

Produce Clerk's Office

THE EDDY ARGUS.

VOLUME 2.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

NUMBER 9

SEEPAGE IRRIGATION.

A Wonderfully Luxurious Way of Farming.

One of the peculiar beneficial novelties made known by tilling the land in the San Luis domain is what is spoken of as sub-irrigation or seepage irrigation. We do not mean to say that sub-irrigation is peculiar to that locality, for it occurs in other parts of Colorado, and in short to a greater or less extent wherever irrigation is the quickening medium of crop growing. Only in the San Luis, and that only in special portions, has seepage irrigation been of sufficient extent to attract marked attention, and to demonstrate a wonderful promotion or enlargement of the crop yield.

By seepage irrigation is meant that land which is kept moist without at any time spreading water over the surface. Most land, after it is cropped two or three years, sub-irrigates to a certain extent. Water running in a small side lateral spreads moisture over the adjoining tract in cultivation for a distance of twenty, thirty or fifty feet, and possibly more. Sometimes this moisture comes quite to the surface, and at others to within two or four inches of the top. Over such areas as are moistened in this manner crops will thrive better by not flooding or spreading water on top of the land. This was demonstrated in a pointed way in one or two instances that were called to our attention the past summer.

In the Streater and Stanley settlements of the San Luis valley sub-irrigation is seen on the most extensive scale, and giving the greatest beneficial results. Here tracts from 100 to 400 acres are watered, as the needs of the growing grain require, without spreading water over the surface at any point. Ditches enclosing sixty acres and again less, enclose separate tracts, and the water running in such a ditch is sufficient to afford moisture to the entire acreage.

The advantages of this sort of irrigation are not a few. In point of labor-saving they are pronounced, and add wonderfully to the luxury of farming. Those acquainted with the labor of ordinary irrigation will appreciate this easy—not to say aristocratic—method. One farmer we know of, in the middle of the irrigating period, turned the water into the ditches on his place, where he had in a crop of more than 200 acres, asked a neighbor to change the water into certain other ditches in ten days, and then took his family for a month's camping and fishing outing at Wagon Wheel Gap. Is not that luxurious farming? Returning home he found his grain thriving grandly, and later, from the end of the threshing test, he obtained a yield all around of thirty-four bushels to the acre.

What is the theory of this extensive seepage irrigation? Now is it to be accounted for on such a large scale? The ordinary explanation is, that directly under the top soil is a clay or other stratum that does not allow the water to sink, and that the loose earth, well broken up by cultivation, acts as a sort of a sponge in drinking in or soaking up the water from the ditch. So in this manner the moisture is passed along, and spread about just under the surface, until the entire tract has drunk its fill.—Denver Field and Farm.

Months ago the Agocs advanced the theory that, after irrigation became general in the valley, lands located miles below the canals would to a great extent be sub-irrigated, through seepage from the canals following the limestone formation underlying this entire country. There appears to be no advantages peculiar to the most favored sections but are shared to an equal degree by the Pecos Valley.

What Our Exchanges Say.

A professor of anatomy says that the tieback dresses reveal bow-leggedness, and that the proportion is nearly one-third. What a loosening of bands this discovery will occasion.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Irrigation is receiving much attention in this territory. This year several large companies have been organized for the construction of irrigation works and they are but the beginning of more extensive enterprises for the redemption to cultivation of the arid lands of the territory.—Albuquerque Citizen.

New Mexico is beginning to attract much attention in the east, and especially so among investors and homeseekers. The agricultural advantages are looked upon as being far more favorable than they were this time last year, and the general success of the crops here this season will not only be an incentive to immigration, but will draw capital this way. The outlook for the territory was never brighter.—Messilla Valley Democrat.

It must be acknowledged that the outlook for the coming two years for New Mexico is none to cheering, but let's put our shoulder to the wheel and push her along anyway; she is bound to advance despite the most strenuous exertions on the part of the democratic leaders and bosses to bring reproach and disgrace upon her by stealing ballot boxes and returns and by intimidation, bulldozing, lawlessness and slander practiced by them. There is too much at stake and every good citizen must help along.—New Mexican.

Tree planting on timber claims is one which occupies the attention of many homesteaders, but much work is lost by not selecting a kind that will stand the climate, and the ravages of insects and rabbits destroy thousands of trees. This problem can be solved, however, by planting black walnuts. Rabbits will not touch the young sprouts and they grow well. As the timber is very valuable and it seems to be as desirable as any other kind of tree, no reason can be assigned why it should not be more generally planted. Procure the nuts as they are ripening and plant them in rows on plowed ground.

A village of over 100 inhabitants cannot exist without a newspaper. Such a town would be dead enough to bury. But newspapers cannot live without support. Everything about a printing office costs cash down. The subscription list cuts but a small figure in paying the expense of a newspaper office. A newspaper has to depend on advertisements and job work. Business men who do not advertise are enemies to a town in which they live, and ought not to receive any patronage. A business man too mean and stingy to help support a newspaper which helps to build up his town, is too mean to deserve custom, and generally too stingy to be honest.—Hartley (Texas) Headlight.

Hundreds of people in the region of Vernon, Texas, are throwing away their old-fashioned rail fences and replacing them with barbed wire. Timber is not particularly scarce, but the universal decision seems to be that wire fences are the best. Then they are cheaper in the long run. Many are hauling their old rails to town for fire-

Pennebaker, Joyce & Co., Merchants & 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.

wood and realising more for them than the wire to replace the fence costs. Four hundred pounds of wire will make one strand of fencing for a mile, or about 1,000 pounds for a four wire fence. Posts twenty feet apart, 204 to the mile. Three quarters of a mile of fence will enclose twenty acres, and one mile forty acres. Eighty acres can be enclosed with one and a half mile of fence, one hundred and sixty acres with two miles, 220 with three and 640 with four miles. At the present prices a wire fence is really the cheapest that can be built.—Vernon (Texas) Guard.

Stock and Range.

John Armstrong shipped several cars of cattle from Springer to Denver last week.

The Santa Fe road is short on cars and the cattle shippers along that line are put to a considerable trouble in consequence.

G. J. McWilliams and others of the upper Pecos county are rounding up steers to be taken to Engle where they will be offered for sale or shipped to Kansas City. The report is that cattle in that section are in fine fix.

The executive committee of the Northern New Mexico Stock Growers' association held a meeting last week in Springer and levied an assessment of one cent per head on all cattle and horses owned by members of the association. This act was considered necessary in order to pay the salaries due the inspectors.

Charles Springer thinks there is a good time coming for the New Mexico stockmen. He says: "Most of the heavy stock growers in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado have gone out of the business, and in course of a year or two the market is going up. Cattle two years from now will bring better prices than they have in a half dozen years past."—Folsom Metropolitan.

J. F. Pebbles, of Pebbles & Seldomridge, Colorado Springs, Colorado, who says the Metropolitan, during the past year have handled over 50,000 head of sheep from this territory, is again in New Mexico looking after interests here, and sizing up the opportunities of securing more sheep. The Stock Grower of the 22nd says that J. F. Pebbles has purchased the sheep belonging to the Jesus Perea estate, 10,000 head, and will run them on his leased ranches on the Pecos river.

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

The Navajos.

In the report of Governor Prince to the secretary of the Interior is the following concerning the Navajo Indians who are located in New Mexico. It is from a letter by the government agent: "During the year there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the tribe. I have distributed among them more than a hundred sets of carpenter's tools and issued nearly 140,000 feet of lumber, sawed by our own machinery on the reservation. The result has been the erection of several hundred small, comfortable homes, all provided with doors and windows furnished by the government. In addition quite a number of stone houses have been built during the year, and many will use coal for heating and cooking purposes next winter, the government having sent me for distribution among them a number of coal stoves. Along the San Juan under the supervision of my additional farmer, they are also about to construct irrigation ditches and institute a system of their own. In the matter of education, progress has been satisfactory." "The total Apache Indian population in New Mexico is 1,183.

The Pecos National Park.

Governor Prince, in his report to the secretary of the Interior, just published, concurs in the recommendation of Surveyor General Hobart that "a tract on the upper Pecos, embracing townships 17, 18, 19 and 20, north, of ranges 11, 12 and 13, east, shall be withdrawn from entry, to be set apart as a national park. Numerous signed petitions, the governor says, "have been sent to congress asking the necessary legislation to obtain this end, and the people of New Mexico are practically a unit in desiring it. The tract described is admirably adapted to the purpose. It is principally composed of mountains intersected by canons, with the Pecos running southerly through the center. The scenery is magnificent, the climate admirable, the hunting and fishing exceptionally good, and if looked at from a more practical point of view, the preservation of the timber is essential to the successful irrigation of the fertile lands of the Pecos Valley."

Billiard Hall

AND TEMPERANCE SALOON.
WM. STONE, Proprietor.

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

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.

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, \$50,000.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

SPECIAL FACILITIES OFFERED ON MEXICAN BUSINESS

Customers are offered the convenience of our Herring's Safety Boxes in fire and burglar-proof vault.



HOTEL HAGERMAN,

Eddy, New Mexico.
E. OSCAR HART, Manager.

HAVENS & JOHNSON,

Blacksmith & Wagon Shop,
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Meat Market,

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

The Great Valley of the Pecos

Is the talk of the whole country. Her wonderful growth, which has only just begun, is attracting attention from all quarters.

CLIMATE UNSURPASSED,

And especially beneficial for those suffering with pulmonary diseases.

The Future Rival of California in Production

Of Fruit. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Pears and Plums grow to perfection and in abundance. The home of the grape, especially the raisin varieties.

Forty Acres will Yield a Handsome Support for a Family.

Wheat and Barley, Rye, Alfalfa, Cane and Oats produce phenomenally. One hundred and five bushels of Welcome Oats cut from a single acre. Five to six tons of alfalfa per acre annually.
WE HAVE CHOICE FARM LANDS, IN TRACTS TO SUIT, READY FOR THE FLOW.

EDDY, THE COMING CITY OF NEW MEXICO.

IN THE CENTER OF THE Great Irrigation Tract, must of necessity be a Great Inland Metropolis.

THE FUTURE RAILROAD CENTER, ONE ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED AND THREE OTHERS CONTEMPLATED. GOOD SCHOOLS AND HANDSOME CHURCHES. ACRE PROPERTY—A GREAT SPECULATION. 400,000 ACRES GOVERNMENT LANDS! WRITE TO US FOR PARTICULARS. ALL INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ANSWERED, AND BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WE ARE HANDLING ALL CLASSES OF REAL ESTATE. Farm Lands a Specialty. SETTLERS LOCATED ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

SHIELDS & MERMOD, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

EDDY, EDDY COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

P. S.—Send to us for Circulars, giving Maps, Views and Information as to EDDY and the PECOS VALLEY, their LOCATION, RESOURCES and ADVANTAGES.

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

County Assessor Walker is clerking for R. H. Pierce.

The Hotel Hagerman waterworks are at last in operation.

Alonso Luckey recently purchased a fruit farm in California.

Harold P. Brown, cashier of the Eddy National bank, returned to El Paso last Wednesday.

Call and see the turnips on exhibition at Shields & Mermod's office, R. M. Gilbert is the grower.

Gall Borden will go out of business in Eddy as soon as some one else goes into the dairy business.

Take your butter, eggs, chickens and vegetables to the Hotel Hagerman and get a good price for them.

If the baseball boys do not voluntarily turn out next Sunday, the largest at-arms will round them up.

There are more musical instruments and less music in Eddy than any other town of its size in the country.

To the easterner: Now is the time to pack things and get ready to pull up your stakes and come rustling for Eddy.

Shields & Mermod are outting a section of land below town into small tracts and running ditches through the same.

G. W. Oneal, a prominent Pecos stockman, was in town during the week. He reports stock in his section as looking well.

Don't say "transpire" for "perspire," and then bet that you are right. Two Eddy citizens lost money on that bet this week.

The old range at the Hotel Hagerman has been replaced by one weighing over 3,000 pounds and complete in every particular.

Colonel Harland, general superintendent of United States land offices, passed through this week from Roswell on his way to Washington.

Are you insured? If not, why not? E. Oscar Hart will tell you that Shields & Mermod can fix you for one year, three years or for life.

An Eddy man who dabbles in poetry occasionally declares that there is only one word that rhymes with "editor," and that is "creditor."

This would be a good season for street grading. There is little dust, and the work would have the advantage of the winter and spring rains.

The citizens who were too ill to take a hand in the November election can throw their hearts into the election that comes off on the 15th inst.

The luckiest man in Eddy is connected with the Argus office. He has an invitation to dine at Mr. A. A. Mermod's whenever he wants to.

The Argus doesn't know the why nor the wherefore, but for some unknown reason the Pecos Valley News has not reached this office for two weeks.

Both Kemp and Slaughter, candidates for sheriff, are doing some lively electioneering. So far it has been a clean fight, and the best man should win.

It is hoped that the first train that comes in will bring some Galveston trout. Pecos trout are good—indeed, they are hard to beat—but our citizens want a change.

It is evident that Boston Witt is determined to grow mutton-chop whiskers, and that no amount of persuasion on the part of his friends will cause him to change his mind.

W. D. Kistler, business manager of the Optic, died last Saturday of heart disease. He was a brother of R. A. Kistler and a true-hearted man in every sense of the word.

John D. Pledger has purchased the interest of Thomas Fennessey in the Eddy meat market. The business will hereafter be conducted by the firm of McLendon & Pledger.

John A. Eddy, brother of G. B. Eddy, arrived Sunday from Salida, Colorado, on a visit to his brother. He says that each time he visits this section he becomes more in love with it.

We know two men in this town who will get splendid harps when they go to heaven. We refer to the men who so unavailingly nursed Will Blodgett and Fred Joyce through their recent illnesses.

Argus-Oddities.

Many men, and no doubt some women, would be very much happier if they could forget all the mean things they know about themselves.

After Harvard had beaten Yale, and kicked its wonderful team quite out, Yale began to grumble and moan. Gried Harvard, "What are you kicking about?"

A man never looks so ugly in a photograph as after the artist has stood over him with a club and insisted that he "look pleasant and pleased like."

"O, where are you going my pretty maid?" "I'm going to-morrow night," she said. "May I go with you my pretty maid?" "The cow looks strange calves, sis," she said.

A vast number of men, and occasionally a woman or so, are in the condition Sancho Panza was, when he said, "the reason I am only a fool, is because I can't be two fools."

No matter how great a temperance fanatic a printer may be, he is compelled to "set up" whiskey occasionally. In this connection it may not be out of the way to remark that the fellow who frequently gets tight is always the loser.

FOOTBALL AS SHE IS PLAYED.
 I'm a fearless football king,
 And my lithe limbs I fling
 Like a windmill that is wrestling with a blizzard.

Or cyclone:
 I'm a hero of the game,
 Though apparently the aim
 Of the players is to maim,
 And wreck in reckless manner my poor gizzard.

L. Wallace Holt and his charming wife are noted for the generous hospitality they dispose of their delightful home near Seven Rivers. On Thanksgiving day they entertained a number of friends at a dinner party, among whom were Miss Edith Ohi and Mr. Thomas Blackmore, of this place, and the Rheinboldt brothers, of Seven Rivers.

If you need printing of any kind come to the Argus office. The work is equal to any office in the southwest and the prices as reasonable as consistent with first-class work a hundred miles from the railroad. Besides, the Argus is a home institution, working for the benefit, not only of Eddy, but the entire Pecos Valley.

Water Commissioner Clark has established a camp below town, where he will hereafter be found, except on Sunday, when he will come in to attend church. By the way, it may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that Clark is something of a poet. His latest effort, "When the Track Gets In," creates screams of laughter.

The Argus is in receipt of an invitation to attend the first annual ball of the El Paso Athletic club on Thursday, December 11. This is one of the best organized and equipped clubs in the southwest, and is worthy of the success and popularity which has attended it since its organization.

A. Green, of Seven Rivers, one of the worthy supervisors of Lincoln, but more especially a representative of Eddy county, was in town during the week. He has performed the thankless duties of his office to the satisfaction of the people of his district.

The Argus still insists that Eddy has the best baseball nine in the Pecos Valley, and are willing to play the Roswell or Pecos club if they will make some proposition. The championship ball, of solid silver, is on exhibition at this office.

Fred Joyce has been able to get out of his room this week and enjoy the sunshine on the hotel veranda. He generally has a companion in Will Blodgett and the two hold impromptu receptions, surrounded by their many friends who rejoice at their recovery.

The railroad is only sixteen miles from Eddy. It will reach here December 15 and property will advance at least twenty-five per cent. Call on Shields & Mermod at once for prices on bargains.

People who were up early enough this (Friday) morning witnessed a sunrise that they will rave about for a week. It was certainly gorgeous.

Overwear and underwear
 And all the wear between
 In quantities enormous,
 Are always to be seen,
 With footwear and headwear,
 And wear of different names,
 In the handsome double clothing store
 Of Lutzrod & James.

Eddy has long wanted a first-class book and stationery store, where the latest eastern papers, magazines and periodicals could be obtained; also where one could get writing paper, other than "fools cap," and some sort of a pen besides a "stab." This long felt want has been supplied by Messrs. Kelly & Blodgett, who will on Monday open up a splendid stock of goods on the corner of Canon and Greene streets.

S. F. Judy, general manager of the Fruit Belt Route—as the Pecos Valley railroad is called—is in town accompanied by his wife. He says that if nothing happens trains will be running into Eddy by the 20th inst. The lower deck of the Black river bridge is completed and the upper deck will be finished in a couple of days. (Pecos correspondent of the Fort Worth Gazette, please take notice.)

Now is the time to get in shape for spring crops. You can plow all winter, and we have farms in tracts to suit, ready. Ten, twenty or forty acres, near town, for rent or for sale on long terms. Speak quick. Shields & Mermod, Eddy, New Mexico.

A citizen suggests that a bowling alley ought to be started in Eddy. Judging from the whoops and yells occasionally heard on the streets at night, a bowling alley, or some other place where a fellow can bowl up, has already been established.

Messrs. Moore & King will in a short time open a blacksmith, wagonmaking and general repairing shop on the corner of Main and Fox streets. Both men are first-class mechanics and will guarantee satisfaction on all work left in their hands.

George H. Smith, manager of the west side addition, has E. G. Shields engaged in laying off the McLenathen & Campbell tract in lots, 70 feet front by 160 in depth. This is one of the most desirable building sites in the vicinity of Eddy.

Mrs. Eliza J. Hudson, the aged and respected mother of Mrs. N. E. Robb, died November 22 at the residence of her son, W. A. Oliphant, at Bethlehem, Indiana, in her 70th year. Mrs. Robb has the sympathy of this community in her affliction.

Water is again flowing in the great canal, and the farmer is consequently happy. We have still about 350 acres for sale, cheap for cash, with water right. Shields & Mermod, Eddy, New Mexico.

Fred Nymeyer contemplates an east-ern trip during the holidays. He has been successful in his real estate transactions in this section, and it is whispered upon his return he will bring back with him a charming Mrs. Fred Nymeyer.

A letter came to this office this week addressed to "Mr. Editor newspaper man, Eddy, Town, Eddy County, New Mexico, U. S. A." The writer wanted to be "dead sure" that it reached its destination.

J. F. Pasterson, of Baird, Texas, is in town, and will start a saddle and harness store as soon as he can find a building suitable for that purpose. He comes highly recommended and is of the class of citizens that Eddy needs.

Two beautiful forty acre tracts, four miles from Eddy, fenced, grubbed and ready for plow, and for rent at \$5 per acre. Shields & Mermod, Eddy, New Mexico.

The finest and best assorted stock of books and stationery between Fort Worth and El Paso may be found in the new store of Kelley & Blodgett, corner of Canon and Greene streets.

Lots are beginning to sell rapidly as the railroad approaches. Call and get a good one cheap for cash. We will advance our bargains in ten days. Shields & Mermod, Eddy, New Mexico.

Judge Peltz returned to Lookout Thursday with his bride, and will be in Eddy to-day, (Friday).

D. M. Downs returned Wednesday from a two week's visit with his cousin F. E. Downs, of Dark Canon.

Wanted—A bright, active boy as a bell boy. Inquire at the Hotel Hagerman.

On Monday Messrs. Kelley & Blodgett will open their fine stationery store on the corner of Canon and Greene streets. Deliver or report lost sorrel horse, branded J H C on left hip, to A. D. Wallace, and receive reward.

The court of the Hotel Hagerman is being paved with tar and gravel. "Wallace don't amount to much," but he sells low-priced goods, all the same.

DOES IRRIGATION PAY?

Further Evidence of What a Little Water and Industry Will Accomplish in the Lower Pecos Valley.

A short time ago there was published in the Argus a brief description of what had in a short time been accomplished by Ed Scoggins on forty acres of land situated just west of Eddy. The productiveness of the soil, combined with his industry and irrigation, was a comprehensive, complete and affirmative answer to the oft-asked question: "Does irrigation pay?"

This week a representative of the Argus visited the Blankenship place, a forty acre tract adjoining the northern suburbs of Eddy, and there saw another object lesson on the same subject, equally conclusive in its results, demonstrating beyond a doubt that, at least in the Pecos Valley, "irrigation does pay."

On the first of November, 1890, George W. Blankenship began work grubbing mesquite and other brush off the tract referred to. This work cost \$5 per acre. About fifty cords of wood was gathered, which was sold for \$250, leaving a small profit on the clearing of the land. A four-strand barb-wire fence was built, laterals cut, with the necessary handgates, a neat brick four-room cottage, barns, sheds, corrals, etc., erected, and then the actual cultivation began.

Three acres was set out in apples, peaches and apricots, which have done remarkably well. In fact, they are so thrifty that next year the peach trees will yield some fruit. Along the western boundary of the tract adjoining the public road, Columbia poplars, box ash, mulberry, and a few cottonwoods were planted for shade and ornament.

Fifteen acres was sowed in sorgham cane, which yielded six tons to the acre. The larger part of this crop has been sold for \$15 per ton. Next year two crops of cane will be raised from the same ground, giving twelve tons to the acre, which, at \$15 per ton, is equal to \$180 per acre, or \$2,700 for the fifteen acres. Does land and irrigation pay in the lower Pecos Valley?

Ten acres was planted in corn—some of the stalks being twelve feet high—yielding forty-three bushels to the acre, which, at ninety cents per bushel gives \$39.70 to the acre or \$397 for the ten acres.—Does irrigation pay?

The vegetables grown in the garden embraced sweet and Irish potatoes, radishes, peas, beans, beets, from six to 18 inches long, squash and pumpkins, from fifteen to fifty pounds; also water-melons, many of them weighing over fifty pounds, and citron melons, weighing over seventy-five pounds. But no account is given of the returns from "garden track."

Three acres was sowed in alfalfa, which, after affording some pasturage this fall and winter, will yield at least three crops next year—the average yield in older fields in the valley is five crops—of about one ton per acre. This hay readily sells for \$12 per ton. Does irrigation pay?

This fall five acres was sowed in oats, five acres in wheat, five in barley and five in rye, all of which is growing finely, and excepting the rye, which has been pastured down, averages over a foot in height.

Next year the area of the orchard will be increased, and a large number of selected grape cuttings set out. It must be borne in mind that nearly all of the work outside of building and clearing, was done by one man, G. W. Blankenship. But he is industrious and intelligent. He reads, thinks and exercises good judgment, and what he has done on newly broken ground in one season may be done by any sober, wide-awake man who has land and water in the lower Pecos Valley.

Does irrigation pay?
 Don't make remarks about McLenathen's corduroy clothes in our presence, if you do not desire to be rebuked. He is a perfect gentleman. He loaned us his Webster's unabridged dictionary on the twelfth of October, 1890, and he did not take it away until the third of December, 1890, when we assured him we no longer needed it, having purchased a new one.

See the low price in the window, And the low price in the store, And the elegant assortment, If you want to be in fashion, You can ask for nothing more, And admitted by the dames, Buy your hats and shoes and clothing, From Lutzrod & James.

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

D. A. NYMEYER, Civil Engineer, Notary Public and Land Atty. 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.

Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

DAN LUCAS, Proprietor.
 The Largest and Best Stable in the Territory.

EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

WM. A. FINLAY,

DEALER IN
LUMBER,

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Malls, 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.

MILLER & CO., House and Sign-Painting.

Paper Hanging and Decorating a Specialty.
 EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

The Pecos Valley is the Richest IN THE WEST.

The Town of Eddy is its Commercial Center. If you wish to Know More Write Us.

McLenathen & Campbell, Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

A Curious Library.
In 1897 a rich collector of stamps, coins, eggs, woods, etc., presented the town museum at Casel, Germany, with one of the most remarkable sets of books known to the bibliomaniac or botanist—a library of 900 volumes, each a book made of a different kind of wood. The book of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree; the sides of the wood in its mature state, the top of the wood as taken when young, and the bottom of the same wood after it has been dried and seasoned. When opened the book is found to be without leaves, box shaped, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaf of the tree of which the book is made. Australia is said to have over 4,000 species of trees large enough to work up into books after the fashion of those in the Casel museum.
At the time of the Melbourne colonial exposition of 1890 a Col. Clump exhibited a large collection of woods made into books, each alphabetically arranged, and labeled with both the common and the scientific name of the species of wood from which the dainty little wooden volumes were fashioned. The collection was gotten up to show the wonderful possibilities of Australian forestry. Talking advantage of the wooden library at Casel and the commendable efforts of Col. Clump, the antipodean wood collector, Rueda employed a cabinetmaker during the entire winter of 1877-78 at making a library of Russian woods, which were classified and arranged for the Russian exhibit at the Paris exposition of the year last named. As with the Casel library, this Russian wood collection showed the wood in its several growths, as well as fruit, leaves and seeds, either natural or imitated in wax.—St. Louis Republic.

The Plumage of the Albatross.
The most valuable part of the albatross is its plumage. The neck, breast and belly are snowy white, shading delicately into gray and dusky toward the sides and back, and the feathers are so curled and elastic that the skin with the plumage on it is an inch or an inch and a half thick. No finer material can be got for muffs, caps, collars, capes or the trimming or lining of cloaks and robes. It is very light, yet exceedingly warm, while for appearance its dove like softness and purity cannot be excelled. It has the advantage, too, of being very durable, the natural oil of the bird preserving the skin and feathers for many years, while the characteristic musky odor is easily overcome by camphor.

It is a wonder that some enterprising furrier or moulder does not set the fashion of wearing albatross plumage and send to Antipodes or the Crimea for a season's supply. There would be money in it, not only by its novelty but by its usefulness. At the same time I hope it will not be done, because if once the skin of the albatross acquired a commercial value, and the ruthless hand of fashion were laid on its smooth, white neck, the poor bird would soon be driven from its secluded haunts and might even be in danger of extermination. May the day be far distant when the trader shall invade the home of the albatross or the pot hunter disturb its ancient, solitary roign.—Exchange.

London Billboard Revenues.
Certain spots in London that are occupied with billboards for theater posters and other advertising contrivances are becoming as valuable as though they held the finest buildings. A little corner of land in Victoria street, Westminster, that has remained waste for something like twenty years, abuts on one of the lofty palaces that flank Victoria street, and it seems an easy and natural thing to build a new wing on it. The owner was asked whether it was not a sad thing for him to have this land, one of the most valuable sites in London, unoccupied. He called a satisfied smile, pointed to the billboards and mentioned the income derived from the advertisements. Asked if he should build, "Decidedly not," was the reply.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

A Ready Reply.
Lugnet in his early days was a "snoo," and was playing the bearer of an important dispatch, on the contents of which the plot of the drama turned. By mistake the property man had given him a blank piece of paper to hand to the mangle king, who, not having studied the words which ought to have been written on the dispatch, was in a quandary. He thought he had cleverly extricated himself therefrom by handing the paper back to Lugnet with the command, "Read it to me, sirrah!" But Lugnet was equal to the occasion. "Alas! sir," he responded, "born of poor but honest parents, I have never learned to read."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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

EDDY COUNTY.

A DESCRIPTION IN BRIEF OF THE GARDEN SPOT OF NEW MEXICO.

It Embraces the Great Pecos Valley with its Streams, its Matchless Climate, its Mammoth Canals and its Thousands of Acres of Fertile Land.

Eddy county is situated in the extreme southeastern portion of the territory of New Mexico, bounded on the south and east by the state of Texas. It embraces within its boundaries mountains, hills, plains, valleys and meadows; streams, rivulets, springs and the swift-flowing Pecos river. No section of its area includes a greater variety of trees, shrubbery or wild flowers that beautify its surface, or a greater diversity of climate, or soil capable of producing finer grains, grasses, vegetables or fruits. It is well watered by the Pecos river and its numerous tributaries. This stream flows through the county in a southeasterly direction, and from the point at which it crosses the northern line until it passes the southern line into Texas, the Pecos, Seven Rivers, which includes seven different branches, Rocky arroyo, Dark canon, Juniper creek, Black river, a beautiful stream filled with fish, Grapevine creek and the Delaware river, all flow into it from a general western direction. Along these streams ranches and farms are located, all of which are productive, and some in a high state of cultivation. The main supply of the Pecos, however, comes from magnificent perennial springs, representing the drainage of the Capitan, Sierra Blanca, Sacramento, Mesalero and Guadalupe mountain ranges. Some idea of the volume of water that flows between its banks in its course through Eddy county may be imagined when it is known that expert engineers have estimated its flow to be fully 1,000 cubic feet per second, and that it is capable of irrigating 500,000 acres of land.

IRRIGATION CANALS.
From this stream one of the most perfect and extensive canal systems in the union draws its never failing supply. The great dam, about six miles above the town of Eddy, is built of solid masonry directly across the river at a point where it passes between two bluffs of solid limestone. It is 1,010 feet in length, 115 feet wide at the base and forty feet above the bed-rock upon which it is built. The lake formed by it is seven miles long and from a half to a mile and three-quarters in width, and holds about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, amply sufficient to supply the irrigating canals with water for more than a month, in case the river should cease to flow, an event never known in its history. This reservoir furnishes water for the eastern and western canals (the property of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company, one of the strongest corporations in the southwest, consisting of J. J. Hagerman, president, Henry C. Love, treasurer, I. H. Jackson, secretary, and C. B. Eddy, vice-president and general manager, with headquarters at Eddy,) and up to the point where they diverge—one running on the east and the other on the west side of the river—the canal is 45 feet wide at the bottom and 70 feet at the top, carrying a volume of water about seven feet in depth. The western canal is completed to Lookout, some 17 miles south of Eddy, and is 25 feet wide at the bottom, with banks sloping one and a half to one. It passes about a mile and a half west of Eddy, and between its head and the point completed it is furnished with five large reservoirs for the storage of water in case of any accident or break at other points. When this branch is completed it will be 83 miles in length, and will bring under and subject to irrigation something over 100,000 acres of as rich land as the sun shines on.

THE EAST CANAL.
On the east side of the Pecos river, runs nearly parallel to the general course of that stream about six miles back from it. This ditch, now started, will be twenty-five feet wide at the bottom, and will carry seven feet depth of water. Its projected length from the point of divergence is twenty miles, and it will bring under irrigation more than 50,000 acres of rich land. The valley on the east side also slopes gently from the line of the ditch to the river. The distance between the canals will be generally about fourteen miles, and every acre of the land lying between is tillable and can be easily irrigated from one canal or the other. This is only a brief description of part of the great irrigation system of this valley. The northern canals commence near Roswell and extend southward towards Eddy. They are nearly, if not quite, as extensive as those in Eddy county, and will ultimately form one continuous chain or system, covering a distance of about 150 miles, thoroughly irrigating one of the largest and richest valleys on the American continent. Besides these, there are other ditches and laterals of less magnitude, but representing much labor and a large outlay of capital, and every year, as the land comes into use, hundreds of miles of laterals will be added to those already in operation.

THE CLIMATE.
It is simply incomparable. The altitude at the town of Eddy is about 3,250 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is distant about 800 miles. Here the temperature rarely falls to 52 in the coldest winter or rises to 100 in the heat of summer, the average annual temperature being 62 degrees. The atmosphere is light, dry and singularly pure, and for 320 to 340 days in the year the sun shines and the laborer may pursue his avocation out of doors, neither chilled by the cold nor dehydrated by the heat. The high altitude produces dryness which, combined with its purity, is especially adapted to the relief, and generally permanent cure, of all pulmonary complaints, as many residents of this county and Eddy will readily testify. In further proof of this we cite the fact that for

tubercular disease the death rate in New Mexico is the lowest in the union, the ratio being as follows: New England, 25; Minnesota, 24; southern states, 6; New Mexico, 3.
The dry, warm days, the cool, bracing nights, the absence of sudden changes and excessive cold, the moderate winds, the considerable but not distressful altitude, the great preponderance of cloudless skies and the total absence of malaria, all combine to make up an climate as faultless as man can find, to give zest to life and exuberant growth to vegetation.

THE TOWN OF EDDY.
This charming and at the same time progressive town is located on the right or western bank of the Pecos river, on a site selected by low hills to the north and west, with just a slight slope eastward to the river and southward with the stream to impart a gentle flow to the crystal water that flows on either side of every street, for the nourishment of the twelve thousand shade trees already planted along the water margin of the sidewalks. The streets are laid out exactly to the cardinal points of the compass, eighty feet in the clear, flanked by sidewalks ten feet wide. The blocks are 320 feet east and west by 250 feet north and south, each penetrated by a north and south alley twenty feet wide, and these half blocks are divided into lots 25 feet front and 150 deep in the business portion of the town and 80x150 in the residence portion. One entire block has been set aside for a court house, another for public school buildings and play grounds, another for a public park, and the whole of the ample river front has been reserved for railroad purposes, sidetracks, depot, etc. Although less than eighteen months old, the town is one of the largest and liveliest in the southwest. It has a large adobe school house where about 65 scholars are in daily attendance, under the careful supervision and intelligent teaching of Miss Edith Ohi. It has a magnificent two-story

HOTEL OF SIXTY ROOMS, with wide, cool verandas, the entire structure having cost over \$60,000, and is under the able management of E. Oscar Hart, who exerts every effort to contribute to the comfort of his permanent and transient guests.

It has a splendid two-story brick and iron building, occupied by the First National bank of Eddy, and the offices occupied by the Pecos Valley Railway and the Irrigation and Improvement company.

It has a large and well stocked livery stable, a sale and feed corral, a blacksmith and wagon shop, two firms of contractors and builders, two real estate and insurance firms, a brick yard and a lime kiln, a lumber yard, four grocery stores, two of which carry stocks averaging \$25,000, two drug stores, a physician and dentist, two barber shops, a butcher shop, a billiard hall, a paint and paper hanging establishment, besides many other business houses and residences of brick, and many beautiful and cozy cottages, restaurants, etc., of wood—not a drop of intoxicating liquor on sale anywhere, prohibition being a condition inserted in every deed given by the Pecos Valley Town company. The Episcopalian, the Methodist and the Baptist churches have an organized church and hold services and Sunday schools regularly, and the two first named have already taken steps for the erection of commodious church edifices.

THE SOIL.
With an abundance of good water at command, a soil that might be used elsewhere with profit as a fertilizer, and a climate of matchless gentleness and salubrity, the Pecos Valley is destined to become one of the most remunerative farming and fruit growing regions within the jurisdiction of the United States. Almost any kind of grain, grass, fibrous plants, bulbous or edible root, garden vegetable, berry vine, fruit or forest tree that will grow anywhere will grow here with astonishing luxuriance and attain the greatest fecundity. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye and millet; alfalfa, clover and timothy; agave, cotton, jute, ramie, okra and corchum cane; the native and sweet potato, peanut, onion, beet, carrot, turnip and radish; beans, peas, popper, domestic sage, cauliflower, cabbage (weighing from five to forty pounds), lettuce, spinach, etc.; watermelon, muskmelon, cantaloup, pumpkins weighing from 20 to 150 pounds, squash from 20 to 210, cucumbers from one to five, and tomatoes from one-half to three pounds each; strawberries, grapes and all kinds of fruits; the peach, prune, the Giant peach from Persia, apricot, apple, quince.

KHOUSH AND BLACK WALNUT.
Soft-shell almond, olive, cherry, and the famous Capri fig all flourish in the Pecos Valley when properly watered, as shown by actual experiment on farms strung along the valley from Roswell to Pecos City, a distance of 163 miles. The valley is destined to become the finest vineyard and orchard of the continent, the symmetry, size and flavor of the fruits being unsurpassed, and the yield as satisfactory as the quality. In the older settled portion of the valley, about Roswell, apple trees six years old yield three to four barrels each bushel, peaches many bushels, plums four to six bushels, peaches 400 to 500 pounds, and it is not uncommon to see 250 to 300 worth of peaches of plums taken from a single tree. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted, perennial clover, and in the climate and soil of the Pecos Valley yields 40 to 50 crops per annum, or eight to twelve tons per acre. The following figures relate to the yield per crop per acre of the various crops named:
Corn, 20 to 25 bushels.
Wheat, 47 to 50 bushels.
Oats, 50 to 70 bushels.
Barley, 43 to 50 bushels.
Rye, 25 to 40 bushels.
Peas, 25 to 40 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 100 to 200 bushels.
Beets, 175 to 400 bushels.
Carrots, 175 to 200 bushels.
Onions, 22,000 to 25,000 pounds.

RAILROADS.
From a glance at any of the maps lately published it will appear that nature, the realizer of energy of man, and the vast undeveloped re-

sources of the southwest, have all combined to some day—and that not distant—make Eddy a railroad, as well as an agricultural, fruit growing and manufacturing center. These views are the following: roads as needed, and some are now being constructed towards Eddy. The Wichita Valley and El Paso starting from Wichita Falls on the Fort Worth and Denver, the Chicago and Rock Island coming through the western portion of the Indian territory from Elkport, the Gulf of Colorado and Santa Fe, starting from Silverton, and already completed to San Angelo, Texas, less than 20 miles distant, is to be built up through the Pecos Valley and Eddy county, where it will connect and be consolidated with the Atlantic and Pacific and California Southern systems. But independent of these, Eddy is now, through the Pecos Valley, starting from the Texas and Pacific at Pecos City, connected with the whole railway system of the United States, Mexico and Canada, giving it a position, so far as pertains to rapid and easy communication, unequalled by any town in the west or southwest. What does all this do?

It brings the fruit lands of the Pecos Valley 1,500 miles nearer the eastern markets than any other section west of the Rocky mountains.

It opens all avenue to the markets of the world, not only for the products of the Lower Pecos Valley, but for that immense territory embraced in northeastern Dona Ana, Lincoln and Chavez counties and northwestern Texas.

It brings the agriculturist, the fruit-grower, the stockman and the wool-grower in competition with sections that have heretofore been more favored, and opens to them the most remunerative markets in the union.

It will afford cheap and rapid transportation for the immigrant, the sightseer, the invalid, for building material, for the necessities of life, for farming and agricultural implements; in fact, all and everything that goes to build up and make prosperous a country blessed by nature and peopled by progressive and enterprising citizens.

DETAILED INFORMATION will be promptly and cheerfully furnished to home-seekers, invalids, and those seeking for business opportunities or speculative or permanent investments where large returns are assured, on application in person or by letter to the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company, Eddy, New Mexico, for facts relating to the climate, soil, price, terms and location of lands, water, etc., and all matters pertaining to the valley at large; and to the Pecos Valley Town company, Eddy, New Mexico, for information in relation to town property, price of lots and building material, cost of building, business opportunities, etc.

FACTS AND CONSIDERATIONS.
The above has but poorly described some of the unrivaled natural advantages of Eddy county, and briefly set forth what the efforts of energetic men have done to develop them. Having read of these things pause and consider for a moment. Here nature has lavished her choicest gifts. The land is fertile and peculiarly adapted for irrigation; the Pecos, with its steady flow, has water enough within its grassy banks the year round to irrigate many hundred thousand acres of land. Heaven, too, has smiled upon the beautiful Pecos valley and left it unshrouded in a matchless climate. And behind all this, and without which it would have slept in its wonderful beauty for centuries to come as it has in the past, are the originators of this vast irrigating enterprise that is to revolutionize this section; spirits of indomitable courage, of great executive ability, who, with the magic wand of capital and energy, have tapped the Pecos, and beheld the plains smile with fields of golden grain, the soft valley is laden with the perfume of orchards, and the hillside are dotted with fruitful vineyards. It is these restless spirits, born with the energy of the west, that have made this valley one of the choicest and most fertile spots of the union.

WHAT YOU MUST DO
If You Desire to Acquire a Legal Title to Government Land in the Pecos Valley.

Many persons in writing for information regarding the Pecos Valley ask the questions: What are the prices, terms of payment, etc., of the lands? Others ask if there is any unoccupied government land, or whether it is principally in the hands of the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement company. In answer to these queries we will state that the company referred to owns no land in the valley but their right of way. All the land, excepting that portion filed upon, belongs to the public domain, and may be acquired under the several acts of congress, viz: Homestead, pre-emption, timber culture and desert land.

The following is a synopsis—taken from the United States laws—of the steps necessary to acquire a title under any of the congressional acts above mentioned.

TIMBER CULTURE.
Only such lands as are entirely devoid of timber may be entered under this act, and not more than 160 acres can be allowed in any one section.

On an entry of 160 acres the entryman is required to plant five acres the first year, the second year he must plant that five acres to an agricultural crop of some kind and plow an additional five acres. The third year he must plant the first five acres to two crops or cuttings and the second five acres to an agricultural crop. The fourth year the second five acres must be planted to two crops or cuttings, making in all, at the end of the fourth year, ten of the 160 acres planted to trees, seeds or cuttings. Not less than 2,700 trees of the proper character must be planted on each acre. The quantity and character of trees must be cultivated and protected for not less than eight years preceding the time of making final proof. At the time of making final proof there must be growing not less than 675 living and thirty trees to each acre. Perfect good faith must be shown by claimant. If trees, seeds or cuttings are destroyed, they must be replanted; and not only must trees be planted, but they must be culti-

vated and protected in such manner as to insure and promote their growth.
Final proof cannot be made until the expiration of eight years from date of entry, and may be at any time within five years thereafter.
Any trees recognized as of value for timber, for firewood or domestic use or for commercial purposes may be planted. Fruit trees, hedges and shrubbery cannot be classed as timber. The cultivation is not sufficient to satisfy the demands of the law.

DESERT LAND ACT.
Entries under this act can only be made upon lands which will not produce an agricultural crop of any kind whatever without artificial irrigation, and lands which border on streams or other bodies of water, or which have upon them any stream, spring or lake of live water of any kind, will not be allowed under this desert act, unless extremely good proof of their desert character is submitted.
Persons making desert land entries must acquire a clear right to the use of sufficient water for the purpose of irrigating the whole of the land and of keeping it permanently irrigated. A person who makes a desert entry before he has secured a water right does so at his own risk; and as one entry exhausts his right of entry, such right cannot be restored or again exercised because of failure to obtain water to irrigate with.

Under the new laws not more than 320 acres can be entered under the desert land act, and this must be in as compact a form as possible. Final proof may be made at any time within three years from date of entry. Claimant must show proper reclamation and irrigation of the entire tract he desires to make proof on. Twenty-five cents an acre is paid when entry is made and \$1 an acre at final proof, making \$1.25 per acre in all.

HOMESTEAD.
Not more than 160 acres can be entered under the homestead laws. The settler is required to reside at least five years upon the land before final proof may be made. By doing this the land costs him nothing. But he can, after a continuous residence of six months, commute the entry; that is, make final proof and get his final certificate by paying the government price of \$1.25 per acre.

PRE-EMPTION.
The pre-emption law requires at least six months' continuous residence on the land, also suitable and substantial improvements, before final proof can be made. Not more than 160 acres may be taken under this act, and the entryman's right to make proof expires in thirty-three months from date of settlement. The government price is \$1.25 per acre in pre-emption entries.

There are hundreds of acres of land in the Pecos Valley which may be filed upon and title to the same acquired under the acts above enumerated. That this land will rapidly increase in value, with the completion of the great canals, admits of no doubt. That it embraces much of the choicest agricultural and fruit lands in the southwest is equally true, and neither proposition is truer than that within a short time the most favored spots will be filed upon and the later comer will, at an advanced price, derive his title from an individual and not from the government.

Origin of Cholera Infantum.
Professor Vaughan, of Michigan university, thinks that he has discovered the origin of cholera infantum. It is, according to his theory, the result of a poison generated by germs in the alimentary canal. He has extracted and tested in his laboratory the specific poison in question, and hopes to be able to produce an antidote with which the patient may be inoculated. He calls the poison tyrotoxin, and finds it in cheese and all products of milk.—New Orleans Picayune.

He Named It.
"D'you know what is to be the new capital of Alaska?"
"Yes. That's it."
"What?"
"Juneau."—West Shore.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION
By the Returning Board of Eddy County, New Mexico.

Whereas, at the general election held in and for Eddy county, New Mexico, on the 4th day of November, 1890, the vote for office of sheriff resulted in a tie;

And whereas, it is made the duty of the returning board of said county, by virtue of section 1,160, compiled laws of New Mexico, to order a special election in such cases;

Therefore the returning board of the county of Eddy in special session, held in the town of Eddy in said county on the 23d day of November, 1890, has ordered and hereby makes public proclamation that on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1890, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., an election will be held in the precincts comprising and to comprise the county of Eddy aforesaid, to vote for the office of sheriff for said county, and the following named places are hereby designated as the places for holding said election, respectively:

Precinct No. 5—Seven Rivers; Rheinholdt's office.
Precinct No. 14—Lookout; Coates' shop.
Precinct No. 18—Eddy; Finlay's office.
Precinct No. 20—Badger town; Jarrell's store.
Precinct No. 32—Causey; Causey's.
All judges of election will make returns to the returning board of Eddy county at the town of Eddy.

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AND
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RAILWAY.
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Dallas, Texas.
John A. Casey, General Manager,
Dallas, Texas.

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.