Probate Clerks Office

THE EDDY ARGUS.

VOLUME 1. EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1890. NUMBER 48

The Friends of Irrigation.

This is going to prove a great year for crops of all sorts where irrigation is required, and on the other hand the localities that depend only upon the natural rainfall are going to suffer, are suffering, in fact now. As a rule the government crop reporters, in common with that large and unintelligent element in central western states and throughout the east that claims to have learned all there is to learn concerning American agriculture, are rather inclined to sneer at the arid belt's productive capacity, but a few years like the present one will set them to thinking. Even now the agricultural department of the government has broken away from the old established rule, and occasionally gives the public at large some data as to the status of crops in California, Montana, Colorado, the Dakotas and New Mexico. The reports from these commonwealths lately published certainly make a splendid showing as compared with returns from Kansas, Illinois and Missouri. Farming by irrigation has everything to gain by comparison and nothing to lose. From this time on the cause of irrigation is going to advance steadily, yet there is much to be done toward educating our enemies, which include the Farmers' alliance and the eastern and southern congressmen, and while we are at it, we must not fail to try and bring about among arid lands occupants some union of action before the next session of congress. We should consider well our needs and when finally agreed upon should be fearless in demanding recognition at the hands of congress. If those who are interested in this subject had been properly organized there would have been no hand to hand struggle with Major John W. Powell. A convention ought to be called to take action in the premises, and it is believed such a convention should be called to meet at Denver some time this fall. What say our exchanges?—New Mexican. The ARGUS enthusiastically favors the convention.

The Irrigation Question.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—An agreement has been reached by the sundry civil bill conferees upon the paragraph relating to irrigation and surveys for public lands. The conferees fixed the figures at $125,000. An item of $20,000 for additional clerk hire in the office of the surveyor general was stricken out. For the topographic surveys the conferees agreed upon $325,000. One half of this sum is to be expended west of the one-hundredth meridian of longitude. An item appropriating $720,000, for irrigation surveys was stricken out. The appropriation for engraving maps of surveys was increased to $70,000.

On the public land question a compromise is reached by repealing so much of the law as reserves public lands from entry, occupation and settlement. All entries made in good faith may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites located, or selected lands shall remain segregated and reserved from entry, or settlement.

No person shall be hereafter permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate under said laws.

A Washington special to the Fort Worth Gazette says: "Hon. Lewis Wolfley, governor of Arizona, is at the Ebbit. He says the general condition of affairs there is highly satisfactory. He says that the rise in silver has started an era of prosperity, and that the repeal of the arid land law will have a beneficial effect, as it will throw open the lands to settlement. Wolfley is one of the strongest opponents of Major Powell and his arid land plans. He wrote letters to Secretary Noble criticising Powell and the interior department itself came in for a share of his criticism. Noble called him to Washington, and to-day he was summoned to the department. There, he found his letters piled on Noble's desk. The general supposition is that the secretary is metaphorically wiping up the floor with Arizona's governor, and the quid nunes say that Wolfley will shortly lose his official head."

Powell Knocked Out.

The west never scored a greater triumph than that announced in the New Mexican of yesterday respecting the long and tedious arid lands dispute. Powell and his vicious lobby were beaten, yet there is no denying the fact that they showed great strength all through the contest and but for the aid of the people of arid lands, who sent in petitions galore, the western congressmen who led in the fight would have had a sorry time of it.

But such men as Teller and Townsend, of Colorado, Power of Dakota, and Sanders of Montana, were at the fore and they fought for their principal in a manner characteristic of the west. Nebraska, Kansas, California and Washington positively flunked; New Mexico, being a fatherless child, a territory, wasn't there, of course, whereas, as a state of New Mexico would have gladly joined Colorado in the good fight. But nevertheless the victory was a great one and the New Mexican is specially glad of it because it was a good cause in which this paper has long and earnestly been battling.

As a result, Major Powell and his hordes have been relegated to the rear and the western settler is correspondingly gainer. According to the agreement of the house and senate conferees the law of October 2, 1888, segregating all arid lands from entry or settlement must be repealed. In its place congress will provide that only reservoir sites or rights of way for canals or ditches, already located or pre-empted to be located, shall be reserved from settlement and entry. There was quite a dispute over the meaning of "hereafter to be located," but the house conferees have agreed to yield and this phrase shall be understood to mean that the date of reservation of lands from entry shall be the time of actual selection of the lands for reservoir purposes, so that settlers can locate upon any sites unless the interior department shall, prior thereto, have staked the ground and segregated it from the rest of the public domain. All bona fide settlers, at present unable to obtain patents, will be protected and confirmed in their rights, that is, all persons who have made entry of lands since October 2, 1888, shall have their patents, while others may come, and locate lands within the arid region shall also be free from the pestiferous interference of Powell and his gang, but they must either homestead or pre-empt the same, the compromise providing that 320 acres is all that any person or corporation can secure under the new order of things.

The timber culture and desert land laws will no longer be applicable to desert lands, which is a safe-guard the people will be thankful for, as it prevents monopolies from gaining control of large tracts. Powell's request for three-quarters of a million dollars for "segregating" additional reservoir sites is wiped out entirely, and henceforth the wiley major will confine his operations strictly to his "thirty-year topographical map." The west will make it its business to see that he doesn't again get a grip on the arid lands region. The Lord be thanked!—New Mexican.

The Pecos Northern.

A party of well-known railroad builders and projectors arrived last evening from the north and registered at the San Felipe. They were Henry C. Lowe, Louis H. Jackson, Irving Howbert and T. H. Edsall, attorney, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Chas. B. Eddy, of Eddy, New Mexico, officials of the Pecos Valley railroad. They came to the city quietly, only a few knowing of their presence, but at a late hour they held a meeting with D. B. Robinson, general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific; John A. Lee and S. M. Folsom, the latter gentlemen being incorporators of the Pecos Northern, at the hotel, and talked over the railroad situation of this section. The visitors are also identified with the construction of the Pecos Northern railroad, which is intended to reach Albuquerque, and as Messrs. Lee and Folsom are among the important incorporators, they came here more principally to confer with them. The Citizen understands that action was had advancing the movement, looking to the construction of the line, and it was agreed to consolidate the Pecos Valley and the Pecos Northern railroads, articles to that effect being drawn up and mailed last night to the territorial secretary at Santa Fe to be recorded.

The visitors took last night's midnight train for El Paso on the same business, and they will pass up the road to-night. Messrs. Eddy and Edsall will stop over here, while the rest of the party will continue on to Santa Fe. The two gentlemen will spend to-morrow in this city to look over this end of the route, and they will be chaperoned around by Messrs. Lee and Folsom.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The county that fails to get a good exhibit for the territorial fair will realize when the exposition is inspected that a tremendous mistake has been made. The indications are that some of the best displays ever made in the southwest will be found at the coming fair, and every corner of New Mexico should be represented.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Range men and farmers are asking for a cessation of rain now. Grass is growing splendidly and if it cures before winter fat. Farmers are asking for dry weather to help out in harvest.

Pennebaker, Joyce & Co.,
Merchants and Exchange Bankers
Eddy, New Mexico.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GRAIN,
HARDWARE, FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, QUEENSWARE, ETC.
A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Welden & Son,
Contractors,
Eddy, New Mexico.
Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Fred H. Peltz,
U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Land attorney and real estate agent.
Surveyor of the H. I. & L. Co.
Local agent for Texas and Pacific Railroad company's lands.
Complete Abstracts of all Lands in Eddy County.
Taxes paid for non-residents. Lands surveyed and sub divided. Reports made as to value, quality and occupancy of lands. Titles adjusted.
LOCKOUT, EDDY CO., N. M.

W. F. BENGENER'S
Tin Shop,
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.
All kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheetiron Work to Order.

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Lemonade, Apollinarus, Soda Pop, and all kinds of temperance drinks.

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The neatest and cleanest meat market in New Mexico.
The best of everything that the market affords.
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

F. V. PIONTKOWSKY,
Late Chief Clerk U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Real Estate Agent,
Land Attorney and Notary Public.
Has Complete Abstract of all Lands in Eddy County and the Pecos Valley.
Office in P. I. & I. Building,
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

E. KRAUSE,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
TERMS:—Preliminaries, 1 per cent.; plans and specifications, 2½ per cent.; supervision (including plans and specifications) 5 per cent.
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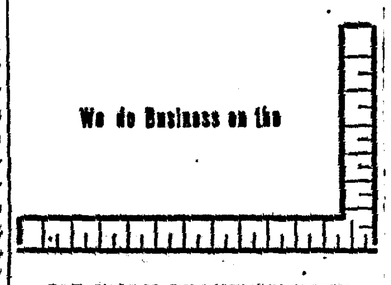
Contractors and Builders,
We do Business on the

JOB WORK PROMPTLY DONE
—AND—
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
EDDY, N. M.

D. R. HENDERSON.
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.
Late with Tiffany & Co., New York, and J. W. Tucker, San Francisco, California.
Fine watch repairing a Specialty. Jewelry and Music Boxes carefully repaired.
All Work Guaranteed Twelve Months.

The Eddy Drug Store Company,
Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Pipes, Tobaccos and Cigars, Clocks and Watches.
H. C. VAN NORMAN, Manager,
EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

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House and Sign Painting.
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EDGAR B. BRONSON, President. CHAS. B. EDDY, Vice-President. WM. H. AUSTIN Cashier.
El Paso National Bank,
No. 3608.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital, ... $150,000. Surplus, ... $60,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES OFFERED ON MEXICAN BUSINESS
Customers are offered the convenience of our Herring's Safety Boxes in fire and burglar-proof vault.

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General Merchant,
Dealer in Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Grain, Etc.

Parlor Restaurant and Bakery,
EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.
$6 PER WEEK,
35 CTS. A MEAL.
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Contractors and Builders,
El Paso, Texas, and Eddy, N. M.

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THE
Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, $126,082,153.56.
Old, strong, reliable.
For insurance that insures, apply to
McLENATHEN & CAMPBELL, Agents,
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

WATER IS KING!

The Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company is now engaged in the most GIGANTIC IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES in the West.
Its canals will reclaim more than 200,000 acres of wonderfully fertile land.
Limestone Soil, Plenty of Water, Abundant Sunshine,
A combination of elements that never fail to reward the farmer for his labor.
Water Rights are now selling for $10 per acre, payable in ten annual installments. Only $1.25 per acre annual water rent. These terms are more advantageous to the farmer than can be obtained in any irrigation country IN THE WEST.
FOR CIRCULARS OR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS
THE PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO., EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

THE EDDY ARGUS.

BY ARGUS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Tell us not in doleful accents, it don't pay to advertise, for the man who boosts the printer always poverty defies.

If Pecos Valley farmers can now raise sixty to seventy-five pound watermelons, what may they be expected to do when they get down to business?

Let us then be up and humping, let us work from morn till late, still a working, still a humping, till we get to be a state.

About the most interesting public document ever printed in Washington, is entitled "Irrigation in Egypt." Delegate Joseph was kind enough to frank us one.

It is to be hoped that Eddy county will give the constitution a rousing majority. It will be a big advertisement for this section. People at a distance will naturally infer that a county that is in favor of statehood must be a good one to locate in and grow up with.

One of the best arguments in favor of statehood recently appeared in the El Paso Tribune, and was written by a Democrat. It is being extensively quoted by New Mexico papers. If the writer had given his name he would now be famous.

"We can safely predict," says the Albuquerque Democrat, "that at no distant day, travelers from San Francisco to the Gulf of Mexico, will find it convenient to take the short line via. Salt Lake, Durango, Albuquerque (the commercial center of the southwest,) and the Pecos Valley.

Hon. C. B. Eddy, one of the most enterprising, valuable, public spirited and best citizens of New Mexico, has been nominated by the Republicans of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, for the council of the coming legislative assembly. Mr. Eddy will be elected by a large majority, and in the council will prove himself the right man in the right place. He is one of the coming men of this country.—New Mexican.

The writer lived in Colorado in 1876 when the question of statehood was voted upon, and he heard the same objections that he is now hearing in New Mexico. The opponents of statehood declared that if the question carried taxes would be increased without any beneficial results. They declared that the agitation for statehood was inaugurated and carried on by a few interested parties; that people would leave the state by the hundreds, and that immigration would cease to flow in. They also pretended to believe that the people were not sufficiently educated for self government. But they were mistaken in every thing. Since its admission to the union Colorado has had a phenomenal growth. Perhaps not one of the men who opposed statehood in 1876 is sorry the territory was admitted when it was. In 1875 Colorado was on its last legs, so to speak. As soon as she became a state she began to go ahead, and she has been progressing ever since. The people of the state can thank statehood for many things. If for nothing else, they can thank it for giving them Senator Teller, the statesman who fought so valiantly and successfully against Powell's law of October 2, 1888.

Governor Prince concludes his proclamation as follows: "In issuing this proclamation it seems only proper to remind our fellow citizens that this will be by far the most important election which has ever been held in New Mexico, and probably the most important that will be held therein. For it is not for the mere selection of officers to execute the laws, or for the expression of a choice between individuals; but it is to decide as to the organic constitution of our government itself. It would be difficult to conceive of two systems of government more different than those of a territory and a state. In one, authority comes from without; in the other from within. One is a condition of dependence; the other one of independence. This election therefore will not simply affect the administration of affairs for a brief term of two years but will decide as to fundamental principles and affect the condition and destiny of generations to come. In view of its transcendent importance, I urge that all good citizens will study well the questions involved, sinking all prejudices and partisanship in a spirit of exalted patriotism, so that the result may express the careful and deliberate judgment of an intelligent people."

The White Oaks Leader says: "C. B. Eddy would (yes, will) make a model councilman. All who know him agree that he is a gentleman of enterprise, probity and a high order of intelligence. In the council he will be looked up to by his peers and the reflex of his legislative work will reflect honor and credit on our country as it is and will be. Hurrah for Eddy!"

Eastern Colorado and western Kansas have suffered so severely from the drouth this summer that many farmers will need assistance to get through the winter.

The Roswell Tragedy.

The men killed at Roswell on Wednesday night, the 27th, by Deputy Sheriff Charlie Perry, were George and James Griffin. They were raising a row at a house of questionable reputation, when Mr. Perry appeared upon the scene. Ascertaining who he was, the Griffin boys leveled their Winchesters at him and abused him shamefully. They probably would have killed him had not a couple of their friends came up and coaxed them away. Perry returned to town, secured a posse of two and started in pursuit of the boys. The Register says: "Just as they were crossing the bridge over the Hondo, and when about half over, two men rose up from under the bridge at the left of the far side, and commanded them to halt, following the demand almost immediately with two shots which, luckily, missed their aim. Perry and Manning returned the fire. Manning and Johnson retreated and came back to town for reinforcements, reporting that Perry was killed. Perry, however was still alive and full of grit. He dashed across the bridge, threw himself from his horse and concealed himself in the brush, turning his horse loose. After waiting a few minutes, the two men started out from under the bridge, and Perry opened fire on them. One of them returned the fire, the other one, George Griffin, was hit in the head and was afterwards found dead. James Griffin then retreated, Perry following and demanding his surrender, and both keeping up a rapid firing at each other. The night was dark, however, the moon being obscured by clouds most of the time, and finally Perry lost his man. He hunted around for his horse, however, found him, and then rode out towards the cow camp and waited, thinking to capture Griffin as he went to camp. He had to wait only a short time when he heard some one coming. Perry challenged the man, commanding him to halt and surrender, but received no answer and the party still advancing, he fired on him. The man fell, and Perry got on his horse and came back toward town. When he arrived at the bridge he was met by a crowd from town, who had already found the body of George Griffin and of his horse, which was also killed. The party then started back on Perry's trail and fully half a mile south of the school house came upon James Griffin, lying shot through the head but still alive, and returned to town with him. James Griffin lived until five o'clock Friday morning. His wound was necessarily fatal, as he was shot in the head and his brains were oozing from the hole.

The Consolidated Roads.

An amended charter consolidating the Pecos Northern Railroad company and the Pecos Valley Railroad company was recently filed in the office of the secretary of the territory. The title of the consolidated companies is the Pecos Valley Railroad company. The capital stock is $5,000,000, and the incorporators and the amount of their subscriptions actually paid into the hands of Henry C. Lowe, treasurer, is as follows: James J. Hagerman, $204,500, H. C. Lowe, Irving Howbert, Louis H. Jackson and Chas. B. Eddy, $10,000 each; Thos. H. Edsall, Chas. E. Noble, Percy Hagerman, S. M. Folsom and John A. Lee, $100 each. The estimated length of the proposed line of road is 315 miles. Bonds to secure its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds may be issued at the rate of $12,000 per mile, but such bonds shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $5,000,000. The consolidation of the two companies into the one, the Pecos Valley Railroad company, is effected by simply exchanging the stock of the two for that of the one, share and share alike. The amended articles of the charter contain this significant paragraph: "And also to aid so far and in such manner as, under the laws of New Mexico, it may and as the board of directors of the consolidated or new corporation shall determine, the subscription to its capital stock or otherwise, of the railroad of the Pecos River Railroad company or other connecting railroad companies." The Pecos River Railroad company here referred to means that part of the road within the state of Texas, leading toward the Gulf of Mexico from the point where the Pecos Valley road touches the Texas and Pacific line. It is safe to predict that in less than two years Eddy will be connected with Albuquerque on the north and the gulf on the south. It doesn't take long to build railroads nowadays.

The census returns show the county of Valencia, in this territory, to have a population of 14,000. It will also show that there is not a newspaper published in the county and, incidentally, that there is not a public school building within its lines. Also, that English, which is supposed to be the language of the United States, is not taught in the schools of Valencia county. It is such backwardness, such repelling of the progress of civilization that places New Mexico inside the barbed wire fence of territorial government. If the amount of brain force that is expended in politics in New Mexico was devoted to the worthy cause of education, we would soon get out of the rut in which we have slept for eleven years.—Stock Grower.

Stolen Stuff.

October 7th is the day on which the constitution formed for New Mexico as a state will be submitted to the people of the territory for adoption. Bear this in mind, voters.

During a recent hot spell in the east the mercury went as high as 110 degrees in the shade in portions of western Pennsylvania and adjoining regions. The statement seems scarcely credible, but it is confirmed by private correspondence and in other ways which leave no room for doubt. The effect of a temperature of 110 in that moist region can be appreciated by those who have tried the Russian steam bath.

The physicians say that the grippe is still prowling around the country putting in the time during the summer in occasionally carrying off a patient that did not entirely recover from the attack made last season. It is feared that cold weather will see a great increase in the number of cases of the malady and the complications that follow in its train. Unusual care should be taken during the fall to build up the general health in anticipation of a trying winter.

A man whose only aim in life is to make a fortune for himself, has no time to do business for the public, therefore great statesmen of this country have usually died poor. It is an error to suppose that to attend well to public business a man must have demonstrated his competency by having amassed a fortune.

Too many people cannot do a thing without stopping to give their reasons for it. If they borrow a pencil they recite how they lost their own; if they refuse fish at table, they relate how too much fish once made them sick. If they only knew how much too busy the world is to stop and listen to reasons, they would refrain from giving so many of them.

The terrible ravages of the cholera in Japan and China have already caused a certain alarm in our Pacific ports, and every precaution is to be taken for preventing the dread visitor's access to our shores. Communication is to-day so constant with the countries of the far east that the least relaxation of a rigid quarantine at San Francisco or Vancouver may result in an outbreak of the grisly pestilence on our sea-board. It should be remembered, also, that there are several well-defined cases of Asiatic cholera in London and that there is much alarm there lest the disease may spread. Quarantine measures in the port of New York will be pru-

Pat Devine, who is now held under $10,000 bonds for the killing of Pat Hines at Hachita, was the hero of an Indian fight near Hachita in 1883 which is worthy of note even at this late date. Bob Anderson, then foreman for Head & Hearst and Pat Devine were traveling across the country in a wagon when they were attacked by Indians. Devine was knocked out of the wagon by the force of a ball, but the wound proved to be slight. Anderson was shot through the leg and fell in the wagon. Devine quickly recovered himself and under a heavy fire ran and overtook the wagon. Anderson was able to hold the horses and Devine made it so lively for the Apaches that they soon took shelter behind a knoll some distance away. Devine tied the horses to the wagon, got Anderson on his back and carried him to an open space some two-hundred yards away, where he built a stone barricade around him. He then returned to the team, which he led to the barricade, being fired on several times by the Indians. From that time on till dark every time an Indian showed his head a bullet from Devine's Winchester landed in that immediate vicinity. After dark Devine made a scout around, then hitched up and brought Anderson to Hachita in safety. Anderson laid at Deming for several weeks under medical treatment, and is now mining around Hachita.

Juan Holmes, Juan Ortiz y Rodriguez, Eustaquio Padilla, Juan Amado Martinez, Leandro Sena, Jose Ortiz y Baca, Juan Pablo Dominguez and Francisco Chavez, all prominent citizens of Santa Fe, were recently indicted for the murder of Faustino Ortiz sometime ago. Many other citizens, including Ex-United States Marshal Romulo Martinez, Probate Judge Luciana Baca, Sheriff Francisco Chavez, Ex-Deputy Sheriff Juan Holmes, Policeman Martinez, Ex-Justice of the Peace Eustaquio Padilla, Chief of Police Jose Ortiz y Baca, Justice of the Peace Juan Ortiz y Rodriguez, Deputy Sheriff Guadalupe Vegar, Jailor Juan Pablo Dominguez and Deputy Sheriff Genovivo Sandoval were indicted as accessories. The indictments created a great sensation, of course.

"Tell the boys," said an old cattle salesman at the Pittsburgh stock yards, "that they had better keep their poor cattle in the country, even if grass is getting scarce, than to pay freight, and then sell them to men who have no more grass than they have. This drouth is as bad in the east as it is in the west, and stock and feeding cattle are not wanted anywhere."

For Sale Cheap.

A lot of farm implements consisting of Disc harrow and pulverizer with Hoosier press, seeder, stubble plows, lister, scraper, small tools, etc. All in first-class order having been in use but one season. Inquire of

H. B. CRUMP.

Additional Local.

Several of the freight wagons that left Pecos two weeks ago have not yet reached Eddy.

It is understood that John Kelley will rent the old company headquarters and open a cigar and news stand.

When the Hotel Hagerman addition is finished, the kitchen will be moved back and the dining room enlarged to twice its present capacity.

Jim Warren is now on this side of the Delaware. He will soon be so near Eddy that he can run up every week and shake hands with the boys.

Richard Rule has not yet arrived, although he left El Paso last Monday. He probably took a notion to go on to Fort Worth or Dallas on business or pleasure.

Don't forget the grand raffle at Stone's billiard parlor. Everybody invited. Last and only chance to win a valuable prize. Chances nearly all taken.

Robert Ragland, of Beeville, Texas, arrived in town this week and commenced clerking for Pierce. That merchant now has four clerks: Gilchrist, Duncan, Ragland and Howe.

W. M. O'Gara, superintendent of construction with Bradbury & Co., came up Thursday over the line and went back Friday. He reports that work is progressing rapidly, and declares that the grading will be finished to Eddy inside of six weeks. Superintendent O'Gara was very much pleased with Eddy.

Maynard Sharpe, of Filley, Nebraska, writes: "Parties here are making arrangements to go to New Mexico, and they are not riff-raff, but desirable citizens. You would smile to see some of the inquiries I get from the east. The inquirers are under the impression that if they go to New Mexico they will be chewed or scalped, and that they will have to endure hardships of all descriptions. They think that the territory is out of the world. I think it is the world that is out."

Roswell Register Items.

Messrs. W. A. Hawkins, A. A. Mermod and L. Wallace Holt represented Eddy county in the republican district convention. They are all pretty good folks if they are republicans.

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

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

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

Several serious breaks through the banks of the northern canal of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company were made by the recent heavy rains, caused by the floods rushing down the arroyas or gullies and washing out the banks of the big ditch. It will be beneficial, however, in showing where flumes must be built for the flood waters to pass through.

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

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

The Stockman editor has something this year to prove, that agriculture is good in New Mexico. He can show field squashes not yet ripe that measure fifty inches in circumference and the vines still in blossom.

Drs. S. S. PORTER & JAS. A. TOMLINSON,

Physicians, Surgeons, and Accoucheurs,

Offer their services to the public. Office in the Pecos Valley Drug Store.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 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 the Register and Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on Saturday, October 4th, 1890, viz: Elijah T. Cusenbary, pre-emption 1, S. 2078, (La C. 3.) for the E½ Sec. 14, Tp. 22 S., R. 27 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Fred Kymerer, of Eddy, New Mexico.
Henry C. Bacon, " " " "
Joseph M. Hensley, " " " "
Bart A. Kymerer, " " " "

WINFIELD S. CORBIN, Register.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Black Diagonal, Coat and Vest, 6623a	$25 00

Four Button Cuttaway Frock.

2211 Grey Cassimere	17 50
6783 Black "	17 50
4884 Grey Stripe (Heavy)	25 00
3101 " " "	25 00
6068 Fancy Dark Stripe	25 00
6035 " Stripe, Worsted Dark	27 50
6467 Black Clay Diagonal	30 00

SACK SUITS.

2282 Fancy Mixed	7 50
2797 Dark Striped	9 00
5678 Dark Blue Flannel	12 50
5063 Blue Cloth, Heavy	15 00
5742 Fancy Cassimere	10 00
3636 " "	12 50
7396 " " Grey	12 50
5813 Light check	12 50
8920 " "	13 50
7069 Fine "	15 00
7179 Grey "	18 50
7172 Brown Fancy Check	18 50
3813 Dark Grey Check	20 00
6454 Light Fancy Worsted	20 00
6434, 6136 Dark Check Serge	22 50
3917 Brown Check Worsted	25 00

EXTRA SIZES SACK SUITS.

1489 Fine Check Cassimere	25 00
1488 Brown Mixed	20 00
4726 Dark Cassimere	25 00

YOUTHS' SUITS.

7523a Fancy Worsted	12 50
7649 Fancy Check	7 50
5481a Grey Check (Dark)	10 00
7317 " " (Light)	11 00

MONARCH SHIRTS.

Fine Unlaundered	1 00
1H Open Back, White	1 50
A33 " Front "	1 50
1B " Back "	2 00
A10 " Front "	2 00
PW Open Back, Pleat	2 00
A15 " Front "	2 00
SF Open Back and Front, Fancy	2 00
Best Unl'ndr'd, Op'n B'k & Front	1 00
Genuine French Percal Red'c'd to	1 50
Swiss Bosom, Cambric Body	2 50

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

3683 Fancy Sateen	1 75
1012 Silk Stripe	2 00
1277 Madras	2 25
3657 English Flannel	2 50
1889 Silk, Mixed Flannel	3 00
3629 " " "	3 50
3721 " Stripe Wool Delane	3 50
3710 " " Crepe	4 00
Fast Color Black Sateen	2 50
Pongee Silk	4 00
Fancy Silks	5 00
Black and White Japanese Silk	7 50

UNDERWEAR.

2 Fancy Striped Ribbed (suit)	1 50
799 " " Balbriggan "	1 50
23 White French " "	2 00
88 " " " "	3 00
122 " Ribbed " "	2 00
77 " Lisle Thread "	5 00
69 Fancy " " "	3 00
31 Heavy Balbriggan "	5 00

YOUMEN'S HATS.

Manilla Derby	5¾x1½
" "	6x2
Bella Nutria	5¾x1¾

Black all sizes.

See the latest collar, the "Darboy,"

The Leading Clothiers and Tailors,

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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E. G. SHIELDS, Land Attorney. A. A. MERMOD, Notary Public.

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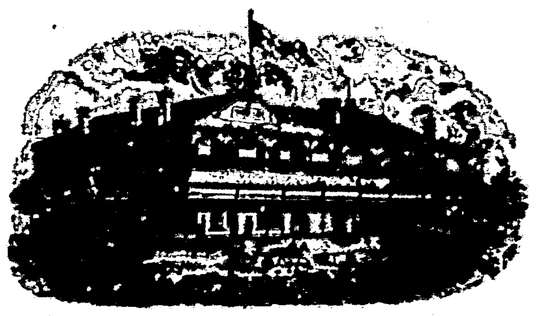

HOTEL HAGERMAN,

Eddy, New Mexico.

E. OSCAR HART, Manager.

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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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

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Attorney at Law,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

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Horseshoeing, and all kinds of wood and iron work done on short notice.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

T. D. Lucas & Bro.,

PROPRIETORS OF

CITY FEED STORE AND WAGON YARD.

Keep Hay and Grain for Sale.

Corner Canon and Brownson Sts.

A. A. Mermod,

U. S. Commissioner,

Authorized to take final proofs and filings on public land claims.

Eddy, New Mexico.

THE EDDY ARGUS

Entered at the postoffice at Eddy, New Mexico, as second-class matter, January 15, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year..... $2.50
One Copy, six months..... $1.25

W. A. Hawkins left Thursday for the east.

Dave Kemp has sold the Wolf to Wm. Graham.

Four more issues and the Argus will be a yearling.

The Wolf has removed a quarter of a mile nearer town.

The obnoxious wasps have made their annual appearance.

School was resumed Monday, with Miss Edith Ohl in charge.

Mr. Eddy writes that he will be at home about the 15th of the month.

C. C. Blodgett admires, or pretends to admire, the Albuquerque Democrat!

F. G. Campbell and George Smith started Tuesday for Southern Texas.

The mail has been coming in with charming irregularity during the past two weeks.

Mrs. E. G. Shields and Mrs. A. A. Mermod will become residents of Eddy next winter.

J. B. Matthews, of the Champion Cattle company of the Lower Pecasco, has been in town for several days.

Tom Blackmore has quit smoking cigarettes. But—we sadly record it—he smokes a cob pipe in lieu thereof.

B. P. Lindsey is negotiating with a Toyah man who wants to buy a half interest in his store.

It is not studying what to print but what not to print that turns an editor's hair prematurely gray.

There is the Pride of the Pecos (Roswell,) the Pearl of the Pecos (Eddy,) and the Plug of the Pecos.

Mr. and Mrs. McLenathen had such a pleasant visit this summer that we fear they will desert us next summer.

Could we but stand where some men do, with money at our call, we'd own a score of corner lots before the close of fall.

On Pecos' towering banks we stand, and cast a withering scowl, at men who say those banks o'erflow, enough to wet a towel.

"When I can read my title clear to my pre-emption claim, I'll bid farewell to every fear, and cultivate the same."—E. T. Cusenbury.

The main sewer has crossed Canon street, and if the weather permits the Hotel Hagerman will have connection with it next week.

W. A. Hawkins has moved his office from the McLenathen building to the company headquarters. Dr. Harrison occupies the vacated office.

"Any man who acquires title to 320 acres of Pecos Valley land," says Jim Kibbee, "will have all he could reasonably ask for in this world."

Manager H. V. Clark and the commissary department of Bradbury & Co. are now located at the 30 mile station on the Pecos Valley railroad.

Whenever Cab Conway's countenance is wreathed with sunny smiles we know what's the matter. He has received a box of flowers from Las Cruces.

C. H. McLenathen received his appointment as county commissioner Thursday, and we presume R. H. Pierce and Frank Rheinboldt have received theirs.

W. B. Moore, of the firm of Bradbury & Co., offers to bet five thousand dollars ($5,000) that the railroad will be completed to Eddy by the first of November.

Brick work on the Hagerman Hotel addition is progressing rapidly. Mr. Hammer is evidently determined to take advantage of the fine weather we are having.

Louis Blauvelt has quit the service of the Pecos Valley road and accepted a position with H. H. Cloud at San Marcial, who has a contract with an irrigation company.

Tom Gray, a prominent Eddyite, was in Lincoln Tuesday, enroute to White Oaks on business. Tom says Eddy is surely on the eve of a great boom.—Lincoln Independent.

Stages for Eddy and Seven River leave Pecos City in the morning and go through in twenty-four hours. Fare to Eddy, $10. Express, per pound, four cents. Leave orders at Garrett & Brent's livery stable.

C. H. McLenathen says that while he was recently riding through the Mohawk Valley he ran across a dairyman. A conversation ensued. "What do you get for milk?" asked Mr. McLenathen. "A cent and a quarter," was the reply. "A cent and a quarter for how much?" asked McLenathen. "A quart," replied the dairyman. After McLenathen had recovered from his astonishment he said: "Young man, I can tell you where you can get 25 cents a quart for milk." "Where?" gasped the dairyman. "Eddy, New Mexico," replied McLenathen. "That's too far away," said the dairyman, despondently. "Too far away?" cried McLenathen. "Young man, it is so near that you could afford to run a pipe line to it. A cent and a quarter a *quart* for milk! Great Scott!" And McLenathen, in a sort of dazed condition, drove on.

It is alleged that one of the men who declared that he turned over in bed, cursed fools in general and Eddy fools in particular and then went to sleep, was one of the first to gain the heights, and that he wore such light clothing he was compelled to hide himself from sight until a friend brought him presentable garments. But we don't believe it. It is one of the many stories that have been floating around since the night of the scare. There is a story to the effect that a man appeared at the Hotel Hagerman with a bottle of whisky in one hand and a glass in the other and insisted on everybody, including the ladies, taking a drink. The cold fact is that the man does not touch liquor in any shape or form.

It is a good joke on the Pecos people. They have been telling strangers destined for Eddy that the town was subject to overflows. Yet the very night Eddy people were fleeing dry shod to elevated places to avoid a flood that never came, the citizens of Pecos were navigating the streets in wagons and other vehicles. The News says they need boats, but we do not believe that. Of course we sympathize with Pecos in her misfortune. We wish she had not been flooded, for the water did considerable damage to many excellent people. Yet we cannot help feeling a sneaking exultation when we reflect that the first horse is on her.

The water of the Pecos river is practically inexhaustible. Capitalists realize this fact, and are stringing canals from one end of the stream to the other. Besides the canals at Roswell, Eddy and Pecos there is one under way at Grand Falls, 35 miles below Pecos. Seven miles of it are already completed. It will have plenty of water when finished. Enough waste water passes through the scourgate of the great dam near Eddy to supply a half dozen canals. And there are enough springs below the dam to fill as many more. The Pecos is a great irrigating river.

There is a laugh on a young man in this town. It was raised in this way: He was sitting in a store when a lady came in and in an undertone asked for something. The young man, being acquainted with her, jumped up, approached her, and gallantly cried: "Let me give you the benefit of my experience." The lady became confused. The young man glanced at the articles she was inspecting, and with a wild, hunted look he fled from the store. She was buying—elastics.

John Joyce did not flee to high ground during the late scare. Not much. He leisurely walked across the street to the postoffice, put one hand on a rung of the stationary ladder that runs up the building, and calmly waited a proper length of time for the roar of the rushing waters. Then, as the roar did not materialize, he went back to his couch and slept the sleep of the innocent.

Alonzo Luckey is ready to bet $5,000 that if the dam should suddenly and entirely collapse, the water in the reservoir, reinforced by a heavy rise in the river, would not flood the town. The question to be decided by a tographical survey by a first class engineer, the loser to pay for the survey. It is to be hoped some rash individual will accept the wager and thus add a handsome sum to Mr. Luckey's bank account.

Pecos City News: "We rode on the Pecos Valley railroad on last Tuesday a distance of about twenty-five or thirty miles."

For the finest watches, clocks, jewelry and precious stones go to Hickox & Hixson's, Sheldon Block.

Geo. W. Blankenship recently presented the Argus with a watermelon weighing 34 pounds. He has one weighing 65 pounds which he is reserving for the Chief. Irrigation.

There is one thing C. C. Blodgett cannot complain about even were he a complaining man, which happily he is not. He cannot complain that his office is not sufficiently roomy.

The dam will be repaired in about ten days, and the headgate a little later. All the water of the river now runs through the scourgate, giving the carpenters a chance to work on the headgate.

George Pennebaker returned from the east Monday, where he had been to buy goods. The trip apparently did him good, for he has been good-natured ever since he got back. He hasn't roared once.

J. Otis Burt, a popular young man who for several months has been connected with engineering corps in Eddy, left Tuesday for a visit to his old home at Syracuse, New York. He will return in about six weeks.

Charley Greene is now called Uncle Charley. His nephew is the son and heir of Theodore and Fannie Spencer. Mrs. Spencer was one of the pioneers of Eddy and is pleasantly remembered by every citizen who knew her.

Tom Blackmore suddenly departed for the railroad last week, and many citizens surmised that he had gone after the money for the new bank. He returned Monday, but if he brought the money he has not mentioned it.

Roswell was not under water last week as was reported. It appears that a man up there wrote down to an Eddy man that "the people were compelled to navigate the streets in boots," and the Eddy man read "boats" for "boots."

When the Argus came to town there was only one cat in the place. Now there are so many that they are a nuisance. Between them and the dogs and burros it is almost impossible for a nervous person to sleep of nights. A raid ought to be made on them.

Harry Abbott Ladd, of New York, who arrived in town on Thursday's stage, is a son of Prof. H. O. Ladd, of Santa Fe, and a brother of Mrs. H. S. Church, of Eddy. He is a pleasant-looking and pleasant-speaking young man, and we are sure everybody will like him.

Geo. W. Neff, of Denver, special agent and adjuster of the California Insurance company, is in town. If you want to know how bitterly a man can talk when he gets thoroughly aroused, just ask Mr. Neff what he thinks of the stage driver who started from Pecos with him.

Dr. A. A. Bearup, of Roswell, came to Eddy Saturday on dental work intent, but when he found that the town had a resident dentist (Dr. Harrison) he did not announce himself to the people. He tarried a few days to enjoy the luxury of a first-class hotel and then departed for his home.

J. M. Murdock is not one of the unrelenting fathers you read about in fiction. Although his daughter Ella married in the face of his bitterest opposition, he forgave her, like a sensible man, and recently presented her husband with a wagon and span of horses. It was a handsome act.

George Blankenship has this season knocked one theory of the skeptic in the head, to-wit: That fine corn cannot be raised in this part of the Pecos Valley. He has corn on his place that would cause Kansas corn to turn green with envy. The ears are large and well filled out. Irrigation.

The grade of the Pecos Valley railroad is completed to within 35 miles of Eddy, and track laid 30 miles from Pecos. Next Monday mail and freight will be delivered from a station at the end of the track. Graders are at work 24 miles from Eddy. Whoop! Hurrah! We'll soon hear the shriek of the locomotive.

L. T. Ward, of Dark canon, who was in town this week, reports crops excellent and stock in fine condition. He says the ranchers would have nothing to complain of if the "varmints" would let them alone. Panthers and mountain lions are numerous and ravenous, and are continually committing bold depredations. Mr. Ward says there are many bears in dark canon, and thousands of game.

If your watch needs repairing send it to Hickox & Hixson, Shelton Block El Paso, Texas.

Wednesday morning's stage did not get in until Thursday morning. About noon Wednesday a report gained currency that the hack had been held up near the Delaware, but nobody believed it. Everybody knows that a hold up does not delay a stage; if it does anything it accelerates it; the driver whips up; he wants to get far away from the robbers as soon as possible. It appears that Wednesday's stage started from Pecos Tuesday morning with a driver who did not know the road. He got onto the wrong road, of course, and when night came he was completely lost. Fortunately for his passengers—Geo. W. Neff, special agent and adjuster of the California Insurance company, and H. A. Ladd, of New York—two or three lights were discovered at a little distance, and tracks were made for them. They proved to be the lights of a tracklayers' camp 30 miles from Pecos! The hack stopped at this camp all night and the next day went on to Screwbean. There it overtook the hack that started from Pecos Wednesday morning. Mr. Neff and Mr. Ladd transferred themselves to this conveyance and arrived in Eddy at 2 a. m. Thursday.

A trial took place at Seven Rivers a few days ago before Justice Rheinboldt in which Cicero Stewart was plaintiff and Joseph Taylor defendant. Zack Light was the last witness, and after the plaintiff's attorney, J. O. Cameron, had got through with him Mr. Taylor commenced interrogating him. Light made an insulting reply to one of the interrogations, when Taylor sprang to his feet. Light hit him in the face. Taylor ran out of the court room with Light at his heels. He fled towards his house with Light in pursuit. He gained his house and his winchester. Light went and got a gun. Things looked mighty squally for a time, but finally everything quieted down. In the meantime, however, the jurymen had scattered and one of them had started for his home twenty-five miles away. Not until evening of the next day was the jury recorraled, when the trial was quickly concluded, Stewart winning the case. Light was fined $5 for contempt of court and $7.50 for carrying a pistol.

When a man gets lost in this country on a dark, rainy night, he may as well stop and camp. Last Saturday evening about dusk Bill Blodgett started from Seven Rivers for Eddy. He had not gone far before it commenced raining violently. Soon it became very dark. To cut a long story short, he wandered about until four o'clock in the morning, when he was piloted by a stranger into Seven Rivers. He was only four miles from the town when found.

There is much complaint about the way stages have been run for some time past. Several of them have got lost and wandered about all night over the prairies. Express matter has been slow in coming in. All this has been very annoying, and the people should not be blamed for kicking. It is to be hoped that next week, when stages will run from the end of the new railroad, things will go smoother. If they don't there will be a riot. (P. S.—Hacks commenced running from Bonbright, the 30 mile station, Thursday. In future the mail will arrive in Eddy at nine o'clock p. m.)

Lost—A check for $7.65, payable to bearer, signed by E. Oscar Hart and endorsed by A. D. Rust. The man who finds it will please keep it. The man who lost it—the editor of the Argus—recently came into possession of a million dollars, and he does not want it (the $7.65 check—not the million dollars.)

Sam Houston declares that he has frequently heard at Seven Rivers the rumble of trains on the Texas and Pacific, 110 miles distant. He says there are six other men in and near Seven Rivers who have often heard the same thing.

Miss Ida Woodward will take charge of the Seven Rivers school next Monday. The people of Eddy are sorry she is going away, for they all respect, admire and esteem her.

Dr. Harrison may be found in the office in the rear of McLenathen & Campbell's, where he is ready for business.

An extra hack came in Thursday loaded to the guards with baggage and express.

H. S. Church and Fred Piontkowsky have offices in the new building.

Additional local on second page.

New Store,
NEW GOODS,
NEW PRICES.

Exorbitant Frontier Prices Done Away With. A Fair Profit Only Desired. Give me a call. I can save you money on

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE.

R. H. Pierce

B. A. NYMEYER, Civil Engineer, Notary Public and Land Att'y.
J. O. CAMERON, Attorney at Law.

Nymeyer & Cameron,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Collecting a specialty.
Property placed in our hands will be sold on reasonable commissions.
Reliable information given in regard to Valley Lands, and parties wishing to file on Choice Public Lands will do well to apply to us.
Correspondence solicited in regard to Eddy property.
Taxes paid for non-residents and value of land reported upon.
Timber and Desert Land Claims looked after for non-residents and the requirements of the law complied with at as reasonable figures as work can be done.

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DAN LUCAS, Proprietor.

The Largest and Best Stable in the Territory.

EDDY, - - - NEW MEXICO.

WM. A. FINLAY,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Nails, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Etc.,

EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

BERLA & COMPANY,
Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.

Leave orders with McLenathen & Campbell, EDDY, N. M.

Pecos Valley Drug Store,

Dr. JAS. A. TOMLINSON, Proprietor,

Opposite Argus Office, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, etc. Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Great Variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders by mail answered with care and dispatch.

The Eddy House,

MRS. A. FRITZ, Proprietor.

Recently renovated and fixed up in first-class style. Everything clean, neat and homelike.

EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO

Eddy the Coming Railroad Center
OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Central Location! Delightful Climate! Fertile Soil! Oceans of Water! Homes for the Homeless! Wealth for the enterprising! It may be for your personal interest to learn something more of the Valley of the Rio Pecos, the most fertile on earth. Write to us.

McLenathen & Campbell, Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

FLOWERS OF THE WEST.

THEY ARE NOTED FOR THEIR BRILLIANCY OF COLORING.

A Wealth of Blossom and Bloom That Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated. Though Different from Flowers in the East They Have Many Points in Common

If the flowers of the Rocky mountain region are noted for one thing more than another it is for brilliancy of coloring. It is always a positive red or yellow or pink, with very little of the delicate half tints and gradations seen in the flora of the Atlantic slope. Then, too, the flowers of the west bloom in such lavish profusion. The plains and slopes blaze with immense patches of color for miles and miles. Perhaps some of the blossoms are not so sweet scented as are many of our eastern favorites, but what these western flowers lack in sweetness they make up in brilliancy.

It is not always easy to trace out the genus of any particular plant, for the reason that this elevated region has not yet been thoroughly explored by the botanist, and we have no one book to which we can point as authority like Gray's Manual for the eastern states and Chapman's for the southern. But it is generally possible to determine the alliances and place each plant in its proper family.

SIMILAR POPULAR PLANTS.

Thus we recognize the beautiful white and purple iris, even though it is not like any iris with which we are already acquainted. And we know the large, handsome, white blossomed evening primrose from its resemblance to our familiar eastern yellow species, and feel safe in calling this western one an œnothera. What the people on the plains of Wyoming call bluebell is described in Gray as "lungwort." It is a dainty little blue flowered member of the borraginaceæ or forget-me-not tribe; its botanical name is pulmonaria or mertensia. This is exceedingly fragrant. It is found in some places as far east as Virginia.

But west of the Wasatch range two other flowers are called, in popular language, the bluebell, although neither is a true campanula any more than the lungwort is. One of these so called bluebells is a veritable hyacinth, only the blossoms are arranged in an umbel, like a geranium. The other bluebell is probably a salvia or sage—at least it is a real labiate plant. It is tall and handsome, and in general aspect resembles our "great blue lobelia."

The leguminosæ, or pea family, is well represented. I counted eight distinct species belonging to this order. All are called, indifferently, "wild sweet pea," although from the shape of the leaves of seven one might conclude that these were more nearly allied to the glycine or wistaria. The yellow flowered species, from its smooth, pale green foliage, may be a true lathyrus. The others comprise one white, two blue, two pink and two crimson. Some of these grow but a few inches above the surface of the plain, while the taller ones cling to the rocks and bushes on the mountain side.

The compositæ, or compound flowered plants, are also well represented. A curious little daisy or chamomile has five broad white petals. A pretty pale blue aster or erigeron recalls our own autumnal flora. A tall, handsome yellow flowered plant is very similar to our own hawkweed. There is but one species of pixie, or pyxidanthera, mentioned in Gray. This is pink flowered and belongs to the "Jersey pine barrens." But here on the plains may be found a white pixie. This belongs to the polemoniaceæ or phlox family. This order is well represented in the west. The Wasatch mountain range is rich in a delicate pink species of phlox. The people here call it wild sweet William, just as the people of Nebraska do the purple species, although the real sweet William is a dianthus or pink.

COME BRIGHT ONES.

A deep crimson flowered umbelliferous plant is undoubtedly a member of the liliaceæ, or lily family. The plant is low, the blossoms are small, but the clusters are dense. Some call it "wild onion"—perhaps it is an allium. Another plant is said to be a lily—it may be, although it looks more like a tiger flower or a trillium. It is as large as a tulip and has three broad, rounded petals and three narrow, bladelike ones. The color is white, painted at the base of each petal with a curious spot of red and yellow. The stems and leaves are simple, straight and whitish.

Then we may notice several low plants, bearing dense, rounded clusters of tiny white blossoms, tipped with pink. Some have a sweet scent, too strong, however, to be agreeable. These suggest the vincetoxicum and amianthemum, with similar liliaceous plants of the New Jersey barrens. We also notice two distinct species of pink purple wild geraniums, more abundant, perhaps, but not quite so beautiful as our own geranium maculatum.

A curious little flower of the mallow or hibiscus order grows but a few inches in height, but it is noteworthy by reason of its petals of vivid scarlet. Then there is the handsome alyssum, or gold basket, resembling the brilliant wall flower, and like it a member of the cruciferæ or cabbage family. At this season of the year may be noticed two kinds of cactus—a yellow flowered "prickly pear," like the Jersey cactus, and a pink blossomed species whose solid green lump, taking the place of leaves, has been called the "devil's pincushion."

According to our eastern ideas it does seem very strange that such lovely wild flowers should grow so abundantly where there are no woods; where there are only a few trees, and these principally high on the mountain sides or along the banks of streams, and where there is so little of what we call thickets or underbrush. The bare, reddish and grayish plains and slopes, dotted sparsely with dull tinted sage brush, appear at a distance like the very picture of desolation. But, as hinted above, a nearer view often shows a surprising wealth of bloom. To be appreciated it must be seen.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

CLOVE CULTIVATION.

Zanzibar Furnishes the Larger Part of the Supply of the Aromatic Spice.

Zanzibar and the neighboring island of Pemba furnish the world with the bulk of the supply, about 13,000,000 pounds a year, Consul Pratt, in a report just received at the state department, says the clove tree was first introduced into Zanzibar by Sultan Seyed Said bin Sultan about the year 1830, since which time its cultivation has gradually extended, until it is now the chief industry of the islands.

The industry received a check in 1872, the date of the great hurricane. At least nine-tenths of the trees were destroyed at that time, so the larger part of those now standing are of new growth. A peculiarity of the clove tree is that every part is aromatic, but the greatest strength is found in the bud, which is the "clove" of commerce. The finest quality of cloves are dark brown in color, with full, perfect heads, free from moisture.

In the cultivation of the clove the first thing to be done is the starting of the shoot. The seeds are placed in long trenches and are well watered until after sprouting. In the course of forty days the shoots appear above ground. They are carefully watered and looked after for the space of two years, when they should be about three feet in height. They are then transplanted, being set about thirty feet apart, and are kept watered till they become well rooted. From this time on the young trees require only ordinary care, though the best results are obtained when the ground about the trees is well watched over and kept free from weeds.

The growth of the tree is very slow, and five or six years are required for it to come into bearing, at which time it is about the size of an ordinary pear tree, and is usually very shapely. It is a pretty sight to see a young plantation just coming into bearing. The leaves, of various shades of green tinged with red, serve to set off the clusters of dull red clove buds. As soon as the buds are fully formed and assume this reddish color the harvesting commences, and is prosecuted for fully six months at intervals, since the buds do not form simultaneously, but at odd times throughout the period. The limbs of the trees being very brittle a peculiar four sided ladder is brought into requisition and the harvesting proceeds apace.

As fast as collected the buds are spread out in the sun until they assume a brownish color, when they are put in the store house and are ready for market. A 10-year-old plantation should produce an average of twenty pounds of cloves to a tree. Trees of 20 years frequently produce upward of one hundred pounds each, worth ten cents a pound. The sultan derives no inconsiderable portion of his revenue from this source, the duty levied placing to the sultan's credit for the present year nearly if not quite $400,000.

Besides the clove buds the stems are also gathered, and form an article of commerce commanding about one-fifth the price of cloves and having about the same percentage of strength. To this circumstance is due the fact that the ground clove can frequently be purchased in the home market at a lower price than whole cloves. For the past fifteen years the cultivation of cloves has been the chief occupation of the Arab planters and has always netted good returns. It seems probable that it will continue to be a profitable crop, since the consumption of the article appears to keep pace with the inevitable increase of production.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Ham in Theirs.

The membership of a certain club of this city is noted not only for the absence of Gentiles, but also for its bachelor adjunct, which is composed of an extremely high toned and wealthy set of young men. This bachelor party, always ready to sip the sweets from the buds of enjoyment, and ever on the outlook for novel ways of killing time, made arrangements for a very elaborate breakfast to be served at the road house at Sunnyside. It seems that the only directions given to the caterer were in an order to provide the best on earth and to not think of the cost. He did as ordered, and a feed that would have made a gourmand rejoice was prepared. The table was decorated with the costliest of flowers, and a mandolin orchestra was engaged to discourse sweet music while the revelers reveled.

The party went out in a tally-ho coach, the ride giving them an increased appetite for the feast. On their arrival at Sunnyside they were at once ushered into the breakfast room, and the sight of the table and the appearance of things generally elicited the most enthusiastic applause. Down they sat, ready and eager, but their enjoyment was of short duration. On the appearance of the first course the whole party arose in a body and left the room. They ordered out the coach, and all, hungry as they were, returned to the city. The caterer had not fully understood who he was providing for. The obnoxious first dish served was a ham omelet.—Chicago Herald.

"No Man's Enemy but His Own."

"No man's enemy but his own" happens generally to be the enemy of everybody with whom he is in relation. The leading quality that goes to make his character is a reckless improvidence and a selfish pursuit of selfish enjoyment, independent of consequences. "No man's enemy but his own" runs rapidly through his means, calls in a friendly way on his friends for assistance, leaves his wife a beggar and quarters orphans upon the public, entails a life of dependence on his progeny, and dies in the odor of that ill understood reputation of harmless folly which is more injurious to society than many positive crimes.—New York Ledger.

New at the Business.

Brown—I fancy Tyrowe hasn't been long in your profession.

Perils—What makes you think so?

Brown—His pronunciation of "column" as though it rhymed with volume.—American Grocer.

Escaping an Embarrassment.

A local newspaper man who went down to visit his wife at the seashore recently had a very narrow escape from causing what, to put it mildly, would have been talk. His wife was boarding at the Blank house. It seems that there is also a New Blank house at this resort. Ignorant of that fact, when the young journalist espied a porter with Blank house on his cap he said to himself, "This is my place," and he allowed the porter to pilot him over to the hotel. On arriving there he asked, as a matter of form, if a lady of a certain name, giving his own, was staying there. On being assured that she was he remarked that he guessed he would go up to see her. "I don't believe she is up yet," remarked the clerk. "Oh, that doesn't make any difference," the other responded confidently; "I'll go up." The clerk stared at him, but finally gave him the number of the room and sent a porter along with him. "She must be up by this time," he remarked to the porter; "the baby wouldn't let her stay in bed." "The baby? Why, she has no baby," the porter said. Reiteration and denial followed, and finally it entered the journalist's mind that it was possible for a lady of the same name as his wife to be staying at that hotel. The matter was finally straightened out and he found his wife at another hotel.—Washington Post.

Signs of War on Broadway.

A procession of odd and dilapidated looking vehicles, fastened together and hitched to the tail of a large two horse truck, excited considerable interest as it proceeded lumbering along Broadway from South ferry.

The horses were pretty well fagged out by the time they reached the intersection of Park row, and the driver of the truck halted opposite the Astor house to give them rest and a breathing spell.

The vehicles, which consisted of four timbers and gun carriages, two of which were surmounted by four-inch bore field pieces of an antique pattern, were soon surrounded by a large crowd of idlers and curiosity seekers.

The guns and carriages were marked for the "Commanding Officer, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y." The truck driver explained that they were from Governor's island, and were en transit for shipment to the West Troy arsenal, where they were to be rehabilitated and modernized. The carriages, he said, weighed 2,200 pounds each, and the pieces of ordnance 800 pounds each, or 10,400 pounds together, which, besides the truck and driver, made a good sized load for a team of horses to draw on a warm day.—New York Herald.

Burglars' View of a Strike.

At first sight one would suppose that the class above all others that would hail with delight a general strike of police would be the burglars. Curiously enough this is not so. The professional burglar is dead against such a strike; for, as he correctly reasons, though the police ceased to protect property, property would not thereby be left unprotected. In fact it would be protected all the more by the owners themselves, and the burglar's special knowledge, acquired from local observation of the habits of the police, would for the time being be useless. In the police the burglar knows exactly what he has to cope with. When every householder is his own policeman, however, it is different, for the burglar is quite ignorant of the weapons that may be waiting to receive him in any given case.—London Mercury.

Keep Off of White Sidewalks.

If a man wants to avoid being prostrated by the heat he needs to be careful how he walks over a white sidewalk with the sun on it. In very hot weather people wear white or very light clothing because it repels the heat, while dark clothes absorb it. It is just so with these white pavements. They never get so hot as dark ones, and are easier on the feet in consequence, but they reflect the heat on the person who walks over them. It is better to walk in the street than on one of these white heat reflectors when the sun is shining on it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Wealthy Ice Man.

The other morning an ice man, after firing three or four cakes of ice into the kitchen of an uptown restaurant, entered the latter place and ordered "one top sirloin, fried portaters, er cup o' corffee an' some toasted bread." "Does he do that often?" the waiter was asked. "Yes, every morning. These fellows make a lot of money besides their wages. They can give us points on getting tips," he sadly said.—Chatter.

Complacency in Modern Athens.

A smile as big as a barn door adorns the Boston countenance when it reads of the social aspirations of some of the people who have gone to London this season. It appears to the self assured Bostonian that society in that vast town is nothing if not democratic, and he no longer wonders at the attraction it possesses when everybody who isn't anybody succeeds without difficulty in getting in there.—Boston Herald.

Sport at Duluth.

The people of Duluth were entertained on Friday by the captains of three tugs, who had a race ten miles away and return, with safety valves tied down and furnaces full to the doors. The pleasure of the populace was only marred by the fact that there was no explosion.—Detroit Free Press.

Pulp manufacturers are deeply interested in an electrical method of reducing the wood in the manufacture of pulp. By this process it is claimed that the fiber is manufactured so cheaply that the entire pulp business will be revolutionized, and the digesters now in use be driven out.

Judge James M. Shackleford, of Indiana, appointed judge of a court in Oklahoma territory, took his son with him as clerk of the court. The son and clerk has recently distinguished himself by marrying a Cherokee.

Grasshopper War in Algeria.

Immense swarms of grasshoppers have invaded parts of the country of Algeria and are spoiling lots of things. Two thousand soldiers, aided by 12,000 Arabs, have been employed to fight the pest. The roadways present the appearance of a battlefield, and extraordinary efforts are being made to rid the surrounding country of this insect enemy.

This is not the first time that this plague has devastated Algeria. In 1845 the harvests of almost the entire country were destroyed by grasshoppers. From 1747 to 1749 these insects desolated Algeria, extending their ravages even to parts of Europe.

Millions on millions of the dead bodies of these insects are covering at present the great roadway leading from Mascara to Mostaganim, and filling the springs and rivers. The task of killing these masses of grasshoppers is no small one. Imagine a district of 100 miles in circumference which not long ago was covered with wheat, tobacco and fig and olive trees, but now is so densely covered with grasshoppers that not a single green branch or leaf can be seen. For three years a distinguished Parisian naturalist, M. Kunkel, has been studying how to exterminate these creatures. The best plan seems to be that of stamping the moving, quivering heaps with the bare feet. Shovels and other sharp instruments are used, but it has been noticed that the elastic layers of grasshoppers tend to rebound after pressure and only the layers on top are crushed. Large fires have also been lighted, but the dense smoke arising from the flames is only partly effective in preventing the descent of these all devouring swarms.—New York Sun.

Banker Von Kendler's Trial.

Herr Alfred Von Kendler, whose trial for fraud has commenced before a Vienna jury, was the head of an old banking house founded in 1790, which failed in November last with liabilities amounting to upward of 2,500,000 florins. The prisoner, who was arrested a week after this event, is charged with appropriating to his own use deposits of private persons or firms amounting to nearly 2,000,000 florins. It appears that the accused, who was of extravagant habits, began to tamper with the deposits in 1881. Among the persons defrauded is the head waiter at the hotel where Kendler used to dine, and who had given up the whole of his savings, amounting to over 22,000 florins. The accused, who is a man of 60 years of age, when asked by the president of the court whether he pleaded guilty, answered that the facts stated in the indictment were, generally speaking, correct; but that, as he firmly believed and hoped he would be able to replace the borrowed money, he did not feel guilty. The trial is the topic of general conversation in Vienna society.—Cor. London Standard.

Treasures in the Passaic River.

A few days ago "Bert" Lyons and a dozen other boys were diving in about ten feet of water in the Passaic river near Belleville, N. J., in rivalry as to which of them should bring up the most shells from the muddy bottom. When it was young Lyons' turn to plunge he remained so long under the water that his companions began to fear that he had gone down to stay, or else was gathering so many shells that the contest would be virtually over when he reappeared. He came up at last, however, without any shells, but holding aloft triumphantly, for the contemplation of his envious friends, a solid silver double case Waltham watch and chain that he had fished out of the depths. The watch had stopped at 7:20 o'clock, but the proud finder has ascertained that it will merrily resume work when the water has been pumped out of it and its internal organization has been soaked for ten days in oil.—New York Tribune.

Old Hats.

The man who was hurrying into the hatters recently was on business. He wanted his old hat. "When did you leave it here?" "I dunno," was the reply. They hunted over a great pyramid of hats and found it, labeled July 2. When the man went out the hatter said: "That man bought a new hat here and when he went out said he would call for it in half an hour. It has now been four weeks. We throw away seven or eight hundred old hats every year, for which the owners are going to call 'in half an hour.'"—Lewiston Journal.

Artificial vs. Natural Ice.

The manufacture of artificial ice has been begun in Reading, Pa., and the enterprise is already pronounced a decided success. The ice is made into cakes of 100 pounds each, and is declared to be of the finest quality. The retail price is the same as that of natural ice. Several of the big brewing companies of Reading have decided to manufacture artificial ice. The Reading Brewing company is now manufacturing artificial ice by the ammonia process.—New York Telegram.

Ravenous Prairie Chickens.

Young prairie chickens are beginning to roam about here. So ravenous have they become that nearly every gentleman who goes outside of the city limits for a walk carries a breech loading shotgun to protect himself, and is frequently compelled to kill large numbers in self defense. The bite of a prairie chicken causes an ugly wound.—North Platte (Neb.) Tribune.

The Morgue Crowded.

Forty bodies were taken to the morgue Friday, and the number is extraordinary. Thirteen were from Bellevue hospital, eleven from the institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's islands, six from the Foundling hospital, and the others from police stations and persons too poor to bury their dead.—New York Times.

The accounts of a pill maker who has just died in England show that he has been spending $600,000 a year for advertising. His heirs, however, are finding no particular fault with this extravagance, as he leaved an estate valued at $35,000,000—all due to pills and advertising.

Notice for Publication.

Republication of Notice of D. L. E. No. 561. Proof Made June 7th, 1890. To correct Error in Publication

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 7, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Charles B. Eddy, of Eddy, Lincoln county, New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No 561, for the N½ NE¼, Sec. 31, S½ SW¼ and S½ SE¼ Sec. 29, NE¼ and N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ and N½ SE¼, and NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 27, Tp. 21S., R. 27E, before A. A. Mermod, United States Commissioner at Eddy, New Mexico, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1890.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

D. A. Nymeyer, of Eddy, Lincoln county, N. M.
Edward Scoggins, " " " "
Minnie H. Gibson, " " " "
Geo. W. Witt, " " " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Joint Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 23d, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before A. A. Mermod, United States Commissioner at Eddy, New Mexico, on Monday, October 20th, 1890, viz:

Calvin M. Carpenter on pre-emption D. S. No. 3651 (L. C. S.) for the east half southeast quarter, Sec. 12, and east half N. E. quarter, Sec. 13, Tp. 24S., R. 27 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walter H. Paddleford, Albert Johnson, Wiley Carr and Abe Parish, all of Lookout, New Mexico.

Walter H. Paddleford on pre-emption D. S. No. 3647 (L. C. S.) for the south half southwest quarter and southwest quarter southeast quarter Sec. 12, and northwest quarter northeast quarter, Sec. 13, Tp. 24S., R. 27E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Calvin M. Carpenter, Albert Johnson, Wiley Carr, and Abe Parish, all of Lookout, New Mexico.

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFCE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 9th, 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, New Mexico, on Friday, September 26th, 1890, viz: Martin W. Fanning, homestead number 607 (L. C. S.) for the SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 4, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, Sec. 3, Tp. 21 S. R. 25 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles H. Slaughter, of Seven Rivers, N. M.
Frank Rheinboldt, " " " "
Orin D. Pool, " " " "
Sam D. Houston. " " " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., July 26, 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 Wednesday, September 17th, 1890, viz: William T. Nelson, homestead entry No. 1726 for the E½ NW¼, and E½ SW¼, Sec. 17, Tp. 20 S. R. 26 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles H. Slaughter, of Seven Rivers, N. Mex.
Frank Rheinboldt, " " " "
Sam D. Houston, " " " "
O. D. Pool, " " " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 7th, 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, New Mexico, on Friday, September, 26th, 1890, viz: George W. Larremore, homestead number 694 (L. C. S.) for the W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, Sec. 8, and NW¼ NW¼, Sec. 9, Tp. 20 S., R. 26 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence on and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles H. Slaughter, of Seven Rivers, N. M.
Frank Rheinboldt, " " " "
Orin D. Pool, " " " "
Sam D. Houston, " " " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., August 13, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on Saturday, October 4, 1890, viz: John T. Plowman, homestead No. 1460 (L. C. S.) for the SW¼, Sec. 23, Tp. 24S., R. 26E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

I. T. Franks, of Lookout, New Mexico.
Robert M. Gilbert, of Seven Rivers, N. M.
John Shattuck, " " " "
T. B. Gordon, " " " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., July 25, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Wednesday, September 17, 1890, viz: Charles H. Slaughter, Hd. entry No. 1,077 (L. C. S.) for the N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, and SE¼ SW¼, Sec. 20, Tp. 25 S, R. 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

H. H. Harrison, of Lookout, N. M.
T. D. Lucas, " "
Frank Maxwell, " "
Fred H. Peltz, " "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Announcements.

I desire to announce myself as a candidate for county commissioner at the ensuing election.
J. S. JARRELL.

I announce myself as a candidate for county treasurer at the ensuing election.
A. GREEN.

I announce myself as a candidate for probate clerk at the ensuing November election,
W. E. OWENS.

I announce myself as a candidate for probate judge at the ensuing November election.
JAS. A. TOMLINSON.

I announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Eddy county at the ensuing November election.
C. H. STAVOMEN.

I announce myself as a candidate for assessor at the ensuing November election.
J. H. NASH.

I announce myself a candidate for sheriff of Eddy county at the ensuing November election, 1890.
SAM. D. HOUSTON.

Fred. H. Peltz desires us to announce him as a candidate for probate judge of Eddy county.

We are authorized to announce D. L. Kemp as a candidate for sheriff of Eddy county.

I announce myself as a candidate for county clerk at the November election, 1890.
THOS. FENNESSEY.

Having been solicited by some of the most prominent men in the county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county assessor of Eddy county at the November election of 1890. I respectfully ask the support of the voters.
J. D. WALKER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for county clerk of Eddy county at the November election. I would like to have the support of the majority of the citizens.
W. G. CASE.

Dr. H. C. Van Norman,

Physician and Surgeon,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Office in McLaughlin Block.

Texas AND Pacific RAILWAY.

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