

Pecos Valley Register.

Geo Curry

VOL. II. NO. 38

ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY AUGUST 16 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Celman of the Argentine Republic has resigned.

During one hundred years our government has issued 433,433 patents.

Emperor William is visiting his grandmother, the Queen of England.

The railroads are cutting rates to the G. A. R. encampment at Boston.

A famine prevails in the Soudan. In some parts of the country the deaths average 100 daily.

It is reported that an English syndicate is gobbling up all the glassware plants in the country.

During the year ending June 30th the coinage of our mints amounted to \$23,000,000 in gold, \$30,000,000 in silver and \$1,400,000 in base metal.

The Catholics of Canada have erected a monument to the memory of Catherine Tegahouta, the first Indian converted to that faith in 1667.

By order of Emperor William factory workmen's children who are weak and ailing will have a holiday at the seaside at the government's expense.

The superintendent of the Yellowstone Park reports that buffalo and elk are increasing very rapidly, and that the streams are being stocked with salmon and trout.

A dispatch says that Emin Pasha has had severe fighting at Masai and Ugogo. He killed many natives by using the Maxim gun. He seized 1,200 head of cattle. He defeated the Ugogos with great slaughter.

Twenty-four British sailors attempted to escape from their ships at Newport last Monday by stealing a vessel's boat while excursionists were landing. A crew sent in pursuit shot one, cut another's finger with a cutlass and captured all but three as they were landing at the torpedo station.

There was another wreck on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad Sunday. Two men were killed and several injured. About seven miles north of Bedford, Indiana, the south bound passenger train came in collision with the north bound passenger from Louisville. Several of the cars were completely telescoped.

An attack was made upon the town of Shafter, Presidio County, Texas, on the 4th by twenty-five Mexicans. State Ranger J. G. Graves was killed and Deputy Sheriff I. Lee seriously wounded while endeavoring to arrest the Mexicans. A posse of rangers and deputy sheriffs have left Marfa to capture the marauders. It is reported that Shafter was sacked and burned.

Hon. Martin Mahler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has great confidence in the success of a second corn crop planted now, and is preparing a circular to be issued soon urging the farmers to save themselves from total loss by planting a second crop of corn, millet or cane. Otherwise there will be much suffering and loss in the western part of that State.

A telegram from Kingman, Kansas, says that the grasshoppers have made their appearance by millions in Kingman County, and that they are appearing rapidly in Sedgewick, Reno and Harper Counties. It is feared that this pest is to be added to the fearful draught and hot winds now sweeping over the Sunflower State, and there will be no salvation for any crop in southern Kansas.

The special session of the Illinois legislature is ended. The World's Fair bill which was passed provides that the made land, after the fair, whenever diverted to any use other than a public park, shall revert to the State of Illinois. A joint resolution recommending to the World's Fair Directors the enforcement of the eight hour principle, and that no aliens be employed was adopted by acclamation.

Advices from Athens announce a most disastrous fire upon the celebrated Mount Athos, the holy mountain of the Greek church. The fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests. Of the twenty Greek monasteries which have been located on the mountain for centuries most have been completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at 5,000,000 francs. Twenty monks and hermits perished in the flames.

It is officially announced that Baron Berlepsch, the Prussian minister of commerce, has conceded most of the demands which the miners' delegates recently submitted to the government. The principal demands granted are the adoption of an eight-hour shift, the reinstatement of all strikers who were dismissed, the introduction in the labor bill before the Reichstag of a clause providing for arbitration courts, to which mining officials shall be amenable and the abolition of farming jobs.

Mrs. Martha Hamilton, a wealthy resident of Beaver Brook, Connecticut, died from the effects of a spider's bite. Mrs. Hamilton was at work in her garden one day last week when she was bitten by a spider. The tiny wound was not painful and she paid no attention to it, scarcely giving the matter a thought until last night, when her arm, which had been bitten, began to swell up and become very painful. Medical assistance was called in but to no purpose, as she presently expired. She was 18 years of age.

THE SALVADORAN TRAITOR.

Defeat and Death of General Rivas.

A special from La Libertad, Salvador, contains the following particulars of the death of General Rivas:

Rivas for some time before the death of President Menendez, had endeavored to start up a revolution in Salvador, and General Carlos Ezeta, the president, met Rivas and his army and defeated them, and advised Rivas to seek a sanctuary in Honduras. Upon the death of Menendez Rivas was invited, among other military officers who had been refugees under the Menendez government, to return to his country. Rivas came back to Salvador and told Ezeta that he would organize the Cojutepeque Indians into an army to assist him in his war against Guatemala. Ezeta never suspecting treachery from Rivas, assented, and the latter armed and equipped 8,000 men.

Subsequently Ezeta learned that Rivas contemplated a move on the capital and ordered General Antonio Ezeta, his brother, the hero of eleven battles with the Guatemalans, to place able generals in command of the army of occupation and for the 2,000 veterans to return to Salvadoran soil and follow Rivas' Indian army.

This movement was executed by forced marches, but before the younger Ezeta reached the city of San Salvador, Rivas made the attack. Then Ezeta came up and the battle began. Rivas made fourteen attacks on the president's palace in San Salvador but was repulsed each time. His Indians attempted to loot the town and pillaged many stores. General Antonio Ezeta finally forced Rivas to leave the city and he retreated to Santa Ana Tecla, a town on the highway between this city and the capital. Here Rivas fortified himself and when Ezeta came up with him his surrender was demanded.

Rivas refused to capitulate and one of the hottest and most desperate battles fought during the present war followed. For sixty-eight hours, without cessation the conflict was carried on with varied success by both armies. Blood flowed like water, the Indians fighting more like demons than men. When they lost their rifles the favorite knife was used with most deadly effect. At times the fighting was so heated that they used clubs.

The Indians were mown down by the deadly rain of lead from Ezeta's army, which never wavered from its duty, its ranks, as fast as thinned, closing up with clock-like precision. The fighting at night was severe, the Indians preferring warfare rather than fight by day.

At last Rivas was shot through the back and fell dead in his tracks, and the Indians became demoralized and were scattered by Ezeta's veterans like chaff before the wind.

With the conclusion of this sanguinary conflict the body of Rivas was publicly exposed in the plaza after the battle, then torn down and indignities heaped upon it as in the case of other traitors.

If Ezeta had been defeated there would have been no hope of a continuance of the victories over Guatemala. But with his success it is believed that Guatemala will be worse off. Not a position already gained and occupied by the Salvadoran army in Guatemala was abandoned by Ezeta when he returned to put down the rebellion. It is said that Ezeta with his victorious army will return to Guatemalan territory at once.

A Letter from Stanley.

A letter received in New York from Henry M. Stanley by a personal friend of the great explorer, contains some interesting particulars about his tropical trouble. "My illness," Mr. Stanley writes, "is wholly due to the fact that my correspondence was altogether too enormous. A dozen secretaries could not have answered the letters. There have been something like 2,000 letters, congratulations, presents, etc., to attend to, which have completely overwhelmed me.

After a long resting spell, and especially from the nervous labor of the pen, the explorer proposes to visit the continent. Mr. Stanley says he looks forward with delight to his visit to this city next November.

Facts About the Argentine Rebellion

At the beginning of the revolution General Lavall took command of the government forces, seconded by the chief of police, Capdevilla, and twenty-five policemen, until Sunday, the 27th, at 5 a. m., the revolution triumphing. It was decided to grant the truce asked by the government till 10 a. m., when fighting was to be continued. It was not resumed, it having been decided to stop firing to enter into treaties. While this was going on the government was receiving troops from the interior. Many commissioned soldiers about the streets were killed and many others wounded by the people assembled.

On the 28th firing started again, the revolutionists being helped by six men-of-war bombarding places occupied by government troops, causing damage of small importance.

At 4 p. m. on the same day the men-of-war ceased firing by order of the revolutionist, who abandoned their arms according to agreement with the government. The leaders of the revolution say this agreement was entered into because of their want of ammunition.

The people are greatly discontented with these arrangements. Some citizens and soldiers have even committed suicide.

The chief leader of the insurrection was Don Leonardo Alem.

After Smuggled Opium.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—Revenue officers and United States detectives arrived here yesterday looking for 2,000 pounds of smoking opium which were smuggled into the United States some time ago. The opium came through California and the smugglers got as far as Phoenix, Arizona, with it, when the detectives got on their track and feared they into Canada. Since then the smugglers have eluded the detectives until a few days ago, when it was learned the contraband goods had been shipped here. The detectives made a thorough search of all the Chinese laundries to-day, but found no smuggled opium. The duty on this opium amounts to \$20,000.

Don't Like Their Job.

Over one-sixth of that part of the men in the Haytian navy lying at Philadelphia for repairs, have deserted, and one-fourth of them have been caught and are in irons on the gun boat Jacmel, at Neafie & Levy's shipyard. The force of the two boats, Dessalines and Jacmel, is 110 men, officers and crew, including the admiral. Nine men have deserted from the Dessalines, and eleven from the Jacmel. Six from the latter were arrested. Every freeman on the Jacmel has run away. They claim that they were treated harshly. The nine men from the Dessalines, it is said, will not be caught. They have run off to Boston, New York and Baltimore. About a month ago a mutiny occurred on the Dessalines. An engineer, a quartermaster and two firemen refused to work. Admiral Killick had them sent to prison for fifteen days, and then he charged them \$35 each, according to their story, saying that that was what the prison officials have charged for keeping them. They will not mutiny again. The Dessalines is now lying at Mills' shipyard at Camden, where a propeller was put on yesterday. The repairs are nearly finished.

Hoisted by an Iceberg.

A Halifax special says: The steamer Perla arrived on the 4th from Newfoundland, on route to New York. Your correspondent talked to Captain Ash with reference to the encounter his steamer had with an iceberg off Fogo Head. He says it was a most miraculous escape for the steamer. A big iceberg, 150 feet high and 600 feet long, broke in three pieces just as the Perla was passing it. One of the pieces 200 feet long came up under the steamer, lifting her entirely out of the water. She remained for some minutes resting on the huge cake of ice when the tremendous sea set her afloat. The stanchions in the saloon were misplaced and bent, and the under girders of the dining table smashed. Captain Ash declares that he was never in such a perilous position before.

Negroes to Go to Mexico.

J. Milton Turner a New York attorney is arranging to colonize a large number of negroes in Mexico. He says the plan is being promoted by a firm of coffee dealers in New York who have a capital of about \$5,000,000. "The purposes of the firm," he said, "is to put the negroes to raising coffee and sugar. They own about 21,000,000 acres of land, which will be divided among the colonists. No rental will be charged for the land, and the company will furnish a means of support for the negroes till they can get their grounds under cultivation and become self-supporting. They are willing to spend \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 in that way. The details of the scheme will be settled August 14." He believed the movement can be made very beneficial for the negroes. "I have already received a large number of applications from negroes who are anxious to go. These applications come from all parts of the country."

Wants to Practice Law.

Mrs. P. A. L. Smith, the bright young woman who made something of a sensation in Virginia last fall by asking the State legislature to pass a special act allowing her to practice law, has determined to enter the professional world and will soon begin the publication at Danville of a newspaper. It will start as a weekly paper, but Mrs. Smith designs to convert it eventually into an afternoon daily. It is stated that Mrs. Smith will make it lively for the men and newspapers that objected to her entering the legal profession. She has not yet given up the idea of practicing law, and will soon make a petition to the supreme court of appeals.

A Big Raft of Logs.

A raft of logs is being towed from New Brunswick to New York. The raft left St. Johns, New Brunswick, June 17, at 10:30 o'clock, and has been on the way ever since except for the stops-over at Portland and Vinland Haven. This raft is unlike the Leary raft which was successfully brought here two years ago, both in its starting point and its construction. The other raft started from Joggins, on the opposite side of the Bay of Fundy and St. Johns, and was built like a huge bundle of cigars.

The timber in this raft is unlike that in the previous ones. Mr. Leary has a contract with the Astor estate to furnish 100,000 logs, to be used for crib building in filling the low lands owned by the estate along the Harlem River.

This raft comes from St. Johns and may be likened to a series of bundles linked end to end by a huge chain running through the center. There were seven-teen sections each containing 500 logs, or 8,500 altogether. The sections are eight feet apart. The whole thing is towed by

in Turkish Prisons.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A special correspondent of the Daily News has succeeded in obtaining admission to the Turkish prison at Uskub, Macedonia, a town of European Turkey. He found that the building contained 149 cells, which were occupied by 1,811 persons, or over twelve to a cell. As a rule the unfortunate victims are sent there to be confined from one to ten years each, but owing to their suffering, arising from the barbarity of their keepers and the total disregard by the latter of all sanitary laws, scarcely any one outlives five years.

In one cell two and a half yards square the correspondent discovered nearly a score of wretches panting for air and starving for food, having in the way of the latter nothing but bread and water. The greater number were stark naked and chained by the ankles and wrists.

As if the jailers were unable to inflict tortures enough upon the victims in the dens already provided, the correspondent found a series of underground cells, said to be reserved for the worst prisoners, where in total darkness were those whom Turkish tyranny had singled out for special barbarity.

In order to force confessions which might prove useful to those in power, the aid of the ant is called in. These insects are kept in small boxes for the purpose and fifty of them are placed at one time on the naked body of the prisoner whom it is desired to torture. It is also customary to chain men all day in the sun in such a way that they are unable to move.

Emperor William in England.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The German imperial yacht, with Emperor William and his brother Prince Henry on board, arrived at Osborne on 10 o'clock this morning, and the queen signaled "welcome" to his majesty from Osborne house, her palace in the Isle of Wight.

As the yacht entered Cowes Roads the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught, on board the royal yacht, went out to meet the emperor, while the other members of the royal family awaited his arrival on the private landing stage. One German ironclad accompanied the emperor, who was also escorted into the harbor by five British torpedo boats.

As the emperor landed a salute was fired, and entering a carriage his majesty drove to the Osborne House, where the queen, the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh received him at the entrance. As he entered the band played the German and British national anthems. The emperor wore a British admiral's uniform.

After luncheon the queen and the emperor had a long private interview. In the afternoon the emperor and Prince Henry drove around the grounds of Osborne House and visited the Marchioness of Lorne and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The queen's dinner party, besides the German emperor and members of the royal family, included only Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador at London.

Sold His Wife.

A queer proceeding has just taken place at the Hungarian camp near Duquesne, the new steel manufacturing town ten miles up the Monongahela river valley from Pittsburgh. A Hungarian sold his wife for \$100, \$25 cash down and the balance at the rate of \$6 per month. Josiah Gwynn, the village magistrate, is witness to the truth of the story. Several years ago Kulick Vejeck left his wife in Poland and came to America. Two years ago, after waiting patiently, but being rewarded with no news, the wife came here in search of her husband. She could find no trace of him, and becoming ill she was provided with a home and had her doctor bill paid by Antone Winzier, an industrious Hungarian farmer. When she recovered she married her benefactor. In the mean time husband No. 1 began the search for his wife. He is employed in the Michigan lumber region and a few days ago found the woman at Duquesne. Winzier and the woman were arrested on a criminal charge, but when Vejeck found that his lawful wife absolutely refused to live with him again, he compromised on a sale for \$100, the amount of his traveling expenses. Gwynn has returned to Michigan. Squire Gwynn wrote the agreement from dictation.

A Timely Warning.

Mrs. Emily Branson of North Wakefield, New Hampshire, saved the Boston & Maine express last Friday from a serious disaster. A terrific storm of wind and rain was raging, and the heavy train was running at a high rate of speed in an endeavor to make up lost time. Hardly had the North Wakefield station been left behind when the engineer saw a woman on the tracks just ahead of him, frantically waving a white cloth. The train was stopped with the cow catcher almost in front of the woman.

"The track around the curve is all covered with trees," she said. "I came to warn you."

Just ahead there was a turn in the track so sharp that after an obstruction upon it had come into the engineer's view no human power could have prevented an accident. Her name, she said, was Mrs. Emily Branson. From her house she saw the wind hurling the trees across the track. She was alone with her little children, but she knew that the express was due and that the trees were on such a curve that they would be hidden from sight until it was too late.

Senator Plumb on the Tariff.

In the discussion of an amendment to the tariff bill last Friday, reducing the duty on earthenware and glassware, Senator Plumb joined the Democrats in attacking that feature of the bill.

He produced a letter from a merchant doing business in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Atchison, Kansas, stating that on an invoice of crockery he had paid that day customs duty of \$16.40; that under the pending bill the duty on the same invoice would be \$31.32, and under the McKinley bill, \$37.12.

The whole tendency of civilization, Senator Plumb said, was toward the reduction of prices of all products of human labor. To claim that the tariff had been the sole, or main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods was to ignore all the forces of civilization. The American people were entitled to have cheap goods, if competition could bring that about. When he asked, was the time coming when the people of the United States would get some benefit from the establishment of home industries? But just as fast as the point was arrived at when lower prices might be expected, the manufacturers came to Congress and said that they wanted more duties, whereby the downward progress of prices might be arrested. The people of the United States ought to have their "inning" sometime, and he thought that time had come.

He believed in distributing the duties that were necessary for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the government in such a way as to equalize the conditions existing between the manufacturers of this country and those abroad. If he were in doubt he would resolve that doubt in favor of the American manufacturers. But, if he knew what the exact conditions were, he would put the home and the foreign manufacturer on the same footing precisely. He should be recreant in his duty if he gave his support to such a proposition as the chinaware schedule.

The Senate, he continued, owed some duty to the American people as well as to the manufacturers. There was a point where political sympathies ended and where business interests began. The Democratic party had its full share of responsibility for the iniquities of the present tariff law and of that which was now proposed. The Democrats in the House had the opportunity of correcting their errors and wickedness of the McKinley bill, but they had sought to evade the responsibility of their votes, when by joining with the Republicans who were opposed to the bill, they might have eliminated many of its errors. He could see the game of battledore and shuttlecock between free trade and protection constantly going on, for political advantage on one side and for personal advantage on the other; between the two extremes the great body of the American people were being crushed and ground. He would apply the rule that whoever demanded a tax for his own benefit should be ready to show conclusively that his interest was also the public interest. The demonstration should be made that every single penny of tax proposed was absolutely necessary.

Making a Big Gun.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The jacket on the first forged steel rifled gun ever manufactured in this country has been struck on the tube at Watervliet arsenal under the supervision of Lieutenant L. L. Bruff, ordnance department, United States army, who has charge of the construction of the gun.

The huge jacket of French steel weighing fifteen tons was heated to allow it to slide over the tube. The whole constitutes a most delicate operation, and the slightest miscalculation would have resulted in a failure, costing the government thousands of dollars. The entire operation, however, was a complete success and the operation of "turning" for the hoops will now take place. These latter are all prepared and will be struck on with the least possible delay.

When completed the gun will be sent to the Sandy Hook proving ground and there subjected to the severest tests. If these are successfully withstood, the gun will be taken as a type of the United States breech loading forged steel rifled gun for sea coast defense, and if Congress appropriates the money we may hope in time to see these mounted in the forts of our principal harbors.

This gun will fire a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds with a charge of 500 pounds of powder. It is estimated that the muzzle velocity will be 2,000 feet per second and the range about ten miles. The general plan of the ordnance department is to manufacture a model gun of each calibre and thoroughly test it as above. If it be successful more guns are to be made with this as a model.

Mr. Moody's Work.

NORFOLK, Mass., Aug. 1.—D. L. Moody opened to-day the Betsey Moody Cottage, named for his mother. The building cost \$15,000 and is designed for an infirmary for his schools. There are now thirty attendants. He also announces the establishment of a training school for ladies who study the Bible, drill, dress-making, cooking and other branches in preparation for city Christian work. The first session will be held in October next and there are two terms of three months each. Dr. A. L. Pierson of Philadelphia started a series of ten Bible readings from Ephesus before an audience of 500 this afternoon. There were 1,500 attendants this evening to listen to an address by Rev. A. S. Gumber of Boston. Evangelist W. R. Lane of London, England, also spoke.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

SENATE.—Under the new order for the dispatch of business the Senate met at 10 a. m., and a quorum could not be obtained until twenty minutes later. It was announced by Senator Frye that the river and harbor bill would be taken up next week Friday.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up, discussed for an hour and a half, chiefly on the subject of the street railroad companies and their shortcomings, and agreed to.

The tariff bill was then taken up and its reading by paragraphs was continued. Mr. Plumb moved to increase the rate on castor oil to eighty cents per gallon, the present duty, agreed to.

A large number of amendments offered by Senator McPherson were defeated. Four pages of the bill having been thus disposed of to-day the Senate adjourned after a statement by Mr. Blair that by a calculated vote he had made the bill would be disposed of at the present rate of progress by the 20th of next December.

HOUSE.—Mr. Oates of Alabama rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the investigation of charges of corruption against members of the House, contained in a recent editorial in the National Economist.

The Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a privileged one, owing to the indefiniteness of the charges. Mr. Oates appealed, and the House sustained the Speaker.

The House then went into committee of the whole on Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The entire afternoon was consumed in a discussion of the Columbia irrigation amendment. Many amendments were proposed to this amendment, but the ultimate result was that the Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

SENATE.—The tariff bill was taken up. Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on fire-brick not glazed, named or decorated from \$1.25 per ton to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and on glazed ornamental fire-brick from 45 per cent. to 40. Rejected.

Mr. Plumb voted with the Democrats, the first break in the solid party vote. Mr. Plumb having thus started in the assertion of independence of party allegiance so far as the tariff bill is concerned, began to take Mr. McPherson's place offering amendments. His first two amendments were to reduce the rate of duty on enamelled plates and on hydraulic cement. After discussion they were voted down by the Republican majority, the Democrats of course voting for them.

On the hydraulic cement amendment Mr. Paddock joined Mr. Plumb in voting with the Democrats, the result of the vote being 21 yeas, 27 nays.

Mr. Plumb attacked the high duties on earthenware and glassware and was answered by Mr. Sherman.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Taylor of Illinois a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for copies of the report of the engineers in charge of the work of the improvement in Calverton harbor. The House then resumed consideration of the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

It was found impossible to secure a quorum, so no business was transacted.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2.

SENATE.—The resolution by Senator Blair in reference to shutting off debate was laid aside temporarily. The tariff was then taken up and the discussion occupied the day.

HOUSE.—The House this morning resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. There was great difficulty in disposing of the remaining amendments owing to the slowness of the attendance. A resolution was adopted revoking leaves of absence. The bill was finally passed, the Senate amendments thrown open to amendment and arid lands to settlement being rejected. The bill was sent to a conference committee.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information on the accident last Friday to the lock of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He spoke of it as a most serious calamity to the commerce of the nation, costing, as he had been informed by telegraph, \$500,000 a day.

Mr. Payne said the damage was being repaired as fast as 500 men could do it and would be completed to-morrow or next day, but the main object of the appeal to congress was that provision should be made for an additional 100 men.

The tariff bill was taken up. HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill. Mr. Rogers took occasion to attack the Speaker very bitterly. Mr. Henderson of Iowa defended Mr. Keary. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky spoke against the elections bill.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the tariff bill, the pending item being the paragraph relating to cylinder and crown glass, polished.

Mr. Berry addressed the Senate on the general subject of tariff legislation. A number of amendments were offered by Democrats, but rejected.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania moved to lay on the table the motion which had been pending some time to reconsider the vote by which the House passed the bill to grant leaves of absence to clerks in the first and second class post-offices. The motion to reconsider was tabled.

A resolution was passed making inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy concerning the large number of men employed at the Kittery navy yard, New Hampshire, the Democrats claiming that it had a political end in view.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mason of Illinois in the chair) on the general deficiency bill. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned. Representative Morrow of California, from the committee on foreign affairs, today reported to the House his bill to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise.

Some ore is now being-brought to Aspen from the Independence district. There are places in the mines located there that produce very rich mineral, and these pockets, it is understood, are now being shipped. Free gold shows in some of the ore that has been delivered here, and it is thought to be very high grade. —Aspen Times.

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

The El Paso National Bank OF TEXAS.

Capital, \$150,000. - Surplus, \$60,000.

United States Depository.

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

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

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

Roswell Register.

ROSSELL LODGE, A. F. & A. M.
Meets on the first Saturday of each month, at 8 o'clock, at the hall. 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 8 o'clock, at the hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend. W. J. SCOTT, K. of R. S.

LOCAL NEWS AND VIEWS.

—Look out for material improvement in THE REGISTER soon.

—Roswell presented quite a business appearance last Saturday. All the good Democrats were in town.

—Trotter & Daniel last Sunday sent a force of men down to the big ditch to begin work on the headgates.

—M. Whiteman, will, so he informs us, soon move his store from White Oaks here and close out his entire stock at cost.

—Several parties from Eddy and the Lower valley, were in the city attending to business before the U. S. land office this week.

—The Las Vegas, Ft. Stanton and Eddy nine's would all like to get a "crack" at Roswell. Come on—first come first served.

—Joe Jaffa says he saw a whole lot of flat cars in Trinidad a few days ago loaded with ties for the Pecos Valley railroad and marked "P. V. R. Ry."

—We have long expected it and it has at last come—Bro. Howe has taken to writing poetry for his paper. You are safe, they have neglected to pass a law to prohibit it.

—A dancing party was given at the residence of Mrs. Gamble in the Farm last Friday evening. Quite a number went from town, and report having an excellent time.

—The Democratic county convention met at Lincoln, Thursday, with a full attendance. Up to the hour of going to press, no definite news has been received as to its actions.

—Jaffa, Prager & Co. will, in a short time, build their present large store room, out to the street and put in a brick front. This will give them greater room and help the appearance of their store wonderfully.

—J. H. Morrison has been doing pretty well, thank you, since he opened up his real estate business. Since July 22nd there have been twenty transfers consummated in his office, and still there's more to follow, right away quick.

—Scott Truxton has let the contract to Garrett & Hill for the erection of a neat residence, which he will build at once on his handsome lot on Overton Ave. The building will be 16x30, with an "ell" 14x28, making 4 large rooms, and all neatly surrounded by porches. Work will commence in a few days.

—The band is once more attending to their practice, getting in shape to play, presumably for the Alliance barbecue. The boys are anxious to wear their new caps. Won't they feel big, and to use a local expression, "it will be impossible to hand them a red apple with a ten foot pole."

—We are reliably informed that J. C. DeLany, the Ft. Stanton merchant, is contemplating erecting a business house in Roswell. It will be a brick with an iron front, the upper story to be a hall. Any one wishing to rent a hall of that kind will do well to write to Mr. DeLany.

—Several of our young ladies went bathing last Saturday evening, and as they supposed in Spring river, but upon inquiry next day learned that instead of Spring river it was Judge Stone's ditch. The young ladies experienced no inconvenience, however, from their mistake; the water was wet, and as it was not deep, it was much safer.

—Rev. Francis, a Methodist minister, sent here by the presiding elder for this district, has been and is now holding services here. He preaches at the church every evening at 7:30 p. m. and will hold services Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. He will fill Rev. Gibbons' unexpired term until the meeting of conference, when, we understand, another gentleman will be sent here.

—The caps presented to the band by G. A. Richardson have arrived and the boys are now the proud possessor of a neat cap each. They are a very pretty band and will help the appearance of the band considerably. The band boys returned the compliment by presenting him with his monogram, made from the minerals of New Mexico.

—Judge Rogers said the other day, in conversation about the growth and cultivation of his fruit orchard: "I expect to ship apples to California in five years, and though you may laugh now, you will see if you are here that such will be the case." That's the kind of citizens we have here and that is the kind of a country they will make.

—A strong petition has already been sent in to headquarters, praying for the increase of service on the Roswell and Eddy mail line from a semi-weekly to a daily. There is little doubt, but what the increased service will be ordered. This will give our people a much better mail service, especially when the railroad is completed to Eddy.

—Parker Wells has let the contract for the erection of a business house on Main street just south of Hotel Pauly. It will be built entirely of brick, two story, the dimensions of the building being 20x50 feet in the clear. The upper story of the house will be used as an Odd Fellows' and K. of P. hall. Garrett & Hill have the contract, and work will commence at once.

PERSONAL POINTS.

—J. T. Eubank, of Lincoln, came down to the metropolis Saturday.

—Geo. T. Ovard started Wednesday morning for the mountains.

—James Brent, of Eddy, was in the city this week. He went on to Lincoln Tuesday.

—A letter received by Smith Lea from Col. Milne, at Chicago, states that the Colonel is rapidly improving in health.

—John Copeland, proprietor of the saw mill at Las Tablas, was in the city attending to business matters the first of the week.

—George Donaldson made a visit to Roswell from the mountains last week, returning Tuesday. Hard to stay away, isn't it George?

—Dr. Rearup has returned from his visit to his family at Ft. Stanton, and can now be found at his office just south of the Texas house.

—Dr. McKinney was called to the Capitan saw mill last Friday, to attend a young man named McFarland, who was dangerously ill with typhoid fever. At last accounts the patient was improving.

—Mr. Sol. C. Jacobs and wife, and Misses Rosa Jacobs and Mattie Miller, who have been recreating on the Ruidoso for the past two weeks, returned home last week.

—Joe Whiteman, of White Oaks, son of M. Whiteman, of this place, paid our growing city a visit this week. We are of the opinion that it will not be long till we number Joe as one of our citizens.

—Mrs. C. C. Fountain and children, Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Misses Mary Lea, Mintie Meeks and Ida Fountain, Mrs. Robert Doak and mother, started Tuesday for a brief sojourn in the mountains.

—L. L. Wells and wife left Wednesday morning for the railroad, where they will take the cars for Paris, Texas. This is Lee's old home and they will spend several months there visiting friends and relatives.

—H. G. Wallace, who taught the the Farms school a term last year, went to Lincoln last Friday and returned Saturday. He came back armed with a teacher's certificate from the county school superintendent.

—L. M. Long, accompanied by Miss Orl, went to Eddy Wednesday. Miss Orl has been visiting with Roswell friends for several weeks, and now returns to Eddy to take charge of the fall term of school.

—James R. Brent and Mrs. Fritz, of Eddy, passed through town Tuesday en route to Lincoln. Mr. Brent has, we understand, disposed of all his interests in Eddy. Better come up and locate in the Pride of the Pecos, Jim.

—Brown Allen, the Ft. Sumner cattle man, came down to attend the Democratic primaries last Saturday. It is hinted that Mr. Allen will be a candidate for nomination before the convention for county Commissioner.

—C. L. Hubbs, the Grand Soc'y. I. O. O. F. who instituted our Lodge last week, took a ride through the grand farms adjacent to Roswell. Of course he expressed himself as being both astonished and delighted. They all do.

—Billy Jones, a cowboy working for the Jinglebob Co., was thrown from a horse and had three of his ribs broken, last Friday. Dr. McKinney was called, and soon had the sufferer in as good a condition as possible, and he is now rapidly recovering.

—H. L. White, our diminutive, but pretty, barber, has returned from his visit to his parents at La Mesa. White reports enjoying the trip and having a fine visit with his old friends, but, like all the rest, says that Roswell is the best town to live in.

—Joe Jaffa, one of the finest young men in Roswell, so the girls tell us, and head book-keeper for Jaffa, Prager & Co., returned from his trip to Trinidad, Friday, where he has been visiting with friends for the past six weeks. He reports having a good time, but says that Roswell is the only place to live and enjoy life.

—Senator G. A. Richardson made a trip to Lincoln and Stanton last week, on business. His sister, Miss Louise, accompanied him, and left Stanton the first of this week, accompanied by Col. J. C. DeLany, for her home, Pittsburg, Pa. Miss Louise was highly pleased with her visit to New Mexico, and was especially charmed with the Pecos Valley.

—J. H. Morrison and Mr. Blackwood returned last week from Las Vegas, where they accompanied Col. Milne. The Col. stood the long trip very well, and Mr. Blackwood received a telegram from them in Chicago, before starting for home, saying that they had arrived all right, and the Col. was improving. His many friends will be pleased to learn of this, as some doubts were entertained of his reaching the railroad alive.

—W. M. Miller, formerly a resident of Las Vegas, and who came to the valley about a year ago, sold his effects and started for his old home in Virginia, last week, where he will in the future reside. Mr. Miller was Justice of the Peace in the Farms district and his going leaves the office vacant. His farm, located just south of Mark Howell's place, was purchased by L. A. Stephens, at a price we consider a bargain. We wish Mr. Miller much success in his new home, but think he has made a great mistake in leaving the Pecos Valley.

—Colonel Stidger, special agent of the general land office, accompanied by Mrs. Stidger, started off to-day on a month's tour of inspection through Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties. The worst that can be said of the Colonel is that he is a Republican land office official and a pleasant gentleman. We wish him and his wife a pleasant trip.—Mesilla Valley Democrat.

—Col. Stidger arrived in Roswell Tuesday evening, and devoted his time for several days to attending to land matters in this office and then went on down the valley.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having sold THE REGISTER to James Kibbee we wish to make this announcement to the public. All bills of advertising and job work up to August 1st, will be collected by Erwin & Fuller, all subscription as they now stand on the books and all accounts since August 1st, will be collected by the new management. Parties knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle. Thanking you for your past courtesies and patronage, we are Yours Very Respectfully,
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