

POWDERLY TALKS.

He Explains the Situation from His Standpoint.

Detroit, Aug. 13.—The executive board of the Knights of Labor assembled here in a secret session at 2 o'clock this afternoon and at this hour (11 p. m.) are still in conference.

General Master Workman Powderly was seen this evening and was very chary and guarded about talking on the labor difficulties. In response to the question, "Does the going out on a strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, as announced in to-day's telegrams, come upon you as a surprise?"

"Scarcely a surprise," he replied, "I had every reason to believe that such would be the result before leaving the East. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will undoubtedly follow the firemen out on strike. There is nothing else for them to do. Their interests are identical. The action of the firemen was purely voluntary and without outside influence. It is just as much their fight as it is that of the Knights of Labor."

"Will you say something regarding the responsibility for this extensive railroad strike and the consequent inconvenience to the general public?"

"When men are dismissed and thrown out of employment in lumps which aggregate from fifty to sixty, as was the case with the New York Central and West Shore lines as long ago as last April, it is pretty conclusive evidence that there must be something radically wrong with the management. The Knights of Labor who were employed on these lines had at that time no intention of striking. They bore the very unjust and indescribable condition of affairs until it became evident that it would be better to be knocked down altogether than be dropped in detail. The railroad people brought on the trouble. The men did not care to strike, but it was plainly the fixed intention of Mr. Walter Webb, third vice president of the system, to force them to do so. He discharged men right and left indiscriminately. No man who had the interest of the community at heart would have done anything so well calculated to harass and disturb the public. He would not have lowered his dignity in the slightest degree had he met and talked with the men upon the subject of existing troubles. By this course the impending conflict might have been readily averted."

Mr. Powderly said Webb was asked to investigate the alleged mistakes which caused their discharge, by the men and by Mr. Holland. The latter tendered his services as peacemaker and mediator. He denied that Mr. Holland was instrumental in bringing on the strike, he having nothing to do with it.

Asked as to whether Mr. Depew went to Europe to avoid participation in the impending difficulties, Mr. Powderly said that Mr. Depew was very diplomatic; that the wholesale discharges were made in April, and that Mr. Depew had left the country to avoid going on record in relation to the troubles.

"The meeting of the executive committee was arranged at our last meeting in June and was not called on account of the strike. I would add that it is not the intention of the strikers to interfere with passenger trains. The efforts will be confined wholly to freights. We, of course, expect the strike to prove successful."

CONCLUDED BY A BANQUET.

Elegant Affair Ending the Events of Grand Army Week.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The principal events of Grand Army week were concluded this evening by a grand banquet at Mechanic's Hall, complimentary to the delegates and invited guests, 1,000 in all. Department Commander Innis presided at the platform table.

The entire banquet was an affair of great elegance. Among the invited guests who occupied the seats of honor were General Sherman, Governor Brackett, Major Hart, Lieutenant Governor Halle, General Sickles, Collector Beard, Hon. John D. Long and Past Commanders-in-Chief Devens of Boston, Morrill of Lawrence, Kountz of Toledo, Fairchild of Wisconsin, and Warner of Missouri.

At 9:30 o'clock the new Commander-in-Chief, Veazey, entered with Corporal Tanner. This was the signal for a great shout, the veterans arising, waving handkerchiefs and napkins and shouting "Veazey, Veazey." Then General Alger came in and was similarly treated. It was 10:30 o'clock before the last course, an elegant and well-filled cigar-cake, bearing likenesses of General Alger and Department Commander Innis—had been received by each gentleman present.

Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, was introduced as toast-master. Commander Veazey, Governor Brackett, Colonel Taylor, General Sherman, General Sickles and General Alger delivered speeches, the latter thanking Boston for its hospitality.

Past Commander-in-Chief Warner, of Missouri, called attention to the fact that in all the camp fires, all the reunions, all the banquets of the week, there had not been a word of reproach against the men who fought against them. The pages of history, he said, could not show a parallel to the magnanimity of the volunteer soldier of '61 and his commanders.

The last speaker was Corporal Tanner, who was received with cheers. He eulogized the faithfulness of the volunteer soldier and closed an elegant speech with another tribute to the hospitality of Boston and Massachusetts.

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

Trouble Between the Pinkerton Men and the Strikers.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The situation of the strike to-night is apparently the same as yesterday, except that the road is losing time on the passenger trains. The Knights are jubilant to-night over the situation at Buffalo. No freight has been moved.

Great excitement rages among the strikers and the public generally over a fracas among the Pinkertons and a crowd of people. A freight train was coming down the grade from West Albany about 7 o'clock. The car had two Pinkerton men on it, and as they got down near the Van Wort Street crossing a small boy fired a stone, striking one of the guards.

Instantly the fellow brought his rifle to his shoulder and fired. The ball missed the boy, but struck a man named John McCarthy, who was in his own yard.

The other Pinkerton opened fire upon the inoffensive crowd, and, as if by magic, the place suddenly swarmed with strikers, but almost as quick a squad of blue-coated policemen came upon the scene. The crowd was kept back with difficulty.

Chief of Police Willard ordered the arrest of five Pinkerton men.

Shortly after the shooting affray at the Van Wort Street crossing, Edward Canary, a Pinkerton man, assaulted Christopher Lang with a club and he was taken into custody. Another Pinkerton man, named Charles Paulins, who was walking up the tracks at that point swinging a loaded gun and revolver, was arrested and jailed.

The man McCarthy is in the hospital. The ball battered the leg just above the ankle and came out on the other side.

The leaders of the strike say these men were not a party to the trouble. They say Assemblies 10, 740 and 10,845 have patrolled that locality since the strike began, and will to-night double their force.

When the new men quit work in the West Albany yards to-night three of them were approached by a committee representing the strikers, who tried to persuade them to desert the railroad company. The men refused and some words ensued, when a number of Pinkerton men who had been at supper appeared on the scene. One of them drew his revolver to intimidate the committee, but he was arrested before trouble ensued.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The most disastrous day in the history of the New York Central railway strike closes to-night. Fifteen Pinkerton men are under the care of surgeons and five citizens are badly wounded. That there are fears as to their recovery. Three Pinkerton men were arrested and one was so severely handled by the mob that the police surgeon had to dress his wounds.

The trouble was at the Van Wort street crossing, a few blocks west of the passenger depot and where the freight trains run into the railroad yards. Early this morning crowds began to gather and by noon there was a large crowd.

Everything was quiet until 1:10 o'clock, when the train came down from West Albany. On the top of each car were two Pinkerton men, armed with repeating rifles, and as the cars passed them, they flourished their arms. Suddenly and without provocation, one of the men fired at Richard Dwyer, a boy 12 years old, who fell, shot in the thigh. The excitement was intense, and a rush was made for the train and so successful was it that James Hutton, who fired the shot, was caught. The police charged the mob and rescued the man just as they had him up against a tree to hang him. He was badly battered up when locked up.

A few minutes after, John Houck, a lumber handler, aged 22, was arrested for stoning a train. At 3 o'clock a freight train bound West came over the bridge guarded by Pinkerton men. When it reached the city several of the Pinkerton men, without provocation, opened fire. Mrs. Thomas F. Hogan was shot through the leg and a small boy was shot in the thigh. The crowd by this time was wrought up to a fearful pitch of excitement, and only by the efficiency of the local police force, aided by committees from the strikers, were kept back.

At 4 o'clock, when the excitement had begun to cool down, another freight train came through and the Pinkertons again fired into the crowd, a boy named Frank Parks receiving the bullet in his arm. Officer Dunn jumped on the train and tried to find the man but was unsuccessful. He was carried back to Albany on another train and was there assaulted by the Pinkerton men, although he was in full uniform. All the police of the city are massed at this point and trouble is expected to-night.

Robert Pinkerton asked for the release of Thomas Burke, who was arrested under arms, but Chief Willard refused, saying that the men were inciting the people to violence. Mr. Pinkerton said that it was simply a matter of protecting the new brakemen, and was necessary.

Five Pinkerton men arrested last night were arraigned in the police court this morning and four were admitted to bail for further examination, ex-Senate Senator Russell and Depot Master Foster going on their bonds. One man was released.

The only freight train moved to-day has been refrigerator and empty cars. The blockade at West Albany is about as bad as on the first day of the strike.

The river and harbor bill has passed the Senate.

THE CASE STATED.

An Exchange of Letters Between Mr. Powderly and Mr. Webb.

New York, Aug. 17.—To H. Walter Webb—Dear Sir: On receipt of your communication last evening, I determined to call upon you to-morrow morning for a personal interview, as that will be much more satisfactory than correspondence, as possibly be. Since then I have been called away from the city, and I am obliged to commit to paper what I would rather discuss with you in person. If I am correctly informed, old and faithful employees of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad have been summarily dismissed from the service of the company, because they were members or active in the Knights of Labor. It is reported to me that up to the time of their discharge, they were faithful to the interests of the company and that not one mark of disrespect stood against the industrial record of any of those who were discharged prior to August 8, 1890. That, in brief, is the statement of the men. The frequency of the dismissals left but very little room for doubt, in the minds of the men, that they were all in danger of discharge at a moment's notice, and hence the strike.

The whole question hinges upon the discharge of Knights of Labor because they are such. If it can be shown that these men are working injury to their employers, right minded men will say that they were treated as they deserved. If they were discharged for cause, then the New York Central and Hudson River road has everything to gain and nothing to lose from an investigation. If they deserved dismissal from the service of the company none of us will ask for their reinstatement. If, however, they were displaced because of their connection with the Knights of Labor, it should be known, for if it is to be the policy of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad that no Knights of Labor are to be employed, then a statement to that effect will clear up all doubts and there can be no future misunderstanding. There will be nothing then to arbitrate so long as you hold that opinion.

As an organization, the aim of which is to work for educational and legislative advantages, the Knights of Labor are called upon to defend its members who, up to the time of their dismissal, had worked only in educational and legislative directions. Surely you have a right to question why they were discharged. Each man, no matter how humble, is as much a part of the public as any other man. True, the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is tributary to the comfort and well being of the community, but the community gives to the corporation in question its strength and wealth, and, of that community, at least two-thirds are working people and belong to the same element of society that dare not organize for their own welfare.

Someone has said since this strike began, "Money is not everything in this world." He was a railroad director, I believe. He spoke truly, for liberty is far dearer to the laborer. That is what he struggles for, and that is what he is denied when he is discharged for being a Knight of Labor. If liberty was once valued so highly that men offered up life and treasures and sacred homes to gain it, surely their children should not be blamed for striking for it. Whether they struck wisely in this case is yet to be determined. Who is to determine? You may feel that you are right, the men may feel that they are right. Both are partisans and, if an impartial verdict is to be reached, impartial men must arrive at it by hearing both sides and judging. The men are willing to submit the case to such arbitration and will not be responsible. Will you consent to do the same? If you will agree to submit this matter to arbitration, we can meet to arrange the details and agree as to how the parties may be selected.

The newspapers report you as refusing to admit that arbitration can enter into the settlement of the trouble, but your letter leads me to believe that you were misquoted and I still hope for a speedy termination of the strike through arbitration.

I shall return to the city as soon as I can meet my engagements, and if you will kindly address me at St. Cloud hotel it will be carefully attended to and placed before me on my return.

T. V. POWDERLY.

CLOSING THE DEBATE.

To this communication from Mr. Powderly, Vice President Webb replied as follows:

August 18.—Dear Sir: I have received, this morning, the communication of date August 17, addressed to me by you as the General Master Workman of the order of Knights of Labor.

Replying thereto, I have to say that no one of the persons discharged from this company prior to August 8 and referred to in your communication, was discharged because he was a member of your order. The immediate superiors of each of said persons reported to the division superintendent, or the superintendent of motive power, in each case, good and sufficient cause for the discharge of such persons, and I am informed that the division superintendent or the superintendent of motive power investigated each case prior to the discharge, and the facts of such discharge having been reported to the management of the company they were further investigated, and the action of the division superintendent or the superintendent of motive power fully approved. The management of the road do not deem it consistent with its continuance and prosperity in business and with the discharge of the duties it owes to the people, to submit the propriety of its action in the discharge of any of its employees to arbitration.

I have read your communication with care, and I think the foregoing answers the points presented by you and defines the position of this company.

H. WALTER WEBB.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Parliament has been prorogued. Emperor William is visiting the Coast.

The potato blight is spreading in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone has a library of 26,000 volumes.

Providence had a \$340,000 fire a few days ago.

Four hundred Cleveland cigar makers are on a strike.

A state constitutional convention is in session at Santa Fe.

There are said to be 22,000,000 church members in this country.

Last Monday the treasury department paid \$1,100 for a lot of silver.

A report that the Pope is about to leave Rome is again being circulated.

A New York firm shipped 200,000 ounces of silver to London last Friday.

The supply house of the Santa Fe road at Raton was burned the other day.

Bandits held up an express train in Missouri Sunday and secured a big lot of money.

The London Times thinks that soon silver will be the only medium of exchange in the United States.

A cavern of great geological and historical interest has been found in the suburbs of Kansas City.

The Chicago people are no nearer settling the location of their big fair than they were six months ago.

Secretary Noble believes that reservoir sites should always be held in reserve by the general government.

Senator Plumb has introduced a resolution for banishing liquor from the Senate wing of the capitol.

A status of Lafayette, presented by the French government to the United States, has arrived at New York.

The officials of the New York Central say they are prepared to spend two million dollars in fighting the strikers.

It is reported that the Secretary of War will refuse to allow the Chicago people to fill up any part of Lake Michigan.

A man 85 years old was arrested at Topeka the other day who has in the course of his career stolen one hundred horses.

The registration of the voters of Cheyenne has been completed. The total number registered is 2,514. Of these 992 are ladies.

There was a terrible accident on the Old Colony railroad in Massachusetts Tuesday. Twelve people were killed outright and a large number injured.

The population of the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, as announced by the census bureau, is 20,250, which is an increase of 3,704, or 13.39 per cent.

The governor of Missouri has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the men who robbed the express train on the Missouri Pacific a few days ago.

The farmers of Western Kansas have appealed to the railroads and loan companies for assistance. Unless assistance is granted thousands will have to abandon their farms.

A passenger and work train on the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield railroad collided Friday evening, killing three men outright and seriously injuring fourteen others. None of the passengers were hurt.

The New York Central strike seems further from settlement than it did a few days ago. The reckless use of firearms by Pinkerton's detectives have highly incensed the strikers and the other employees of the road.

By order of the cantonal government of Sowetz, the story of William Tell is henceforward to be religiously excluded from all historical works published by authority, and it is officially proclaimed that the Tell stories are neither more nor less than fanciful, if patriotic, legends of German origin.

In a written opinion furnished by Attorney Stone on the present status of the Iowa prohibitory law, he holds that the national original package law was passed to cover such conditions as exist in Iowa, that it revives the State law and that no additional State legislation is necessary to stop the liquor traffic in Iowa.

General Veazey, the newly elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued his first general order. He announces officially the election results and then makes the following staff appointments: Adjutant general, Comrade Jos. H. Goulding, of Rutland, Vt.; quartermaster general, Comrade John Taylor, of Philadelphia. The headquarters of the G. A. R. are hereby established at Rutland, Vt.

The President has intimated to the treasury officials that in his opinion the public should be given all the details connected with the purchase of silver under the new law, including the rates at which silver is offered, as well as the acceptance. It was announced at the treasury department to-day that hereafter this would be done. In view of the rapid rise in the price of silver, it is predicted that it will reach par within the next twelve months.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

An Express Train Held Up Near Sedalia, Mo.—\$30,000 Said to Have Been Taken.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 17.—"Robbers' Cut," thirteen miles from Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific railway, made famous by the great robbery perpetrated there nine years ago by the James gang, again leaps into fame by the same way. At 2:30 o'clock this morning seven men held up a train there and robbed the express car of something like \$30,000. The train, the regular Kansas City passenger, left St. Louis at 8:20 Saturday evening. At Tipton or California two men climbed on the back of the engine and remained concealed until "Robbers' Cut," which is three miles from Otterville, was reached.

At this point the men who had climbed over the tender suddenly appeared in the cab, and covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers compelled them to stop the train. Suddenly, as if they had sprung up out of the earth, five other men with guns appeared, three on one side and two on the other. Very few words were spoken. The engineer was compelled to get down and lead two of the robbers to the express car, leaving the fireman in charge of the engine. The latter got down, and thinking the coast clear, undertook to let the passengers know what was going on. A big revolver frightened him so that he crawled back on the engine.

The two robbers forced Messenger Avery to hand over all the money packages not locked up in the through safe. In less than ten minutes it was all done. The engineer was escorted back to his cab and ordered to pull out, which he did.

Not more than half a dozen of the passengers in the coaches or sleepers knew what had happened and no attempt was made to rob them. At Otterville the alarm was given, and within two hours officers were in pursuit, but up to 9 o'clock to-night they have caught nobody. The railroad and express company will not state what the loss is, but say it will be very large. There are good grounds for putting it at \$30,000.

KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Full State Ticket Placed in Nomination at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kansas, August 15.—The Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas met in convention here to-day to nominate candidates for the State offices. Five hundred delegates from all parts of the State were present. J. F. Willots, chairman of the State central committee, called the convention to order and was made temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and a recess was taken. Upon re-assembling a congratulatory telegram from the farmers' convention in session at Columbus, Ohio, was read and greetings returned.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read and unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm the principles of the St. Louis platform and demand shorter hours for laborers, the equal distribution of lands and homesteads, the passage by Congress of a service pension law, the equalizing of paper money on gold values, the payment of ex-prisoners of war for the time spent in confinement and a national arbitration law. The platform denounces the detective system which allows the employment of large forces of armed men by corporations and individuals and condemns the Blair bill.

An attempt was made to insert a clause in the platform indorsing prohibition, but the clause was omitted.

The nomination of candidates was then begun.

W. F. Wrightmore was nominated for chief justice of the Supreme Court, John F. Willots, of Jefferson County, for Governor, and A. C. Shinn, of Franklin County for Lieutenant Governor.

General Grant's Remains.

Congressman John Quinn has received from U. S. Grant, Jr., a reply to his letter to the widow of General Grant requesting that she state her wishes regarding the proposed removal of the great warrior's remains to Arlington Cemetery at Washington. It is dated Salem Center, Westchester County, August 15, and is as follows:

"Hon. John Quinn—Dear Sir: At Mrs. Grant's request I have the honor of replying to your courteous letter of August 11, asking for an expression of her wishes in relation to the removal of General Grant's remains to the vicinity of Washington as proposed in the concurrent resolution offered by Senator Plumb.

"At a time when Mrs. Grant was with Colonel Grant she wrote a letter for publication, with the intention of saving her, if possible, from the affecting annoyance of being interviewed by the newspapers on the subject in which she expressed her views and the views of the family in regard to this. In that letter Colonel Grant said in substance that such a removal rested with Congress and not with General Grant's family. If the people, by act of Congress, choose to remove General Grant's remains to or near Washington, Mrs. Grant will refuse her consent only in case no provision be made for her family resting by his side. This she wishes to emphasize.

"She will be glad to see a monument begun, at least, which will mark the last resting-place of her husband. Very respectfully yours, U. S. GRANT, JR."

Mr. Quinn intends if possible to hold the Plumb resolution in committee until the New York delegation shall determine whether or not it will fight the plan to abandon the tomb at Riverside. A meeting will probably be called within a day or two.

MARK TWAIN IN A FIX.

How the Humorist Filled a Date on Short Notice Without His Knowledge.

When Mark Twain was in Washington a week or two ago he told a number of interesting incidents and anecdotes, one of which the Post of that city reproduces. A gentleman well known in political and newspaper circles, on being introduced to this well-known author, said to him that he had once had the pleasure of listening to a lecture of his which was delivered twenty years ago.

"Did you?" asked Mark, in that inimitable drawl of his. "Well, now, I'll have to tell you something about that lecture. It was a little the hardest and roughest experience I ever underwent in my whole career as a lecturer. I came to Washington with no intention whatever of delivering a lecture. I simply came, don't you know, to meet my friends, see the city, and keep a little track of what was going on in Congress, as do hundreds of other people in the course of the winter. This was twenty years ago, you remember.

"Now, I had not been in the city more than a day or two before a friend of mine came to my room at the hotel early one morning, awakened me out of a sound sleep, and nearly stunned me by asking if I was aware of the fact that I was to deliver a lecture at Lincoln Hall that evening. I told him no, and that he must be crazy to get out of bed at such an unseasonably hour simply to ask such a foolish question. But he soon assured me that he was perfectly sane by showing the papers, which all announced that Mark Twain was to lecture that evening and that his subject would be 'The Sandwich Islands.' To say that I was surprised would be drawing it mildly. I was mad, for I thought some one had put up a game on me.

"Well, on careful inquiry, I learned that an old theatrical friend of mine thought he would do me a favor. So he started out by getting drunk. While in this condition he made all the necessary arrangements for me to lecture, with the exception of the slight circumstance that he neglected to inform me of any of his intentions. He rented Lincoln Hall, billed the town and sent the newspapers advertisements and notices about the coming lecture, and the worst of it was that he had done all his work thoroughly. After learning this I was in a dilemma. I had never prepared any lecture on the Sandwich Islands. What was I to do? I could not back out by telling the people that I was unprepared, and that my friend was intoxicated when he made these arrangements. No, that was out of the question, because the public wouldn't believe it anyway. The billing of the town had been too well done for that. So there was only one thing left for me to do, and that was to look myself in my room and write that lecture between the breakfast hour and half-past 7 that evening. Well, I did it, and was on hand at the advertised hour, facing one of the biggest audiences I ever addressed."

"Yes, Mr. Clemens, you were there all right," said Mr. —, "for I heard the lecture, and a very amusing one it was too; but if I remember correctly you did not read from your notes."

"You are right, I did not use my manuscript," replied Mark Twain, "but in those early days I always had my lecture in writing, and I kept it on a reading stand at one side of the place where I stood on the platform. I was very good at memorizing, and rarely had any trouble in speaking without notes, but the very fact that I had my manuscript near at hand where I could readily turn to it without having to undergo the mortification of pulling it from my pocket gave me courage and kept me from making awkward pauses. But the writing of that Sandwich Islands lecture in one day was the toughest job ever put on me."

Chess in Japan.

Chess never enjoyed in any other country the official recognition which it had in Japan until about a quarter of a century ago, and is now entering upon a revival there. During the rule of the Shoguns once every year the masters of the game met in Yeddo for a tourney within the precincts of the palace. Judges, umpires, strict rules, and all things necessary to the combat were provided, and after the fight was over the ranks of the various combatants were officially fixed. The number of ranks was seven in all, the seventh being the highest. Scarcely any one ever reached the seventh rank, but there were generally one or two in the sixth. Certain families took the lead for several generations. The revolution of 1867 put a stop to all this, but now the game promises to resume its importance. In October last a grand meeting of all the principal chess-players in Japan was organized in Tokio. Over 200 players assembled, rating from the first up to the sixth rank. Count Tada, the former daimio of Feu, who has the honor of belonging to the sixth rank, is among the chief promoters of the revival. Another meeting took place Jan. 18, when a ceremonial in honor of the revival of chess was performed. There is considerable chess literature in Japan; one work contains problems, the solution of which are said to make the player worthy to be placed in the sixth rank.

The title of doctor was invented in the twelfth century. The first person upon whom it was conferred was Irætrius, a learned professor of law at the University of Bologna. William Gordonio was the first person upon whom the title of doctor of medicine was bestowed. He received it from the College of Aski in 1329.

Roswell Register

JAMES KIBBEE, Editor and Prop'r. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1890.

Democratic Ticket.

Lincoln District, Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy Counties.

For Commissioner, G. A. RICHARDSON, of Roswell.

For Representative, W. C. McFARLAND, of White Oaks.

CHAVES COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioners, T. T. STONEY, A. B. ALLEN, WALTER P. CHISMUM.

For Sheriff, C. C. FOUNTAIN.

For Treasurer, JAMES SUTHERLAND.

For Assessor, C. S. McQUARTY.

For Supt. of Schools, JAMES W. MULLENS.

For Probate Clerk, FRANK H. LEA.

For Probate Judge, F. WILLIAMS.

For Coroner, T. A. MCKINNEY.

There are no two ways about it, the Great Pecos Valley has the grandest future before it of any section of the southwest.

We are again called upon to emphasize the fact that the people of Roswell are determined to enforce the sixshooter law, and to enforce it strictly, without fear or favor.

Messrs. Eddy and Tillotson the Republican nominees in this district, are good men. It would be hard to scare up two better men in any country. But it is doubtful if they consent to be slaughtered.

The Pecos Northern R. R. is destined to be one of the grandest enterprises in New Mexico. It will give Colorado, California, Arizona and New Mexico a short cut to the Gulf of Mexico sea ports.

We present this week the resolutions adopted by the Democratic District Convention. They are worthy of careful perusal by every voter in this district and they are worthy of your endorsement at the polls.

THE REGISTER man refrained from interviewing Hawkins and Mermod as to what they thought of Roswell and our glorious farms. We have buried the hatchet with the Argus man, and don't want to rile him up again, except on very serious provocation.

The "tough" element had better understand it, once for all, that they cannot make bad breaks in Roswell without getting the worst of it. This statement is not made in a boasting manner, but it expresses plainly the sentiment of the law-abiding people of the town, who are largely in the majority.

To CHAS. H. SPARKS: Please inform the Reservoir people in St. Louis that we have had tremendous and continued rains all over the Pecos country, and enough water has gone down the Hondo during the past few days, to irrigate the entire Upper Pecos Valley for one year, had the big reservoir been ready to receive and store it.

Every citizen of the Great Pecos Valley should make an effort to add something to the collection of products of the Valley now being arranged in the offices of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company at Eddy. This exhibit will be a great advertisement for our country, and will be viewed by hundreds of strangers during the next few months.

As WILL be seen by a late Washington dispatch, published elsewhere, the conference committee has arrived at a satisfactory agreement in regard to the arid public lands. This report will doubtless be pushed through and confirmed at this session, as the clause is a part of the sundry civil appropriation bill. This report is all that the people of the west could wish for under the circumstances. It allows all entries heretofore made, and restricts future entries to 320 acres. Good enough. Any man who acquires title to 320 acres of Pecos Valley land will have all he could reasonably ask for in this world.

If A FEW of our farmers would take to the idea of turning some of their surplus alfalfa into butter, they would realize handsome returns and greatly benefit the people of this section. At least half a dozen good dairy and poultry farms could be conducted profitably around Roswell, even now, and of course the demand will increase, as the town is rapidly growing. It is a crying shame that in this great and fertile farming region like that surrounding Roswell, every farmer is either too busy or too lazy to pay attention to the matter of producing butter and eggs for market. Of course as new people come in and take in the situation this order of things will be changed. But it is hard to wait, and in the meantime our people would like a little good butter and a few fresh eggs once in a while.

The Republicans of this District have, in their one resolution adopted at their recent Convention, made a serious mistake (we will call it that for politeness sake) in laying the obnoxious act of Oct. 2d, 1888, on the shoulders of the Democratic party. They should have stopped to consider that that act was tacked on to an appropriation bill and was passed upon by the REPUBLICAN SENATE! It was then, at the very last moment, in the closing hours of Congress, when there was little time to consider any measure, and an imperative necessity of passing the appropriation bill, then it was that the obnoxious and obscurely worded act was railroaded through and became a law. And what is the record in the present Congress? A Republican Senate, aroused at last to the enormity of the outrage upon the western people, had the good sense to repeal the act, but the Republican house refused positively to pass the repeal, and the Republican chairman of the House committee on public lands, Jos. Cannon, of Illinois, (a western man, too, mind you) positively refused to accede to any compromise whatever! Mark the difference of attitude between Cannon, a Republican leader, and Breckenridge, of Ky., one of the great Democratic leaders. The latter advocates the admission of all the Territories at once, and the placing of the public lands entirely under the control of each respective new state. This is the record in the matter, and our Republican friends cannot successfully deny the facts as stated.

The Pecos Northern railroad company should fully investigate the best route from Roswell Northwest before finally locating their line. They will probably do so. It is believed by many that when the route is finally determined it will lead through the great lumber and coal and mineral region surrounding the White Oaks and Lincoln county. That section needs the farm products of the Pecos Valley. We need their coal, and mineral, and must have them. The Pecos Northern will be the bond of union which will unite these great sections, so prolific in their respective productions.

If we could grind out poetry like Bro. Howe, of the Eddy Argus, we would dedicate an ode to the beautiful mud. But the "divine afflatus"—or whatever it is—never perched on our fair brow,—or words to that effect.

Official election returns from 60 of the 66 counties of Alabama have been received. Jones, Democrat, has 130,073 and Long, Republican, 40,824. The other counties will increase the Democratic majority to 95,000.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE ARID WEST.

Washington, August 25.—An agreement has been reached by the sundry civil bill conferees upon the paragraphs relating to irrigation and the public lands survey. For the survey of public lands the conferees fixed at \$425,000. This item of \$60,000 for additional clerk hire in the offices of surveyors general was stricken out. For topographical survey that conferees agreed upon \$325,000. One-half of this sum is to be expended west of the 100th meridian of longitude. The item appropriating \$720,000 for irrigation survey was stricken out. The appropriation for engraving maps of survey was increased to \$70,000. The public land question is reached by repealing so much of the law of October 1888, which withdrew the arid public lands from entry, occupation and settlement, as is necessary to provide that all entries made in good faith, and valid except for said act, shall be recognized, and may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites located or selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement. No person shall be permitted hereafter to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate under all said laws.

The conferees report was adopted in the senate on the 26th, after some debate.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

* Barnett, Sutherland & Co. now have their new brick-front stable in good running order, and are ready to accommodate the public. They have the best of vehicles and good horses, and will treat you right in every way.

* Stop at the Stanton House when you go to Lincoln and you will not regret it. New management. House thoroughly renovated. Everything strictly first-class. Feed and in connection.

* Don't forget that Barnett, Sutherland & Co. run the brick front livery stable at Roswell. Travellers will do well to leave their teams there, if they want them properly cared for at reasonable rates.

* Fish poles,—a lot of elegant ones—just received at Jaffa, Prager & Co's. Call early and take your pick.

* When you come to Roswell, put your horses in Barnett, Sutherland & Co's stables. They will receive the best of attention, and the charges will be reasonable.

Notice.

F. G. Tracy, who has charge of the affairs of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. at Roswell, now has his office at Lucius Dills' law office, where he will transact business for the company.

[Advertisement] WEDDING.

EDITOR Pecos VALLEY REGISTER, Sir:—Feeling that the best interests of the County of Chaves will be served by the election of F. P. Gayle, as County Clerk, I hereby withdraw myself as a candidate for said office and direct you to discontinue my advertisement in your paper. I request that you allow this space, over my signature. SCOTT TRUXTUN, Roswell, N. M., Aug. 25, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the Lincoln legislative district of New Mexico pledges its fidelity to Democracy and endorses the platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1888.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and inalienable States; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire unreserved residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

We denounce the growing tendency of the monopolistic classes to seek the aid of the Federal Government, and as an incident of this tendency to enlarge the powers granted, and to multiply upon the material provided by the Constitution, and we reassert the time-honored Democratic doctrine, that "all powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited by the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

We denounce the present tariff as tending to confuse as well as to harass the people, as a work of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It has been maintained by a selfish and false theory of protection, which robs the many to enrich a few. It has piled up in the national treasury a surplus which menaces the prosperity of all classes and every industry. We demand the immediate reduction of this tariff not merely as an act of justice to the people, but applied by all parties, but as the only safe and just method of reducing the surplus; and in making such reductions we demand further that the taxes shall first be abolished, or lowered upon the necessities of life; and finally we reassert the constitutional and Democratic doctrine that taxes should be levied exclusively for public purposes and limited to the requirements of the Government economically administered.

The freedom of labor is essential to the contentment and prosperity of the people. Workmen should be protected from the oppression of monopolies and combinations and we recommend to the next Territorial legislature the enactment of such laws as will guarantee to every laborer the most favorable conditions for their labor and the safe and prompt payment of wages.

We favor the development of all the resources of our Territory and approve all proper efforts to advance the material progress and to increase the worth of our farms, stock and mineral wealth.

Denouncing the policy of personal favor and following that has actuated the republican party with this legislative district in the selection of candidates calculated to respond to their interests, we compound all opposition leading to the election of a man of class and class through those selected by the several parties for public offices.

We oppose the policy of political control that has actuated the republican party in disfranchising the majority of the people of New Mexico, and who, though electing their Delegate to Congress by a majority of votes, and holding the majority from the majorities of all the counties in the Territory except one, and yet unable to obtain a majority in the Territorial Legislature, so unjust has been the legislative apportionment made by the republican party.

We charge upon the republican party in Congress, the responsibility of failing or refusing to pass a Land Court law for New Mexico, which would give the entire interest of George Barker in the concern, with continuous business at the same stand.

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Dissolution Notice

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Parker & Gray is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. S. Gray & Co. having purchased the entire interest of George Barker in the concern, with continuous business at the same stand.

GEORGE PARKER, W. S. GRAY Roswell, N. M., Aug. 25th, 1890.

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers

Agents for Pecos Valley Lands, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

SHIELDS & MERRIMOD

Notary Public—Matters Furnished.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1890, viz: Benjamin W. Miller, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Martin B. Corn, William S. Miller, Thomas Bowman, Joseph Bowman, all of Roswell, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1890, viz: Charles B. Grant, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles B. Grant, Charles C. Perry, Nathan J. Jaffa, all of Roswell, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Sept. 29, 1890, viz: James S. Prager, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles B. Grant, Charles C. Perry, Nathan J. Jaffa, all of Roswell, N. M.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles B. Grant, Charles C. Perry, Nathan J. Jaffa, all of Roswell, N. M.

Bulls and Milch Cows.

I have for sale at my farm 3 and 1/2 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. Poir, Roswell, N. M.

Wanted 500 Men.

The Rio Grande Southern Railroad Company, of Colorado, is engaged in the construction of its railroad from Durango to Rico, Talluente and Dallas, and Carletons & Weibree 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 Carletons & Weibree will keep their engagements. Apply to me at East Las Vegas, N. M. PHILIP HOLZMAN.

T. A. MCKINNEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, ROSWELL, N. M.

Does a general practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office at Zimmerman's Drug Store. Charges reasonable.

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.

Associated with W. B. Matthews, Washington, D. C., as Land and Mining Attorney, and Solicitor of Patents, and Government Claims.

LUCIUS DILLS,

Attorney at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

E. H. SKIPWORTH,

Physician and Surgeon, ROSWELL, N. M.

M. C. NETTLETON,

THE ALBUQUERQUE JEWELER.

DEALER IN: Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting. Manufacturer of Highgrade Jewelry.

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

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.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, Sept. 27, 1890, viz: Zack Light, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thos. Runyan, Miles C. Stewart, Joseph Bessley, David Runyan, all of Seven Rivers, N. M.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thos. Runyan, Zack Light, Joseph Bessley, David Runyan, all of Seven Rivers, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Friday, Oct. 3, 1890, viz: Charles S. McCarty, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Abraham B. Liles, Thomas D. White, Pat H. Boon, Ashury H. Whetstone, all of Roswell, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

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 Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Friday, Oct. 3, 1890, viz: Charles S. McCarty, pre-emption D. S. No. 2782, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sec. 24, Sw 1/4 Sec. 24, Tp 11 S, R. 23 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Abraham B. Liles, Thomas D. White, Pat H. Boon, Ashury H. Whetstone, all of Roswell, N. M.

W. M. B. MATTHEWS,

One of the editors of "Matthews & Conway's Digest. Author of "Matthews' Guide," "Matthews' Forms of Pleading," etc.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Late Assistant Chief of the Production Division and Examiner of Mineral Concessions in the General Land Office.

Will practice before the U. S. Supreme Court, the Court of Claims, all the State 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.

Hon. N. C. McFarland, Ex-Commissioner Gen. Land Office. Hon. R. M. Stockwell, Commissioner Gen. Land Office. Hon. Binger Hermann, Oregon. Hon. Thos. M. Bowen, U. S. Senator. Hon. Isaac S. Struble, of Iowa. Hon. J. C. Anderson, Associate Justice Supreme Court Utah Territory. The Registers of the U. S. District Land Offices throughout the District of Virginia. Hon. J. P. Taylor, U. S. District Judge Western District of Virginia.

J. W. CARTER, Deal'rin Gen'l Merchandise, Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements, ROSWELL, - - N. M.

J. H. MORRISON, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. Will buy and sell Lands; Rent houses and collect rents. Investments made and taxes paid for non-residents.

GARRETT & HILL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Plans and Specifications. ESTIMATES MADE ON MECHANICAL WORK. We have now on hand a good line of home made Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Desks and Cupboards. Call and see for yourself.

CO TO JORDAN & BLACKWOOD'S SENATE SALOON, Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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, returned and enlarged, offers to the traveling public and Health Seekers superior accommodations and comforts. Vegetables, Fruits and Milk, from our own farm. EXCELLENT STABLING. WHELAN & CO., Proprietors.

Drugs, Stationery & Toilet Articles. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. J. A. GILMORE.

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.

HODSOLL'S Photographic Art Gallery. Roswell, N. M. All sizes of Photos taken. Views of Farms, Ranches, Etc., a specialty. Enlargements made to any size, either Bromide or Crayon. All Work Guaranteed.

Yee Wah Lee Laundry, JOE YUNG, Proprietor. All kinds of laundry work done in a first class manner. MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M. GEO. T. DAVIS. W. F. SLACK. DAVIS & SLACK, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights. Custom Work Solicited. ROSWELL, N. M. Fine Steel work A Specialty.

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

A. H. WHETSTONE. J. CAMPBELL. WHETSTONE & CAMPBELL, SURVEYORS, Civil Engineers and Architects. MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M. 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. Horse brand same as cow on left thigh. LEA CATTLE COMPANY. J. C. LEA, Manager. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range on the Hondo, North Spring & Pecos rivers, and the Arroyo Seco. Black and white. Ear marked on left side. Fat branded only on left shoulder. Walter E. Sparks, Real Estate & Insurance. Makes investments, looks after property of non-residents, pays taxes, makes collections and prompt remittances. ROSWELL, N. M. ROSWELL, N. M. Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates.

The El Paso National Bank

OF TEXAS.

Capital, \$450,000. - 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 vault.

Roswell Register.

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

SPRING HIBEL LODGE, No. 14, K. of P.
Meets the first and second Fridays of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend.
E. R. SCRIFWAIN, C. C.
W. J. SPOOT, K. of R. S.

Announcement.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Chaves County subject to the voice of the People at the polls in November.
SCOTT JORDAN.

Announcement.
We are authorized and requested to announce R. 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.

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LOCAL NEWS AND VIEWS.

James Hampton is building an addition to his residence.

Rev. Francis will hold services at the usual hour to-morrow morning at the M. E. church.

Buck Guysse and outfit turned loose 4,000 head of cattle Tuesday. Will now go up the Hondo and commence work again.

Notice advertisement in this issue of J. W. Carter, general merchant. He is still in the ring and invites you to give him a call.

Rev. Calob Mauls will preach the funeral of the infant child of Montez Miller, at the Farms school house, Sunday the 31st inst.

Geo. Ovard is going into the saddle-gary business, he having purchased Geo. Parker's interest in the saddlery shop of Parker & Gray. The new firm is W. S. Gray & Co.

The foot bridge across North Spring River was washed away Tuesday, during the heavy rains. It hung on the wire fence down below, however, and will be put back in its old place again in a few days. In the meantime Walter Sparks rides back and forth across the river.

Five more good brick layers arrived Thursday from Trinidad, Colo., and already they are putting in some good bricks on the court house walls. The prospect now is that Roswell will soon be adorned by a very handsome county building, all complete and ready for business.

Several serious brooks through the banks of the northern canal of the P. I. & I. Co. were made by the recent heavy rains, caused by the floods rushing down the arroyos or gullies and washing out the banks of the big ditch. It will be beneficial, however, in showing where flumes must be built for the flood waters to pass through.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Miss Lou Howell is visiting in Lincoln this week.

Col. M. J. Farris, of Danville, Ky., is at the Chisum Ranch.

Dr. Bearup has gone to Eddy to fix up the teeth in that burgh.

C. D. Bonney was circulating among Roswell friends the first of the week.

Mrs. A. O'Neil returned Saturday from a week's visit to Lincoln and Stanton.

J. C. Reed lost several thousand adobes on account of the recent heavy rains.

Tom Eubank and Andy Richardson were here from Stanton the first of the week.

Park Lea and Messrs. Seelye and Whiting have returned from their mountain trip.

Nathan Jaffa returned last night from Lincoln. His health is much improved by his visit.

We are pleased to see that Smith Lea is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and is able to be about again.

R. W. Cloud, engineer of the P. I. & I. Co., has been here during the week, attending to business on the northern canal.

Amos Eakers, of Bonito, is in Roswell this week. He is looking around to see what opening there is to establish a coal yard here.

John Copeland, the Las Tablas saw mill man, was in Roswell several days this week, attending to business matters and enjoying city life.

J. F. Hervey and son left last Saturday for San Angelo, Texas. Mr. Hervey will return soon, but his son will remain there and attend school.

Mark Howell is up near Lincoln doing some surveying for the Government. He is fixing the lines of Township 9S of R 17E. He will visit Santa Fe before returning.

Capt. J. C. Lea and wife started for Fort Stanton Thursday evening. They will return shortly with the children, who have been there on a visit for the past three weeks.

It is reported that the property of the Jinglebob Land and Cattle Co., including the famous Chisum ranch, has changed hands, having been purchased by Kentucky parties.

Phelps White returned yesterday from Lincoln and Stanton, where he had been on a visit for the past three weeks.

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THEY WANTED TO "SHOOT UP THE TOWN!"

But Instead They Were Shot Up.

TRAGIC DEATH OF THE GRIFFIN BOYS, WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

Deputy Sheriff Charlie Perry Does the Work.

On Wednesday night a tragedy occurred in Roswell which caused great excitement in our little town. About 11 o'clock word was sent to Charlie Perry, Deputy Sheriff and Town Marshal, that there were two cow boys at a house of 11 fame in the south end of town who were raising a disturbance, terrorizing everybody with their gun plays and threatening to shoot "up the town." Charlie, with his usual pluck, started out alone to see what could be done with them. When he arrived at the house he saw two men riding away. He went in and inquired who the men were that were raising the disturbance, but no one seemed to know them. He then started out of the house and in turning the corner he was suddenly confronted by the two men on horse back, one of whom pulled down on him with a six-shooter and demanded his name and business. Charlie answered that his name was Perry and that he had business there. The other man leveled his Winchester on Perry and both of them commenced abusing him shamefully, one of them, George Griffin, declaring that he knew Perry and had been waiting eight years for an opportunity to kill him. The other man, James Griffin, then said: "You're the fellow that arrests men for carrying sixshooters, and sends them up to Lincoln, ain't you? Well, here's two that you can't arrest." Perry was completely at their mercy and commenced parleying with them, but they kept up their abuse. Finally two other cowboys came up and succeeded in persuading the Griffins that Perry would come on back to town if they would go out to camp. This they finally agreed to and all four of the men started for camp and Perry started back to town. After the party started and were on their way to the Hondo bridge, one of them fired a shot.

Perry came back to town, and went home and got his horse and Winchester. In passing Blackwood & Jordan's saloon he saw the two cowboys inside who had been with the Griffin boys. Perry then went in and told them to consider themselves under arrest, as he did not want them to go back and warn the boys. One of the men refused to surrender, but yelled when Perry pulled down on him with his Winchester. Perry then summoned James Manning and John Johnson and the three started out horse back for the purpose of arresting and bringing back the Griffins. Just as they were crossing the bridge over the Hondo, and when about half way over, two men rose up from under the bridge at the left of the far side, and commanded them to halt, following the demand almost immediately with two shots, which, luckily, missed their aim. Perry and Manning returned the fire. Manning and Johnson retreated and came back to town for reinforcements, reporting that Perry was killed. Perry, however, was still alive and full of grit. He dashed across the bridge, threw himself from his horse and concealed himself in the brush, turning his horse loose. After waiting a few minutes, the two men started out from under the bridge, and Perry opened fire on them. One of them returned the fire, the other one, George Griffin, was hit in the head and was afterwards found dead. James Griffin then retreated, Perry following and demanding his surrender, and both keeping up a rapid firing at each other. The night was dark, however, the moon being obscured by clouds most of the time, and finally Perry lost his man. He hunted around for his horse, however, found him, and then rode out towards the cow camp, and waited, thinking to capture Griffin as he went to camp. He had to wait only a short time when he heard some one coming. Perry challenged the man, commanding him to halt and surrender, but received no answer and the party still advancing, he fired on him. The man fell, and Perry then got on his horse and came back toward town. When he arrived at the bridge he was met by a crowd from town, who had already found the body of George Griffin and of his horse, which was also killed. The party then started back on Perry's trail and fully half a mile south of the school house came upon James Griffin, lying shot through the head but still alive, and returned to town with him.

James Griffin lived until five o'clock Friday morning. His wound was necessarily fatal, as he was shot in the head and his brains were oozing from the hole.

George Griffin was buried Thursday, and James on Friday. The following was the verdict of the jury of inquest in the case of George Griffin, and a similar verdict was rendered in the case of James Griffin:

We, the undersigned Justice of the Peace and jury, who sat upon the inquest this 28th day of August, 1890, on the body of George Griffin, found in Precinct No. 7, of the county of Lincoln, find that the deceased came to his death by means of a gun-shot wound fired by C. C. Perry, and that the shooting was justifiable.

J. H. Morrison, J. P.; Frank Lesnet; J. B. Varner; L. F. Keeper; D. W. Scott; D. W. Barney; H. Colman.

George Griffin, besides the two wounds in the head, either of which would have killed him, was also shot in the left hand. This wound, it is thought, he received when Manning and Perry fired from the bridge, as he dropped his Winchester and could not use it after the first fire.

The almost unanimous verdict of the people of Roswell is that Charlie Perry bravely discharged his duty, and more than his duty, and that he deserves the praise and sanction of every law-abiding citizen.

The evidence at the inquest showed that the Griffin boys were cousins, and that George Griffin was an old offender who shot up the town of Roswell nine years ago. Parties here in town claim that the right names of the two men were George and James Grey and that they were fugitives from justice from Texas. It is further claimed, that one of them was wanted at Midland for killing a man several months ago. They were working for the Holt Cattle Co. but had not been with them long. The younger of the two, James Griffin, was a stranger here, and George had not been here before for several years until recently.

WE DO THINK
That the brick work on the court house begins to loom-up.
That Roswell has had a thorough soaking—and with water just as wet as it could be, too.
That men who want to "shoot up the town" had better go to some other town—so long as Charlie Perry holds forth in Roswell.
That the man who says it never rains in this country is hard to find just now.
That Roswell needs more sidewalks, and that the brick work on the court house begins to loom-up.

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JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.

Now Is The Time

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SUMMER

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Lawns,

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Everything

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CAPITAL PAID IN \$50,000.

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POPULAR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &

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Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

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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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SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
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SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

These Little Pills, which also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Biliousness, are a perfect Remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, etc. They regulate the Bowels, Purely Vegetable.

Price 25 Cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PARKER'S RUBBER BOOT

WITH LEATHER SOLE.

Best for Miner, Prospector, Farmer and Stock Grower. Combines all advantages of Leather and Rubber. The sole is repaired same as that of a leather boot.

Sold by Leading Dealers.

CAUTION.—The genuine is stamped as above. All others are imitations.

J. H. PARKER, MANUFACTURER,
105 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to properly perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. THE BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse to perform their work. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters!

It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect health. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of "THE HORSE TRAINER," published by us.

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

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MERCHANTS WRITE YOUR JOBBER FOR PRICES.

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When you write to advertisers please say that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

POCKET MONEY FOR CHILDREN.

It is a Good Thing to Teach Them to Earn It.

All children need money, or think they do, which to them is the same thing, until they are "wiser grown." It is an easy act to give a child a dime, a quarter, or a half dollar whenever he asks for it, telling him not to spend it foolishly. Rather difficult, indeed, to teach him a wise use of it, for he obtained the money without an effort, and knows that when spent, oftentimes by persistency he can gain more. It is wiser to seek a plan whereby your children can make some recompense—some return for the money. It is not penuriousness, but thoughtfulness of the future. Many wealthy parents have seen the wisdom of this course, and now follow it in their homes. I remember a dear teacher once rebuked a scholar for lavishly using some fine paper, saying: "Even if your father could afford bank notes for you to prepare your lesson on, that is no excuse for extravagance or wastefulness. Use all that you need, but never waste any." After your small daughter has outgrown the age of patchwork or "piecing quilts," and has reached the age of 10 or 12, begin to give her easy lessons in sewing. Teach her how to sew sheets, and when she has learned to do it well, "hire" her to sew the new ones—the long over and over seams—as fast as you need them; or, as some prudent housekeepers do, let her "turn" the old ones also, thus securing more wear out of the best portions. I remember hearing of one young girl who took great pleasure and pride in this useful art, and though not an advanced seamstress, this she did well.

In some families, the young son is allowed the sale of all the paper, rags, and old iron that may be found on the premises. The boys may be hired to cut the kindling wood for the house, or to regularly fill the stoves, at a stated sum per week. If you are fortunately living in the country, you will easily discover many ways in which your children's help will be of assistance to you, and the habit of industry thus acquired is of much greater benefit to them. Weeding in the garden, hoeing, picking berries and gathering all kinds of fruit—any of these departments you might place under their care.

After reading this article, should you say, as one mother did from experience: "My boy will soon want me to hire him to do everything," even that state of affairs is preferable to giving a boy or girl money now and then, whenever they ask for it, with no recompense and no knowledge of its real value. Some day the boy at least must earn his money, or should; prepare him, then, during the years of his youth for a wise understanding of its true worth—and the girl also, that she may better appreciate the material blessings of her life, and learn to expend to the best advantage, in every way, her own or her husband's income. "She looketh well to the ways of her household."

Bismarck's Presence of Mind.
One of the stories now going the rounds tells of Bismarck's clever ruse to save a friend from death. It seems that Bismarck and this friend were out hunting one day and this friend incautiously walked off into a morass from which he could not extricate himself. Feeling himself gradually sinking, the unfortunate fellow called out to Bismarck: "For God's sake, come to my help, or I shall be lost in the quicksand." Bismarck saw that the danger was great, but he retained his presence of mind. "No," cried Bismarck, "I will not venture into the morass, for then I should be lost, too. It is evident that your end is inevitable; therefore, to save you from the cruel agony of slow death I will shoot you."

Thereupon Bismarck coolly leveled his rifle at his floundering friend.
"Keep quiet," cried Bismarck; "I can not take correct aim. Remember that in order to put you at once out of misery I must shoot you through the head!"
The shocking brutality of this suggestion drove all fear of the morass out of the friend's mind; the unlucky chap thought only of dodging Bismarck's bullet, and with this in mind he struggled so violently that finally, by almost superhuman efforts, he succeeded in laying hold of the root of an old tree and thereby he rescued himself.
"It was your presence of mind that saved me," he confessed to Bismarck; "in no other way could my extrication from the quicksands have been accomplished."

St. Louis Will Have a Big Show.
Charles Green, president of the St. Louis Fair Association, is entertaining large ideas of a fair for that town during the progress of the World's Fair in Chicago. He says it is the intention to give the most extensive racing meeting and cattle show ever held in this or any other country. "I shall," he says, "hang up in purses for running and trotting horses not less than \$250,000 and for cattle premiums not less than \$150,000. The St. Louis cattle show already has an international reputation. It would be impossible for the Chicago World's Fair to get up as a department of their show a horse and cattle show equal to our annual fair. What, then, will be the magnitude of an exhibition backed by \$400,000 premiums? I hope to arrange that every railroad ticket sold into Chicago will have a St. Louis coupon attached at a nominal rate."

Not an Enthusiastic Laborer.
"I haven't seen anything of DeWiggs lately," said Squidwig.
"Oh, he's buckled down to work now," replied McSwilligen.
"Buckled down! If he's anything like what he used to be he'll have to be chained down to keep him at it."
The Clove Cure.
She was talking confidentially to her bosom friend.
"Now that we are married," she said, "John has stopped drinking entirely. I have not detected the odor of liquor about him since our wedding day."
"Was it difficult for him to stop?" inquired the bosom friend.
"Oh, no; not at all. He just eats cloves. He says that is a certain cure."

A Specimen of Extraordinary Agriculture.

Prince Kropotkin in the August Forum.

Soil-making, hot-water pipes in the soil, and culture under glass at a certain period of the life of the plant, will be essential features of the gardening of the future. They will finally dissipate the childish fears as to the impossibility of satisfying the needs of a rapidly increasing population; and they will permit man always to have fresh from the soil, the bush, or the tree, most of what is necessary for his life. That is not a dream of futurity; it is becoming a fact of modern life. Indeed, nothing can be more instructive on this account than a visit to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, such as I recently made. It gives one a concrete idea of what the world is rapidly coming to in the way of culture under glass.

The island of Guernsey has to nourish 1,800 souls on each square mile, and has a good deal of unproductive soil. Guernsey, like the suburbs of Paris, is a land of market gardening, which has developed of late into greenhouse culture. All over the island, especially in the north, wherever you look, you see greenhouses. They rise amid the fields and from behind the trees; they are piled on one another on the steep slopes of the hills facing the harbor. The origin of this new departure was the raising of grapes, which was started some thirty years ago by a few enterprising men. At present, Guernsey exports every year about 500 tons of grapes, which represents a money value of \$215,000, at the low average price of 18 cents a pound. However—and that is the chief point—grapes are no longer the most important crop of the Guernsey and Jersey greenhouses. And when I walked through these glass-roofed kitchen gardens, which do not know what failure means, and which yield crop after crop throughout the spring, summer and autumn, I could not but admire the recent conquests of man. I saw three-fourths of an acre, covered with glass and heated for three months in the spring, yielding about eight tons of tomatoes and about 200 pounds of beans as a first crop in April and May, to be followed by two crops more during the summer and autumn. As to the results, I cannot better characterize them than by quoting what Mr. W. Bear, the well-known writer upon English agriculture, wrote after a visit to the same establishment: namely, that the money returns from these thirteen acres "greatly exceed those of an ordinary English farm of 1,300 acres."

The last year's crops were: 25 tons of grapes (which are cut from the first of May till October), 80 tons of tomatoes, 30 tons of potatoes, six tons of peas, and two tons of beans, (the last three in April), to say nothing of other subsidiary crops.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"Have you a good cook?" "She's very good—goes to church four times a week. She can't cook, though."
"They say that old Sly, the refugee, is proving a puzzle to everybody." "He is, indeed. He gave himself up yesterday."

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

One day of sickness will do more to convince a young man that his mother is his best friend than seventeen volumes of proverbs.

Invalids, aged people, nursing mothers, overworked, wearied out fathers, will find the happiest results from a judicious use of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. Where the liver or kidneys are affected, prompt action is necessary to change the tide toward health, ere the disease becomes chronic—possibly incurable, and there is nothing better to be found in the whole range of materia medica. Sold everywhere.

When a man loses faith in a woman, he turns to the world for his comfort; when a woman loses faith in a man, she turns to religion.

New Deal on the Santa Fe.
The Thunderbolt train leaving Denver daily at 5 p. m., Colorado Springs at 7:30 p. m. and Pueblo at 9:25 p. m., carries through vestibule and chair cars to Chicago, arriving at Chicago the second morning at 8:00, serving supper out of Denver in Santa Fe Route famous vestibule dining cars. This is the only line running dining cars in and out of Denver. For a pleasant trip, take this train when going East. Double daily train service to all California points.

Man of the house to the peddler—"Get out of here or I'll whistle for the dog." Peddler—"Vell, now, wouldn't you like to buy a nice vistle?"

AN ENGINEER IN LUCK.
He Draws \$5,000 and Invests in a Home.
St. Louis, (Mo) Critic, Aug. 9.
Mr. John G. Lowrey, who resides at 2804 South Eleventh Street, and occupies the position of chief engineer on the Anchor-Line steamboat City of Providence, has just received the sum of \$5,000, collected through the American Express Company, from the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Lowrey held one-twentieth of ticket No. 32,794, which drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the July drawing. A representative of the City called upon Mr. Lowrey at his home, but finding that gentleman not in, he questioned Mrs. Lowrey as to what disposition her husband would make of the lucky sum and was informed that he intended at once to invest in a nice comfortable home. She remarked that "her husband had purchased many tickets and had frequently drawn small sums, but never before in the thousands." He was of course elated over his success and fortunately knew how to handle it judiciously. "I have just received a ticket myself," remarked Mrs. Lowrey, "and hope soon to see my name in print as one of the fortunate winners."

Encouragement for the Feeble.

So long as the falling embers of vitality are capable of being re-kindled into a warm and genial glow, just so long there is hope for the weak and emaciated invalid. Let him not, therefore, despair, but derive encouragement from this and from the further fact that there is a restorative most potent in renewing the dissipated powers of a broken down system. Yes, thanks to its unexampled tonic virtues, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is daily reviving strength in the bodies and hope in the minds of the feeble and nervous. Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored, the blood fertilized and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters, which is inflexible even to the feeblest palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe. Use it, and regain vigor!

He—"Did the villain man get you?" She—"No." He—"Will you have me?" She—"Yes."

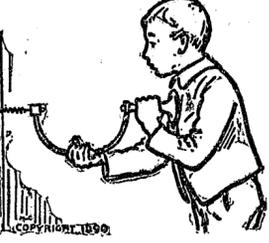
PROCKLY ASH BITTERS is a vegetable compound pure and reliable. Give it a trial, it will help you.

The police in New York have stopped the sale of lemonade on the streets. They have evidently soured on it.

People do not discover it until too late, that the so-called washing powders not only eat up their clothes, but ruin their skin, and cause rheumatism. Use nothing but **Dobbin's Electric Soap**. Have your grocer keep it.

"How to See Niagara," Is a valuable, practical guide to the great Cataract, illustrated by twenty fine plates, and instantaneous photographs, finely printed and tastefully bound. It will be sent to any address by mail, postage paid, on receipt of postal note or money order for 50c. By O. W. RUEGLIN, G. P. & T. A., Michigan Central, Chicago, Ill.

In hot weather it is better to agree with a man than to argue the case with him.



Dr. T. FELIX-GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR 'MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.'

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, and every blemish on the face. It has been used for over 40 years, and is so famous that it is a household name. It is a perfect skin preservative, and you ladies will use it every day. It is the only cream that does not dry the skin, and is the only one that is so pure and so effective. It is the only one that is so famous that it is a household name. It is a perfect skin preservative, and you ladies will use it every day. It is the only cream that does not dry the skin, and is the only one that is so pure and so effective. It is the only one that is so famous that it is a household name.

The turning point in woman's life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nerve. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others. It is made of elastic material, and is adjusted to the position of the body, and is held in place by a band of elastic material. It is a perfect skin preservative, and you ladies will use it every day. It is the only cream that does not dry the skin, and is the only one that is so pure and so effective. It is the only one that is so famous that it is a household name.

MAGIC CURE FOR MEN ONLY.

\$500 for any case of Loss of Falling Manhood, General or Nervous Debility, weakness of body or mind, the effects of errors or excesses in old or young that we cannot cure. We guarantee every case to be cured every dollar. 30 days trial treatment \$1. Full course \$5. Perceptible benefits result in three days. By mail, securely packed, from dispensation. **COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Neb.**

PENSIONS

A pension for every disabled Soldier or Sailor who served during the late war, regardless of cause of disability. Pensions for all widows, orphans or disabled dependents of deceased Soldiers and Sailors who served as above. Pensions for dependent Parents, regardless of dependency at date of soldier's death. No charge unless successful. Address at once.

H. S. BELCHER, Attorney at Law,
Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS

The Disability Bill is a law. Soldiers disabled during the late war, and their dependents are included. Also Parents dependent on day, whose sons died from effects of Army service. You will wish to claim promptly and successfully settled, address

JAMES TANNER,
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington, D. C.

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MAKES CANARIES WARBLE.

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