

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Sioux City corn palace opened on the 25th.

The business of the large Australian ports is seriously embarrassed of late by strikes.

Two boy students in a Virginia school fought a prize fight the other day and one died from his injuries.

The Count of Paris, who served in the Union army during the Rebellion, is making a visit to his old friends in this country.

A Berlin socialist has been sentenced to three months in jail for remarking that Emperor William himself would become a socialist in time.

The morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral at London was interrupted last Sunday in a horrible way by a man shooting himself fatally with a revolver.

Birchall, the Canadian, who was charged with luring a young Englishman to Canada and then killing him has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in November.

A remarkable dead-lock in a Democratic convention at Memphis was broken Tuesday after a three weeks' contest. Col. Josiah Patterson was nominated for Congress on the 5,051st ballot.

Colonel George Davis, director general of the World's Columbian Exposition, has promptly purged himself of politics in connection with the management of the great fair by resigning his position as a member of the Republican National Committee.

The appropriations made by the session of the Fifty-first Congress were \$361,311,503. The permanent appropriations for the year 1890-91 amount to \$101,628,468, making the grand total for the year \$462,939,976. Increase over the Fifty-sixth Congress, \$40,313,013.

Eight massive and handsome brass tablets are being put into position in various portions of New York City to commemorate historical events connected with the early history of Manhattan Island. The work is being done at the expense of the Holland Society.

A married daughter of General Barundia, who made an attempt on Minister Mizner's life, has arrived in the city of Oaxaca, to see her mother and family before leaving for this country with a large bundle of documents concerning her father's murder to present to the President.

A dispatch from Rome says: The Rev. P. L. Chappelle, D. D., pastor of St. Matthew's church, Washington, D. C., will be elevated to the Catholic episcopacy at the December convocation, and will be assigned to the archdiocese of Santa Fe, New Mexico, as coadjutor to the Most Rev. J. B. Salpointe, archbishop of that province.

The Canadian law providing that every family of twelve or more children shall be entitled to 100 acres of government land, is being largely taken advantage of. So far 100,000 acres have been claimed by families of twelve or more children. This brings up the population thus connected with the members of twelve or more children to 15,000. Some of the claimants' families are blessed with twenty-two members. A farmer from Irberville states that his father lived to see his seventh generation and died at the age of 97.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says the situation in Armenia has become serious. The Russian government has massed 73,000 troops on the Armenian frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition and making other preparations to resist the Russian forces.

Russia is also increasing the frontier guards on the boundaries of Austria, Turkey and Persia. The alleged object of this increase is to provide for the more effective suppression of smuggling.

On September 23 a party of Aqual Indians well armed attacked a wagon train near Cumerica, Mexico, and captured it after killing one of the teamsters. Twenty-five men of the Eleventh regular went in pursuit of the Indians, whom they succeeded in overtaking last Tuesday. A fight ensued, in which a corporal and one other of the pursuers were killed and two of their number were wounded. The wagon train body was recovered from the Indians, who fled toward the United States boundary. They did not cross it, however but took refuge in some mountains in the State of Sonora.

Among the important measures passed by Congress this year are the following: The bill providing for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver; the customs administrative bill; the dependent and disability pension bill; the anti-trust bill; the anti-lottery bill; the provision for a World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America; the admission of Wyoming and Idaho to statehood; the meat inspection bill; the land grant forfeiture bill; the original package bill; the bill recommended by the International Maritime Conference to prevent collision at sea; and the provisions (in the naval appropriation bill) to add to the new navy three line of battle ships, one protected cruiser, one torpedo cruiser and one torpedo boat.

The Anti-Lottery Law.

Judge Tyner, the assistant attorney general for the post-office department, has about completed the instructions to postmasters in regard to the enforcement of the anti-lottery law. He intends to consult with Judge Taft, the solicitor general, before they are finally issued. It is found that the law is more comprehensive than is generally supposed. In prohibiting lotteries it also prohibits all schemes for distributing prizes by chance, and applies to the church fair as well as to the great Louisiana Lottery Company. An advertisement for a church fair, which speaks of a raffle or anything of the kind, would be excluded from the mails.

Judge Tyner has had referred to him for decision, a question as to whether a newspaper published in Texas, that has a guessing scheme, can be admitted to the mails. The paper offers a prize to the lady who will guess the name of the most popular man, and all the details of voting, etc., are printed in the paper. Judge Tyner has not yet made a ruling on this question, but it is only a sample of the problems that are presented for his decision. Judge Tyner to-day received a marked copy of a newspaper printed in one of the interior counties of Pennsylvania, containing a large display advertisement of the Mexican lottery. On the editorial page was a vigorous denunciation of all lottery schemes, the editor expressing the hope that every violation of the new anti-lottery law would be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and if found guilty the violators should receive the maximum punishment prescribed. These infamous schemes should be stamped out and their aiders and abettors brought to judgment. The judge has had several hearty laughs to-day with his callers over editor's evident innocence of the fact that he himself was guilty of the same offense which he declares should be punished to the full extent of the law.

The World's Fair Mine.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—A meeting of the committee of the directors appointed to confer with E. F. Brown, of Colorado, in regard to a subterranean mining exhibit was held at headquarters yesterday. In answer to interrogations by members of the committee, Mr. Brown made the following proposition:

The surface space required would be 200 by 125 feet, in which would be sunk a shaft 14 1/2 by 54 feet to a depth of 500 feet. Said shaft to be divided into eight compartments, six of which would contain each a forty-passenger elevator, and at one end a stairway and at the other the piping, air chambers and necessary mechanical connections. At the bottom of the shaft a corridor is to be built, elliptical in form, forty feet wide, twenty feet high and 700 feet in circumference, from which would extend outwardly shafts or drifts, made in exact representation of the famous mines of the West with the mineral.

Mr. Brown stated that it was his idea to have the Exposition company build it, and from the gross receipts he to be paid 5 per cent. That if he could secure the location he would give all the excavated material to the fair for filling. He thought he could produce 42,000 yards of material for use in eighteen months. If the World's Fair cannot use the material, he can dispose of it without cost.

It was his idea that an admittance fee of 50 cents should be charged, and estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 people per day could be accommodated. There would be room for 7,000 or 8,000 people in the corridors and drifts below. The temperature would be 54 degrees all the year round.

He estimated that the cost of his scheme would be about \$500,000, with an additional \$100,000, out of the total of which would be left about \$75,000 for a contingent fund.

To Unite New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The first meeting of the commission created to inquire into the expediency of consolidating New York, Brooklyn, the islands of the harbor, and the outlying towns of Kings, Queens and Westchester counties, was held at the office of the president, Andrew H. Green.

In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Green briefly reviewed the power and duties of the commission and read the sections of the law under which they were appointed. There will be no occasion for haste, and the commission could take its time in procuring the most trustworthy statistics and other information and in making the investigation broad and impartial.

The commission adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

Large Customs Receipts.

There will be an enormous amount of money collected at the New York custom house for duties during this week. Ordinarily the receipts at New York amount to about \$1,000,000. It is believed that the amount this week will be near \$8,000,000. As the new tariff will go into effect October 6, next Saturday will be the last day on which importers can take advantage of old rates, and consequently they have made every effort to get their goods to this city before that time. Duties must also be paid on them at once, although for goods which were landed some time ago, the limit of November 1 has been fixed. This places these late arrivals at a decided disadvantage, and there will be a brisk demand for money to pay the duties until next Saturday. Many of the steamships which are now due have heavy consignments on board.

MEAT ON FIRE.

Destruction of an Immense Packing House at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—Fowler Brothers' packing house at the stock yards was damaged by fire this morning to the amount of \$800,000.

The fire originated at 1:30 o'clock in the morning in the packing room, or the engine room adjoining, it is not known definitely which, and no cause is assigned for the fire.

The firemen worked against obstacles from the start. Water had little effect on the grease-soaked floors and the fire soon reached the tank room where thirty-two tanks of lard were located. These exploded one after another with loud reports and the boiling lard fed the flames more fiercely. The heat was so intense that the firemen were compelled to work at a distance and it was seen to be worse than useless to throw water into the hissing and seething furnace.

The packing room is about 150x150 feet, and the whole interior was blazing when the firemen reached the scene in response to the first alarm. The flames spread to the cooling room, adjoining, and commenced burning the carcasses of the hogs hanging there. In the room were 6,659 hogs, freezing, and they burned like oil.

Water was useless in fighting the fire, and it seemed that nothing could be done to stop the conflagration. The roof fell in about two hours after the fire started, and the fire became more furious. The blaze lighted up the entire heavens, and rendered everything lighter than day. Scores of firemen were directing one hundred streams of water into the burning acres of lard and meat, with no effect.

About this time the flames reached a lot of saltpetre stored above the packing room and the fume from the burning chemicals was awful. It stifled the men and made them retire. It affected the nostrils and eyes and almost made the men wild with pain. The atmosphere was saturated with it.

At 5 o'clock it was seen to be impossible to extinguish the burning pork, and water was thrown on it to keep the fire down as much as possible. It will have to burn itself out, and it will probably be two days before it is entirely extinguished. In the basement of the entire building was stored an immense amount of salt meats. This caught fire and while the flames were not furious and were prevented from blazing high they still kept eating the sides, shoulders and hams that were placed in solid cords, layer on layer. The roof and floors covered the burning meats and kept water from reaching them, and the firemen were busy all day yesterday using axes and hammers in removing the mass of debris that hindered their work.

Another Fatal Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 28.—A special from Zanesville, Ohio, says: About one o'clock this morning a disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio, near Pleasant Valley, a short distance west of this city. Orders were given east and west-bound freights to pass at Blackhand, but Operator Keely at that place failed to deliver the order to the east-bound train. Later he saw his mistake and telegraphed the operator here that there would be a wreck pretty soon and left his post. He is a mere boy.

Both engines and a number of cars filled with oats, coke and merchandise, were piled up in the greatest confusion. Nine men were killed.

The train met on a sharp curve and the west-bound train had just emerged from a piece of woods so that neither were checked in speed. The engines crashed together with awful force and the freight cars to the number of twenty-five were piled up to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet. The track has just been cleared at 8 o'clock this morning.

President Harrison to Visit Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 28.—A telegram was received yesterday at Sabetha by Ira F. Collins, commander of the G. A. R., from President Harrison, stating that he would attend the annual reunion of old soldiers of Kansas at Topeka on October 10. He comes in response to an invitation extended more than a month ago by Governor Humphrey and the State officers, and conveyed to President Harrison by Senator Plumb.

The presence of President Harrison at this reunion will make it one of the greatest gatherings ever held in the West. It will be the first trip the President has made to the West since he was inaugurated. Special trains will be run to Topeka from all over the State, and it will be made an extraordinary occasion.

Trying to Kill the Czar.

Another attempt was made upon the life of the Czar on the 27th. This time the conspirators planned to wreck a train by which it was believed the Czar intended to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. An obstruction was placed upon the track in the shape of five sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the rails.

The train which was supposed to be carrying the Czar crashed into the barricade of sleepers and was thrown from the track.

No details of the outrage have been obtained and it is not known whether any arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

The Trial of Parnellites.

The trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and others at Tipperary, Ireland, last Thursday was the occasion of a conflict between the policemen and crowds of Irishmen, including some well known members of Parliament. John Morley the English statesman, and a number of Nationalists came down from Dublin to attend the trial. They had not gone far from the depot when they stopped at a street corner. They were ordered by the police to move on. John O'Connor, member of Parliament, took vigorous exception to the order and called upon the crowd to give three cheers for John Morley. The cheers were given with good will, much to the exasperation of the police, who thereupon charged upon the group and attempted to force it to move forward. In the melee the policemen did not hesitate to use their batons.

The Nationalists then continued their way slowly toward the court house. As this was the day fixed for the trial of the arrested Nationalists, the streets were full of people interested in the case. Nationalists had thronged to the town from all adjacent parts of the country.

When the hour for the sitting of the court arrived an immense crowd had collected before the court house ready to rush in the moment the doors were thrown open.

The crowd pressed forward, trying to force a way into the court house. The police stoutly resisted, charging the crowd repeatedly. For fifty five minutes there was a standing fight between the now excited throng and the police. At last, however, the crowd was gradually forced back and the police succeeded in maintaining a clear path in front of the court house.

During the conflict many persons were wounded with blows from policemen's bludgeons. Among them was Timothy Harrington. He made his way into the court room with his hair and coat collar saturated with blood. His appearance created a great sensation and lent additional emphasis to the complaint which William O'Brien was at that moment making to the court of the brutality of the police.

At first O'Brien refused to enter the court room unless the public was admitted, but at last, having decided he could accomplish more by appearing in court, he entered the room and bitterly denounced the clubbing of the crowd. Then John Morley arose and appealed to the court to protect the populace against the wanton use of clubs by the police.

Meanwhile the National leaders continued to protest against the exclusion of the general public, and the magistrate finally ordered the doors opened. The room was at once filled to its utmost capacity, and all the proceedings were followed with intense interest.

O'Brien and Dillon both objected to being tried by the judge (Shannon) as he was unfriendly to them, but he refused to allow a change of venue. After a preliminary statement by the prosecuting attorney, court adjourned.

Trying to Release an Anarchist.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Another legal step toward the release of the anarchists now confined in the penitentiary was taken in the Federal Court to-day in the shape of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Michael Schwab.

This has been contemplated for some time, but the petition setting up the grounds upon which it is sought to release the anarchists has just been completed by Attorney Moses Solomon, who appeared as one of the attorneys for Parsons at the time of the Criminal Court trial. Mr. Solomon says he has associated with him in this case General B. F. Butler, and a letter from the latter makes the assertion that the prisoners are entitled to discharge under the law.

Technical omissions in the wording of the process upon which Schwab is held at Joliet, and the point that, contrary to the record, he was not present, either in person or by counsel, when sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, form the basis of the petition for habeas corpus.

Rumored Attempt to Kill Diaz.

A prominent railway official who reached San Antonio Thursday from the City of Mexico, relates a startling story of an attempt on the life of President Diaz. The story in brief is as follows:

During the national celebration, on the 11th inst., an immense crowd of people of all classes surged around the executive palace at night to do homage to Diaz. During the climax of the festivities, while bands were playing and fireworks were popping and sizing the loudest, the President, accompanied by his staff, stepped out upon the front piazza in response to deafening calls, to witness the pyrotechnic display. No sooner had his martial form appeared on the gallery than a volley of musketry sounded above the din of music, fireworks and yells, and bits of brick and timber began to fly around his head. He retreated hurriedly to his room, followed by his staff. Three bullets whizzed dangerously near him.

Forty men are known to be concerned in the murderous plot, fifteen of whom are now in jail and others are fleeing from the country with the military on their track. The news of the dastardly deed has been suppressed in Mexico by government officials.

Rescued from the Rapids.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says: The six raftsmen who were imprisoned on a rock in the rapids below Lake Des Chenes by the breaking of a tow rope and the getting away of their raft, were rescued. The tug, which was endeavoring to get a line passed to the men Sunday, desisted when darkness came on.

Only three of the men belonged to this neighborhood, and their wives and children, who were on the shore, spent the night in Mr. Esmond's summer cottages, but at daylight they were again on the shore waving their handkerchiefs, and vainly endeavoring to make their voices heard above the roar of the boiling waters.

As soon as steam was got up yesterday morning the tug again put out, carrying a large, strong raftsmen boat. To this cable was lashed. The little vessel, with a crew of experienced raftsmen, cut out into the lake, and after a few experiments discovered the drift of the currents. The cable attached to the boat was then paid out carefully.

The little boat floated slowly at first, seeming scarcely able to drag the heavy cable that was lashed firmly to her bow but presently she began to feel the rapid descent of the waters and the cable had to be handled very carefully. It was wound round the windless. The sag in the middle became each moment more noticeable and pulled her nose down into the water. It was clearly seen that a little further and she must be swamped. Captain Grey decided to bring the boat back. The tug returned to shore and the captain soon had his men working with a will filling bags full of sand. When four of these were filled and tied up the vessel steamed on again.

The raftsmen's boat was once more sent out, but this time her stern contained the four bags of sand, which sunk her after part deeply in water. When she reached the critical place her bow no longer showed a tendency to bury itself in the waves. The tug had to be shifted very carefully two or three times to give the small boat a right position. The imprisoned men stood with their handsplikes ready to lay hold of her as soon as she touched.

At length she touched the raft and three handsplikes seized her. A great cheer went up from the shore, to be succeeded, however, by a dead silence as the men began to take out the sand bags. It was difficult to steady the little vessel as she bumped against the logs, threatening to stove in her stern. At length they were all in the boat, the engines started gently and in almost less time than it takes to tell the men were towed through the calm waters of the lake.

The men were none the worse for their forty eight hours of peril. They had plenty of food and are hardly fellows to whom a little wetting is not a serious affair.

Fighting for the County Seat.

LAMAR, Colo., Sept. 24.—Word has just been received of serious trouble between the towns of Boston and Springfield in Baca County.

Since Baca County was made from Las Animas County by the last General Assembly there has been strife existing between these two towns as to which should retain the county seat. The act organizing the county provided that Springfield should be the county seat, and at the election held last fall it is alleged that by the manipulation of the ballots it was made the permanent county seat. The people of the town of Boston claim that Springfield has not the \$5,000 worth of county property necessary to prevent the county seat from being moved by a majority vote this fall.

The only available building for a county court house was a hotel building at Boston. A few weeks ago this was sold at sheriff's sale and was bought by Springfield parties. Saturday night a party left Springfield for Boston with machinery costing \$1,000, intending to move the building to the former town and use it as court house, thus preventing the county seat issue being raised this fall by reason of permanent improvements being made. Rollers were put under the building, which is the finest in the county, and three stories high, and twenty teams were hitched to it.

Inside the house were stationed twelve men with Winchester rifles. The building was moved about five miles toward Springfield, which is about twenty-five miles from Boston, when the people of the latter place discovered the trick and immediately organized. All available horses and rifles were brought into requisition and pursuit was made.

Upon overtaking the party they commanded a halt, which was answered by a volley of shots from the men inside the building. The Boston crowd then fired and a fierce battle raged, which ended in the Springfield party being driven from the building. Coal oil was then poured on the floors of the building, which was entirely consumed.

Great excitement prevails, but owing to the isolation of the towns, Springfield being over fifty miles from Lamar, which is the nearest railway station, news is hard to obtain. Several parties arrived here last night and departed hurriedly, after buying all the cartridges they could find in town.

It is reported that several parties were seriously wounded and two killed during the fight, but the news is not authentic.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

SENATE.—The conference report for the establishment of a 2,000-acre park in the District of Columbia was passed.

The consideration of the calendar was resumed and the following bills were passed:

The House bill granting leave of absence to clerks and employees in the first and second-class postoffices.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river in Benton county, Mo.

On motion of Mr. Blair the House bill to amend "An act to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and their under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its territories and the District of Columbia," was taken from the calendar. An amendment to except professional people was adopted and the bill went over.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river in Boone county, Mo., was passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed for the appointment of a sub-committee of five of the World's Fair committee to inquire into the matters relative thereto and report at the next session.

The following bills were passed: House bill, authorizing the issuance of subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses before the townsite trustees in Oklahoma. Senate bill, authorizing the Eagle Pass Water Supply Company to lay pipes across the Rio Grande between Texas and Mexico.

At this point, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, entered the chamber with the conference report on the tariff bill under his arm and he was greeted with applause from the Republican side. He submitted the report and it was ordered printed in the Record. Mr. McKinley then gave notice that tomorrow, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would call up the report for consideration and final disposition.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of the immigration contract labor law, the pending question being on Mr. Plumb's amendments providing that the act shall not apply to any organization of musicians or orchestras. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Hoar moved as an amendment that it shall not apply to teachers which was agreed to and the bill went over.

The unfinished business was then taken up, being the Senate bill to establish a United States land court. After a short debate the bill was recommitted to the committee on private land claims.

HOUSE.—Mr. McKinley explained the provisions of the conference report on the tariff bill. In regard to the subject of binding twine, he expressed his opinion that the duty was too low, but he indulged the hope that some day there would be discovered the fact and apply the remedy.

Commenting upon the reciprocity provision he said: "We consented to the reciprocity provision put into our bill by the Senate—a provision which is perfectly well understood by both sides of the House. It is a declaration that, whereas the United States has already made coffee and hides free of duty, it is now proposed to make sugar free in the interest of reciprocal trade arrangements with other countries and with the expectation that we shall secure valuable concessions from these countries therefor. It is a point that these countries do not respond to the reciprocity on the part of the American Congress, the President of the United States may, by proclamation, declare that they have furnished us no reasonable or just reciprocal advantages in return for our concessions, and therefore the duties fixed by this bill shall be imposed upon these articles."

After a debate which occupied the entire day the bill was passed by 152 to 51.

Mr. McKinley then reported from the committee on ways and means a resolution providing for payment of the deficit on Tuesday next, and it was adopted without division, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

SENATE.—The conference reports on the bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific lands and on the deficiency bill were agreed to, and the tariff bill taken up and discussed but was laid aside until tomorrow.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment to-morrow, was presented and referred to the finance committee.

The House bill defining the duties of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives was reported and passed.

The individual pension bills on the calendar were taken up and passed (forty-four in twenty-five minutes).

HOUSE.—A deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, the Senate bill was passed, extending for one year the time of payment to settlers on public lands in cases of drought.

The Senate amendment was concurred in to the House bill granting leave of absence to clerks and employees of first and second class postoffices. The amendment extends the benefit of the measure to employes in the mail bag repair shops.

A bill was passed to prevent the desertion of the United States flag by the printing thereon of any painting or advertisements.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported by the committee on Indian affairs.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

SENATE.—The House bill to promote the administration of justice in the army passed with verbal amendment. A resolution continuing the select committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands during the present Congress was agreed to. The deficiency bill appropriating \$10,816 for the compensation of members was passed.

The conference report on the tariff bill was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Carlisle, Allison, Gray, after which the vote was taken and the bill passed, 33 to 27, Plumb, Paddock and Pettigrew (Republicans), voting against the bill.

The Senate then had a brief executive session and after the doors were reopened, the House bill to set apart a certain tract of land in California as a forest reservation was reported and passed.

The House bill to enable the postmaster general to test at small towns and villages the practicability of the free delivery system, was passed.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed for the printing of 54,000 copies of the annual report of the commission of labor. Mr. Mason, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the bill to permit the Secretary of War to issue a revocable license to the use of a pier as petitioned by the vessel owners of Chicago. Agreed to. The request of the Senate for a conference on the bill to promote the administration of justice in the United States army was granted.

The Senate bill was passed establishing a customs collection district in the States of North and South Dakota.

Democratic Ticket.

For Delegate to Congress, ANTHONY JOSEPH.

Lincoln District, Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy Counties.

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

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

CHAVES COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioners, E. T. STONE, A. B. ALLEN, WALTER P. CHISUM.

For Sheriff, C. C. FOUNTAIN.

For Treasurer, JAMES SUTHERLAND.

For Assessor, C. S. MCCARTY.

For Supt. of Schools, JAMES W. MULLENB.

For Probate Clerk, FRANK H. LEA.

For Probate Judge, F. WILLIAMS.

For Coroner, T. A. MCKINNEY.

THE Democratic candidates do not need any effusive slobbering over or elaborate newspaper puffing. They are good substantial citizens and are in every way worthy of the support of the people who have the best interests of our county at heart.

Politics may be getting hot, but THE REGISTER proposes to keep cool.

WHEN the railroad gets to Eddy we will enjoy better mail facilities, and when it gets to Roswell—oh, hush!

JUDGING from the work done on some of the papers in this Territory, compulsory education would be an undisguised blessing.

THE future of the great Pecos Valley is assured. All we lucky mortals have to do is to work, push, watch and wait. We'll get there by-and-by.

RICHARDSON and McDonald won't even have to make an effort to "get there." Everybody acknowledges, however, that they will do good work just the same when they do "get there."

REGISTER your name, if you are entitled to vote. The registration books are open in the Roswell precinct at the land office every Saturday until and including Saturday, Oct. 25th.

THE march of improvement never stops in Roswell. Every day new buildings spring up like magic. But we would like to see more brick used in their construction.

FULL returns from the constitution election have not yet been received, but enough is known to make it certain that the constitution is defeated.

It is a significant fact that the enforcement of the Edmunds Act at Las Cruces has made some mighty rabid Republicans out of what were formerly good Democrats.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New West academy at White Oaks is crowded with pupils.

Gen. McCook is expected to visit the military posts in the territory this month.

Large numbers of Mormons passed through Deming last week on their way to Mexico.

Capt. Keyes and thirty soldiers of the 10th cavalry are scouting in the Black Range mountains searching for renegade Apaches.

Jay Gould has registered United States bonds to the value of \$35,000,000; Manhattan Elevated \$10,000,000; Western Union, \$25,000,000; Missouri Pacific, \$15,000,000; Oregon Transcontinental, \$5,000,000, and in other lines he is supposed to have nearly as much more.

Secretary Noble gives it out that the Wild West exhibitions can have no Indians, and those who are now on the road will probably be returned to their reservation.

The state constitutional campaign has been ably conducted. It is safe to assert that the people of New Mexico are better posted at present on the subject of state constitutions than the inhabitants of the older states.

The law officer of the postoffice department who is preparing instructions for postmasters concerning the new lottery law, finds it quite sweeping. It will exclude newspapers from the mail advertising church fairs, where prizes are to be drawn, raffled "promiums" to subscribers of a periodical, with which any sort of drawing or chance has to do, and many other little games that have been supposed to be comparatively innocent.

By The Air Line

Chicago, Oct. 6.—The Times publishes the following under display headlines: "For a week past a dozen gentlemen have been gathered at the Grand Pacific hotel in earnest discussion of a plan which sounds like a tale from the Arabian Nights and \$20,000,000 in solid cash has been paid in."

It says their scheme if carried out will result in making railroad trains appear like mere stage coaches, and will make the transportation of the mails almost equal to the telegraph, will allow a business man to have his office in New York and live in Chicago, with no more inconvenience than if his home was around the corner.

The project was completed yesterday afternoon, and to-day at Springfield the Mount Carmel Aeronaut Manufacturing company will be chartered with a capital of \$20,000,000.

The incorporators, however, are the inventors, J. H. Pennington and Richard Butler, of the Mount Carmel Machine and Pulley works at Mount Carmel, Ill., W. E. Dewey, of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., L. E. Chamberlain and James A. Pugh.

The proposed air ship, models of which have been successfully tested, will carry cars the size of the Pullmans, and will contain fifty persons each, special cars being manufactured for quick mail and passenger service.

"Work will commence immediately at Mount Carmel upon the manufacture, the plant being a mammoth one covering many acres. The first building to be erected will be 800 feet square, and the contracts for it have already been let. The company will manufacture all its needs from the raw material, even to the aluminum of which the air ships will be almost entirely composed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ben Butler once supported himself by making chairs for thirty cents a day. His annual income now is said to be \$200,000.

The longest day of the year has 19 hours at St. Petersburg, 17 hours at Hamburg, 16 1/2 hours at London, 15 hours at New York, and 14 1/2 hours at Spitzbergen.

The fashion for men to wear wedding rings is greatly on the increase in England. Heretofore the English have professed to consider it an affliction. At times some of the gentlemen of El Paso wear rings of wedding—under the eye.

FUNNY VOICES.

Kisses are like an actress' diamonds. The oftener they're stolen the better their owners are pleased.

If Annotations Continue.—Teacher—"And now, James, where is the state of Illinois?" Pupil—"It is the most prominent state in the City of Chicago."

Judge—"Prisoner, are you married?" Prisoner—"No, yer Honor, those scratches on my face came from stumbling over a barbed-wire fence in the dark."

He—"I feel very jolly to-night—thoroughly wound up, you know?" She (very sleepily)—"Do you, indeed? I shouldn't have thought, for you don't seem to go."

Mamma—"I hope my little boy while dining with friends remembered what I told him about not taking cake the second time?" Little boy—"Yes, mamma, I remembered, and took two pieces the first time."

First small boy—"Say, Johnny, don't slung that crooked handle over our front yard?" Second small boy—"Why not?" First small boy—"In a sepulchral whisper—"Cause the minister is in the house, and if he should see 'em, he'd stay to dinner, and there's only one pie!"

EDDY LOCALITIES.

Spied out by the Argus.

F. G. Campbell contemplates the erection of a commodious residence in the near future.

The Krause building is about completed, and will in a few days be ready for occupancy.

Jack Robinson, Captain Mann and Jim Wilson went up to Roswell this week to inspect the northern dam.

A commodious addition to C. B. Eddy's fine residence across the river will be completed within the next week.

The addition to the Hotel Hagerman is gradually assuming dignified proportions and rapidly advancing to a state of completion.

F. E. Downs has the contract for placing electric wires in the Hotel Hagerman.

A lot of sugar cane at the real estate office of Shields & Mermod, from the Scroggins place near town, measures 11 3/4 feet in height.

WE WANT Chas. H. Sparks to come back and liven up the town again. Wish he would bring several people of his stripe along with him—and maybe he will.

Congressional Appropriations.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The appropriations made by the first session of the fifty-first congress were \$361,311,503. The permanent appropriations for the year 1890-91 amount to \$101,625,453, making the grand total for the year \$462,936,956. Increase over the fiftieth congress, \$40,313,613.

Glory to Congress.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Senator Stewart has introduced bills in the senate providing that no person in any territory shall hold any office or sit on any jury, unless he can speak, read and write the English language fluently and without the aid of an interpreter.

The other bills provide for creation of a board of education for New Mexico, to be composed of the governor, secretary and United States attorney, which is to have complete control of everything connected with the public schools.

The bill contains stringent provisions as to school tax to be enforced on all property, except public property, and as to compulsory attendance of all children of school age, with penalties for failure of parents or guardians to send children to school. The English language only is to be taught in the public schools.

The educational clause provides that all children in New Mexico between the ages of 6 and 17 shall attend public school at least six months in each year.

The Editorial "We."

Custom has pluralized the editor. He is two single gentlemen rolled into one, and so must remain till newspapers cease to be. But his plurality bothers him. He is at a loss how to manage his double-self-ness.

Which is right—the plural unity or the simple plural? Monarchs say "ourselves," we believe. They do so in plays and novels certainly. But as a general thing they stick to "we" and "our," and avoid violating the proprieties of the nominative case by fraternizing with verbs that have no affinity with anything not singular.

Would it not be as well to have it settled whether an editor is an "ourselves" or "ourselves"? As Stackpole says in "Hard Times," "it's a muddle" at present, and we should like to see the thing settled.—New York Ledger.

Nothing Can Take the Place of Rest. Health, like weather, may "break," and when once it is broken nobody knows when the barometer will mark "set fair" again.

As nothing in the world can properly satisfy hunger except food, so no drug or stimulant of any kind except rest can restore the weary to energy and health. The doctor's tonic is a very good thing in its way, but it will no more act as a substitute for rest than a glow worm's light will serve the same purpose as the moon.—Hospital.

Splitting a Hurricane. Readers who live in regions which suffer from tornadoes and cyclones should take a hint from a little story published in a Maine newspaper.

A farmer saw a hurricane coming straight toward his barn. Something must be done without delay. He seized two boards, and standing before the barn held them as tightly as possible with the ends together in front of him, so that they made a sort of wedge. In this way he spread the hurricane apart, and it took off only the two corners of the barn.

\* J. W. Carter offers rare bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes. Call and get what you want before it is too late.

\* Call early and secure great bargains at J. W. Carter's.

The special edition of the Lincoln Independent is now ready. Extra copies can be purchased at THE REGISTER office. Price ten cents each.

Notice of Dissolution.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John W. Blackwood and Scott Jordan, doing business in Roswell, New Mexico, under the firm name of Blackwood & Jordan, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Scott Jordan retiring from the business, his entire interest having been purchased by John W. Blackwood, who will collect all debts due the firm and pay all claims against the same. JOHN W. BLACKWOOD, SCOTT JORDAN. Roswell, N. M., Oct. 3, 1890.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between L. T. Keeper and Henry Rowe, of the town of Roswell, Lincoln County, Territory of New Mexico, under the firm name of Keeper & Rowe, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1890, John W. Blackwood having purchased the entire interest of L. T. Keeper. All debts due the said partnership are to be received by the said new firm, under the firm name of Blackwood & Rowe, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to them for payment. L. T. KEEPER, HENRY ROWE. 43-46

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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.

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

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LUCIUS DILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROSWELL, N. M.

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Yee Wah Lee Laundry, JOE YUNG, Proprietor.

All kinds of laundry work done in a first class manner.

MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Sept. 23, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Oct. 10, 1890, viz: James Chisum, D.S. No. 3579, (L. C. S.) for lots 3 and 4, and E 1/4 Sw qr, Sec. 18, Tp 11 S, R 25 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Chisum, William J. Chisum, Isaac W. Garvey, Cammel Larimore, all of Roswell, N. M. 44 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Sept. 23, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1890, viz: Solomon L. Jacobs, Timber Culture Entry No. 23, (L. C. S.) for the N 1/4 Sw 1/4, Sec. 30, Tp 10 S, R 25 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William M. Crow, Harrison Crow, Fred P. Gayle, James Cunningham, all of Roswell, N. M. 45 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. [Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 27, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Ashery H. Whetstone, of Roswell, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 712, S. for the S 1/4 Ne 1/4, Ne 1/4 Sw 1/4, Sec. 33 and S 1/2 Sw 1/4, Sec. 34, Tp 11 S, R 20 E, before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1890. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: James Sutherland, James Farrell, Ralph M. Parsons, M. Romero, all of Roswell, N. M. 45 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Sept. 3, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Oct. 18, 1890, viz: Frank S. Hall, pre-emption D. S. No. 58, (R. S.) for the N 1/4 Sw qr, and N 1/4 Sw qr, Sec. 5, Tp 12 S, R 22 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. Long, Robert N. Hughes, John Blackwood, Campbell C. Fountain, all of Roswell, N. M. 41 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. [Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 1, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that George Currie, of Lincoln County, New Mex., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 745, for the S 1/4 Nw 1/4, and N 1/4 Sw qr, Sec. 5, Tp 11 S, R 22 E, before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, the 18th day of October, 1890. He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Mark Howell, Leslie M. Long, Charlie C. Perry, Nathan Jatta, all of Roswell, N. M. 41 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

JOHN W. POZ. J. S. LEA. W. H. COBBORE.

POE, LEA & COSGROVE, Dealers in—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Roswell, New Mexico.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK

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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.

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

SHIELDS & MERMOD,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers.

Agents for Pecos Valley Lands. EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

M. C. NETTLETON, THE ALBUQUERQUE JEWELER.

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Geo. T. Davis. W. F. Slack. W. H. LUMBLEY.

DAVIS & SLACK, Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.

Custom Work Solicited. Fine Steel Work a Specialty. ROSWELL, N. M.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Aug. 23, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1890, viz: Benjamin W. Miller, pre-emption D. S. No. 3762, (L. C. S.) for the W 1/4 Sw 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp 11 S, R 25 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. 40 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Sept. 10, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1890, viz: Thomas Runyan, D. S. No. 76, for the lots 2 and 3, Sec. 1, Tp 17 S, R 17 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Zack Light, Miles C. Stewart, Joseph Beseley, David Runyan, all of Seven Rivers, N. M. 48 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Sept. 15, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Oct. 27, 1890, viz: Jonathan W. Park, D. S. No. 63, for the S 1/4 Sw 1/4, Tp 11 S, R 22 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alex. Danner, F. T. Battiste, Elisha Orr, all of Roswell, N. M. 48 WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

\* For fine fat beef, mutton, pork or sausage call at Stinnett & Minter's.

A. H. WHETSTONE. J. CAMPBELL.

WHETSTONE & CAMPBELL, SURVEYORS,

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

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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. J. A. GILMORE.

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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. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range on the Pecos and Berrendo rivers. Main brand. Horse brand same as cow on left thigh. Part 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.

TEXAS HOUSE,

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

## MILLS SHUT DOWN.

### WHY THE COTTON MILLS RESOLVED TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

An Over Production of Cotton Cloth for the Home Market—Protected Mills Stand Idle and Make No Struggle for a Foreign Market.

A late number of The Boston Commercial Bulletin makes the following statements in regard to the shutting down of mills in the cotton manufacturing industry:

"This week's manufacturing news shows a long list of silent wheels in the cotton industry. Some of the mills reported closed have shut down merely to make necessary repairs or to change machinery; others are factories running on print cloths, which are closed to relieve the overstocked market, and still others shut down on account of labor troubles. The print cloth companies which agreed to the shut down, as reported last week, have not generally closed their mills as yet, but intend to do so next week. There is some talk in Fall River of an annual stoppage of machinery for a period of six days. This would certainly do much toward keeping the market on a more even basis and would go far toward preventing such an overstocked print cloth market as there is at present."

These cotton manufacturers are great believers in the "home market," but, as they can make more goods than the home market can consume, they find it necessary to shut down their mills to let the consumption overtake the supply.

It is stated by The Dry Goods Economist that the surplus stocks now on hand at the mills will reach nearly 900,000 pieces. The mills affected by the shut down have a weekly output of about 465,000 pieces, and the agreement is that the stoppages shall be for one week, with the probability that it may extend to two weeks. It is even suggested that the shut down continue for one month.

But why should these manufacturers shut down their mills at all? Is it not clear that after the people have voted high taxes upon themselves in order to protect the mill owners these latter should keep their mills in operation all the time in order to give the taxpayers the benefit of the cheapest possible goods? Is it fair to ask the people to tax themselves for the benefit of mills that stand idle a part of the time? These cotton mills have the advantage of protective duties ranging from 33 to 69 per cent. ad valorem. Does not that fact lay them under some obligations to the public?

But it will be answered, "The manufacturers have already supplied the home market, and yet they have 900,000 pieces of cloth left over. They are compelled to shut down—what else shall they do?" To which it is reasonable to answer, "Let them launch out into the markets of the world—anything rather than that American enterprises should halt for one day and stand idle in the market places of the nations."

But just there is the fatal weakness which protection has fostered in our manufacturers—an exclusive reliance on the home market, which is guaranteed to them by their country's laws, and an excessive timidity and self distrust when they are invited to cease clinging to the shore and to steer out into wider waters.

This is not an idle indictment based upon outside opinion. The feeling of our cotton manufacturers toward the foreign market and their astonishing lack of enterprise in not cutting a large figure in that market may be seen from the following words, which were written by an agent of one of these very mills:

"If the cotton mills would only cater more to the foreign trade they would have a market for their goods whenever business gets dull at home. The South American trade is especially desirable, and could be easily built up if the manufacturers would look into and consider the necessary points to be covered. Whenever there is a depression at home, as at present, they think of the export trade more seriously, but the very minute the home demand springs up and increases they have entirely forgotten export interests, which if developed in the proper way would serve them well in future dull periods."

And precisely the same opinion is expressed by The New York Dry Goods Economist, which is the principal trade paper of the dry goods business in the United States.

This paper says of the cotton manufacturers: "The majority never give any thought to the export trade until the home market is glutted and stocks must be moved. Then they sell at any price they can get until they bring the home market to the better condition previously described. That is the sole reason why the export trade in cotton goods is no larger and so variable."

It will not do for these manufacturers to plead any longer that they cannot compete in foreign markets. As a matter of fact there are a few enterprising mills which export a very large quantity of cotton cloth. The Jackson Manufacturing company at Nashua, N. H., exports more than 30,000,000 yards a year. Another mill exports 10,000,000 yards. There are other large mills which export considerable amounts. Our total exports of cotton cloth last year were 118,000,000 yards.

But it is true that the great mass of our cotton mill owners give themselves absolutely no concern about the foreign market. Why? They prefer the higher profits which protection guarantees to them in the home market, even though they have to shut down their mills for a time to keep up their home market prices. Figures are frequently published in the trade papers giving the annual dividends of these mills, and many of them show very large earnings, and the stocks of some of them are at an enormous premium. A case was recently pointed to in the senate where the stocks of a certain New England cotton mill were held at more than double their original value.

The trouble about the whole thing is

that American manufacturers can be satisfied only with dividends which to ordinary people seem excessive. That is why they give so little attention to building up a foreign market for cotton goods. They prefer the larger profits of the protected home market, and in the home market they prefer to confine themselves to the most highly protected and consequently most profitable forms of manufacturing.

Senator Plumb said in the senate, speaking on this very point, that "the American manufacturer does not manufacture anything he cannot make at a certain and great profit on, and he stands out of the way of the foreign manufacturer as to other articles on which he cannot make satisfactory profits."

### GEN. GRANT AND MARK TWAIN.

How They Felt on Going Into Their First Battle.

Gen. Grant tells us that when he went into his first battle he was very much afraid, but that he picked up courage when he thought that perhaps the fellows on the other side might be just as much afraid as he was. Now, Mark Twain happened to be on the other side in the same fight, and he tells us in his humorous way that he went through precisely the same fears.

It is a curious incident, but it illustrates exactly how one protected nation feels toward another protected nation.

Maj. McKinley says in his report accompanying the tariff bill: "The 'world's market,' to which the advocates of a tariff for revenue only invite the farmers of this country, is today crowded with the products of the cheapest human labor on earth. All over the Old World there is a rush of their surplus to that market, and it is to such a contest as this that free trade would allure American agriculturists."

That is how Gen. Grant felt—all fear and trembling; but perhaps Mark Twain—the fellow on the other side—feels the same fear. Let us see.

Some time ago the Austrian government sent Professor Wilkens over here to study the agricultural conditions prevailing with us. The professor has written for a German paper, The Farmer, an account of what he saw here, and in this account he makes a comparison between the condition of the German and the American farmer. Consul General Edwards, of Berlin, has sent this article by Professor Wilkens to the state department at Washington, and a translation of it appears in the conular "Reports" for May.

Professor Wilkens says: "I am convinced that if American business men call an enterprise into life they will put it through with all their energy and in spite of all obstacles, even if there is a loss at the outset. I do not doubt but that America in the near future will introduce into Germany with profit great numbers of living food cattle. We, moreover, dare not hold to the conviction that Germany, in the masses of agricultural production, can compete with North America." In the closing paragraph he says: "It were folly for German farmers to shut their eyes to this mighty intellectual movement of North American farmers, and it were madness to believe that they can compete with North America in the mass of farm productions."

But this is not the only case to show how "the fellow on the other side" feels; the same feeling prevails in France. A leading French economist, M. Joseph Chailley, writes for "L'Economiste Français" an account of the McKinley bill, and the majority and minority reports accompanying it, in which account he says: "The McKinley bill has recently excited considerable discussion. It would be worthy of this attention by reason of its provisions alone; but the analogy which the bill discloses between the state of opinion among American protectionists and our own makes the bill still more interesting. In fact, when you read the bill you would think it had been made not for the United States but for France. The same complaints which we bring up against American producers they themselves bring up against us. For these reasons the reading of the bill and the two reports which accompany it is eminently instructive."

From all which it appears that Mark Twain is just as much afraid as was Gen. Grant.

The quotations above made have some bearing upon the "pauper labor" arguments. McKinley tells us, upon the authority of Statistician Dodge of the agricultural department, that the cost of farm labor in Germany is \$30, and in France \$125, while in America the cost is \$20; and yet protection on the other side is upheld by the cry that they cannot compete with us! Is it not extremely foolish, then, for Maj. McKinley to give the cost of farm labor in those countries and among us, with absolutely no regard to the greater productivity of our labor—and make this the excuse for his "tin-whistle duties," as Burdettworth says, on farm products?

Hurrying Up Imports. The largely increased importation of dry goods at New York is very significant in view of the probable passage of the McKinley bill. In order to avoid the enormous duties imposed by that measure the importers have been hurrying goods into the country at an unusual rate. For the third week in July the dry goods imports at New York reached the sum of \$3,078,202, as against \$2,563,537 for the corresponding week last year.

During the month of May the imports of woollen cloths and knit goods into the United States were double the amount for May, 1899, and the imports of women's and children's dress goods for May were more than a million yards greater than for the same time last year. The meaning of this haste to get foreign goods into the country is that the tariff is a tax, and like all other taxes the men who pay it want as little of it as possible. The pretense that the foreigner pays this tax is not for a moment admitted by the men who do our importing. They know too well that they pay the duty, and that it is shifted back upon the consumer, who pays it finally

## GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

What They Would Mean to John Smith, an Ohio Farmer.

To an impartial observer it would seem as if there were no excuse for the badness of modern American roads. Neither precedent nor example has been withheld from the men who have their building and maintenance in charge. Any intelligent farmer can sit down in his barn and figure out on the clean head of a barrel, in fifteen minutes, the benefit that good roads would do him. Why more farmers don't do it, and why the few who do don't act in the matter, don't get up and rustle for good roads as earnestly as they rustle for good government on election day, is as unexplainable as the proverbial Chinese puzzle.

Take the case of Market Gardener John Smith, who lives ten miles from the city of Cleveland, for instance. Now Mr. Smith has a farm of fifty acres, on which he raises, almost exclusively, vegetables and fruits for the city market. He has forcing beds by the dozen and his orchards are models in their way. He is a practical man in the true sense of the word. Consequently he makes money. Yet it is a very easy matter to prove to Mr. Smith that he might make a good deal more. In fact it has been proved to him many times that the bad roads between his farm and Cleveland shave fully \$2 of profit off every load of produce which he sends to market. And yet he does nothing. Do you suppose that if I should go to Mr. Smith and show him that his way of raising celery was wrong; that he lost \$500 a year by not pruning his trees properly; that there was a waste of a good round sum in the way he pulled his onions, he would go on wasting and losing money in these ways? Not at all.

As soon as he found out these mistakes he would correct them, and when he applied the extra \$300 or \$300 or \$500 to his bank account in the fall or used it toward lifting that mortgage he would be well satisfied and would probably thank me for my trouble. Yet, strange as it may seem, I can prove to this same practical, sensible John Smith seven times a week that by permitting the roads in his locality to be rough or sandy or muddy he loses just so much hard cash every year, and Mr. Smith will only smile and go on trusting in Providence to get his goods to market in good condition through sand and mud and over obstacles that would have made the ancient Roman send his toga or would have caused the old time Aztec to believe that his favorite god, Chac-Mool, had gone back on him, despite the juicy human morsel which had been offered in sacrifice the day before. He regards the progress of railway building, the erection of telephone or telegraph lines or the dredging of the nearest canal with great interest. He will work himself into a white heat over a discussion of the tariff; but when road improvement—a subject which has ten times as great a bearing on his prosperity as any of these—is spoken of he becomes bored at once and goes off to feed the pigs with a disgusted look on his face.

Mr. Smith from the first day of May until the last day of October sends at least one wagon heavily loaded with the products of his farm to the city market. In order to get the load there early enough he has to start it from the farm as early as 2 o'clock in the morning, for it takes three long hours to travel over the ten miles of intervening mud, sand and stones. After a rain or when from any other cause the roads are in a worse condition than usual the loads have to start as early as 1 o'clock or even at midnight.

When the load finally gets to the city the horses are tired out completely, the driver is weary and disgusted with life, much of the freshness has been jolted out of the load, and as likely as not a particularly deep rut or two has caused some part of the wagon to break under the strain. Often the farm yields enough for more than one load. Mr. Smith sometimes has as many as six teams, wagons and drivers on the way to the city at the same time. In the latter instances the evils are multiplied six times, that is all. Now what advantages would accrue to Mr. Smith if the roads between his farm and his market were hard and smooth instead of muddy, sandy and rough? Well, in the first place, the tempers of his men would be saved from a good deal of unnecessary pressure. This would make their lives happier, they would be better citizens, and would be more apt to vote for Mr. Smith's candidate when November comes along. They would not be so tired when they got back from the trip to the city, for if the roads were good the trip could be made in half the time which it takes now. If they were fresh and energetic when they climbed down off the wagons after the drive home they could do considerable other work for Mr. Smith. They would have an hour or two more to do in, moreover, because of the saving of time. It is quite reasonable to suppose that this would enable Mr. Smith to carry on the business of his farm with one man less than he hires now—a saving, counting wages and board, of \$80 a month at least.

Then again over a smooth, dry road horses can draw more than a quarter larger load than over a wet, pough road. This has been proved time and time again.

Thus, if the roads between Mr. Smith's farm and the city were good instead of bad the saving of time would enable him to get along with one man less. The lightened draft would enable him to get along with one team less. Much of the damage to wagons would be avoided. His men would be happier and his horses would last longer. It is difficult to put this down in dollars and cents. The following table somewhat approximates it:

Wages, etc., of one man six months at \$30.....	\$180
Wear and tear on wagons, etc., 40.....	40
Saving in horseflesh.....	50
Total.....	\$270

Besides these would be the added comfort when Mr. Smith takes his family out driving for pleasure, as he does occasionally, and the better prices which his fresher, less jolted produce would bring when it was placed on sale

## TRUE LOVE.

I think true love is never blind,  
But rather gives an added light;  
Our inner vision, quick to find  
The beauties hid from common sight.

No soul can ever truly love  
Another's highest, noblest part  
Save through the sweet philosophy  
And loving wisdom of the heart.  
—Phoebe Carey.

## A TRAGEDY OF GENIUS.

In the latter part of the year 18— a handsome and hopeful young artisan of Paris landed at Castle Garden, New York.

The name of this emigre was Pierre Leger. His alleged mission was to give more profitable exercise to his mechanical skill in the broad field of American industry. He had come to our shores to escape that curse of pauper labor competition existing in his own ancient and somewhat overcrowded continent. Possessing characteristic French frugality and an avowed degree of proficiency in his profession, this sanguine young foreign mechanic felt already assured that a few years of well directed toil in his line in the New World would enable him to win comparative wealth here, when he would return to France, transporting his fortune as a marital tribute to his fair and plump fiancée living far away in Paris.

The misfortune of not having previously learned the United States language proved to be a tremendous obstacle against this young man's immediate prosperity. After wandering wearily for many days through the strange streets of the American metropolis, he could find no doorway open for him to that magical domain of modern American industry.

Pierre Leger at last lost heart. He had not another franc left to pay for a night's lodging, not another sou where-with to purchase a morsel of bread. Thus, shrugging his shoulders with expressive sang froid, he decided to terminate his existence.

An hour after midnight, exactly one month after his arrival in America, this despondent young Frenchman, with haggard eyes, hollow cheeks and shivering frame, stood on the very edge of an East river quay, gazing down into the dark depths of the water. The tide below lay like a lake of cold blue steel polished dimly by the waning light of a wintry moon. Above was an equally pitiless expanse of chill blue sky, in which the cheerless stars appeared to be but pale points of frozen light and the moon but a round fragment of some celestial iceberg. A self doomed wretch, this poor man leaned forward—further—further, as if some irresistible power were behind pushing him slowly to his untimely fate. No friend in the night was near to reach forth a rescuing hand and drag him away from that certain embrace of death.

As that dread self sacrifice was about to be completed, Leger drew back with a startled and less dregary expression on his pallid features. A single wavelot had cut athwart the reflected face of the round moon looking up at him from the steel blue water. Its rippling light, smiling back, as it were, to his own mournful gaze, reminded him of the bright face in his distant native city which had inspired him to go forth and seek his fortune across the wide sea.

It was Cochettonne who looked at him thus from the lustrous reflected sphere, divided into the semblance of a silent laugh by that dimpling ripple across its middle; Cochettonne, the companion of his holiday rambles in the Bois and Champs Elysees, when humbler Paris takes the air; Cochettonne, the happy consort of long gone hours of loneliness; Cochettonne, whose little round hands and pouting lips had pressed him with alternate farewells as he went forth, a voluntary exile, for a few or many years into a remote and strange land!

It was thus fortunate for Pierre that the moon was both full and in the zenith. But for this he would not have seen the reflection, nor been reminded of her from whom he had parted. As it was, he saw what he did, and decided to postpone his tragedy, to make yet another trial.

Providence seemed to reward him for his better resolve; for, on looking upward, a new idea was at once implanted in the brain of the reinvigorated man. Before him lay moored a rag transporting vessel from Marseilles. It was the latest arrival. The day before he had read from The Courier des Etats Unis, in a small French wineshop of the city, that the cholera had appeared in certain Mediterranean ports, and the New York health board would permit the importation of no more cargoes of rags henceforward from that quarter of the world.

Pierre resolved at once to turn chifonnier; and even before the morning sun had risen the industrious young man had gathered about as large a bundle of rags as he could conveniently carry in his emaciated condition. For these he was paid, to his astonishment, 90 cents, or about 1 franc. After a few days of work, with a bag upon his shoulders, the energetic citizen of France was enabled to purchase and propel his own push cart, with its round bags well stuffed with rags and its merrily jingling bells.

At the end of a year Leger resided in a modest habitation of the "Five Points," which he had procured for himself. He no longer picked his own rags. There were whole battalions of barefooted and bareheaded gamins in the locality where he lived. He enlisted a great brigade of these to pursue his profession in community of

interest. He called them with pride his "Gardes Sans Culottes," and sheltered their captains in barracks, up in the little garret under his roof.

Another year of constantly increasing business passed after the first, and the faithful lover was enabled to send for Cochettonne, his plump little grisette, who had patiently waited for him to bring her his fortune behind a counter in a little second hand glove store near the Mont de Piété, kept by one Jacques Legros, who procured his stock from the unredeemed pledges of the famous pawn shop.

She came.

It is a matter of astonishment how, after having once been stimulated, the fertile resources of M. Pierre Leger were brought into play. Combining with one Hans Van Damschloss, an emigre from Amsterdam, he erected and successfully conducted a great paper mill from the raw products of his rag business, which, as the years went by, grew enormous in quantity. Still later a magnificent idea struck him. He "saw" several distinguished American officials of the municipal government of New York, and from them obtained the contract of picking over for rags the garbage of that great city. The other pickings in this monopoly were farmed out to a number of Italians, played out in the hand organ business. This fat contract warranted the very great extension of the Leger & Van Damschloss paper mills.

In time the Legers moved to Fifth avenue, on which noted thoroughfare their elegant mansion was one of the most conspicuous ornaments. As for Van Damschloss he had already the early promise of having another "Van" emblazoned on the Knickerbocker book of peerage of the American metropolis.

Upon these two men and their families fortune smiled brightly, distributing her favors with lavish hands. The genius of American liberty has lifted them both far above the toiling masses of the Old World, whence they came. But proud America should yield them yet more of her treasures. It was the land of invention, and from the unfathomed mystery of further invention they should wring further millions of riches!

While they were building their mighty fortunes steam power had been almost perfected, electricity had been further trained from simple telegraphic transmission to perform illuminating, telephone and phonographic work. It had been taught to vibrate on the tongues of the living and linger on the lips of the dead. The genius of the lightning had been curbed to perform menial hotel and household services, and to rend the rugged breast of the mountain with exploded mine.

But there is one other mysterious and sublime force in the system of electro-thermo dynamics which man has not yet controlled. Science has demonstrated the fact that nature employs in the evaporation and condensation of one gallon of water a subtle and sublime power, capable of removing a range of mountains. If that force could be converted into the controllable essence of motion by man he could move the world, split continents for his mighty canals like those of the planet Mars, blow loaded railroad trains along like tiny feathers or snowflakes before the fierce tornado's blast and circumnavigate the globe in eighty minutes.

These are some of the mere possibilities of controlling but one more thermo-electro force. Mr. Keely has but so far toyed with its fearful mysteries in obtaining a motor pressure of 15,000 pounds to the square inch of motive surface. His volatile and vibratory ether of water is but as the breath of a body whose muscle is capable of producing the enormous pressure of at least 15,000,000 pounds to the square inch.

Messrs. Leger and Van Damschloss determined, after long consultation, to try their hands at the evolution of this unknown force. M. Leger was really a mechanical genius, who had hitherto had the good luck to let his genius alone and amass wealth by attending to other things, contrary to the course of the usual run of geniuses, who perish in poverty and let posterity profit by their inventions.

M. Leger maintained that Mr. Keely's principle was to liberate the hydrogen from water under tremendous pressure, and to use this highly compressed hydrogen as his motive power. Such accidental liberation of hydrogen from water under extreme pressure is alleged by scientific men to cause some of the mysterious, terrible and tragic boiler explosions of the times.

M. Leger's plan, considered by himself as a marked improvement on Mr. Keely's, was to completely remove the hydrogen under pressure, to store it by itself in the strongest steel reservoir which mechanical art could construct, and there, by electrical disintegration, to separate the component parts of the hydrogen, and to utilize its most elastic compound gas as the source of power.

This modern inventor considered the theory most satisfactorily disproved that hydrogen was a simple and indivisible element of nature, eminent scientists agreeing with him. He considered this most subtle and active gas known as a divisible compound. If it could be separated its most active and powerful principle might be seized and made available. Here was the key to his situation, theoretically at least.

Impressing these views upon the mind of his partner, these two gentlemen had a most massive steel cylinder manufactured and moved to the top of their establishment, under the pretext that they wished to experiment with a new and extraordinary powerful pulp

roller. Having had this roller duly elevated to the desired place, in secret, they constructed several electric batteries for the disorganization of water and the storage of hydrogen under pressure. Finally they charged the main steel cylinder with hydrogen under enormous compression, and determined to make further arrangements in the proper time for connecting this cylinder clandestinely with the wires of an electric storage plant, to further separate by electrical action the modernly claimed component gases of the hydrogen. For safety against accident they had screwed into their immense steel reservoir a Keely 15,000 pound registering gauge and like pressure safety valve.

One midnight, in course of time, everything was ready. The steel reservoir was charged with hydrogen already stored under 1,500 pounds pressure per square inch. Two or three hours were consumed by the two concealed toilers in perfecting the connection with the wires between their hydrogen storage reservoir and the public electric plant which furnished light and power to their paper mills. Shortly after 3 a. m. all was finished. The partners stood facing each other at their respective posts, one at the east the other at the west end of their mysterious machine. Leger's eyes burned with a brilliant, expectant light. Van Damschloss stood pale and excited out of his usual stolidity. He held in his large right hand the button which was to close the electric current to the machine.

Hoarsely whispered Leger, "Are you ready, Van?"

"Yah," responded Van Damschloss. "Then let her go, Van!"

She went.

That evening The New York Evening Telegram printed the following sensational report:

"At 3:15 o'clock this morning an immense incandescent meteor descended upon the city, bursting with a terrific report, like 10,000 thunderclaps in one. Windows were broken in square miles of buildings, the stone pavements of the street even were cracked for some distance from the point where the fiery celestial visitant fell. It seems to have struck the top of the Leger & Van Damschloss paper mills, completely demolishing the three upper stories of that extensive establishment. It filled the floors beneath and the pavements around with finely pulverized meteoric dust, composed of decarbonized aerolitic iron (as found by analysis this morning in the laboratory of Columbia college). Very fortunately only the basement of the great building was occupied at the time, and as there were neither pedestrians nor policemen on the street at that early hour no loss of life is recorded. Since the deplorable catastrophe occurred the distinguished heads of the firm have been missing. As they left their homes before midnight last night, starting on a fishing trip to the Adirondacks, no anxiety on their account is felt by their respective families. The building, with stock, is covered by \$250,000 insurance, mostly in foreign companies. It is learned that the agents of these will refuse to pay for the extensive damages sustained, as they claim they do not insure against meteoric fire or destruction, consequently there is a prospect of some novel and interesting litigation in our courts."

The morning after the disaster The San Francisco Call printed the following:

"About midnight last night a strange object was found by the police in Chinatown. It was an extensive working town of costly make and apparently of Dutch manufacture, as is seen by reference to convenient lists of national costumes. This blouse had a long and bloody rent in its back, through which its evidently murdered occupant was drawn forth by some ignorant heathen who did not know how to unbutton the garment. Here is certainly another case of Chinese atrocity. The whole police force is now busily searching for the body of the victim, and every joss house in Chinatown is being gutted for a clew to the murder. The shout of maddened mobs in the vicinity of the disturbance is unanimously that the 'Chinese must go!'"

The Paris Monitor, printed the morning after the explosion, had the following strange news, thus translated from its columns:

"Just after dawn yesterday morning a curious object was seen fluttering from the pinnacle of one of the spires of Notre Dame. It was an indescribable thing, seeming to be two empty sleeves waving in the wind, as disclosed by a powerful field glass. A stronger gust than usual blew the object up the ground, when it proved to be a shirt pair of Parisian trousers, stained with grease and dust composed of the fresh filings of decarbonized steel. Today the prefecture of police will take means to discover the perpetrator of this desecrated most hideous and grotesque, who will without doubt soon have an opportunity of explaining his diabolical facetiousness before a jugé de paix."

Notwithstanding a thorough subsequent search of the Adirondack mountains, Messrs. Leger and Van Damschloss, since the visit of the great aforesaid meteor to New York, have been as much missing as if they had left this world entirely and taken passage to remote parts of the universe on the tail of the last big comet that visited our planet.

The possible evolution of their infinite thermo-electro-dynamic principle remains still purely conjectural.—Andrews Wilkinson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Roswell Register.

JAMES KIBBEE, Editor and Prop'r.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1890.

Joseph's Letter of Acceptance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, '90.

Hon. Neill B. Field, Chairman Democratic Territorial Convention:

Dear Sir—I have received the notification from you of my renomination as democratic candidate for the office of delegate in congress from New Mexico. This compliment—it being the first occasion when any person has been nominated for the fourth term of this office—is highly appreciated, and I take great pleasure in expressing my gratification to you, to the territorial convention and the democratic voters of New Mexico, for the confidence thus displayed in me. Were I to consult my private interests, I should be compelled to retire from public life, as my service in congress during the last five years has been a personal and financial sacrifice. But by the experience in legislative methods and the acquaintance with the needs of New Mexico, gained during the period, I believe that I shall be able to accomplish more for the benefit of the people of the territory than could possibly be done by any person without this experience in the legislation of recent years and the present needs of the people. It is this belief which leads me now to accept the honor tendered me by you on behalf of the convention and the democratic voters. I therefore advise you that I am ready to respond to the call of the convention, and will endeavor if elected to the fifty-second congress to give to the people of New Mexico the best services of which I am capable.

I have read the platform adopted by the convention, and heartily endorse its provisions.

The question of land titles and ownership in the territory of New Mexico is of the greatest possible importance. I sympathize fully with the views expressed in the resolution of the convention on this subject, and believe that the land should be preserved for the benefit of those who have made their homes thereon. It is of the utmost importance that the question of land titles should be settled as early a date as possible. The bill introduced by me in the house of representatives for the settlement of the land grant question was favorably reported from the committee on private lands, after an argument by me, and is now upon the house calendar, only awaiting an opportunity for action by the house and will, I believe, be passed at the next session of congress. This bill provides for the recognition of the rights of settlers who have lived on the land in peaceful occupancy thereof. In all cases where citizens have gone upon lands, declared to be public lands, under the invitation of officers of the government, the government should protect their titles. Where the courts decide that the government had no title to such lands, I believe that in equity the settler should not be called upon to pay more than the government price for their lands, and therefore if any attempt is made to demand a higher price, the government should use all lawful means to protect the rights of the settlers and to secure to them compensation for their improvements. The increase in value of such lands is due to the work of the settlers themselves, and they should reap the benefit of their labor and investment.

The admission of New Mexico to statehood is a matter of the greatest importance. I have made vigorous efforts for the passage of an enabling act under which a constitutional convention could be held and the territory admitted as a state under a constitution satisfactory to all the people, represented in convention. But the partisan republican majority in congress has refused an enabling act, while admitting to statehood other territories, with far less population and resources than New Mexico. Not content with mere indifference and neglect, the denial of the claims of New Mexico has been accompanied with abuse to her people.

While advocating an enabling act I have strenuously resisted an attempt to bring the territory into the union as a state under a constitution adopted as irregularly as the so-called constitution presented to congress—an instrument grossly partisan and violative of the political rights of more than a majority of the citizens of New Mexico, and one under which it will be impossible to administer the affairs of a great state. If re-elected to the Fifty-second congress it will be my aim to secure the admission of New Mexico as a state at the earliest possible moment under a constitution which will truly represent the wishes and preserve the rights of the people of the territory.

I have during past congresses strongly advocated a bill of the greatest importance to the people of New Mexico; to create a tribunal for the final settlement and payment of claims for depredations committed by the Indians. This bill, I am happy to say, is now upon the calendar of the house of representatives with a favorable report from the special committee on Indian depredation claims, and I believe it will become a law before the close of the present congress. If re-elected I shall deem it my duty to advo-

cate the payment of all such claims by every possible legislative provision.

Beside the measures above referred to I have, during the past congresses, endeavored to devote all possible attention to all the other interests of New Mexico, and already at the present session I am proud to have secured the passage of a bill creating a new judicial district and authorizing an additional judge, and to having obtained an appropriation of \$10,000 for the agricultural experimental station at Las Cruces, N. M., and an appropriation of \$3,000 for the preservation of the old adobe palace at Santa Fe. A number of private pension bills for the benefit of deserving citizens of New Mexico who served during the late war in the army of the United States, have been passed through my efforts, together with a bill putting federal officers of New Mexico as well as Arizona, upon the same footing as those in the States. Besides these bills, which have actually passed at the present session, there is now upon the calendar of the house of representatives, with a favorable recommendation from the committee of coinage, weights and measures, a bill introduced by me, and advocated by me before the committee to establish a United States assay office at Socorro, New Mexico, with every prospect of its passage before the close of the present session of congress. This will give long needed facilities to our important mining industries.

I refer to these measures in order to show the people of New Mexico that during the present congress I have been attentive to the interests confided to me. The people exhibited their appreciation of my record in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses, in which I secured appropriations for the federal building at Santa Fe and the Indian industrial school, as well as many other acts of legislation for New Mexico, by re-electing me to the present congress.

The right of the laboring classes to organize, for their own protection, I consider to be one of the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States, and, in this connection, I desire to express my earnest condemnation of the effort of the republican party to identify a most useful and conservative labor organization in this territory, with crimes committed by lawless persons, seeking, in a misguided way, to redress wrongs, the existence of which is well known to all.

The Knights of Labor has ever been an organization devoted to the redress of grievances, by lawful means, and the effort of the republicans to bring that order into disrepute, in this territory, is in keeping with the record of that party as the enemy of labor.

There is and should be no conflict of interest between labor and capital, and any party which serves to engender antagonism between them is, in my judgment, an enemy to both.

The rights of labor and of capital should be equally protected under the law and neither should be given preference over the other by legislation or otherwise, for the reason that the success of either interest depends upon the co-operation of the other.

I am not in favor of lawless methods of redressing grievances, as under our popular form of government constitutional methods afford a ready means for righting all wrongs from which the people suffer. The principles of home rule have been violated in the appointment of judges of our courts, while a partisan spirit has been bitterly displayed in the organization of juries and the abuse of judicial processes, leading me to fear that the republican ring methods of fifteen and twenty years ago are being renewed.

I congratulate the voters of New Mexico upon partial emancipation of silver, although the law recently passed is far short of what the democracy of the house insisted was due to the people of the country. The democratic party is committed to the great popular doctrine of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it shall be my earnest effort if re-elected to the Fifty-second congress to make every possible exertion to secure the passage of such a bill, whereby the mines of New Mexico shall be stimulated to increased activity.

With a deep sense of appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my renomination, I am,

Very Respectfully Yours, ANTONIO JOSEPH.

Realizing that the presence of the military was one of the features of the fair, a number of public spirited citizens, headed by C. C. Hall, have raised a purse of \$500, the association to add \$350 more, for a competitive drill at the fair in 1891, between companies of the national guards of New Mexico and Arizona, and from the cities of El Paso and Trinidad. The object in raising the purse so far ahead was to encourage the formation of military companies throughout the two territories, and the offering of such a substantial purse would stimulate them to excel in drill.—Albuquerque Democrat.

If the bill offered by Stewart for the enforced use of the English language in the territories, is not a mere trick for the benefit of Catron and his pals, then it shows that congress has no intention of admitting New Mexico under any circumstances at present.—Albuquerque Democrat.

Bill Snort in the White House.

Col. Bill Snort, who pretends to be a bosom friend, counselor and adviser of President Harrison, but who "tells tales out of school," writes as follows from the White House:

There was a queer looking customer here to-day. His name was Smithers, and he came all the way from Indiana to see the President. He said that he was a high protectionist and a farmer. He tried to make me believe that a high tariff was beneficial to the farmer.

"Look here, Smithers," said I, "you remind me of some darkeys down in Texas. They were taken in as badly as you are."

"How was that?" he asked. "There was a white man named Jackson in Austin, Tex., who was a pretty sharp fellow, and the way he used to fool those darkeys was simply scandalous. For instance he persuaded them that a fourth of the cotton crop was bigger than a third and did business with them on that basis, but the worst trick he ever played on those poor darkeys was during a rise in the Colorado River. He played it on those poor niggers very much like the high-tariff barons play it on you farmers."

"In what way?" "You see the river was high, and it brought down lots of drift-wood and a big lot of sawed lumber from a saw mill perhaps a hundred miles up the river. It was what we lawyers call flotsam and jetsam."

"Well, what next?" "This Major Jackson was standing on the bank of the river and saw all this valuable lumber floating down the river, so he concocted a plan to get it. There was a lot of darkeys on the bank, and he called out to them, 'Come on, boys; I've got a job for you. Wade in now and pull out all this lumber and I'll give you a dram of whiskey.' How those niggers worked. They rushed into the water and risked their lives, but they pulled out lots of lumber, which Major Jackson sold for about three hundred dollars. One of the darkeys who had worked very hard for his dram of whiskey, met old Uncle Mose and told him about the transaction.

"So you pulled all that lumber out of the water, and spilled yer clothes, and Majah Jackson got de lumber and you got de dram, didn't yer?" "Dat's hit, Uncle Mose."

"Well, just tell me—did Majah Jackson hab any moah right ter dat lumber den you had?"

"Don't believe he had, now I comes to flink of hit."

"Does Majah Jackson own de Colorado Ribber what feched down de lumber?"

"Ob course not."

"Did he own de land on de bank ob de ribber whar you hauled de lumber outen de water?"

"No, reckon not."

"Den whaffer did you fool niggers let him hab de lumber for? Dat lumber belonged to youen—jess as much as hit did ter him, but jess becase he tole yer ter do all de work, while he tuck all de money, yer went and did hit fer a dram ob whiskey."

The visitor from Indiana made out as if he couldn't see the point, so I explained it to him. I said:

"The stream of prosperity which this country enjoys brings down a great deal of wealth. You farmers work day and night, and should have a fair share of it, but you haven't got it. The monopolists and proprietors of protected industries are rolling in wealth, which they get without an effort. They stand on the bank and tell you to pull the lumber out of the river, and you are fools enough to do it, and you are willing to keep on doing it to the end of the chapter."

The old visitor didn't like my talk at all. It leaked out that he was a distant relative of Mrs. Harrison, and wanted to see the President about getting an office.

"Look here," says I, "Don't you fool away your time trying to get an office. You are the only relative of the Harrison's that is not provided for. You are a priceless freak and can get your own price as such in a dime museum."

He went off saying that was blamed queer talk to be heard in the White House, and he was going to inform his distinguished relative about it.

They Did Not Advertise.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow; it strayed away one summer day where lambs should never go. Then Mary sat her down and tears streamed from her eyes; she never found the lamb, because she did not advertise. And Mary had a brother John, who kept a village store; he sat down and smoked his pipe and watched the open door. And as the people passed along and did not stop to buy, John still sat down and smoked his pipe and blinked his sleepy eye. And so the sheriff closed him out, but still he lingered near, and Mary came to drop with him a sympathetic tear. "How is it, sister, can you tell why—other merchants here sell all their goods and do so well and thrive from year to year?" Remembering now her own bad luck, the little maid replied: "These other fellows get there, John, because they advertise."

The special edition of the Lincoln Independent is now ready. Extra copies can be purchased at THE REGISTER office. Price ten cents each.

RUSSELL HARRISON ANNOYED.

A Joke of Digby Bell's That He Did Not Appreciate.

A correspondent of the New York Times telegraphed the following from Chicago:

Digby Bell, the comedian of the Duff Opera Company, now playing in "Iolanthe" at the Auditorium, was the innocent perpetrator of a huge joke Monday night. The joke was none the less enjoyable from the fact that only a few persons were in a position to appreciate it fully. Among the audience were "Prince" Russell Harrison, son of the present incumbent of the White House, and General Palmer, president of the World's Fair National Commission, the two gentlemen occupying a private box. There were not many in the big theater who knew the distinguished visitors.

In the course of the evening Mr. Bell, who is the highly susceptible chancellor of the opera, had a sort of "patter" song to sing. Mr. Bell is given liberty to "improvise" upon Gilbert and Sullivan's libretto, and he interpolates verses and "gags" which would make the author of "Iolanthe" turn green with envy. In the Lord Chancellor's song he adds several of these verses. One particular verse was especially interesting to the gentlemen in the private box before mentioned. It is well known that Digby Bell is a most uncompromising Democrat, and that he should introduce a quiet shot at the present national administration is by no means surprising. Nevertheless the friends of "Prince" Russell may fancy his feelings as the comedian sang these lines:

The President said a vacation he'd take, Said he to himself, said he, Down by the blue sea, where the high breakers break, Said he to himself, said he; For the place needs the boom that my presence will bring, And my friends who belong to my real estate ring.

Have promised a cottage to which I shall cling, Said he to himself, said he. Of course the verse was greeted with a round of laughter and applause, but General Palmer and his friend in the box did not join in. The World's Fair president turned very red in the face and looked sideways at 'Prince' Russell. The latter thoughtfully coughed, scratched his head behind his ear, and mopped his massive brow with a silk handkerchief. The Lord Chancellor on the stage, little dreaming that he was singing to Benny's own son, continued his merrymaking, and the opera proceeded without further troublesome incidents.

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 1890. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and independent States; the demand for a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States all powers not delegated to the national government; the enforcement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for office, to meet and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, enforcing 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 powers never contemplated 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 monies the prosperity of all classes in every industry. We demand the immediate reduction of this war tariff not merely as an act of redress to the people promised by all parties, but as the only safe and sound 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 their industry the most favorable conditions for their labor and the sure 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 prosperity, and spread the wealth of our farm, stock and mining resources. Denouncing the policy of personal favor and following that has actuated the republican party within this legislative district in its selection of candidates calculated to respond to their best interests, we commend all opposition leading to the destruction of cliques or class favoritism by 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 200 and obtaining such a majority from the majorities of all the counties of 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.

In a resolution on the people of this legislative district, that whilst we pay more than sufficient for the support of these counties to the court fund, a republican legislature has so apportioned such fund as to leave the present county of Lincoln without sufficient funds to conduct two terms a year of the District Court.

We charge the republican party with wilfully withholding from Lincoln County, the support of the judicial system that it has accorded other counties and thereby operated upon us an injustice.

We denounce the Congressional Act of Oct. 2nd 1888, segregating and reserving reservoir and canal sites in the arid West, and reserving lands thereunder, virtually repealing our land laws, as well as the wrongs of the great West and striking at the very heart of its material prosperity; and we, in convention, demand a proper and sufficient amendment of said act.

We charge upon the Republican party in Congress, the responsibility of failing or refusing to pass a Land Court law for New Mexico, which over 40 years ago was guaranteed to her people by treaty stipulation. Such failure or refusal has retarded immigration to our Territory, prevented the settlement of our lands, and hindered the investment of capital in all of our rich and varied interests.

We proclaim the principles of the Democratic party to be the preservation and continuance of the best interests of the people and we prompt every individual to every honorable exertion to their promulgation and maintenance.

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.

BANK OF ROSWELL, Roswell, New Mexico,

CAPITAL PAID IN \$50,000.

Transacts A General Banking Business.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

S. M. FOLSOM, President; NATHAN JAFFA, Vice-President; E. A. CAHOON, Cashier. DIRECTORS: S. M. Folsom, Nathan Jaffa, Wm. Robert, G. A. Richardson, John W. Poe, Frank Lesnet, E. A. Cahoon.

R. F. BARNETT. JAMES SUTHERLAND, JAMES FARRELL.

Barnett, Sutherland & Co.,

LIVERY, FEED and SALE STABLES, ROSWELL, : : : N. M.

Horses bought and sold. First-class rigs. First-class teams. Prices reasonable. Hacks for long trips, with good careful drivers, on short notice. Don't forget the place.

THE NEW BRICK FRONT STABLE.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C.

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

J. L. ZIMMERMAN,

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

Druggist and Chemist.

POPULAR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, and all Varieties of Druggists' Sundries. Cigars.

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

J. S. WILLIAMSON. J. J. SANDERS. CHAS. WILSON.

Pecos Valley Mercantile Co.,

Dealers in

General Merchandise :-: And Ranch Supplies,

MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE : WHITE : HOUSE.

The Elite Resort of Roswell.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

PRIVATE CLUB ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

J. B. TROTTER. B. F. DANIEL

TROTTER & DANIEL, BUILDERS - AND - ARCHITECTS,

SOUTH MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, N. M.

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

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.

GO TO

JOHN W. BLACKWOOD'S SENATE SALOON,

—FOR—

Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico,

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor,

# 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 vault.

## Roswell Register.

## PERSONAL POINTS.

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

**SPRING RIVER LODGE, No. 10, K. of P.**  
Meets the first and second Mondays of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend. E. H. SHIFFRIN, U. C. W. J. SCOTT, K. of R. S.

**SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 12, I. O. O. F.**  
Meets in Masonic Temple every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. T. A. MCKINNEY, Jno. B. VARNER, NG. Fald C. Beay.

### 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 F. P. (Neighbor) Gayle as an independent candidate before the People at the coming November election for the office of Probate Clerk.

### Announcement.

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

## LOCAL NEWS AND VIEWS.

That our new court house looms up in fine shape.

The Costa building is being rushed forward to completion.

Plenty of good watermelons are still on the market in Roswell.

Next Monday week lots of us will "go a courting" to Lincoln.

Jaffa, Prager & Co. are having a neat front put in their new building.

Several more families will move into Roswell soon and make their homes here.

The little daughter of Mrs. Robbins, who has been quite ill for some time, is now convalescent.

It is said that the finest brick work yet done in the town is now going into our new school house.

The rumor that Scott Jordan has gone to the Dallas fair is a canard. He only went to the railroad.

Lumber for the many buildings in course of erection and those contemplated still continues to arrive.

Rev. Maule will deliver a short address on education at the Farms school house to-morrow evening.

W. S. Gray & Co., saddlers and harness makers, have a new sign which is very neat and attractive.

See the big advertisement of J. W. Carter in this issue. It means business, and Mr. Varner stands ready to back anything it says.

Newspapers are like pretty women; locate them in towns far enough apart, and they will occasionally be known to say something nice about each other.

The new school building at Las Vegas will cost \$8,250. Roswell can pretty near come up to that with her \$5,000 building, now being rapidly built.

Kimbrell & Romero, the Lincoln and Roswell stage men, are erecting a stable for their stock in Ovard's addition. They are putting better stock on their line, too.

Hopes of the Pecos Valley road being completed to Eddy by Nov. 1, have been despaired of, but in all probability it will be finished by the 15th of that month.

Every saloon in town was closed last Tuesday, and a more quiet and peaceable election was never held anywhere, but oh, my, how dry some of the boys did get!

Dr. Bearup has disposed of his ranch near Fort Stanton and has moved his family to Lincoln, where they will reside until the Doctor can erect his new Roswell residence, which will be soon.

John Pollock has traded his valuable pre-emption claim on North Spring River Heights, to A. R. Stinnett, for the latter's property in town, south of court house square, known as the Roswell House.

Geo. Davis was not to be found in his accustomed haunts Monday and Tuesday, and everybody wondered thereat. But when it was learned that there is a fine brand-new baby girl at his house, the mystery was fully explained.

Miss Hallie Mendenhall went up to Pecos Thursday to take charge of the public school of that district. Miss Hallie is a very intelligent and accomplished young lady and the directors of that district are to be congratulated upon securing the services of an educator of so much worth.

Ever since the present owner purchased THE REGISTER the order has been out for the necessary material with which to enlarge the paper and print it all at home. When our railroad gets here such vexatious delays will cease to trouble. In the meantime all we can do is to wait on the freighters until they get here.

Jaffa, Prager & Co. are receiving their fall and winter stock by the carload. There is no need for people to send away for their goods when they can find such elegant stocks and reasonable prices right here at home. Patronize home enterprise and keep the money here, where it will help to build up our town. You will thereby benefit your neighbors, and yourselves also.

—Mr. Lagg, of the Y ranch, was in town this week.

—W. S. Prager escorted Miss Mendenhall to Pecos Thursday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lesnet returned from Lincoln last Sunday evening.

—Fred Joyce is now deputy clerk at the palatial Hotel Hagerman at Eddy.

—Wm. Earhart and R. P. Aultman, of Dona Ana county, were in Roswell this week.

—Joe Goodhart, of the Milne & Bush ranch, has been circulating among his city friends this week.

—Henry Rowe, of the new firm of Blackwood & Rowe, is visiting friends at Fort Stanton this week.

—Serg't Hayden, of Fort Stanton, brought down a big load of furniture for the new hotel last week.

—Geo. Donaldson and Frank Hall got in from Vegas this week with several big schooner-loads of freight.

—Mr. P. C. Bell, of White Oaks, was looking over the valley this week with a view of investing and locating here.

—Thomas Crow, who had a very severe attack of typhoid fever, is now able to be about again, but looks rather thin.

—Senator G. A. Richardson went up to Lincoln and Noyal Thursday. He is billed to speak at Noyal Saturday night.

—Mr. Dave Kearse left last week for Texas and will be absent a few weeks. He will visit the Dallas fair on his rounds.

—Judge Morrison went to Lincoln Saturday to attend commissioners' court and returned Wednesday with the same pleasant smile.

—Chas. Ballard, a Lea Cattle company boss, is in Roswell this week, and reports cattle and the range to be in a very favorable condition.

—Deputy Sheriff Wright was one of the visitors to Lincoln this week. He went for the purpose of giving the county commissioners a few little pointers.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Alcock left Monday for Lincoln, after a pleasant stay in the Valley of several days' duration. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Pos.

—W. G. Urton went up to Lincoln last Saturday to attend commissioners' court and returned Wednesday. He did not forget to subscribe for THE REGISTER while down this time.

—D. W. Scott leaves to-morrow morning on a visit to his old home, Paris, Texas. He will take in the Dallas fair before returning. Morgan Meeks and mother also go to visit their old home and the fair.

—Prof. J. L. Shunk, of Mt. Union, Ohio, left for his home Thursday morning, after a several day's visit to our town. He is largely interested in Roswell town property, and is highly pleased with our Valley.

—Ollie Erickson, the affable Gross, Blackwell & Co. representative, has been amongst us again this week. Mr. Erickson is an enthusiastic admirer of the great Pecos Valley, but he would like to be able to get here on a railroad. He can do it inside of another year.

—Nathan Jaffa starts this morning for Las Vegas with Mr. Erickson. Mr. Jaffa will visit Trinidad, Col., and other points north before his return. His many friends here hope he will have a pleasant trip, and that the rumors that he will not return alone are well founded.

—Alex Labrie, one of the best rustlers that ever helped to build up a live town, has arrived in Roswell from Las Cruces. Mr. Labrie is a contractor and brick-maker, and a good one, too. He has struck the right town and the right country now, and no doubt will be heard from 'ere long.

—Page Otero, who has many friends in these parts, has been sojourning in the Valley for some days past, a guest of Capt. Pat Garrett. Page is interested in mining operations in the Jicarillas, but he seems smitten with the charms of the Pecos country, and we hope he may conclude to "catch on" here.

—Miss Abbie Stoops arrived from Las Vegas Thursday evening. She will assist Mrs. Zimmerman in teaching the Roswell public school. Miss Stoops has several friends here already, and from what they say of her THE REGISTER knows that she will prove a valuable and welcome addition to Roswell society.

—Messrs. J. H. Morrison and John Blackwood left yesterday morning for Las Vegas. They go to meet Col. Henry Milne and wife and Mr. Bush, Col. Milne's partner. Our people will be pleased to learn of Col. Milne's almost complete recovery from his severe illness, and they will give him a hearty welcome back again.

—C. E. Bull, one of the best topographical tourists who ever counted, or helped to wear out rangeland ties, has returned to the valley. Charley has been holding down the foremanship of the Rio Grande Republican for more than a year and concluded to take a change for the betterment of his physical and financial condition.

### Millinery Goods.

\* Mrs. Fountain and Mrs. Graham have just received their fall stock of millinery goods—the finest ever brought to Roswell—consisting of the latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, etc., at reasonable prices.

## WE DO THINK

That as a brilliant romancer Ash Upson has not yet lost his old-time grip.

That the matrimonial market is booming.

That as winter comes on the fuel question begins to stand out in startling nearness.

That the fall fights have opened.

That, as the weather gets cooler, social hops and grand bailes become more numerous.

That Justice Morrison had no sooner got out of town than a street fight occurred. Nothing serious, however.

That Scott Truxtun do pound a type-writer amazin'.

That it is getting a little cool, but you can't make the watermelon man believe it.

That the Eddy Argus may well run into doggerel, and he just naturally can't help it.

That Roswell is minus a photographer. Hodson, where art thou?

That a wagon bridge across North Spring river is badly needed. Nearly every freighter that comes into town is "badly stuck" on that crossing.

That everybody thinks the Pecos Valley edition of the Independent will be a great benefit to the Valley; it certainly will.

That newspaper wrappers and one cent stamps are in demand here now.

That Roswell is a mighty slick town—especially when it has just rained a right good rain.

That we had a pretty brisk little rain and wind storm yesterday eve. The wind blew "great guns" and the rain fell in torrents for a few minutes.

## The Election.

The election in Roswell last Tuesday was a quiet affair, and not more than half the full voting strength of the precinct turned out. No election was held at "The Farms" precinct. The result in town was 176 votes "against the constitution," to 49 "for the constitution."

The vote at Lincoln was 75 "for" to 56 "against."

At Pecos the vote was 36 solid against the constitution.

At White Oaks the vote was 55 "against" to 54 "for."

At Riverton the vote was 38 "for" to 1 "against."

## Another Wedding.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Hugh Miller, in "The Farms," Mr. John Pollock and Miss Leonora Jane McVicker were united in the "holy bonds of wedlock," by Rev. Caleb Mqule. The happy couple have a host of friends who join THE REGISTER in congratulations.

—School trustee J. M. Biggs has resigned.

—The Hotel Pauly will be open to the public in the course of the next few weeks.

—Scott Jordan has sold out his interest in the saloon business to John Blackwood.

—See L. A. Stephens' new ad. in this issue. He is constantly adding to his stock and business.

—Dr. Skipwith and Lou Keeper contemplate erecting a business house on the beautiful corner lot adjoining the Doctor's residence lot, to be used as a drug store.

Tommy Eubank is hard at work fixing up the new bar and billiard and club rooms at the Hotel Pauly. The opening will probably take place about the 15th. THE REGISTER is glad to note that Tommy will probably be a permanent resident of Roswell.

—The outskirts of our town were visited with a very high wind yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The brick work on the new school house, part of which was finished to nearly the full height of the wall, was blown down. Nathan Jaffa's house out on his Hondo claim, a strong adobe building, was leveled to the ground. J. A. Hill's frame house was moved from one lot onto another. The chimney on the Masonic hall building was blown down, or was struck by lightning. These are all the casualties so far as heard from.

In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, But in the fall They all Get married—if they can! —Eddy Argus.

## BUSINESS POINTERS.

\* "The Best" cigar at J. W. Carter's for \$2.00 per box.

\* J. W. Carter's for good goods below cost for cash.

\* For fine, fat ram, lamb, sheep or mutton go to Stinnett & Minter.

\* If you want to get something so cheap that you will think you have stolen it, attend J. W. Carter's Grand Closing Out Sale.

\* If you want to get good living when you attend court at Lincoln, stop at the Stanton House.

\* 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 stable in connection.

\* J. W. Carter has a large stock of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Granite, etc., which he is selling out below cost.

## 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. Poe, Roswell, N. M. 30-10 w

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

# Fall and Winter!

## NEW SAMPLES JUST RECEIVED!

## CLOTHING TO ORDER!

Agents for Mills & Averill, Merchant Tailors, St. Louis, Mo., and The American Tailors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A good suit to order as low as

# \$25.

We guarantee a fit or no sale.

Our Mr. Sam Jaffa is now in New York purchasing our

## Fall Stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., etc., and when it arrives we will exhibit the most complete and most carefully selected stock in these lines ever brought to this section:

Do not send east—wait until you can see what you can do at home.

Respectfully,  
JAFFA, PRAGER & Co.

## BELOW COST!

# GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE!

## FOR CASH.

# BARG GREATAINS!

### DRY GOODS.

Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Overalls and Boots and Shoes of Every Description, Underwear, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Hose, Half Hose, Domestic, Ticking, etc.

### HARDWARE.

Wagons, Mowers, Rakes, Reapers, Plows, Nails, Shovels, Hoes, Hinges, Screws, Augers, Braces and Bits, Chisels, Hammers, Picks, Sledges, Grubbing-hoes, etc.

Cooking and Heating Stoves a Specialty.

Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Granite Ironware, Crockery, etc.

# J. W. CARTER,

ROSWELL, - - NEW MEXICO.

\* L. A. STEPHENS, \*  
Jeweler and Fine Candy Manufacturer.  
Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.  
—DEALER IN—  
Jewelry, Notions, etc.,  
Roswell, New Mexico.

# THE SPECIAL EDITION

—OF—  

# THE LINCOLN INDEPENDENT

—IS—  

# NOW READY.

Extra Copies for Sale at the Register Office.

