James Springs, this territory, where he has been for the past two months.

Walter E. Sparks is actively engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business, and we predict that he will be a hustler.

W. Ball, of the firm of Keeper & Bell, and J. S. Williamson, of the Pecos Valley Mercantile Co. returned from Ft. Stanton, Monday.

Every business man in Roswell should have an ad. in the Register. It shows what kind of citizens the town has, and will help your business.

Col. Harris, chief engineer of the Pecos Valley R. R., is doing rapid work. They have nearly twenty miles of track laid and about twice that much graded.

S. M. Folsom is at Roswell and will act as master of ceremonies at the opening of the new bank in that prosperous southeastern New Mexico city.—Democrat.

Mr. Wilson, of the Pecos Valley Mercantile Co., will move over to his suburban residence in a few days. It is a neat and comfortable home and is bound to become valuable.

The case of Larry Fisher vs. Chas. Hamilton, for assault and battery, was tried before Justice Morrison, Friday. It was a jury trial and resulted in Chas. Hamilton being fined \$5 and cost, amounting in all to \$17.75.

The building formerly occupied by Garrett & Hill as a carpenter shop has been moved to the corner of Main and Second Sts., and will be used by W. A. Jenkins & Co. as a warehouse for the storing of farm implements.

A pleasure party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. M. Minter, Miss Gertrude Lee, J. B. Trotter and A. H. Whetstone, started Saturday for a vacation in the White mountains. They will be gone about two weeks.

B. F. Irton, the man who was brought in last week from the dirt road, was up before his assailant, Ed Smith, were up before his Honor, Friday. Smith pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and contributed \$25 to the contribution box.

Brown Allen, manager of the Reynolds Cattle Co., ranging on the Pecos River, Lincoln county, is in Las Vegas. He reports that the recent rains have started the grass nicely in that section, and the outlook is very good at present, though more rain is needed to insure good grass and successful wintering for cattle. The Reynolds Bros. will have at Las Vegas Tuesday next 300 steers which have been sold to Frank Bloom, of Trinidad, Colo.—Stockgrower.

W. P. Metcalf, general manager of the New Mexico Land & Cattle Co., from Antelope Springs, about 150 miles northwest of Roswell, came down with Mr. Folsom this week. Mr. Metcalf is delighted with the country, and says "It is the prettiest country he has seen in New Mexico." We are glad to think we, and hope he will identify himself with not only the prettiest but the best country in New Mexico.

## The Ruidoso.

The Honda river is formed about 60 miles west of Roswell by the junction of two beautiful mountain streams, known as the Bonito, (beautiful), and the Ruidoso, (noisy); both are very beautiful, as well as noisy rivers, as they go dancing and leaping over the rocks of their uneven beds.

The editor and wife and Miss Eliza Fountain, returned last Friday from a two weeks trip up the Ruidoso country. The pleasant mountain climate this time of year, and beautiful scenes and green hills, makes it almost a fairy land; one feels as though the late fall season had suddenly set in, minus the frosts to scare the green grass, all the better for the beauty of the country; at times overcoats feel very comfortable and if one is caught out in the rain, which are nearly an every day occurrence, and some of them so copious as to make tents and wagon sheets of little value in keeping dry, he will keep not warm then.

The Ruidoso valley is perhaps the best farming portion of new Lincoln county; in it there are some magnificent, and very valuable farms. In the lower portion, are the Coe's, three brothers, Frank, J. N. and George, all of whom are first class farmers and A. I. citizens; each is the owner of a good place, well improved and shaped for making money. Frank Coe, has, in our opinion, the best place on the Ruidoso. Futher up the valley are the Hale's, Joshua and his father, L. Hale, who have also good farms and are making money on them, futher up is Ed. Terrell whose E D T may be seen on cattle upon a thousand hills, and Chas. Wingfield the miller and P. M. at Dowling Mills. These are all whole souled men and we are under obligations to each of them for courtesies shown us while among them.

Our camping experience was delightful, because it did us all much good, our appetites, particularly of our wife and Eliza Fountain grew enormously and the way they devoured corn bread and bacon would have made a wolf envious.

We returned feeling better for the trip and heartily recommend the Ruidoso as a pleasant and healthful resort for tired and jaded or sick persons who desire a delightful and inexpensive summer resort.

### Flattering Remarks by an Eddyite.

Hon. E. G. Shields, one of the principle men in southeastern New Mexico, and the manager and chief engineer on the lower P. I. & I canal, was in Roswell, making proof on a desert claim before the Register and Receiver the first of the week. Mr. Shields is doing a grand work in the lower valley. He is opening up two large farms; one about one mile, and the other about 18 miles below Eddy. The lower farm is a ranch upon which alfalfa and cereals will be raised on a large scale, also fine stock will be one of the principal products of the place. The upper place is his experimental farm, in charge of Monsieur Bole, upon which all kinds of fruit and vegetables will principally be raised.

Of the Roswell country, Mr. Shields speaks most flatteringly, he says: "For a truth I never in my life saw a brighter prospect for a fruit and agricultural country. You have lots of country with an abundant supply of water, and in ten years the upper and lower Pecos valley will be a large element in, if not the controlling factor, in the state of New Mexico. We will have a more intelligent population than any other portion of the state, and two of the most important cities, as well as the richest country in the entire west. We will have two powerful cities, because Roswell and Eddy are so situated that the growth and development of the one will not interfere with the other, and there is country enough to support both of them, even when they become cities of thousands."

### Dancing Party on the Plains.

One of the most notable society events known in the history of the Plains, occurred at the home of Mrs. W. P. Littlefield, at Barnum Springs, Friday evening, July 11th; the occasion being a dance party given by Miss Mildred Littlefield to her friends, in honor of the Misses Easley of Kansas City, Mo. The party was in every way a success. An elegant supper was served at an early hour. The menu, was too elaborate to give in full, but mention must be made of Mrs. Littlefield's barbecued meat which was delicious. After supper the time was given to dancing, music and games.

Everybody on the plains was there, and several other guests, among whom were Misses Leta and Minnie Easley of Kansas City, Miss Laura Smith of Warrensburg, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. Lisle of Roswell. In all there were about forty present.

### "Don't Forget the Number"

Also D. Mermond, of St. Louis, writes us as follows: "By mail to-day I send a silver baseball to be put up as a prize for the winners of the next match game between the Eddy nine and Roswell or Pecos City or any other game you see fit to offer it. I leave it to your judgement. Of course I want the Eddy boys to win the ball, but which side does win they can forward it to me and I will have it suitably engraved." What do the boys say? Suppose they get down to practice and challenge Pecos City, the game to come off when the railroad is finished?—Argus.

What's the matter Eddy? You had better stick to "the ills you have thin fly to others that you know not of." We promise to let you down easy, don't be afraid, we couldn't help it.

### New Organization.

The O. C. A. and F. C. L. club is a new organization of this town. Some of our most prominent citizens are the organizers and charter members. The object of the club is a worthy one and should meet with general favor. One of its principal features is to contribute to the widows fund. Members are limited to the constitution, so those wishing to join must apply early to the G. K. O. C. At the last regular meeting the following officers were elected and installed: Frank Lesnet, G. K. of K; Nathan Jaffa, G. C. and S; A. M. Robertson, G. G. B; W. S. Cobean, G. O. V; W. S. Prager, G. K. O. C; S. S. Mendenhall, G. S; J. P. Wells, G. S. M.

An Arkansas editor complains that some people won't advertise on the plea that a newspaper is never read, but he says "Let them be caught kissing, his neighbor's wife or trying to hold up the side of a building some dark night, and his tune changes instantly, and if the printing office is in the garret of a seven-story building, he will climb to the top to beg the editor to keep quiet."

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



Now Is The Time

TO BUY

SUMMER

DRESS

GOODS!

Lawns,

Batistes,

Sateens,

AND

Everything

IN THIS LINE

AT

ACTUAL

COST



## 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-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.

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, Surveyor & Notary Public. P. K. GARRETT, Real Estate Dealer.

UPSON & GARRETT,

Land Agents and Conveyancers,

ROSWELL, N. M.

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

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

Walter E. Sparks,

Real Estate & Insurance

Makes investments, looks after property of non-residents, pays taxes, makes collections and prompt remittances.

ROSWELL, N. M.

HOW TO TRAIN DOGS.

Some Interesting Facts About the Way to Teach a Game Dog to Fight.

A well-known dog and chicken fancier was exercising a twenty-eight-pound bull terrier dog the other day when a six-year-old boy happened along. The fancier when questioned as to the mode of training generally adopted in conditioning dogs for a fight, said:

"The time generally occupied in fitting a dog for a contest is sixty days. The objects to be obtained are to remove all superfluous flesh, get him into a perfectly healthy condition, and develop his muscles and his wind so that he can fight a long time without stopping to rest. His muscles are hardened, his wind made strong, and extra flesh removed by hard work, which should be as systematic as a man training for a fight.

"The apparatus used for training consists of a wooden disk balanced on a center pin so that it will turn. The dog is put on top of this disk. The trainer sits facing the dog, starts the disk so that it will tend to take the dog away from him, and the dog has to run while the disk turns so as to maintain his position near the trainer. Again, there is the old-fashioned tread power which a dog is put into and made to work. But there are dogs that will neither run on the disk nor work in the tread power, and these are sometimes chained to a buggy and taken out on the road. The distance is generally increased, and by the middle of the training season the dog should be able to run twenty minutes without hanging out his tongue. Then the exercise is gradually decreased until it has reached the minimum again, just before the fight. After each run the dog has his breakfast, then bathed and blanketed, his feet oiled and he is put in a clean bed. Most trainers object to running a dog behind a wagon to work off flesh. They claim that walking and rubbing are better methods, because the running behind a wagon fills a dog with dust. After an hour or two of sleep during the forenoon the trainer gets him up and walks him around until dinner time. After dinner he is allowed another short sleep and then exercised. Some trainers fight the dog with boxing-gloves to strengthen his jaws and muscles of the neck.

"To do this the trainer gets a pair of six-ounce gloves, puts them on, and stands up before the dog. After a little training the dog will jump at the gloves and the trainer will attempt to keep him off by blows. Another method is to swing the dog by his grip on a straw bag or a stuffed cushion. By this means a dog is so trained that in a fight when he gets hold of an antagonist he can keep it.

"When a dog is in perfect trim he should be able to run thirty miles without showing that he is tired, and should be able to go into a ring and fight from one hour to one hour and a quarter before he loses his wind. Everything is done with clock-work regularity, and the work of the dog is required to do must take off the extra flesh without reducing the daily allowance of food. He must be bathed and rubbed every day, have a clean bed and plenty of fresh air. Dogs that are generally put into the pit would be better fighters if they had not been subjected so much to the fumes of the saloon."

The Match is Off.

A certain well-known New Yorker who has to hustle for his bread and molasses, this summer fell in love with a girl, and ever since August has been on the eve of proposing to her. His income is \$2,500 a year, but he wanted to be certain that he could pay all the expenses before rushing into the fray. He estimated that the rent and running expenses of a suburban residence would cost \$1,800 a year. He allowed \$350 a year for his personal expenses, and thought the girl could get along on a like sum. To be sure, he didn't expect to save any money while living at this rate, but like other young men had abounding faith in a special providence which would cause a long-forgotten uncle or other relative to die some time and leave him a fortune. So he asked an intimate friend of his lady-love how much the latter spent on her wardrobe during the year. The friend said: "Why, she told me only one day before yesterday that her clothes cost \$1,600 a year, but she did think she could get along on \$1,500." The engagement has not yet been announced.—N. Y. Sun.

Curious Chinese Proclamation.

An official at Nigpo, China, has a curious proclamation to agriculturists in metre of six syllables in behalf of the frog and the sparrow. Of the first it is said: "Eggs are produced in the middle of your fields; although they are little things, they are little human beings in form. They cherish a life-long attachment to their natal soil, and at night they melodiously sing in concert with clear voices. Moreover, they protect your crops by eating locusts, thus deserving the gratitude of the people. Why go after dark with lanterns, scheming to capture the harmless and useless things? Although they may be nice flavoring for your rice, it is heartless to slay them. Henceforward it is forbidden to buy or sell them, and those who do so will be severely punished." Sparrows "sing at their seasons sweetly in the trees," and are "not like wolves, tigers, or leopards," which do harm to man. Their capture is alike forbidden.

An Old Subscriber.

A Worcester (Mass.) journal claims to have a female subscriber who has been reading the paper for eighty-four years.

An Expensive Shine.

Mr. Heavyswell (who is breaking in a new Irish valent)—Michael, brush my shoes and hat. Be very careful of that hat; it's a new one. You'll find the blacking and brushes in the closet.

CURIOSITIES OF HYPNOTISM.

Two Phases of This Mysterious Power Freshly Illustrated.

Discussing some of the more striking experiments in hypnotism, the London Saturday Review says suggestions have been made to hypnotic patients that they shall perform certain acts a week, a month, and even several months afterward, and they have done them exactly at the given time, forgetting all about it in the meantime and believing themselves to be free agents. On Oct. 12, 1884, Prof. Bernheim suggested to a patient that he should present himself at Dr. Liebeault's house on Oct. 12, 1885, and should go through a complicated series of acts. Nothing more was said but on the appointed day the patient faithfully carried out the programme, displaying a better memory than Dr. Bernheim himself. Again, two ladies were made by Prof. Bernheim actually to steal silver spoons and commit other acts from which they would have shrunk in horror. Other patients have been made to commit (imaginary) murders, both with poison and with knife, and have exhibited all the emotions proper to the occasion. An interesting point is that of resistance; there is resistance to immoral acts, the patient retains a sense of right and wrong, but the resistance may be overcome. No case of this kind has yet come into the law courts, and these are only "crimes of the laboratory;" but it is obvious that a door may possibly be opened for the commission of crime with almost absolute impunity. At any rate, the whole subject is one which merits earnest attention. Perhaps the best safeguard is to give wide publicity to the facts, so that the people may know the danger and refrain from exposing themselves. But it is also the duty of the authorities to consider whether a practice which is certainly harmful to the individual, and may be dangerous to the community, should be allowed to be carried on in the form of sensational public exhibitions.

Mr. E. T. Chaplin, who writes from Palace Gardens Terrace, sends the following remarkable narrative to the London Spectator: "Within the last month I have made an interesting experiment with a fowl. Some choice eggs being sent me for hatching purposes (having no hen at that time broody and no incubator), I determined to set one of my hens on these eggs and keep her there by the force of mesmeric power. The eggs were not fresh when I received them, and to keep them with the uncertain hope of a hen becoming broody might have been fatal to their hatching. I therefore went against nature and set my hen upon these eggs; she was in full lay at the time, and remained so throughout the three weeks that she was sitting, laying, according to her wont, two out of three days. Those who understand poultry will appreciate that no hen will do this, having become naturally broody, although for the first day or two after being set on eggs I have had hens lay once, or even twice. Marking the eggs I set her on, I was able to know and withdraw the eggs she kept laying. The first day I placed her on the eggs it took me half an hour to bring her into a hypnotic condition; but each successive day, after having roused her to drink and eat, I was able to soothe her to drowsy placidity in much less time; also there were days, for which I can give no reason, when I had to go to her more than once in the day, she being in a restless, excited state, trying to get off the nest. The result has been, much to my own astonishment, that four out of seven of these eggs have been hatched and are healthy, happy little chickens. At night I can still influence their mother to her maternal duties, but, in the daytime she takes no notice of them."

St. Paul has game a step or two on other cities in the matter of the census. She has been lucky enough to have her city directory publisher appointed census supervisor, and he has promised the St. Paulites that he will give the city a population of 200,000 or know the reason why. Minneapolis meanwhile has raised a private sum for her census supervisor, "in order to enable him to conduct the count in a proper manner." Each city might take in the gravestones of old settlements to help out the count.

Re-Opening a Thoroughfare. In order to guard against results utterly subversive to health, it is absolutely essential that the grand thoroughfare or avenue of the system, the bowels, should be reopened as speedily as possible when they become obstructed. If they are not, the bile is directed into the blood; the liver becomes torpid; viscid bilious matter gets into the stomach, and produces indigestion; headaches ensue, and other symptoms are produced, which a prolongation of the exciting cause only tends to aggravate. The aperient properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters constitute a most useful agent in overcoming constipation of the bowels, and promoting a regular habit of body. It is infinitely superior to the drastic cathartics frequently used for the purpose, since it does not, like them, act violently, but produces a natural, painless effect, which does not impair the tone of the evacuating organs, which it invigorates instead of weakening. The stomach and liver, also, indeed the entire system, is strengthened and regulated by it.

She—"Why do you call me your honey, Charlie?" He—"Because, my dear, you are made up of so many little sells."

A piece of Hamburger cheese is like a tack in one's lip—you can always find it in the dark.

Excursion to Galveston. The "Santa Fe Route" will sell tickets from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, to Galveston and return, July 20th, at one fare for the round trip, tickets good for thirty days. Smooth trip, close connections and fast time via this line.

Wibble—"I wonder why swans sing just before death?" Wabble—"It is their last chante, I suppose."

Morse's School Shoes.

Made in our large factory at Omaha, Nebraska. Ask your dealer for them.

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

Nightmares—"I dream my stories," said Hicks. "How you must dread going to bed!" exclaimed Cynicus.

SAVED HUMAN LIVES.

The Gun Wa Herb Remedy Co. have moved into their new building, Nos. 1646, 1648 and 1650 Larimer Street, Denver, which is the handsomest fitted-up establishment of its kind in this country. Mrs. Louise F. Ellis, of 2805 Stout Street, Denver, writes:

"This is to certify that my son has been completely cured of nervous prostration and general weakness. He was unable to attend to his daily work. But, thanks to Gun Wa's Herb Remedies, he is now in good health and working every day, eating hearty and sleeping well, and I verily believe if my son had not used Gun Wa's Remedies he would to-day have been in the grave. To all sufferers I would advise Gun Wa's Remedies."

The remedies will positively cure dyspepsia, indigestion, flat, piles, neuralgia, all nervous diseases, fevers, costiveness, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, female weakness, tape worm, cancer, tumors, all sexual diseases, heart disease, consumption, bronchitis, sore eyes, urinary troubles, lost manhood, kidney and liver diseases, salt rheum, all skin diseases, baldness, malaria, all blood diseases, eruptions, asthma, paralysis and all diseases.

Out of town patients can be treated by mail. No charge for examination, consultation, or advice. In view of the enormous demand for the famous remedies the business has been merged into an incorporated stock company and branch depots opened in several eastern cities. Address all communications The Gun Wa Herb Remedy Co., 1646 to 1650 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

"Wanted, an American Poet," says a contemporary. Oh, we have him already. He lives in every city and ward, every county and town of this blessed country—and so does she.

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The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

"I offered Cholera a penny for his thoughts. "Did you get them?" "No. He was out of thoughts—as usual."

The Iowa Business College of Des Moines, has been a successful school for twenty years, and to-day stands at the head of all institutions of its kind in the west. The college has spacious quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building, and has facilities for accommodating a large number of students. See advertisement in this paper.

It is reported that Stanley is going back to Africa next year as Governor of the Congo State. He will not unless Miss Tennant says he Congo.

New Deal on the Santa Fe.

The "Thunderbolt" train leaving Denver daily at 5 p. m., Colorado Springs at 7:50 p. m. and Pueblo at 9:25 p. m., carries through vestibule and chair cars to Chicago, arriving at Chicago the second morning at 3:50, serving supper out of Denver in Santa Fe's famous vestibule dining cars. This is the only line running dining cars in and out of Denver. For a pleasant trip, take this train when going East. Double daily train service to all California points.

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J. C. SIMPSON, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

So, Lucille, you want to know "What are the wild waves saying," do you? Well, they are saying, "Let us spray."

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

The difference between the martyr of old and the martyr of to-day is that one was burned at the stake, and the other has his steak burned for him.

A Boon to Wives. Having used "Mother's Friend" I would not be without it. It is a boon to wives who know they must pass through the painful ordeal of childbirth.—Mrs. C. Melbourne, Iowa. Write The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

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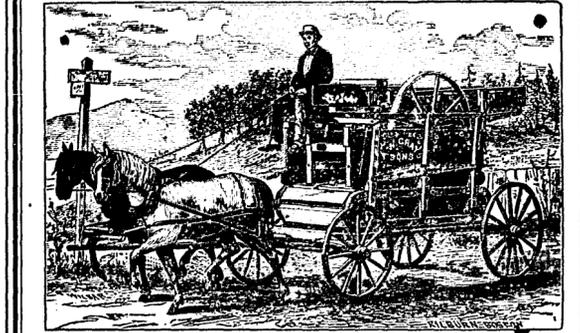
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