

BY TELEGRAPH.

The bakers of Chicago have secured a reduction of hours from twelve to ten. Robert Bonner's filly, Sunol, trotted a half mile at Detroit last week in 1.02 1/4.

The Secretary of the Treasury is buying a large amount of government bonds at a premium.

Robert Laird Collier, the noted Unitarian preacher, died last Sunday morning of paralysis.

A band of counterfeiters has just been broken up in Indian Territory. They made a good counterfeit and were doing a rushing business.

Patents have been issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior amounting to 498,672 acres.

A sea captain who died recently ordered his body to be burned and the ashes placed in an urn which should be thrown into the sea. His orders have been executed.

Mr. Riggs and Mr. Reitlinger, Americans, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor of France, for services to French trade, but more especially for work they did in connection with the French exposition last year.

The Secretary of State has called upon the United States Minister to Guatemala for a report in regard to the alleged detention of the steamship Colima at a Guatemalan port, and the seizure of the arms and ammunition which formed part of her cargo.

The Russian minister of the interior has ordered the local authorities to prevent foreign missionaries from carrying their religious propaganda among the Jews, to the detriment of the exclusive right of conversion exercised by the orthodox church.

Mr. Chaplin, the English minister of agriculture, delivering an address at Lincoln agricultural hall, said that the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products was due to the advance in the price of silver, consequent on the passage of the silver bill by the United States Congress.

Crops throughout France, except in the section east of the Rhone, have been destroyed by incessant rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of La Blanche state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 500,000,000 francs. Dealers in grain discount the scarcity and the price of bread is rising.

A terrific thunder storm is reported from Jackson Valley, Nevada. Rocks were upheaved and thrown one hundred feet in the air, trees torn up and ground rent ten feet deep. Two Pute Indians and several animals are reported killed. The thunder cloud was about an acre in area.

A band of Arnauts recently made a night attack upon the Montenegro village of Rogomiro, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Arnauts plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops, and in the fight which ensued, sixty Arnauts were killed and many others were wounded.

A revolution of a very serious character has broken out in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic. A large number of soldiers and sailors have joined the insurgents, and some sanguinary battles were fought in the streets. The final outcome is uncertain. The occasion for the outbreak lies in the financial depression, said to be due to blunders of the government.

The Supreme Court of Montana has decided the Australian ballot law mandatory and not directory in its character. The case grew out of a suit for a justice office, in which one of the candidates who received a majority of the votes, and who was given the office, had failed to notify the county clerk of his candidacy within the time fixed by law. The decision is regarded as of great importance.

Charles Johnson, an employe of O'Brien & Dorley's circus, was severely bitten and clawed by a lion belonging to the menagerie while at St. Joe. Johnson was dragged into the cage and exhibited his prowess to some ladies, entered the animal's cage and began beating it. The lion knocked him to the floor of the cage and was rapidly clawing the life out of him when some of the other employes interfered and dragged him out of the cage.

Arrangements are now being made to pipe natural gas from the Indiana fields just north of Indianapolis to Chicago by the Widener-Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, and contracts are already made for seventy miles of pipe. About 800 miles of pipe are to be used, as a double line of piping is to be constructed. Mr. Dixey, natural gas baron of Indiana, says it is a perfectly feasible plan to pipe natural gas from the Indiana fields to New York, and it may be done some day.

A fire at Wallace, in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, almost annihilated the town. The total loss is \$412,000. On this there is only \$38,000 insurance. The fire started at 8 o'clock in the Center Hotel, and in two hours everything was gone. The supply of water in the reservoir gave out after ten minutes' work by the firemen, and the town was left at the mercy of the flames. The burnt district covers about eight blocks, the fire even reached upon the surrounding hills and consuming a part of the residence portion of the town.

THE COMING GUN.

A Drop of M. Giffard's Liquid Does the Business.

St. Etienne, near Lyons, is the French Springfield. Here are tried and experimented upon all inventions relating to the armament of the French troops, and designed to work for French defense what the first installment of Springfield guns did for the preservation of the Union. There is a government manufactory of small arms here, as well as many private manufactories of sporting guns. The Chamber of Commerce recently granted to M. Paul Giffard, the inventor of a new gun, a prize of \$2,000 and a gold medal, and trials of the new weapon are about to be made in Paris under the direction of the inspectors. The Giffard gun uses neither fulminate nor gunpowder, not even the so-called "smokeless gunpowder" so much talked about. These are replaced by a single drop of volatile liquid, which falling into a closed channel behind the projectile, develops by vaporizing a great pressure and thus gives impetus to the projectile. The fluid is a liquefied gas, inclosed in a steel cartridge provided with an escaping valve regulated with a movable screw. By pressing on the hammer the valve is opened and the shot discharged.

The cartridge contains one hundred grammes of the liquid. One-third of a gramme is sufficient charge for one shot in an ordinary hunting gun like the one presented by M. Giffard to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne. The same cartridge is good, therefore for 300 shots. After every shot a new bullet is introduced, but it is certain that a repeating mechanism will soon be added by which the supply of bullets will be continuous. There is no fear of overheating the gun, for the shooting rather cools it, the condensation of the gas absorbing the caloric, just as the ammonia in the ice making machine. Moreover the liquefied gas does not evaporize instantaneously, but expands gradually, so that the projectile acquires its greatest velocity only at the moment of leaving the mouth of the weapon. Consequently there is nothing to fear from violent and sudden pressure upon the sides of the gun, and thus the projectile force can be used to its maximum.

The detonation is something like that of the uncorking of a champagne bottle—a sharp, short pop, and nothing more. Of course there is no smoke and no fouling of the gun. The liquid by its volatilization gives out no disagreeable odor like that of the smokeless powder of the Austrian army, which asphyxiated some of the soldiers during the trials in rapid firing.

Such is a rough sketch of the new gun. Its real value will soon be determined by the trials ordered by the French government.

An Illicit Still Captured.

The revenue department has received information of the capture and destruction of the two largest and most complete illicit distilleries ever set up in the mountains of West Virginia. One of them was found by Col. Bob Saunders, deputy collector, at the headwaters of Little Blue-stone in White Oak Mountains, Summers County. The still had a capacity of sixty-five gallons with a complete and costly outfit. A large amount of "moonshine" whiskey was captured there, but the moonshiners all made their escape. The other was found by Deputy Collector Starke, after an all-night forced march on top of Allegheny Mountains, in Randolph County. The still was in the center of the dense hemlock undergrowth. This was the first outfit captured by government officials. The still had a capacity of eighty-five gallons, and when found was running a fine stream of rye whiskey. The operators had just disappeared when the armed posse came up. The outfit was the best that could be purchased. A big stock of rye and cornmeal was also captured, together with several barrels of whiskey. The whole affair was destroyed by the officers. Not one of the gang was captured.

Tried to Kill the President.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special to the Herald from Guatemala, via La Libertad, says: "An attempt was made Sunday night to assassinate President Barillas of Guatemala by a native Indian who was found concealed in Barillas' bed room armed with a machete and a revolver."

The President was with a number of guests in his parlor when he was rushed upon by the Indian whose name is Xachling Tubas. With his long knife or machete the Indian attempted to cut Barillas to the ground. The president eluded the blow, drew his revolver, kept the man at bay and shouted for his aides-de-camp. Three rushed in and seized and disarmed the Indian, who was marched off to prison and placed in solitary confinement.

The Indian confessed that he had been employed by the conservatives to do the deed. He gave the name of Antonio Valenzuela, Dr. Pedro Molina Flores and Jose Diaz Duran, a lawyer, as the principals in the affair, with whom he treated. He said Duran had sworn to take the life of Barillas because the latter had exiled Duran's brother and had ruined him.

The cabinet meeting to-day was a stormy one and Barillas has not yet signified whether he will abandon the Salvador campaign or not.

The dissatisfaction among the troops continues and they have not yet been paid.

Our Friends in Brazil.

A. De Barros, a citizen of Brazil who has recently been traveling through the northern part of that country, says that he was much impressed with the change of feeling of the people of Brazil. The marked change of government was universally popular and there was a marked advance in business prosperity. One result was the great interest of Brazilians in the people of the United States. Formerly the trend of Brazilian commerce was all in the direction of England and the continent. Republican feeling and the Pan-American congress, coupled with Portugal's trouble with England, made Brazilians anxious to buy American goods. Merchants and buyers alike showed this disposition towards this country.

Mr. De Barros said he was amazed to find the depth of the pro-American sentiment. The merchants there desired reciprocity. The problem to be solved was the question of price, the terms of which include transportation. The price must be lower. In the element of price there were many elements besides the actual cost. By reciprocity Brazil's capacity to buy would be increased and the United States was the only country which could give this increased power of purchase to Brazil. The United States are consumers of her rubber and coffee. Free trade with the United States would not be possible because Brazil depends on her custom house for her revenue. But she could give reductions in duties in return for free sugar given by the United States. Enormous gains would result from mutual concessions.

The steps already taken for banking facilities are most important. At present the capital of Europe enters into our trade and operates against American goods. Better transportation facilities should be had, but most important of all is reciprocity. Manufacturers of cotton, steel, leather, wood, iron, and farmers by the sale of breadstuffs would be benefited.

Then the present temper of the Brazilians because of the feeling against England affords a wonderful opportunity to this country. The throwing of this great market away will be bitterly repented.

For Reciprocity.

The action of the Minnesota Republicans in convention in endorsing the Blaine reciprocity proposition is accepted as highly significant and as improving the chances of the adoption of the Pierce amendment or some similar amendment to the tariff bill. Mr. Blaine, it will be remembered, pressed his proposition upon the ways and means committee of the House distinctly on the score of the great benefits that the farmers of this country would derive from its adoption. But nevertheless, it was the representatives from the great agricultural States of the Northwest who defeated the proposition in the committee and forced the McKinley bill through the House in the shape so objectionable to Mr. Blaine. Now, however, when Mr. Blaine appeals directly to the people of the Northwest they respond in his favor and this, there can be little doubt, will force their representatives in Congress here to accept at least some sort of compromise on the subject. The friends of Mr. Blaine claim that this is but the first return from his appeal to the people and that before the Senate is called upon to vote on the McKinley bill the situation will be so changed that a measure so prepared as to make reciprocity with our neighbors to the south possible under the conditions suggested by him, will be put up. Another confident assertion made is that Mr. Gear, of Iowa, the man whose influence put free sugar through the House, has seen new light and is not now opposed to terms that will unite the party for the coming campaign.

Eight Hours for Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers has fixed April 1, 1891, as the date when the present system of mining is to cease and an eight-hour movement is to be instituted.

The order says that this agitation has become necessary in the mining craft, as the long deprivation of sunlight and good air is tending to the weakening and decay of thousands and their children; that the Federation of Labor named them to be the next to inaugurate the move and they hereby inform the Knights of Labor also that they will be ready to accept the support of that organization as offered at the general assembly at Atlanta to the trade that was next designated by the Federation of Labor to make the move. Miners everywhere are asked to make no contract that will interfere with the movement, as an eight-hour day will not only benefit the miners, but the mine owners as well, as it will tend to prevent the frequent lapses in work, and tend to a steady output rather than by fits and starts as is the rule now.

A Cyclone in Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 26.—A cyclone, the first of any considerable importance within memory in New England, and one equaling in destructive power those frequently reported from Western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this morning and in fifteen minutes had killed eight people, seriously wounded from fifteen to twenty, slightly injured at least twenty more, cut a swathe through a thickly populated section 200 feet wide and a mile long, rendered many people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged some 75 to 100 buildings, mostly dwelling houses, leveled a beautiful square of over 500 trees and entailed a property loss now estimated at \$100,000, all of which is uninsured against damage by wind and storm.

MR. BLAINE TO MR. FRYE.

Continuing the Correspondence Regarding Reciprocity With Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Senator Frye to-day received the following letter from Secretary Blaine:

BALTIMORE, Me., July 22.

Dear Mr. Frye.—I have your reply to my letter and am glad the essential part of it has been given to the press.

You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Four questions surprise me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the prime minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. John W. Foster, then our minister at Madrid.

As before, in 1883, a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by General Grant and Mr. William H. Trescott as United States commissioners, with the Republic of Mexico, a treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details, whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries.

It is a somewhat singular circumstance that both these treaties of reciprocity failed to secure the approval of Congress, and failed for the express reason that they provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever.

And now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybody's sugar and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we cannot make a better trade—a trade by which we may at least pay for a part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops.

Our change of opinion has certainly been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed, the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are so anxious for free sugar that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price.

Fearing that result, I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the committee on ways and means more than five months ago—to be exact, on the 10th of last February. I offered to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave to the President the opportunity of making power, an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected. I was unable to persuade the committee to take my view. I stated this candidly to the President, and he has charged in many quarters that the suggestion for reciprocity came too late. In fact, my effort was made before the tariff bill was reported to the House or even framed in the committee.

It is, I think, a very grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal position to admit sugar from the fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection. The tariff is a protection in the opposite direction. Let us see what is proposed. Our government has heretofore collected a heavy duty from sugar, amounting only, in the aggregate, to \$38,000,000, and around \$30,000,000 per annum for a considerable period. We wish now to cheapen sugar by removing the duty. The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture and a thousand of other things? In short, shall we pay for it all in cash, or shall we pay for it in part in the products of our own country? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection and the best way to promote trade.

I address this note to you, as I did my first, because you have taken an active and intelligent interest in the increase of our trade with South America. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with that great continent if we do not now make a beginning? If we now give away the duty on sugar (as was already given away the duties on coffee and hides and rubber) and get nothing in exchange which shall be profitable to the farm or factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy?

You have recently received congratulations—in which I cordially join—on your trying to push the shipping bill through the Senate. Do you not think that a line of ships, generously aided by the government, will have a better prospect for profit and for permanence if we can give to them outward cargoes from the United States and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin-America? I am sincerely yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

Another Battle in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 25.—Yesterday the Salvadoran general Eche, defeated the Guatemalans again at Atecatempo Chingo, in Guatemala, twenty leagues from the frontier, obliging the Guatemalans to abandon their fortifications at Coto. The Salvadorans captured an immense amount of booty, including correspondence between Guatemalan generals and Salvadoran traitors.

General Eche has sent a personal challenge to President Barillas of Guatemala. Geronimo Pou says that Honduras will take no active part, while Nicaragua and Costa Rica are privately friends of Salvador.

A Massacre of Armenians.

The London News gives the following details of the recent riot at Erzerum: On June 20 the soldiers were ordered to disperse Armenians, who were holding a meeting in a church yard. The soldiers began the massacre of the Armenians and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of Armenians were pillaged, the fight lasted four hours. The British consulate, at which on the same night a benefit was being given for the poor Armenians, was stoned, and its gates and windows broken. The consul and members of his family took refuge in the cellar and the fête was abandoned. The American mission served as a refuge for fifty fugitives. A number of Armenians, relying on the promises of the Turks to escort them to a place of safety, were murdered on the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted. Three hundred and fifty persons were wounded and one hundred are missing.

THE LITTLE REPUBLICS.

Some Facts About the Central American States.

Of the five Central American republics involved in the pending issue the most northerly is Guatemala, which is Mexico's immediate neighbor. Guatemala's area is 46,800 square miles and its population in 1887 was 1,357,000, of whom a third were of European descent and the rest aboriginal or "Indian." The internal debt in 1886 was \$4,571,417, the external debt \$3,800,000, with \$1,800,000 arrears of interest, besides a floating debt of unknown amount. The army consists nominally of about 2,200 men, with an enrolled militia of 33,000. The total exports for 1888, consisting chiefly of coffee and indigo, were valued at \$3,736,492 and the imports at \$3,255,808.

Honduras has an area of 46,000 square miles, with a population (1884) of 458,000. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aborigines. The fraction of the people tracing descent from Europeans, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and the town of Santa Rosa. The active army consists of 830 men, with 31,500 militia. The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of cattle, hides, mahogany and India rubber, aggregating about \$1,000,000 annually, while the imports on cotton goods, silks and hardware reach nearly the same figure. The foreign debt exceeds \$27,000,000, most of which was raised professedly to build an inter-oceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez on the Atlantic to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific coast.

San Salvador is a small state in area, embracing only 7,225 square miles, but it had a population of 651,180 in 1886, including whites, mixed and aboriginal. Its silver and iron mines are profitably operated. Its principal agricultural products are indigo, coffee, sugar and balsam. Its imports for the year 1886 were worth \$2,427,643, its exports \$4,754,048. The army numbers 2,000 men, with 12,000 militia. Despite pronouncements and disturbances, it is a thriving commonwealth, keeping its expenditures generally within its revenues. It has two lines of railway and 1,250 miles of telegraph.

Nicaragua covers 49,600 square miles, but its population in 1883 was only 275,517, among whom the percentage of Europeans or their descendants was very small. There are few towns and the principal occupation of the people is the raising of cattle. Commerce is naturally restricted, the imports in 1886 aggregating only \$1,388,000, and the exports \$3,557,000. The leading exports are coffee and India rubber. Nicaragua has 90 miles of railway in operation and 1,800 miles of telegraph. The army consists of 703 men (397 of whom serve as police), with 12,000 militia. The annual revenue is about \$2,000,000, and the debt is a moderate sum.

Costa Rica boasts an active army of 500 men, and on a war footing can command 40,000 militia, as every able-bodied male over the age of 15 is bound to serve. The area of the republic is 23,000 square miles, the population (in 1883) 182,078. Coffee is the principal product, the crop being about 20,000,000 pounds annually. Bananas also are largely exported. The revenue for the same year was \$3,000,000, which was slightly in excess of expenditures. The main part of Costa Rica's trade is with England. The republic has 176 miles of railroad and 380 miles of telegraph.

A Man Without Honor.

Glenwood, a little town in Nebraska, is in a fever of social excitement. A young man from Fullerton by the name of H. E. Johnson has been keeping company with a young lady named Miss Dora Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith of Glenwood. Invitations were printed announcing that they would be married on Thursday evening. All arrangements were completed, the house was full of guests, and the hour arrived, but no bridegroom put in an appearance. At 12 o'clock the guests departed for their homes. The next morning word came from Centraj City that Mr. Johnson had been there with Miss Tillie Tilford, from Fullerton, and that he and Miss Tilford were married there. Great indignation is expressed on every side over the action of Johnson, and the end is not yet. Miss Smith enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends, who keenly sympathize with her in her embarrassment. No cause is assigned for his strange conduct.

Revolution in the Argentine Republic.

Dispatches received at London last Sunday indicate that a revolution has been inaugurated in the Argentine Republic. Reports which were rather meagre at that date, are to the following effect:

Early on Saturday the artillery at Buenos Ayres, joined by some civilians, took the first steps to overthrow the government. The troops and the police parleyed. Firing was opened at Palermo and soon extended to the Plaza la Valla. The infantry and artillery kept up a heavy firing till morning.

The police fired at and dispersed a crowd around the government house but the people kept firing from the house. A determined group of forty men stood pluckily to their arms in front of the government house, while the roar of the artillery and the roll of the musketry came nearer and nearer.

In the afternoon the revolutionary government issued its first decree. This ordered the mobilization of the national guard and appointed Nicolas Menendez chief of police.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of value and provide for the free coinage of silver, which was referred to the committee on finance. It requires that the market value of silver bullion is rapidly approaching the value of gold on the standard of relation fixed by laws of the United States, and that there is no provision of law for the coinage of standard silver dollars or the purchase of silver bullion by the government when the value of silver bullion exceeds \$1 for 37 1/4 grains of pure silver. It therefore provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be \$1 of 423 1/4 grains of standard silver, or 23 1/10 grains of gold; that these coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it at any mint to be formed into dollars or bars for his benefit without charge.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and the relative advantage of government and Catholic schools for the Indians was discussed. The bill passed.

The tariff bill was laid before the Senate as the committee amendments to the tariff bill were agreed to and a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 25.

SENATE.—Senator Blair presented a memorial from the G. A. R. expressing disapproval of the provision of the dependent pension act allowing agents \$10 fees.

Senator Coville presented a memorial from St. Louis protesting against the passage by the Senate of the federal election bill.

Senator Sherman offered a resolution instructing the committee on the pending matter to report whether any abuses exist in paying matter in the Congressional Record that ought not to be printed therein.

The Senate continued consideration of the revenue marine bill, and without action the bill went over and the tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Vance proceeded to attack the measure, and was supported by Senator McCheson. SENATE.—The postoffice committee agreed upon a substitute bill in lieu of a number of pending bills adverse to lottery circulars and tickets, lists, money orders, etc., and a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$3,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year was imposed upon any person depositing such matter in the mails. The Postmaster General is also to be authorized upon evidence of the existence of a lottery or gift enterprise to cause the registration of letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the senders, and he also may forbid the payment of money orders addressed to any lottery or gift-enterprise company.

The House committee on appropriations reported the sundry civil bill with Senate amendments, with certain recommendations that the bill be sent to committee of the whole. Agreed to.

Mr. Cannon opposed the Senate amendment throwing open to settlement the lands heretofore reserved to irrigation. SATURDAY, JULY 25.

SENATE.—Senator Mitchell introduced a resolution favoring reciprocity between the United States and the South American Republics.

The tariff bill was taken up and discussed by Senators Morgan, Colquhitt, Hawley and Hoar. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the House amendments to the principal package bill were nonconcurrent in case of conference was ordered. Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Edmunds and George were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

A bill was passed granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of the late Major General George Crooks. Bills were also passed giving a life pension to Mrs. Fremont and to Mrs. McClellan.

HOUSE.—Mr. McKim, of Ohio, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges brought against Pension Commissioner Ramm by Representative Cooper of Indiana. Adopted.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, with Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill.

After the speaker had appointed Messrs. Reed of Iowa, Thompson of Ohio and Oates of Alabama as conferees on the original package bill—the committee having risen for that purpose—the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill were read seriatim.

Non-concurrence was recommended in several Senate amendments, including one appropriating \$15,000 to be expended at the Chicago breakwater station, to be the committee rose with the bill still pending and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.—The bill to pension all surviving officers and men of Powell's battalion, Missouri mounted volunteers, raised during the war with Mexico, was taken up.

It was agreed that hereafter the Senate should meet at eleven o'clock and adjourn at six.

The revenue marine bill was taken up. At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in opposition to it. Subsequently the question was taken on the motion to recommit and it was defeated by a strict party vote—yeas 10, nays 20.

The reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was begun, the first schedule being that as to chemicals, oils and paints. No quorum being present the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The recommendations of the committee on appropriations were agreed to without much friction, the bone of contention, the Senate irrigation amendment, being passed over until other matters were disposed of. Without disposing of all the amendments the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

SENATE.—The post office committee reported back the Senate bill to establish a limited postal and telegraph service. Calendar.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish the department of commercial relations and said it was prepared by and introduced at the request of the Wage-Workers' Alliance.

The tariff bill was taken up and occupied nearly the entire day.

The House joint resolution to continue appropriations under existing laws, up to August 14, was presented, discussed and passed.

HOUSE.—The committee on appropriations reported a joint resolution providing temporarily, until August 14, for such expenditures of the government as had not been provided for by the appropriation bills which had already become laws. Passed.

Pecos Valley Register.

Published every Thursday at Roswell, N. M.
ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 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 meeting held in Roswell, has this day and date hereby appointed the 20th day of August, 1890 as the time for holding the County Convention, and that the same shall be held in Roswell the county seat of said Chaves County. The purpose of said convention shall be the nomination of candidates as follows:
One candidate for Probate Judge; one candidate for Probate Clerk; one candidate for Assessor; one candidate for Sheriff; one candidate for Treasurer; one candidate for Coroner; one candidate for Sup't. Public Schools; three County Commissioners; the election of 7 delegates to the Legislative District Convention; the selection of a County Central Committee composed of one member from each precinct.
J. W. FOS, Chairman.
A. B. ALLEN, Member.
MARK HOWELL, Secretary.

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, regularly this day in session, 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 10th, 1890. And that the several precincts be entitled to representation in the County convention as follows, to wit:
Precinct No. 7, thirteen (13) delegates; precinct No. 17, six (6) delegates; precinct No. 18, two (2) delegates.
J. W. FOS, Chairman.
A. B. ALLEN, Member.
MARK HOWELL, Secretary.

Signal Service, United States Army.
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.
WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1890.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M.—Latitude 33 degrees 24 min.—Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE.				WIND.			
	EXPOSED THERMOMETER.	SHADE THERMOMETER.	WIND-METER.	WIND-DIRECTION.	WIND-METER.	WIND-DIRECTION.	WIND-METER.	WIND-DIRECTION.
Aug. 2	84	83	85	83	60	21	21	21
27	84	83	85	83	60	21	21	21
28	82	82	82	83	60	21	21	21
29	78	82	80	83	60	21	21	21
30	78	82	80	83	60	21	21	21
31	77	78	77	75	60	21	21	21
1	80	80	80	80	60	21	21	21
2	80	80	80	80	60	21	21	21
Sum.	50.1	50.7	50.4	51.3	63.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Mean								

Highest Temperature, 85.
Lowest Temperature, 75.
Total Precipitation, 0.
Wind, S.
Mean Temperature, twice daily, 80.4.
Maximum and Minimum, 72.2.
Voluntary Observer.

Announcement.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate before the People of Chaves County, at the ensuing November election, for the office of Probate Clerk.
SCOTT THURMAN.

Announcement.
We are authorized and requested to announce F. P. (Neighbor) Gayle as an independent candidate before the People at the coming November election for the office of Probate Clerk.

Announcement.
Believing I can serve the interest of Chaves County, for the office of Assessor, I respectfully announce myself as a candidate before the People at the ensuing November election.
L. M. LONG.

Announcement.
I announce myself as a 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 can tell you I do not want it for the honor nor emolument, but, being an old resident and having the best interests of the new county at heart, I believe, (taking the charge of a county) I can best serve those interests by offering myself as a candidate for the office.
F. P. GARRETT.

FACTS ABOUT NEW MEXICO.

A Growing Territory that will Soon Be a State—Fruits and Railroads.

Denver Republican: W. H. H. Lowellyn, live stock agent for the Santa Fe at Las Cruces, N. M., was seen yesterday by a reporter for the Republican, and he was bubbling over with enthusiasm for New Mexico. "Talk about your California fruit," he said, "we have finer fruit down where I come from than you can find anywhere in the world. Our mines are yielding immense quantities of silver and copper every year. Last year the output amounted to \$4,500,000. We have about 1,500 miles of railroad in the territory, and several new ones are being built as fast as the work can be done."

"One new line is being built which is to run from Pecos station, on the Texas Pacific, into New Mexico to a place called Eddy. It is to be standard-gauge road, and will be completed by November 1. The total length of the road will be 160 miles fifteen miles of which is already built. The name of the road is the Pecos Valley railroad, and Mr. Hagerman, of Colorado Springs, is at the head of it. The other new line is an extension from Santa Fe to Los Cerrillos to a big mining camp called San Pedro. New Mexico will surely be admitted as a state the next session of Congress."

Yum! Yum!

It isn't generally known what our beautiful system of protection has done for the chambermaids of the land. "When I came to this country, what was a chambermaid paid? Four dollars a month, and calico costing 25 cents a yard and silk dresses \$2.50 a yard. Now look at her going up Fifth avenue. You can't tell her from a millionaire's wife. A lady's maid gloves used to cost her \$2 or \$2.50 a pair, and they'd only cover her hands. Now she can get kid gloves that come to her armpits for 99 cents. And she gets \$16 a month and two afternoons a week out and every other Sunday night, and she sees her company in the front basement."—Albuquerque Democrat.

Oh, fie, fie, Bro. Albright, ain't you ashamed of yourself. How do you know so much about chambermaids, you will be talking of those next we suppose.

Hear Them Roar.

Our White Oaks friends still hug the delusion that Lincoln will be made the headquarters of the new judicial district. Not if the Las Cruces ranchers, and our observation during several years in this Territory, is that they come pretty near doing it.—San Marcial Reporter.

What a tempest in a teapot! How our weak-kneed competitors do howl! They have no chance at all against Roswell, the Pride of the Pecos, and consequently hide their jealousy and envy by ill directed attempts to stigmatize all efforts in her behalf as ring and boodle movements. Never mind Reporter, we know you mean well, and we apply the old adage "take a Dutchman for what he means not what he says."

Major Ciffrey, this week gets back at the Interpreter for the scolding he received last week. The Major is anything but delicate in his language.

THE ARID LAND ACT.

Western Members Confident That They Will Win in Conference.

Washington, July 26.—The western senators and representatives attach very little significance to the refusal of the house to accept the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill repealing the arid land act of 1889. They say such a course is usual with reference to important amendments, and they were expecting nothing less. The matter will be referred to a conference committee of two houses, and the western men are confident that they will triumph in the end.

There have been some inquiries as to whether the amendment makes valid all entries made since 1888 in the arid region for irrigation. It does not, but Senator Teller says the steps will be taken to this end soon, and there is little doubt that it can be accomplished, if the Senate amendment now under consideration is agreed to.

The advisability of extending legislation so as to validate these entries was discussed by the Western Senators, but they considered it of more importance to get the obnoxious law repealed, and though simpler, they made the amendment so as to be sure that it was to pass and concluded not to burden it with other propositions. If the amendment goes through there will be comparatively little difficulty in getting the other matter through.

The Pecos Valley Lands.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The interior department was requested some weeks ago to supply for the use of the senate committee on public lands certain information and the department's opinion upon the bill introduced by Senator Teller to grant certain lands in Lincoln county, N. M., to the Lincoln County Ditch, Reservoir and Land company. This company has constructed a reservoir, the latter of a capacity of 200,000,000 cubic feet, in the bed of a big sandy creek in Lincoln county at a cost of \$1,000,000, and it is claimed in the preamble to the bill that this reservoir and ditch will bring into cultivation a large area of land which for want of water is now barren and incapable of cultivation, and for the irrigation of which water can only be obtained by means of such reservoir and ditch, and that the value of the government lands lying under this ditch will be enhanced by the construction of the ditch and reservoir.

The reply of the interior department has been received by the senate committee. In it the department advises against the grant of land as proposed in the bill, and gives as a reason for this adverse opinion that it would be contrary to the policy of the government of the United States to assist a private enterprise. This decision is important as a notification to all other parties or organizations engaging in or contemplating enterprises for private gain that they need not apply to Uncle Sam for special privileges, even if, as claimed in this instance, the value of government property would be enhanced by the success of such private enterprises.

EDDY LOCALS.

Clipped from the Argus, 28th inst.
The Argus has had the honor of turning out the first printed bill of fare in the Pecos Valley. G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, is one of the finest men we ever met. But he has his faults. He is a democrat.

Eddy is the only town in the southwest eighty-five miles from a railroad that can boast of an ice house full of ice.

The Pecos Valley farmer who carefully cultivates forty acres of land will have all the work he wants and in time will have all the money he wants—provided, of course, he is not hogish.

If a man could cultivate 100 acres of land in this country intelligently, he would soon be in a position where he could snap his fingers under the capitalist and sneeringly say: "What are you going to do about it?"

If our friend John Kelley is not misquoted by the Argus, we fear he has been the victim of occasionally distributing taffy. He said so many pleasant things about Roswell that the Argus yells: "Three cheers for Mr. Kelley. Long may he live!"

The Roswell Register says it prefers the old style of the Argus to the new. We are half inclined to agree with the Register. The Register just issued was a dandy. It saved us lots of work. There is no use disguising the fact that the patent inside is the lazy editor's friend.

In order to catch the northern mail the Argus will hereafter be printed on Thursday instead of Friday evening. The change in the day of publication causes us to lose one day in getting out the paper, but it is too far from the center of stupidity, you will have to make due allowance.

The latest railroad news is encouraging. The grander have passed the thirty miles point, and the steel has been laid for twelve miles. By the first of August a station will be established there, and from this side the road will come through in quicker order. Let us all be cheerful.

We hope the new judicial district will not include Socorro county, as it has but three only Eddy, Lincoln and Chaves counties. As Eddy cannot hope to secure the court for the new district, it naturally favors Roswell. Lincoln wants the court, but it is too far from the center of the proposed district.

There are objections in every country. Nobody pretends to deny that. A perfect country would be a paradise, and that is something a man does not particularly desire until he dies. There are days in the Pecos Valley that are very objectionable. There are villainous days. But after all they are a sort of relief from the monotonously fine weather that generally prevails.

T. F. Moore, one of the contractors on the Pecos Valley railroad running out of Las Vegas, passed through the city this evening accompanied by his family, enroute to the scene of activity along the line of road.—Trinidad News.

Not out of Las Vegas yet, but before many more months come and go another road out of Las Vegas will connect with the Pecos Valley line. And don't you forget it.—Optic.

Kansas has more miles of railroad than all the New England states put together. She has 1150 more miles than the great empire state of New York, whose population and wealth surpasses Kansas four to one. She has more than the great states of Pennsylvania, Iowa or Texas. Kansas to-day has 8954 miles of railroads. Illinois alone surpasses her with her 9900 miles.

G. W. Lane received a letter from Hon. C. B. Eddy yesterday inclosing deeds for right of way for one of the new canals through Mr. Lane's tract of 160 acres located last year in the valley. Such a tract in the Pecos valley, with an irrigation canal running through it, is worth big money.—New Mexican.

When our great Pecos valley is opened up by railroads we will, in that section, and our corn producing counties. Corn can be grown profitably in the Pecos valley, as the warm climate and long summer season permits it to develop fully without stinting.—Stockgrower.

Wanted 500 Men.

The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, of Colorado, is engaged in the construction of its railroad from Durango to Rico, Telluride and Dallas, and Carletes & Weitbrech who have the contract for the grading desires to secure five hundred men to work. The wages are \$2 per day, and board is \$5 per week. Free transportation from Las Vegas to the work, and for all men who work faithfully until October 25th, free transportation to return to Embuda will be furnished. I will personally guarantee that Carletes & Weitbrech will keep their engagements. Apply to me at East Las Vegas, N. M.
PHILIP HOLZMAN.

J. W. Carter having bought out the entire mercantile interest of Wm. Martin, at Amarillo, Tex., and Roswell, N. M., all parties having claims against the firm of Carter & Martin will please present them immediately, and those in debt to them will please call and settle their accounts.
CARTER & MARTIN,
Amarillo, Texas.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., June 24, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler 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 B. Barnett, pre-emption D. S. No. 8588, for the N 1/2 sec 14 and S 1/2 sec 14 sec. 2 & 3 T. 11 S. R. 24 E.
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 Bands, all of Roswell, N. M., and Winfield S. Coburn, Register.

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

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Office in Register office building.

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

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and in the United States Land Office.

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

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory and before the United States Land Office.

LUCIUS DILLS,
Attorney at Law,
ROSWELL, N. M.

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

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

Plans, specifications and estimates of all mechanical work carefully made. Complete abstract of title to all the lands on the Rio Hondo and Pecos.

Walter E. Sparks,
Real Estate & Insurance
Make investments, looks after property of non-residents, pays taxes, makes collections and prompt remittances.
ROSWELL, N. M.

Yee Wah Lee Laundry,
JOE YUNG, Proprietor.
All kinds of laundry work done in a first class manner.
MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

TEXAS HOUSE,
Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.
Board and Lodging at reasonable Rates

M. WHITEMAN,
DEALER IN
General - Merchandise,
ROSWELL, N. M.

M. A. UPSON,
Surveyor & Notary Public. Real Estate Dealer.

P. F. GARRETT,
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.

HODSOLL'S
Photographic & Art Gallery
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All sizes of Photos taken. Views of Farms, Ranches, Etc., a specialty.

Enlargements made to any size, either Bromide or Crayon.

All Work Guaranteed.

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Watches, Jewelry,
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Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting.
Manufacturer of Fine Jewelry.
WATCH INSPECTOR FOR A. T. & S. F. R. R.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

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

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

Tonsorial & Art. Parlors.
Shop on Main Street.

Hot And Cold Baths
WORK FIRST-CLASS. CHARGES REASONABLE
Clothing cleaned and repaired neatly and cheaply.
Roswell, N. M.

Fence Your Farms!

We are now prepared to furnish

WOVEN WIRE FENCE,
That will turn anything from a rabbit to a cow at REASONABLE PRICES.
Examine our fence and get our terms.

G. W. & J. A. DONALDSON,
Roswell, N. M.

A. H. WHETSTONE. J. CAMPBELL.

WHETSTONE & CAMPBELL,
SURVEYORS,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

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

Obstetrics & Diseases of Women
AND CHILDREN
A Specialty,
Has located in this city, and offers his services to the people of Roswell and vicinity.

Office at Zimmerman's Drug Store,
Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

WM. B. MATTHEWS,
One of the editors of "Matthews & Conway's Digest. Author of "Lawyer's Guide," "Mathews' Forms of Pleading," etc.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Late Assistant Chief of the Pre-emption Division and Examiner of Mineral Contests in the General Land Office.

Will practice before the U. S. Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, all the Departments, and Committees of Congress.

Contested and Ex-parte Cases under the Pre-emption, Homestead, Townsite, Timber Culture and Mineral Laws A Specialty.

Offices, Atlantic Building, 930-F Street, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES.
Hon. N. C. McFarland, Ex-Commissioner Gen. Land Office. Hon. S. M. Stockley, Commissioner Gen. Land Office. Hon. Binger Hermann, Oregon. Hon. Thos. M. Bowen, U. S. Senator, Colorado. Hon. Isaac S. Struble, Iowa. Hon. T. J. Anderson, Associate Justice Supreme Court Utah Territory. The Registers of the U. S. District Land Office throughout the Land States and Territories. The U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress from Virginia. Hon. Rob't. W. Hughes, U. S. District Judge E. District of Virginia. Hon. John Paul, U. S. District Judge Western District of Virginia.

W. H. LUMBLEY,
Brand, ZED left shoulder, side and hip.
Range, Arroyo Seco, north side Capitan mountains.
P. O.: Ft. Stanton, New Mexico.

MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO.
Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M.
Range, on the Pecos and Berrendo rivers. Main brand. Horns brand same as cow on left thigh.

L. M. LONG,
P. O. Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands.

Both on left side
Horse brand same as cattle, on right shoulder.

LEA CATTLE COMPANY.
J. C. LEA, Manager.
W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman.
J. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range on the Rio Hondo, North Spring & Pecos rivers, and on the Arroyo Seco and Berrendo ranches, all in Lincoln county.

Bar marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, split right.

ADDITIONAL BRANDS.
If side, and also some on side and hip, W side, if on hip or side. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Crows on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks.

Horns Brand. Same as cow on left shoulder and left hind thigh.

Part branded only on left shoulder.

ALBUQUERQUE NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$200,000.
OFFICERS:—S. M. Folsom, President; John A. Lee, Vice President; H. S. Beattie, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:—John A. Lee, S. M. Folsom, J. A. Williamson, M. S. Otero, E. D. Bullock, A. M. Blackwell, C. H. Dane, J. E. Saint, M. Mandell.

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

Gold dust purchased and advances made on shipments of cattle, gold and silver bullion, ores, etc. Superior facilities for making collections on accessible points at par for customers. Exchange on the principal cities of Europe for sale.

E. C. SHIELDS, Land Attorney.—Titles Examined. Notary Public.—Abstracts Furnished.

A. A. MERMOD.

SHIELDS & MERMOD,
Real Estate and Insurance Brokers.

FARMING LANDS A SPECIALTY.
Agents for Pecos Valley Lands.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

LINCOLN HOTEL,
(Opposite Court House.)
LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Beautiful Gardens and Surroundings; old Shade Trees, Mountain air and Scenery. Strictly First-Class

HOTEL AND HEALTH RESORT,
Thoroughly remodeled, refurnished and enlarged, offers to the traveling public and Health Seekers superior accommodations and comforts. Vegetables, Fruits and Milk, from our own farm.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

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PARKER & GRAY,
Harness And Saddle Manufacturers.

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.
Make the best Stock Saddle in the Southwest and Guarantee them. We solicit an inspection of our Stock and Prices.

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

J. B. TROTTER. B. F. DANIEL.

TROTTER & DANIEL,
BUILDERS - AND - ARCHITECTS,

SOUTH MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, N. M.

Estimates and Plans furnished on all kinds of work on short notice.

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SENATE SALOON,

—FOR—
Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Agricultural College of New Mexico,
LAS CRUCES, N. M.

Next Term Opens September 1, 1890.

Tuition in College Department—Free. In Preparatory \$5.00 per term. \$15.00 per year. College well equipped with Strong Faculty. Chemical, Philosophical and Botanical Apparatus with Transits, Levels and a Good Library. Catalogue Containing Full Information, on Application.

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FEED AND SALE
STABLE.

& Toilet Articles.

Horses Bought and Sold.

MENDENHALL & GARRETT.

J. H. MORRISON,
REAL ESTATE

—AND—
Insurance Agent,
ROSWELL, N. M.

Will buy and sell land; rent houses and collect rents.
Investments made and taxes paid for non-residents.

Prescriptions CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
J. A. GILMORE.
GEO. T. DAVIS. W. F. SLACK.
DAVIS & SLACK,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.
Custom Work Solicited.
Fine Steel Work A Specialty.
ROSWELL, N. M.

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

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OF TEXAS.

Capital, Surplus and Profit : \$200,000.

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

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

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on live topics. Local affairs and news given the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real 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 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 on or after full moon. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
W. S. PRAGER, W. M.
FRANK H. LEA, Secretary.

SPRING RIVER LODGE, No. 16, K. of P.
Meets the first and second Fridays of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend.
E. S. STEWART, K. C. C.
W. J. SCOTT, K. of R. S.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Lucius Drills has a card in this issue.

Jaffa, Prager & Co., are now living in their new home.

Capt. H. Mann, of Eddy, was a visitor in the metropolis this week.

Walter E. Sparks, has been appointed a notary public by the governor.

Chas. H. Sparks received the furniture for his new house Tuesday, and is now living at home.

Mr. Gray, one of the citizens of Eddy, came up from that place to file on some Pecos valley land.

The young people again enjoyed themselves by a dance at the Hotel Pauley, Friday evening last.

W. L. Hughes commenced the erection of a neat residence in the southwest part of town, Monday.

The editor has recovered from his spell of sickness and will once more do the Faber act on the Register.

Miss Louise Richardson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been visiting her brother, G. A. Richardson, the past week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dimmitt, of Spring Mound valley, on last Sunday morning, a 12 pound boy.

Charley Perry arrested several parties from White Oaks last Sunday evening for creating a disturbance.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Wells are keeping house in the residence formerly occupied by Mac. Minter and family.

A load of vegetables came down from the mountains the first of the week and were soon disposed of to our citizens.

The Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the county convention meets on Saturday of this week.

Mr. Paddelford and wife, of Look-out, were attending to land matters before the Register and Receiver last week.

Mr. Fred H. Peitz, a prominent citizen of the lower valley, was in the city the latter part of last week attending to land office business.

The first station on the new railroad will be opened this week, and the road ready to receive passengers and freight each way. Bully for you.

Mrs. J. A. Kinzey returned Monday from a visit to her parents in San Miguel county. Her brother and two sisters accompanied her home.

A drummer from Albuquerque, representing Mandell Bro. & Co, dry goods and clothing, was selling goods to our merchants the first of the week.

Trotter & Daniel have secured the contract for building the headgate for the upper canal. They will at once put a large force of men at work.

R. F. Barnett's brother, a resident of the Indian Territory, is visiting in Roswell. He will remain some time in the hope of his health being benefited.

Dr. Bearup was in town a few days since. His headquarters are now at Roswell, though he spends a portion of his time on his Bonito ranch.—Liberty Banner.

Mr. John Donaldson and wife, and Geo. Donaldson, started last week for the mountain, where they will remain several months. George will look after the interest of his fencing machine while away.

The advertisement of the Agricultural College of New Mexico appears in this issue. The next term opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue and full particulars furnished on application to President Hiram Hadley.

G. O. McCarty, returned on Saturday last from a trip to Roswell. While there, he invested in the city real estate. Mr. McCarty is a cattleman, actively engaged in the business, and has great faith in Roswell as a business centre.—Interpreter.

This section of the country was favored with a good slow, soaking rain Monday night. It was one of the "come to stay" kind, and continued for about 12 hours. It has benefitted the country a great deal and the Pecos valley looks very pretty in its coat of green.

—Billy Rosenthal and Almer Whitlock left for Lincoln Sunday, and took Mr. Nathan Jaffa with them to rusticate in the mountains and recover his eye sight, which has been impaired lately by ophthalmia.

—Billy Rosenthal and Almer Whitlock, two of Lincoln's prominent citizens, were in town for a couple of days last week. Billy was here to ride the Masonic 2nd degree goat and Whitlock came as a supporter and friend in the ordeal.

—Mr. U. Ozanne returned from a trip to Roswell, Monday night last, and reports everything in that section moving along in the line of progress. Mr. Ozanne is enthusiastic in description of the present condition and the future prospects of the Pecos Valley country.—Leader.

—The Register and Receiver of the land office rendered a decision last week in the case of McDowell Minter vs. Wm. N. Piper, timber culture contest, in favor of Wm. N. Piper, but warn entryman that in the future a full and strict compliance with the law will be required of him.

—Pat F. Garrett, of Roswell, has announced himself as a candidate for sheriff of the new county of Chaves. Pat has a record as a peace officer that will do to run on and he will probably be able to easily overcome any and all opposition in the nominating convention.—Optic.

—A new park has recently been laid out near Roswell, and a stock company will at once begin making improvements thereon. One of the officers promised to furnish the Register a report of the meeting, etc., but failed to do so, and the scribe will have to defer a write-up till next week.

—Every citizen of the Pecos valley should subscribe for a large number of the illustrated edition of the Lincoln Independent. It is a great advertisement for this country, and Mr. Kibbee is sparing no money or labor to make it complete. Send them to your friends and relatives in the east.

—Whelan & Co., proprietors of the Lincoln Hotel, announce to the citizens of the Pecos valley, through the columns of the Register, that they have the most pleasant and beautiful resort for health and pleasure seekers, in the mountains. Parties from the valley will secure courteous attention.

—Hurrah for the railroad! Mr. Shields informs us that the railroad from Pecos to Eddy has 20 miles of track laid and 45 miles fully graded, and 100 teams at work on 15 additional miles. The liberal and genial Eddys are now busy preparing for a good Xmas picnic with a ride on the cars for their Roswell friends.

—The two towns on the far but rich Pecos, Roswell and Eddy, are called by the euphonious and impressive titles of "Fridge" and "Pearl" of the Pecos. Good names for the twin towns of that lovely valley, and may they continue to the end of time deserving the universal favor which the names suggest.—Amarillo Northwest.

—J. L. Zimmerman has written friends here that the report of his having sold out his business at Roswell is false, and started by parties inimical to his success. Mr. Zimmerman is assured by The Optic that the statement was published simply as a matter of news and received from a source considered very good authority.—Optic.

—Hon. E. G. Shields is again in the the upper valley, looking after the interest of the P. L. & I. company's work. They are about to begin the construction of the dam and headgates in the Honda. Mr. Shields is a rustler, he spends his time, almost, in his buggy, going like a will-o-the-wisp, from one place to another in the interests of this great company.

—J. W. Carter, the Amarillo merchant, has purchased the interest of Wm. Martin, both in the Roswell and Amarillo houses, and is now sole proprietor. The business will be continued as usual and all parties indebted to or having accounts against the old firm will please call and settle. An inventory of the stock will be taken this week. See notice in another column.

—The Register office was brightened Tuesday last by the visit of Mrs. E. T. Stone of Roswell, Mrs. Leslie Dow of Seven Rivers and Miss Annie Woodward and Mrs. Nanny Rowb of Eddy. Their unexpected presence brought the blush of shame to the ink begrimed countenance of the devil and the stickler, but all the same we were "awfully" glad to see them and hope they will call again.

—The convention managers are in a desperate flurry on account of their inability to drive the Farmers Alliance like sheep into their fold. We are reliably informed that one convention boss agreed to deliver the Alliance to the control of the convention, but when he attempted it was sat down upon with squealing force. The Alliance is a part of the people, and can not be delivered at the polls, like cattle in the pen.

—When will that mail line be in operation, connecting Amarillo with the distant but swift developing Pecos country at Roswell? A flood of travel and commerce it would help to throw into the lap of our young city, and while we are doing well yet we cannot afford to think lightly of the benefits of such a line. The department is evidently not inclined to attach the proper importance to it, but once established it could not long remain an unprofitable or expensive route. Must it be permitted to rest thus in abeyance indefinitely?—Amarillo Northwest.

Garrett Scored.

We received the following communication last week, and as our readers in this county are becoming very interested in the question of officers for the new county, and as the Register believes in the "survival of the fittest," we give it space. The editor refrains, at this time, from entering into a discussion as to the merits or demerits of the candidates for sheriff, but we expect to have something to say after awhile, for we believe it is to the best interest of our new and glorious county to elect for its first officers the best to be had:

CEDAR CANYON, N. M., August 1, 1890.

MR. EDDY.—This correspondent has no means of knowing how you stand towards candidates for the different county offices at the coming election, but, as may be presumed, you are publishing a paper for the people, and will not refuse to give space in your columns to the voice of adherents of any candidate, so it is clothed in language which is respectful, I submit the following, which I respectfully ask you to publish:

P. F. Garrett has announced himself as a candidate for sheriff of Chaves county at the coming election in November. He does not make his cunning contingent upon the action of any convention, so he may be presumed an independent candidate.

Let me ask what Mr. Garrett has ever done for Chaves (or Lincoln) county which would entitle him to assume that he is indispensable to the welfare of the new county. His adherents will review the old hero-worship of some ten years ago, about the brave killing of the "Kid," etc., deeds that were designed, and acts directed, by a stronger and better man. There was a time when the people awoke to the relative merits of P. F. Garrett to such an extent that they nominated Mr. Poe as candidate for sheriff of Lincoln county, at the expiration of Mr. Garrett's first term, and elected him too by a large majority. Whose honest service will long be remembered with gratitude. Mr. Poe is not a candidate for office, but his name is brought forward here, for two reasons—one to show the reflected light on Mr. Garrett, the other to show the appreciation Mr. Poe entertains for Garrett, his old time companion in official duty, when he resolutely gives him the cold-shoulder and offers support to his antagonist, Campbell C. Fountain, who is a resident of only 2 or 3 years standing in the community, but who, by national intelligence, experience, courage and honesty, has secured the confidence and support of a majority of our citizens, as will be proven at the polls in November. Mr. Poe has shown his appreciation of the fitness of Campbell Fountain for the position of sheriff by tendering to him his vote, his influence, and, as Mr. Fountain a poor man, who needs the office, (which Mr. Garrett does not) pecuniary assistance to prosecute the campaign, and all this in opposition to his old ally. It is not this significant.

Personally the author of this letter has no animosity against Mr. Garrett, but simply believes that he has received and assumed credit in the past that justly belongs to others, that he has been over-rated by his worshippers and that Mr. Fountain is the more fit man for the position of sheriff. Garrett does not need the office—Fountain does, and our citizens look forward, confidently, to his election. I. C.

Alliance Barbecue.

The Farmers Alliance of Roswell and Chaves county, at a meeting at their hall last Saturday evening, decided to hold a grand barbecue on Saturday, September 6th, 1890. The place has not as yet been chosen but it will be held in one of the beautiful groves around Roswell.

The managers of the barbecue and Roswell alliance desire to extend to everybody a cordial invitation to attend. There will be good public speakers present; in the forenoon the alliance will, by its representatives, occupy the speakers platform; in the afternoon, all public parties and platformers are invited, by their representatives, to address the people. Candidates for the various county offices are especially invited to be present and express their views on the questions of current interest to Chaves county.

The Roswell brass band will be in attendance to enliven the occasion. A dancing platform will be arranged for the young people to enjoy themselves upon.

Let all attend and have a good time.

The party of ladies and gentlemen who have been rusticated in the White mountains returned last week. They report having an excellent time and certainly seem much improved from their trip. J. B. Trotter and A. H. Whetstone had the good luck to kill a black bear apiece, and J. L. Zimmerman a panther. A photograph being along we are unable to produce a picture of their appearance upon catching sight of the "big game." We are very sorry, for we are sure it would be interesting. If you wish to hear a good bear story ask J. B. to relate his experience.

We publish the announcement of three more candidates this week, L. M. Long, F. P. Gayle and Scott Truxton. That is right gentlemen, come before the people, for they are the party. All of these gentlemen are well known to the voters of Chaves county, and we believe their merits will be duly and justly considered. The Register is not a party paper for Chaves county, and we are glad to see good men who have the courage to present themselves to the people rather than slime themselves over with political spew, for the sake of obtaining the nomination by a "stocked" convention.

The Grand Lodge of K. of P. of New Mexico convenes in Silver City, Sept. 9th, and will continue in session several days. Arrangements are now being made by that city for the entertainment of the Knights and their ladies.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Register. Send it to your friends in the east and keep them posted about the valley.

All who are in need of job printing of any kind will do well to call on us for prices before sending their work away. Our prices are reasonable and work first-class.

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

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

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.

All orders for job work by mail will receive prompt attention. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

Bulls and Milch Cows.

I have for sale at my farm 3 and 4 miles southeast of Roswell, from thirty to fifty bull calves, ready for service spring 91. These are from Shorthorn cows by Pedigreed Hereford bulls. Also some choice milch cows. These are extra good cattle and I will make prices to suit the times. Address.

Jno. W. Poe, Roswell, N. M.

30-10 w

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

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