

Pecos Valley Register.

Geo. Curry

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ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY JULY 31, 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A regiment of British soldiers at London are striking for more and better rations.

The story comes from Burlington, New Jersey, of a woman drowning her baby in the river after having sewed its lips together, so that it could not cry out.

The proprietors of three newspapers published on the Island of Malta, have been excommunicated for printing articles abusing the pope and the bishop of Malta.

An old tenement house burned in Cincinnati last Tuesday and four people were burned in the death trap. A large number of others were rescued with difficulty.

Sensational reports have recently been published to the effect that British cruisers had been ordered to Behring Sea with instructions to forcibly resist molestation of British fishing vessels by American war ships.

A night force of counters are employed at the census office in Washington, and will be continued until the count of the entire country is completed and verified. From this time it is expected that the daily count will average 2,000,000.

The report of a battle between the armies of Guatemala and San Salvador is confirmed. The Guatemalans crossed the frontier without awaiting a declaration of war, but General Ezeta was ready for them, and they were driven out with a small loss.

Two men named Frazier and Gibson have been murdered in southwestern Kansas, because they brought in a large number of Texas cattle that were believed to be infected with Texas fever. The local cattlemen warned them out but they remained and were made away with.

A company of gendarmes had a fatal encounter with a gang of smugglers at Thrapia, Turkey, recently. The gendarmes were seizing contraband tobacco near the British embassy when they were set upon by the smugglers and badly defeated. Two officers were killed and a number of others were wounded.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from Captain Boulette, the superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, stating that the great Excelsior geyser has been in a state of eruption since last Saturday, the first time in two years. The column of hot water rises from the crater into the air a distance of 300 feet.

It is now reported that the list of Republican senators opposed to the federal election bill as it passed the House are ten in number, embracing such gentlemen of prominence as Edmunds of Vermont, Paddock of Nebraska, Tallor and Wolcott of Colorado, Washburn and Davis of Minnesota, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Hale of Maine, and Plumb of Kansas.

The fast passenger train No. 2 struck a broken switch rail at Picheon three miles east of Carbon, Wyo., and was wrecked at 1:30 this morning. The train was heavily loaded and going down a heavy grade at full speed. Some of the cars left their trucks and plowed their way for two lengths out into the prairie. Fortunately there was no embankment and it was one of those cases out of a thousand where no one was killed or injured.

Advices from Kansas indicate an alarming condition of the corn crop. The condition of corn grows worse day by day. Hot winds cause great damage in those sections of the State which have had no rain. In some sections the farmers have about given up hopes of harvesting any crop at all. At best there is no more than half of the State that is even fairly well watered. In many sections the farmers are marketing their hogs, fearing they will have no corn to feed them.

The campaign in South Carolina is very warm this year, and there is much feeling between the followers of Captain Tillman, candidate for governor on the Farmer's Alliance ticket and the members of the Democracy. The gallant captain in a recent speech reflected very severely on the Charleston News and Courier, and the representative of that paper arose and called the speaker a liar. This precipitated a lively row, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Russian government will spend 43,320,000 roubles on the new railways and harbors during the coming financial year, or 11,000,000 roubles more than last year. Over 10,000,000 roubles will be spent in building new lines, most of them strategic. At a cost of 19,500,000 several leading lines will be provided with a double set of rails; new rolling stock is to be bought to the value of 7,000,000 roubles, while an equal amount will be spent for harbor improvements.

A dispatch from Tiflis says that the Armenian bishop of Erzeroum was among those killed in the riot on June 29, and that his death has roused the Armenians to the highest pitch of excitement. The whole country is in a state of anarchy. Business is at a standstill and traveling is impracticable. Half starved Turkish soldiers and Kurds, under the pretense of maintaining order, patrol the country, plundering wherever they go. The Persian consul at Erzeroum offers the Armenians an asylum in Persia.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Strained Relations Existing Between Guatemala and San Salvador.

It has been reported by telegraph that a battle has occurred between the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, and that the former was victorious. This report is denied, but it would not be surprising if it were true as there is hard feeling between the two republics.

For some time it has been known that a large military force has been mobilized by Guatemala along the frontier of San Salvador, ready to strike a blow at the proper moment. At the same time General Ezeta, the provisional president of San Salvador, knowing that Guatemala would be sure to interfere in the politics of San Salvador, has been making his preparations to meet force with force, and has been distributing arms among her people to enable them to be ready for the anticipated attack. Shortly before his death President Menendez laid in quite a supply of rifles which he imported from England.

Large orders have been received from General Ezeta in San Francisco and elsewhere for ammunition. While Guatemala has never attempted to subjugate or annex San Salvador, she has literally contrived to control the politics of her neighbor by having one of her tools at the head of affairs in that country. Such was General Menendez, and now it is a conceded fact that General Alvarez is the man Guatemala wants to see the president of San Salvador, because with him at the helm Guatemala would be able to carry out her cherished plan of uniting the five Central American republics into one federal union. To accomplish this has been the aim of the Guatemalan rulers for years past, and it was in the execution of this scheme that General Barrios risked his life.

There is great opposition among the people of San Salvador to the scheme of a federal union because they fear the overwhelming influence that Guatemala would have in the councils if such a union was formed, owing to her greater population and wealth. Guatemala, however, is as determined as ever to push through the federation scheme, and she has an active aid in General Belgrum, the president of Honduras, who is ready and willing to abet the aims of Guatemala.

Together they would prove too strong for San Salvador were it not that Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be taken into consideration. These two states are also averse to a federal union, and while they tacitly agree to give the proposed union a favorable consideration, they are only too glad of an excuse to break off with Guatemala on this question. This excuse the present crisis affords them; and it may be safely predicted that should San Salvador reach the point where she needs their assistance, they would probably come to her relief. They would make the contest about equal, and in that contingency a desperate conflict may be anticipated.

Perhaps the early hostilities may result as they have on several prior occasions, in the discomfiture of Guatemala, and under such circumstances that government may conclude to play a waiting game and let matters rest for the present.

Besides, private advices from the City of Mexico, both by wire and by letter, intimate a concentration of Mexican troops in the state of Chiapas, bordering on the frontier of Guatemala. From 6,000 to 7,000 men are said to be distributed along the principal towns, along or near the frontier. If Mexico should see fit to warn Guatemala to desist from her hostile intentions regarding San Salvador, Guatemala would be compelled to listen to her northern neighbor's advice, for the odds would be too much for her to dare to face them.

This is the first difficulty among the Latin-American states that has occurred since the adjournment of the Pan-American congress. Dr. Talfrista, the Salvadoran minister at Washington, has been absent for some time. The other Central American representatives are also scattered, as is usual at this season of the year.

Almost Over the Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 22.—One hundred and fifty excursionists, men, women and children, on the steamer Ellis, narrowly escaped going over the falls yesterday. She runs between Port Day and Black Thorn Island.

Yesterday, owing to the low water, she was obliged to run aground on Green Island. Just as she was rounding the island in the swiftest part of the river the engine gave out. The anchor was heaved overboard, but it failed to catch for some distance, dragging along the rocky bottom. When it finally did get hold the boat was under such headway that the bulkhead to which the hawser was attached was torn from its fastenings. When the whole chain had been run out the end became knotted in the hole in the bulwark and her bow.

The trouble with the engine proved to be a defective valve, which was soon repaired, and the boat was again got under headway and so great was the force of the current that it took fifteen minutes to get to where the anchor had caught a hundred feet up stream from the boat.

There were about 150 passengers on the steamer and a pleasure barge attached to it. There was a terrible scene of confusion. Women fainted, children screamed and men bade each other good by. The boat was only a short distance above the falls when it stopped.

A Horse has Hydrophobia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—The horse owned by Paris H. Mathewson, a Johnston farmer, died this morning of hydrophobia. In its madness, the animal tore its fore legs fearfully with its teeth and had to be bound with chains, ropes and straps to prevent its doing injury to the people in the vicinity. The horse was bitten a month ago by a strange dog which was evidently mad, and was subsequently killed. The animal was one of a valuable pair of bays. They had worked together in a mowing machine all the afternoon. When about to put them up for the night, the farmer drove the pair into the barnyard, gave them some water, and gave them in charge of his wife while he went to the house.

He was called back to his horses by his wife. One of them had fallen and was acting strangely. He separated the animals and tied up the affected one in the yard. The animal's eyes had become blood red. A stringy saliva started from the mouth, and it began to bite at everything within reach. Steadily its frenzy increased, and the horse snapped at its own flesh, tearing out large pieces from the muscles of the legs. Mr. Mathewson securely tied the horse, and at 10 o'clock at night, to stop the animal from self mutilation, tied a heavy apron of bagging on the horse's neck, and thus covered its chest and legs. In the morning the crazed horse was much worse. It had torn out of the apron and continued biting its legs. It bit at everything in sight. A wheel of a heavy lumber cart was seized by the maddened brute as though the animal was determined to make an impression on the heavy iron tire and rim. The creature plunged its head against the barn wall and against wagons and against other things in the yard. Chains and ropes were thrown about its neck and fastened to a pin under a beam. Then Mr. Mathewson managed to fasten a strap around the animal's jaws as a muzzle. This put an end to the biting, but the brute plunged and thrashed in convulsions, and finally, twelve hours from the symptoms of the trouble, it died.

Buying Bonds Again.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Windom made the following statement to-day in response to inquiries in regard to his bond-buying policy:

"The explanation of my action to-day is simply this: Owing to the recent very light offerings of bonds the surplus has rapidly accumulated, until now it is in round numbers \$50,000,000, exclusive of \$28,000,000 fractional silver coin. The recent act of Congress transferring \$55,000,000 from the fund for redemption of national bank notes makes a large portion of this fund also available for the redemption of bonds. The department therefore is in a position to retire a considerable amount of interest-bearing obligations of the government and the advertisement issued to-day is simply intended to invite the bond holders to name a price at which they are willing to sell to the government. The amount to be taken will depend largely upon the prices at which they may be offered."

Attempted Train Robbery.

VANWERT, O., July 18.—A bold attempt at train robbery was made late tonight on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan railroad. Three men boarded the engine of the north-bound passenger train at Enterprise, Ohio, and attacked Engineer Vandevender and his firemen with hammers and coupling-pins, knocking both senseless. They did not succeed in stopping the train, however, probably owing to the plucky fight made by the trainmen and jumped off before reaching Vanwert. The engineer and firemen were both lying senseless in the cab of the locomotive, and the train which should have stopped at Vanwert station rushed through the yard at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Here it collided with a switch engine and Engineer Vandevender was found dead in the wreck. The fireman is still unconscious, and it cannot be learned whether the engineer was killed by the train robbers or met his death in the collision. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

International Arbitration.

LONDON, July 22.—The parliamentary conference of international arbitration was opened to-day, Lord Herchell presiding. The earl of Aberdeen offered a motion declaring that the conference holds the concurrent resolution of both houses of the American Congress as a fitting reply to the address from 284 members of the British house of commons requesting President Harrison to negotiate with the powers for the purpose of concluding treaties of arbitration, and congratulating the autonomous states of America, which in the Pan-American congress pledged themselves to a treaty providing for arbitration, which now awaits ratification. The motion was carried, as was also a resolution rejoicing in the efforts to conclude a treaty of arbitration between France and America.

A Youthful Nemesis.

The notorious bandit, Hermanezillo Chavez of San Salvador, who for the past five years has made travel dangerous on the roads leading into La Libertad, has been arrested, tried, convicted and shot, to the great relief of the country. He was tracked to his lair by a boy of 17, whose mother he had maltreated, robbed and killed, and discovered to the troops, by whom he was surrounded with two of his companions, and captured.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Plays Havoc in the Western Union Telegraph Building.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Western Union Telegraph building caught fire at 7 o'clock this morning, and the distributing room on the fifth floor, the operating room on the floor above, and the Associated Press rooms and the restaurant on the seventh floor were completely destroyed. Seven lives were miraculously saved.

The first man to discover the fire was Operator Lewis. He had just finished sending a message and looked up at the big clock for the time to mark it. It was just seven, and as he wrote the figure on the back of the message, there came to his nose the smell of burning rubber. There was no mistaking that peculiar odor, and as he looked up, he saw a thin film of smoke bursting and curling from the network of wires of what is known as the distributing room.

Night Manager Tobin had also seen the vapory film wadded upward, and as Lewis approached from one side, he came upon the other, but before the place was reached, more smoke came up. Tobin is a quick-witted man, and besides he had a like experience, so he cried out: "There is a fire!" and then he jumped for the wall where the hand grenades hung. A number of grenades were thrown without effect and the fire department was summoned.

In less time than it takes to tell it, this entire floor was ablaze and the flames were extending to the floor above, on which the Western Union Company's restaurant is located. Here were four women and three men cooks and the waiters in the restaurant who had been forgotten in the excitement. All means by this time had been cut off whereby these persons could escape, and they were not aware of their peril until the smoke rushed up the stairway leading from the operating room in volumes.

One of the men, finding no possible means of escape downward, rushed for the scuttle hole in the roof. The trapdoor was pushed off and the prisoners climbed to the roof.

The flames were shooting out of the front windows and volumes of smoke puffed heavenward. When the great crowds on the streets saw the men and women rush out on the roof a cry of horror went up, for it did not seem possible that they could be rescued. The women screamed and wrung their hands and the men yelled: "For God's sake do something to save us!"

A long ladder was placed against the rear of the burning building, but it did not reach within fifty feet of the roof. Undaunted, however, two firemen scaled the ladder and threw a rope up. It was caught and tied by one of the brave girls. The firemen pulled themselves up, hand over hand, until they reached the top, and amid cheers from the thousands below, they let the seven down to a place of safety.

It was accomplished just in time, for the flames immediately burst up through the cornice and soon enveloped the roof.

The tower of the building was caught up by the flames and the entire upper part of the building was gutted and every instrument and wire rendered useless.

How the fire originated no one seems to know positively, but it is surmised that two electric light wires became crossed, first setting the flooring on fire. Had the fire broken out an hour later, the loss of life might have been enormous, as fully 700 girls and men are employed on these two floors.

The offices of the Associated Press suffered rather more than any of the others in the great building. The ruined operating room rendered every Western Union wire on Manhattan Island useless, so the Associated Press opened headquarters in Jersey City. Every facility is being afforded them by the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and before the fire was under control the various circuits of the Associated Press were in active operation.

The losses to the Western Union Telegraph Company by the fire is about \$100,000. There was no insurance on any of the property. The greatest loss is in the sudden interruption of business of the company which cannot be calculated.

Sentencing the Murderers of Cross.

The scene in the Federal Court room last Friday was one that will never be forgotten by those who saw it. The argument for a new trial in the Cross case closed at noon. At 2 o'clock, Judge Bryant announced that after due deliberation he had decided to overrule the motion for a new trial and the motion in arrest of judgment, and it was now his unpleasant and solemn duty to pass the sentence of death upon those whom the jury had found guilty. Besides the six men convicted of the murder of John M. Cross, there was Charles Reed, a negro who had been convicted of raping his little stepdaughter, and John C. Ball and Robert Boutwell for the murder of W. T. Box near Burneyville in the Chickasaw Nation on the night of July 20, 1889.

The judge then proceeded to pass sentence on the men convicted of the murder of John M. Cross, and fixed the date of the execution of each of them on Friday, December 19, 1890. These were Jack Lawrence, John Jackson, Cyrus Freaese, G. E. Chamberlain, O. J. Cook and C. E. Cook. None of them had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them except John Jackson and C. E. Cook.

An Explosion in New York.

The iron foundry of Cassidy & Adler, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, at 531-537 West Fifty-fifth Street, was the scene of a terrific explosion on last Saturday. Seventeen men were more or less severely burned by blazing gas or wounded by flying fragments of metal and fire bricks, and one of them is expected to die, while two more have but poor chances of recovering.

In the moulding room of the factory is the big cup in which the iron is melted preparatory to moulding the various grades of pipes and other plumbers' supplies made by the firm. The cup is perhaps ten feet in diameter and some forty feet high. It is tube like, in which is placed alternate layers of metals and fuel and its walls are about two-thirds of a foot in thickness.

This morning, according to custom, the fires were started in the furnace beneath the cup at 10:30 o'clock. At 1 o'clock the wind-blast was turned on to increase the heat. The blast had been in operation a little over a half hour when suddenly, with a terrific noise, the whole north side of the cup blew out and a sea of molten metal and flying pieces of iron and brick poured down upon the devoted heads of the scores of men who were at work around the moulds near by.

A scene of tremendous excitement followed. Scolded men and out and maimed men writhed, shrieking in their agony. The injured men were tenderly picked up and thirteen were sent to the nearest hospital. Those who were slightly hurt were taken in charge by friends and went to their homes.

Death of a Brave Man.

Lieutenant John N. Rhodes, of the revenue marine service, who died at Algiers, La., on Wednesday, was the officer who displayed such daring and bravery at the wreck of the steamship City of Columbus on the Devil's Bridge, a low and dangerous reef at the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard. The vessel was from Boston for Savannah, and ran on the reef January 18, 1884. Of nearly 100 passengers only twenty three were saved.

Lieutenant Rhodes was one of the officers of the revenue cutter Dexter, and as there was a high sea running the vessel could not get alongside the wreck, but Lieutenant Rhodes went to the wreck in one of the small boats, and, lashing a line around himself, plunged into the sea and swam to the wreck to rescue two half-frozen passengers who were in the rigging. He had almost reached the stranded vessel when he was terribly bruised by some of the wreckage, and his companions drew him back to the boat. Recovering his strength, and ignoring the pleadings of others that he should not again endanger his own life, he plunged in the second time, rescued the two people from the rigging and got them into his boat. After that he had a long siege of sickness, and his death was no doubt hurried by these experiences.

Why the Tioga Blew Up.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—At the coroner's inquest in the matter of the explosion on the steamer Tioga to-day, the city oil inspector testified that he had several times found naphtha on board vessels in this harbor, shipped by the Genessee Oil Company of Buffalo, and notified the consignees of the fact, but received no reply. Agent Morford of the Union Steamboat Company said the company had been deceived by the Genessee company, naphtha having been shipped as oil. The coroner announced that the agent here of the Genessee company could not be found. A capias was issued for Bedford's arrest, but the constable sent to apprehend him made a return that he could not be found.

At the afternoon session, Mark J. Griffin, bookkeeper of the Genessee Oil Company, testified that the company frequently received naphtha by the steamboat line, and he thought it was an understood thing between the company and the steamboat line that the mark "Diamond B" meant naphtha or benzine.

The treasury department at Washington has taken cognizance of the case and has ordered the seizure of the Tioga's cargo of oil for violation of the United States statutes. The treasury agent, Koe, went to South Chicago, where the oil is stored, to take possession of it on behalf of the government.

News from the Orient.

The Portuguese and Chinese are in a disturbed state over the question of boundary lines between their possessions at Green Island. Several Chinese war junks anchored in Macao waters, but the Portuguese gunboat Rio Lima made them move to neutral waters. Commissioner Hipplesley, in charge of Lappa station, is endeavoring to pacify the belligerents. Chinese merchants state that certain rich merchants of Tien Tsin have petitioned in favor of the extension of Tien Tsin railway to Fungchow, offering to subscribe the necessary capital. It is also thought that certain financial facilities, if granted to the existing railway, will enable it to extend its line northward to Shanghai Kwan. The project is favored by the government for frontier defence purposes.

A collision between steamers of the Osaka Maruohat Steamship Company and the Yamamoto company, at Jiosooki, June 20, resulted in the loss of the latter company's vessel and fourteen lives.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 18.

HOUSE.—The committee on rules reported a resolution providing that the House shall immediately proceed to the consideration of the "original package" bill, the previous question to be considered ordered Monday after the reading of the journal. Also, that the House shall consider the bankruptcy bill the previous question to be considered in order Wednesday after the reading of the journal.

The House decided yeas 118, nays 85, to consider the resolution. The resolution was modified so as to provide that appropriation bills shall not interfere with the consideration of the two bills adopted.

The "original package" bill was then taken up and warmly supported by members from Iowa and opposed by Culbertson of Texas and Adams of Illinois.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

SENATE.—Senator Ferry from the select committee on Pacific railroads, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the Indian claims against the Government of the Sioux City and Pacific railroad.

The Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill and it was passed. The tariff bill was then taken up as unfinished business and Mr. Alvirch gave notice that he would move to take it up at 2 o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE.—The House resumed consideration of the original package bill. Mr. Thompson of Ohio said that it was contended the bill would violate the constitution and that it was derogatory to the State power conferred upon congress. He did not so understand it. He regarded it as a simple regulation of commerce; part of the power of congress to regulate commerce with the States, not a delegation of that power. It did not interfere with the inter-state commerce, but provided that articles imported into a State, when offered for sale, should become subject to the laws of that State.

Mr. Hayes of Iowa opposed the legislation, preferring a little personal liberty to a good deal of enlightenment on State's rights. He contended that the prohibitory law of Iowa was not enforced and he decried (from position) the prohibitionist visit made in his State that there was any original package saloons in Iowa. At least he had not seen one or had he heard of one being there until he returned to Washington.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas belived in the constitutionality and propriety of the proposed legislation. That it was appropriate and necessary ought to be apparent to all. In his judgment no decision should be made by the Supreme Court had been so unfortunate to the people of the country as what was known as the original package decision. This was not a question of prohibition or high or low license. It was a question whether the people in their State organization had a right to protect their homes, firesides and families from unlicensed, unrestrained, unrestricted rum traffic.

MONDAY, JULY 21.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Hoar, the select committee on relations with Canada was authorized to continue their investigation during the coming recess and next session.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to transfer the revenue marine service. The bill was still being discussed when at 2 o'clock, it was laid aside without action, and the unfinished business, the tariff bill, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, which he characterized as a financial monster, every claw and tooth of which had been carefully inspected in the lobbies and found to be sound and reliable. It was only in an impure political and moral atmosphere, generated by a corrupt monopoly, that a financial measure like the one now pending would dare to show the hard outlines of its gully face, much less would it expect to be treated with respect, spoken of and passed on a law. Referring to criticism of its details of the bill, Mr. Voorhees spoke of it as an honest fact that in fourteen schedules of dutiable articles, the only reductions made were in the schedule relating to sugar and molasses, which, in the financial monster, were added to sugar planters, was no reduction at all.

At the close of the speech Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, expressing the Senate's regret at the announcement of the death of Representative Walker of Missouri and for the appointment of a committee of three senators to attend the funeral.

Messrs. Vest, Plumb and Berry were appointed and the Senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Among the other amendments reported and agreed to were the following:

Increasing the appropriation for subsistence of the Sioux and for purposes of civilization from \$50,000 to \$50,000. Inserting an item of \$150,000 for one year's interest on advances on the \$24,000,000 provided for as a permanent fund in the act of March 2, 1889, being an act to open a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota and for the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

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

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Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLER, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, \$3.00.
One copy, six months, 1.50.

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

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on live topics. Local affairs and news given the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real news. 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.

Local, 10 cents per line per week.
Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at trade 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 on or after the 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 the first and second Fridays of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting knights respectfully invited to attend. E. H. SKRIVITZ, C. C. W. J. SCOTT, K. of R. S.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

The REGISTER from now till January 1st, 1891, for \$1.00.

Jim Biggs took a load of passengers to Lincoln, Tuesday.

Mr. John Mack, of Bonito, was in the city, Wednesday.

The days are warm but the nights are cool and pleasant.

Several "scraps" were among the happenings of the past week.

James Brent, of Eddy, was in Roswell enjoying city life, Monday.

The Bank of Roswell is now open for business. See their ad. in this issue.

Lyttell & Osburn, our brick men, will soon have a kiln of 250,000 brick.

Frank Lesnet and family returned from their jaunt to the mountains Tuesday.

We understand Charles H. Sparks is figuring on erecting two business houses.

Unless you are on the war path and hunting a fight, it is a bad policy to call a man a liar.

Tom York returned Friday from a trip up the valley. He went as far as Fort Sumner.

James Kibbee, the editor of the Independent, came in on Wednesday night stage.

Several round-up outfits passed through Roswell, Saturday, on their way down the Pecos.

G. A. Richardson, one of our leading attorneys, is in Lincoln attending to some legal business.

D. R. Henderson, the jeweler, who has located in Eddy, made a flying trip to Roswell, Monday.

J. C. DeLany, of Ft. Stanton, is looking after his interests in this part of the county this week.

A number of new lock boxes have been added to the postoffice. Quite an improvement and very convenient.

Strangers and non-residents who wish to purchase property will find it to their interest to address or call on W. E. Sparks.

Charles H. Shute opens his restaurant for business to-morrow morning. He has an excellent bill of fare and solicits your patronage.

Mr. Dempster and son, of the firm of Sweet, Dempster & Co., general hatters, Chicago, are sight seers in the valley this week.

The watermelon crop must be very scarce, judging from the price paid for that juicy article. From 35 cts. to \$1 are the prices paid.

Judge Lea reports a sale of thirty-five lots in two days last week. There is nothing the matter with the real estate business in Roswell.

Mr. B. M. Doak, accompanied by his wife, mother and brother, of Pleasanton, Texas, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Fountain, at the Texas House.

A social dance was given at the Texas House, Friday evening. It was a little warm for dancing, but the young people did not seem to mind it.

Master Paul McCourt, who has been staying here with his uncle, Peter McCourt, the tinner, returned to his home in White Oaks, Sunday.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Geo. Davis. She has a severe attack of bilious fever, which is feared will terminate in typhoid.

We are pleased to note the entire recovery of Park Lea. He looks somewhat the worse for his confinement, but is fast regaining his former health.

Hugo Scharwenka, traveling salesman for Bernheim, Bauer & Co., wholesale clothiers, New York, was selling goods to our merchants the first of the week.

Improvements of a good and substantial order are being made in Roswell every day. Roswell is destined to become the principal city of southeastern New Mexico.

Bank of Roswell.

The new bank opened its doors for business last Saturday. Their new quarters are not yet completed, but it will not be long till everything will be in running order. The stock of the bank has been largely subscribed by leading citizens of Chaves county, and the bank has a thoroughly experienced management and ample facilities for protecting its customers and the commercial interests of the Pecos valley.

The capital stock paid in has been fixed at \$50,000, which amount will be increased at any moment that the business seems to require it.

The management closely identified and thoroughly familiar with all the processes of the live stock industry, will seek to make a specialty of the business of live stock men to whom, as to all others of their patrons accommodations will be granted with as few exactions as are consistent with good business principles and conservative banking.

We feel safe in assuring the public of as complete banking facilities as can be found in New Mexico. They have excellent facilities for making collections in all parts of the United States and Territories. Exchange on the principal cities in the United States and Europe bought and sold. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt and competent attention.

The following are the officers and directors of the bank:

Officers:—S. M. Folsom, president; Nathan Jaffa, vice-president; E. A. Cahoon, cashier.

Directors:—John W. Poe, William Robert, Nathan Jaffa, G. A. Richardson, Frank Lesnet, E. A. Cahoon, S. M. Folsom.

"Don't Read The Papers."

Don't read? Truly those are doleful words. My friend, do you realize the depths of the expression? Do you know that to say you do not read is to say you do not take an interest in the welfare of your home town; that you do not keep posted on affairs of vital interest to you as a home-owner and citizen; that improvements outside of your own comparatively narrow neighborhood are unknown to you; that people may come and people may go and you know nothing of it?

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Roswell, New Mexico.

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DIRECTORS: S. M. Folsom, Nathan Jaffa, Wm. Robert, G. A. Richardson, John W. Poe, Frank Lesnet, E. A. Cahoon.

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