

BY TELEGRAPH.

Sara Bernhardt is sick. The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead. Count Andrássy, the Austrian, is dead. Petroleum is said to have been found in Western Mexico. It is suggested that Dom Pedro be elected President of Brazil. Another man has been arrested as being implicated in the Cronin murder. The three woman's suffrage associations of the country have united in one. A man was killed at Dallas, Texas, the other night in a slugging exhibition. Dr. Daniel Dorocheater has been confirmed as superintendent of Indian schools. Some of the leading New York papers have given up the fight for the World's Fair. The women in some of the Missouri towns are making it warm for illegal liquor sellers. Prince Alexander, of Batouburg, has been appointed colonel of an Austrian regiment. Freight rates between the Missouri river and Chicago have been reduced twenty per cent. The Catholic authorities have refused to grant Gen. Boulanger a divorce from his wife. Last Sunday some one threw a bomb into a New York alley, which, exploding, did some damage. Two burglars attacked an Ohio farmer in his house and he killed one and wounded the other. Theatrical people of New York have given a benefit to Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr. \$3,700 was realized. On May 1st great demonstrations in favor of eight-hour labor will be made in Europe as well as America. It is rumored that the lottery people have not given up their attempts to capture the North Dakota legislature. A Kentucky school-boy recently killed a clergyman, who had whipped the boy in a school he had formerly taught. The electricians of the country disapprove of the use of electricity in capital punishment, as they think it throws discredit upon it. Salt Lake Gentiles have presented \$10,000 to the chairman of their committee who was largely instrumental in winning the recent election. The national silver committee has inaugurated a series of meetings to be held in different parts of the country to advance the interests of silver. In New York City recently two young women—opera singers—fought a duel with swords, drew blood and made up. Jealousy was the cause. Seventeen Georgia men have been arrested, charged with interfering with a recently appointed postmaster and trying to prevent him from serving. Forty American students have been dismissed from the Berlin University where they have been studying. This action was due to their disgraceful conduct. The Supreme Court of Montana decides that members of the legislature may draw their salaries despite the fact that no appropriation bill has been passed and signed. A New York Chinaman swore in court the other day that he had been forging notes for a New York lawyer, with the expectation of getting part of the money on them. A thief recently entered St. Paul's Church in New York and prepared a list of curtains and altar fixtures of great historical value to carry away but the police caught him. The President has issued a proclamation directing the removal of all cattle grazing upon the Cherokee Outlet, in the northern part of Indian Territory, by the first of October. At the request of Mr. Hirsch, American Minister at Constantinople, the reports have been made of his palace Mousa Bey, the Kurdish chief, charged with robbing and outraging Christians in Armenia. A Santa Fe mine manager was held up the other day while on his way to the mine with a large sum of money to pay off his men. He grappled his assailant, and finally got away minus a small bag of silver. A mass meeting on the silver question was held on the evening of the 19th at Cooper Union, New York, under the auspices of the committee appointed by the National Silver Convention at St. Louis last fall. General Edward Curtis of San Francisco had the meeting in charge. General Curtis called the meeting to order and ex-Postmaster General James was elected chairman. Gen. Warner was the chief speaker. The Interstate Cattlemen's Convention was held on the 20th at the residence of the different associations throughout the Northwest to meet with the Northwest Cattle Owners' Association at Fort Worth on March 11, 1890, to negotiate into the census which have led to the low price of beef to the producer without any corresponding benefit to the consumer.

CHINA'S GOLD MINES.

Two Representative Celestials Give Some Points on the Subject. Chicago News. That China should become one of the chief sources of the world's supply of gold seems strange, and yet in the light of very recent transactions it seems probable. Chu Ling Kwan and Tong Sing Kou, two Chinese gentlemen of high rank, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday and it is from their mission to this country that the extent of the gold fields of China has become known. These two gentlemen are the representatives of two great gold-mining companies that have obtained control of these gold-fields. Their mission here is to secure American gold-mining machinery of the best and most approved design. They were in conference for some time yesterday with two representatives of the mining machinery firm of Frager & Chalmers. The result was that negotiations were formally entered into looking to the construction of a 300-stamp mill in the mountains of China. The magnitude of the deal may be understood when it is stated that the mill, with all its machinery and appointments, will cost not far from \$4,000,000. This sum will include all preliminary expenses, such as transportation of machinery, erection of buildings, and the importation of the skilled laborers and machinists needed. The announcement that such a gigantic mill was to be built in China came like a thunder-clap. Even the members of the firm, well posted as they are in all matters pertaining to mining and mining machinery had no idea that there was enough gold-bearing rock in China to pay for the erection of a stamp-mill of any size. They were informed by the Chinese nobleman that there has been discovered in the very heart of China the richest and most extensive gold-bearing lead in the world. From the outset the production of gold has been enormous, and it is stated that not a ton of ore has been treated that has yielded less than \$700. In particular cases the ore has yielded as much as \$10,000 to the ton. The news of this lucky mining venture spread rapidly in China, but for some reason has been kept from the world. The rest of the country, about the mines was bought up by the opposition companies and other crude mills were erected. The poorer Chinamen gathered in large numbers and commenced cradling the sands in the streams and were often able to get a good deal of gold. The mining companies were consolidated into two companies. The stock of one company is held in Shanghai and the stock of the other in Peking. Five months ago the two great companies formed a trust controlling about eighty miles of land in the gold country and sent Chu Ling Kwan and Tong Sing Kou to this country to make the preliminary arrangements for the purchase of the necessary machinery, to commence operations on a modern and gigantic scale. They were also commissioned to float a certain portion of the stock in this country. Chu and Tong landed at San Francisco two months ago. They kept very still about their errand, but had no difficulty in disposing of the stock they were empowered to sell to a few very wealthy Chinamen in that city. They took a trip to the gold mines in the Sierra Nevada, but were not able to start for the East until last week on account of the snows in the Rocky Mountains. They registered yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, and at five o'clock in the afternoon took the Pennsylvania limited for Washington, where they will be the guests of the Chinese embassy. They will return to this city in a week to secure the estimates which will be made by the mining machinery firm. When a reporter was admitted to the room the distinguished arrivals occupied, he found Chu Ling Kwan attired in the full dress of a Chinese mandarin. Every garment upon him was made of the softest and shiniest silk, and his undergarments were apparently trimmed with gold. Tong Sing Kou wore American dress, but his Prince Albert was the finest broadcloth, and his shoes the finest patent leather. Tong Sing lived in America many years, and attended American schools. He speaks good English very fluently. "Our property at one point is within sixteen miles of the sea-coast," said he, "and it is not more than twenty miles to a good port. The land owned by the companies is all in the county of Ning-Hoi, in the province of Shan-Tung. If you are not familiar with the geography of China I will tell you that the mines are on a peninsula across the Korean sea from the peninsula of Corea and directly west. "The mountains are very precipitous and it will probably cost us half as much to get the machinery from the sea coast to the mines as it will cost to get it across the Pacific ocean. The lead which bears the most gold has been traced by outcroppings for nearly sixty miles. In some places the yield to the ton is very much greater than in other places, but all the ore we have mined has proved to be rich." Tong Sing opened a valise, unrolled a chameleopard and exhibited his specimens. "You will see," he said, "that the gold is quite coarse in these specimens. It is not so throughout the lead. In some places it is exceedingly fine and again it is found in nuggets. The streams which run through the mountains wash out gold, and 5,000 people make a living by cradling the sand in the bed of one river. After every heavy rain the supply of gold-dust in the river bed is replenished. I believe that in a very few years the mine will be the most valuable in the world. We contemplate buying the best plant in the world. There was a difference of opinion among the stockholders as to whether it would be better to erect one factory and sell the gold to the world."

A Cheeky Burglar.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—The most deliberate act during burglary in the history of Topeka was perpetrated about two o'clock this morning at the residence of B. F. Booker, Nos. 925 and 927 Quincy street. The burglar got away with \$150 in cash, two pair of diamond ear-rings valued at \$650, a stud with a cluster of nine diamonds valued at \$150, a lady's gold watch and chain valued at \$125, and a gentleman's gold watch and chain valued at \$300, so that he is about \$1,105 ahead to-day. He entered the residence by a basement window about twelve o'clock and remained until 3:30, when he was shown, down the front stairway and out of the front door by the frightened occupants. Mrs. Booker, the servant and three small children were alone in the house, and the burglar awakened them and held an extended conversation, warning them to refrain from screaming or making an outcry. He ransacked the entire house, and went about his work boldly, turning on the electric lights as he entered each room. He told Mrs. Booker to remain in bed, and when she pleaded with him to leave some little money with them with which to purchase medicine for her sick child, he said: "Well, I don't want the death of the child on my hands, and will leave you three or four bills," but he didn't leave a cent. Mrs. Booker called the servant, and when she did not respond promptly the accommodating burglar went into her bedroom, called her and brought her to her mistress' apartment. When the burglar got ready to go he bade the ladies good night politely and told them he would soon be far away. Hatlie Hagan, the servant, was arrested. It was known that she had been receiving, and immediately destroying letters from a man in Denver, where she once resided. She was questioned about her brother, a hard character, and she said that he was in Denver. Several men were arrested on suspicion and finally about 5 o'clock this evening William Ryan, a brother of the servant, was arrested and identified as the burglar, and he and his sister are now in jail. He had made all preparations to leave for Denver to-day, but the trains had been so successfully watched by the police that it was impossible for him to get away. So he remained in hiding. Stealing Ore at Aspen. ASPEN, Colo., Feb. 18.—Some men who have been at work on the Aspen mine find themselves accused of the crime of ore stealing. Some time ago the management of the mine became aware that rich ore was being stolen to large quantities, and a watch was set to discover the thieves. The stops by which the ore was traced is not known, but it was finally located and part of it has been recovered or secured in the hands of the sheriff. Last Friday or Saturday a man went to Driver's Public Sampling Works and told Mr. Driver that he wanted to get a mill-run made of several pounds of ore, which is a very common thing. The ore, which was sent down Saturday, but had no sooner been landed in the mill than an attachment in replevin was served. The Aspen man apparently kept his eye on the mineral from the time it had been located and when the attempt was made to move it, an action in replevin was begun as soon as it was known what was gone. The amount and value of this batch of mineral is variously stated, but the best information obtainable is that there is about 600 or 700 pounds of it, and that it is worth \$3,000 in cash. It is the rich stephensite that is met with in the Aspen that is worth from \$3 to \$5 per pound. The man who took the ore to the sampler is known. He has not been arrested, but is under surveillance and is compelled to report to the sheriff every two hours. West Virginia White Caps. HILLSBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—A special from Wheeling, West Virginia, says: The red man and white cap spirit seems to be coming to the front again in certain parts of this State. At Rockport, Wood county, Charles Smith and his wife, were both taken from their home and unmercifully beaten on the back with hickory, and compelled to leave the county and the State. The family passed through Parkersburg yesterday and told a horrible story of their suffering and treatment. The wife says that after whipping her husband the mob caught her while she was trying to escape from the house with their children and tied her to a tree. She was then beaten until the blood came. Mrs. Smith says the whole cause of the outrage was her resistance of the improper solicitation of a citizen of her neighborhood. Ten Minutes Ahead. CHEYENNE, WYO., Feb. 16.—Phillip Housonik became infatuated with Miss Wiggins, a sixteen year old girl living with her parents on Layrele Creek, in Converse County. The young girl reciprocated his affection, but the match was opposed by her parents, chiefly on account of the age of the girl. Saturday the couple eloped to the neighboring town of Douglas. There the couple received a license from the county clerk, presenting a forged letter of consent from the girl's parents. A preacher was at once hunted up. Ten minutes after the marriage ceremony had been performed the bride's parents arrived in a coach wagon, but finding that the marriage had been solemnized they accepted the inevitable and proceeded to the city and took the train for home with them.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18. SENATE.—The bill appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at Portland, Oregon, was passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing a temporary government for Oklahoma, the pending question being Mr. Cannon's amendment to comprise No Man's Land within the new Territory. It was rejected. An amendment by Mr. Vest prohibiting the Oklahoma Legislature from issuing railroad bonds was accepted and the bill passed. In executive session the Russian and English extradition treaties were considered. House.—The Senate joint resolution congratulating the people of the United States of Brazil on the election of republicans for their government was passed unanimously. Consideration of the code of rules was then proceeded with. Mr. Cannon reported an amendment providing that certain communications and Senate bills may be referred by the Speaker to the appropriate committees without being submitted to the House. After a brief Democratic protest the amendment was adopted. The introduction of a motion to the rule providing that no dilatory motion be entertained by the Speaker, adding the words, "But a demand for the yeas and nays shall not be considered dilatory." After a brief offer of an amendment by Mr. Crisp offering an amendment providing that the Speaker shall not in any case refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision. The amendment was lost. FRIDAY, FEB. 14. SENATE.—Bills were passed providing relief for the sufferers by the wreck of United States steamers at Samoa; for an Assistant Secretary of War, at a salary of \$7,000; and for the introduction of contagious diseases from one State into another; for the benefit of bona fide settlers on lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompaghe and White River Ute Indians; to provide for disposing of the Fort Sedwick reservation to settlers. House.—The report of the World's Fair committee was ordered printed, and the new code of rules taken up. Motions by Mr. Fitch to strike out the clause conferring upon the Speaker the power to count a quorum and by Mr. Miles to strike out the clause that "No dilatory motions be entertained by the Speaker," were lost. Mr. Crisp having arrived, the Speaker stated that the previous question was ordered on the adoption of the rules. Mr. Springer inquired whether a motion to recommend with instructions was in order and received a negative reply. A motion was then adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 101; nays, 143—and the House adjourned. SATURDAY, FEB. 16. The Senate was not in session. House.—The Senate bill providing for the enforcement of the mortgage indebtedness of the country was taken up and amended so as to provide pain and penalties for any person or corporation who refuses to answer the questions propounded by a creditor after the debate the bill, as amended, was passed. The Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill fixing the duty on ribbons. Replies to the memory of the late Hon. Richard Towsend of Illinois were then listened to, and at the conclusion of the addresses, as an additional mark of respect, the House adjourned. MONDAY, FEB. 17. SENATE.—Mr. Davis presented 250 petitions from Massachusetts, which appealed for legislation to stop the exportation of whisky to Africa. Mr. Chandler presented a petition complaining of political oppression in Mississippi. Mr. Blair presented petitions in favor of pensions for nurses of the late war, and in favor of the educational bill. Mr. Frye reported a bill providing for the location of the headquarters of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads. The bill to authorize the President to confer a brevet rank on officers of the army for gallant service in Indian campaigns was passed. The bill for the admission of the State of Wyoming having been reached on the calendar, Mr. Platt gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest possible opportunity. House.—Mr. Carlisle announced that in view of the passage of the new code of rules the Democrats would not appear at the approval of the previous day's journal, as this made but fifteen the whole which such rules were unconstitutional, and he intimated that at the proper time the matter would be brought before the courts. A report from the World's Fair committee concerning a lengthy debate in reference to the construction to be placed upon one of the rules referring to counting a quorum. It was agreed to give the World's Fair bill a special consideration. A bill to provide for thirty additional medical examiners was discussed for a time but went over. Mr. Townsend introduced a bill for a public park at Pecos Springs, Colorado. TUESDAY, FEB. 11. SENATE.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a deep water harbor at Galveston, Texas, "not more than \$1,000,000 to be expended each year. To provide for the admission of the State of Idaho into the Union. The conference report on the bill to require the superintendents of the census to obtain statistics as to the amount of mortgage indebtedness, was agreed to. A bill was introduced by Senator Ingalls, to amend the act providing for alienation of lands in severalty to Indians. The bill for the organization of a government for Oklahoma was considered. Bills were introduced to establish a government postal telegraph. It appropriated \$1,000,000 for a public building at Ogden, Utah. Mr. Wainmaker reports that to extend the free delivery system to towns of 2,000 population would require \$1,000,000 per annum.

SOME OLD PUZZLES.

They Seem to Be Invested With Vigorous Immortality. Revival of Conundrums Supposed to Have Been Satisfactorily Solved Fifty Years Ago—Problems in Which Interested People Will Persist in Radical Disagreement. There are certain problems, chiefly arithmetic, imbued with a vigorous immortality, says the New York Journal of Commerce. No matter how often the solution is printed or how widely an exhaustive answer is published the question comes up again, before the ink is fairly dried, to the lips of hundreds who have not seen the reply or who other can not understand it or will not accept it. The original question sent to us forty years ago was how to find the product of 219 lbs 11d 3f multiplied by itself. Of course if the parts of the pounds were stated as fractions, and the pounds as whole numbers, then 19-559960ths could be multiplied by itself. But money of account has not two dimensions. If a table is four feet wide and four feet long, then four times four equal sixteen feet, and we have the number of square feet on the surface. Five times five pounds are 25, but five pounds five times five pounds is unmeaning, as money does not measure itself in that fashion. Twice two children are four children, but twice children two children has no meaning. So "nineteen pounds, nineteen shillings, eleven pence, three farthings times nineteen pounds, nineteen shillings, eleven pence, three farthings," is utter nonsense. The next puzzle on the list, and one which comes the oftener to our desk, in some form of a problem which proposes to divide a whole sum into fractions that together did not make the dividend. The original of this in our columns was an answer to an actual case where a man in his will had divided one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, and one-sixth of his property respectively to his four children, supposing that he had thus divided the whole of his estate. The fractions mentioned only made nineteen twentieths of a whole number. This is easily seen if they are reduced to a common denominator. One-third is twenty-sixths, one-fourth is fifteen-sixths, one-fifth is twelve-sixths, and one-sixth is ten-sixths, which together make but fifty-seven sixths, leaving three sixths (or 1-20th) to make up the whole number. This puzzle reappears in some form every few days of the year round. It is answered on the same principle involved in the interpretation of the Arab's will. He devised his estate, giving one son a half, another a quarter, another an eighth, and the last a sixteenth. They found it impossible to agree on a division. The oldest son insisted that as seven horses would not be half of fifteen horses he should have eight, but the other sons objected, and as neither one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth, or one-sixteenth would give either son an even lot they had a fierce dispute over the division. A venerable sheik rode up just as the quarrel was at its height, and to compose their differences dismounted and generously offered to add his mare to the fifteen belonging to the estate, agreeing that each should take his allotted share from the whole sixteen, only stipulating that his should be the last selected. The addition made an easy solution of the difficulty. The first then took eight as his half of the sixteen, the next took four for his quarter, the third took one for his sixteenth, and as this made but fifteen the sheik counted his mare and rode away. The Arab boys regarded it as a miracle, and exclaimed that Allah had given a horse to the sheik for his generous interference. In spite of this oft-told tale the problem still survives and annually puzzles hundreds of our countrymen. A more recent problem, which we have already answered several times, but which is repeated every week from some quarter, is the division of one fraction by another. The original question, which we answered several years ago, was: "What is the quotient of two-thirds divided by one-half?" The unthinking person would say that as the half of two-thirds is one-third, this must be the solution of the problem, but Daboll will easily refute it. The quotient of 2 divided by 1 is 2; that is, 2 will go in 2 one and one-third times. The last form of the problem is to find the quotient of 1 divided by 3. Two partners in a leading banking house, having disputed, as they say, all one day over the result, the senior maintaining that 1 divided by 3 is 3, and defying any one to refute it. We answer that when 1 is divided by 3 the quotient is 3; that is, 3 will be found 3 times in 1. If 6 be divided by 3 the answer is 2; that is, there are twelve halves in six. We should be pardon of our readers for repeating these demonstrations if it were not for the character and magnitude of the disputes which occur every day concerning them. We have reserved for the last of the puzzles the century question, which will never be laid to rest, we believe, as long as the world stands. We printed 250 proofs of a former answer, and they have all been distributed to parties who have quarreled over it. A writer asks us whether the twentieth century begins with Jan 1, 1900, or Jan 1, 1901, and declares that all of whom he addressed for an answer about half took one date and half the other. There should be no question about it. This century ends with the last moment of the year 1900, and the next begins with Jan. 1, 1901. The middle grows out of the fixed idea which some people have that the reckoning of time begins with a cipher and one that is counted when the hour, day, month, or year has closed; whereas all the bounting of time begins with one, and at the end of the first period two begins to count. Thus, when a child is born he enters on his first day of the first month of the first year of his life. His ten years are finished, not when he enters in his tenth year, but at its close; and his hundred years are completed, not when the hundredth year is begun, but ended. When we write 1900 we have begun the last year of the century, not ended it. The centuries do not begin with 0, 100, 200, but with 1, 101, 201, and thus the twentieth century begins with 1901 at the first moment of that year. The quoted date comes with the beginning, not the close of the twelve months; and therefore, while we quote the year 1900 as we do every other year at its beginning, we must wait till it ends to close the century. Our Kaleidoscope. Talent and genius are considered as wonderful gifts to their possessors, and, after all, good common sense and hard work will accomplish more in the battle of life. The man of industry and common sense often gets nearly to the top of the ladder of success, while the man of talent and genius is still reeling under the shade of a neighboring tree or gazing boor in the nearest saloon. A man may have talent, but if he is lazy he is soon distanced in the race by competitors less speedy, but who have staying qualities that will land them winners every time. A man may be a genius, but if he is not well-balanced he is liable to bolt the track at a critical moment and lose where, had he stuck to his work, the victor's laurels had surely been his. Look about you a little says Texas Siftings in all the walks of life you will see these truths exemplified. There is a man whom everybody admires is a genius, but he lacks ballast. Strong drink is his besetting sin. And so, despite his brilliant intellect in a given direction, he is weak and foolish in another to an extent that proves his utter ruin in the end. Here is another who has talent, but lacks energy, and eventually he proves a failure, too. So, when you hear a man spoken of as a genius, reserve your admiration, and envy, until you discover whether or not with his genius he has common sense and willingness—may, a desire—to work, and work hard at that. If so, then stand afar off and worship him, for unless you are yourself up and doing with all the might there is in you the chances are you will never get within good speaking distance, anyhow.—Pritchard, in Artisan's Traveler. Chinese Ways. There is a Chinese historian, philologist and scholar now lecturing in the west. His object is to instruct the people of America as to the true character of the people and institutions of the Celestial Empire. He says that in China they have their criminal classes, civil-military and honest, just as we have in America. Texas Siftings says men who are found guilty of social crimes are punished in China very much as they are here, except a little more severely, perhaps. Then there is another class composed of sharp fellows, who are found in all professions and who hold that everything is honest and respectable which puts money in the purse. The men of this class may charge and collect illegal fees; practice extortion; sell tissue goods for silk; pass gilded pieces of bronze for silver; play tricks with cards; deal in wooden nutmegs, sell dressed rats in the markets for squirrels; and it's all right. These tricks they play on one another, and the law does not punish them, for the reason that, according to the ethics of this class all such practices are right if not detected. The head mandarin of each district endeavors to hunt them out, however, and when unmasked they are required to take a name equivalent to abject, trickster, bummer, dead-beat, etc., as the case may be.—This is done to put honest people on their guard. Fity such a law cannot be enforced in America. Modern Mummies. The facts disclosed in the process of unrolling a mummy present in striking contrast the difference of the mode of embalming pursued by the ancient Egyptian and that carried out in modern times. Now the embalmer can conduct in minutes a preserving process which cost the Egyptians as many days, and if after his process is completed he should take pains to seal up the preserved body with all the skill possible to modern art, he might leave a mummy body so perfect in regard to natural form and color that after 5,000 years not a lineament need be wanting for its identification that would not have satisfied even a contemporary of the dead person. We are inclined now to experience regret that in Egyptian times the art was not advanced enough to leave the embalmed in such likeness of life. But whether it is worth the trouble in these days to revive the art, in the more perfect type of it, for the edification and satisfaction of the men and women of thirty centuries hence, is a wide question. Cremation is, at this moment, beginning the fashion, but possibly some persons would rather be so immortalized and preserved for scientific study, like William Gilbert's files in amber, "abiding in eternal repubescence."—London Laborer.

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COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff, D. C. Nowlin, Lincoln. Probate Clerk, Geo. C. Conroy, Lincoln. Assessor, L. W. Neayberlin, Lincoln. Treasurer, H. H. Young, White Oaks. Pop'l. of Schools, F. H. Robinson, White Oaks. Promote Judge, P. S. Rosendo, Lincoln. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. First District, M. Chopin, Lincoln. Second District, T. W. Hertz, Nogal. Third District, A. Ginn, Seven Rivers.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Lincoln, Sierra, Dona Ana and Grant counties, with headquarters at Las Cruces. District Judge, Hon. John H. McFiz. District Clerk, A. C. Ward, Las Cruces. District Attorney, A. L. Ginn, Las Cruces.

Donna Ana - Second Mondays in March and Sept. Lincoln - Third Mondays in April and October. Sierra - First Mondays in May and November. Grant - Third Mondays in February and August.

LAND OFFICE.

The land office for the district which Lincoln county is attached is situated at Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. The officers are: Receiver, JOHN H. MILLER. Deputy Receiver, FRANK LEWIS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fred W. Joyce, Superintendent of the Pecos. Henry Johnson, Clerkable. C. C. Penby, Deputy Sheriff. G. A. Richardson, School Directors Dist. No. 18. J. M. Hixon, School Directors Dist. No. 19. J. H. Cunningham, School Directors Dist. No. 20. A. H. Hooper, School Directors Dist. No. 21. M. L. Pierce, School Directors Dist. No. 22.

Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1890. PLACE OF OBSERVATION, Camp's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M. Latitude 33 degrees 24 min. Longitude 104 degrees 21 min.

Table with columns: DATE, WIND, FORCE, TEMPERATURE, REL. HUMIDITY, THUNDERSTORMS, etc. Rows for Feb 16-26.

Highest Temperature, 61. Lowest Temperature, 22. Total Precipitation, 0. Mean Temperature, 47.1. Maximum and Minimum, 69.4.

A racking pain runs through my brain, As though my skull would burst, or I sneeze I choke, my legs are broke; (on this be infirmity?) My eyes are red, I'm nearly dead, I wish this cold would melt, air With each fresh breeze I maddly sneeze, O cursed influenza! Two honest ears who from afar This curse to us did send, sir, And on us gripe our tongues do slip, But stick on influenza.

The betting on the next presidential campaign has commenced. A Chicago man offered to bet a Micronian \$250 against \$2,000 that he could name the next president. The bet was promptly taken and the Chicago man pluckily named Robert T. Lincoln.

A Mexican boy while in the employ of a man by the name of Stephens, at Pecos Alto, N. M., dug up an old tin can containing \$2,000 in \$20 gold pieces. Stephens compelled him to give up the money because he found it on his premises. The boy has employed counsel and will sue for the gold.

The Elk, a new paper published at Gallup, is upon our exchange table this week. It is a bright and new local paper, published by Henderson & Covert. We wish the Elk long life and a fat range, and that its authors may be used for the help of the weak and in defence of the right without violence.

Texas is the premier land for the prize-fighter, as a pugilist who killed another at Dallas in a sparring match has been released on the ground that there is no law to indict a man for killing another in licensed exhibition. This is a neat little technicality that will give the Lone Star State a boom in slopping affairs.

A watchmaker of Paddington, now comes in for his share of Coedney praise, and exhibits an engine built of 123 pieces (not including 33 bolts and screws), all nicely included in a lady's No. 7 thimble. If inventors of great things deserve great praise, what shall we say for the skilled fingers and clear brains which fashioned the above?

This paper is glad to note that the Pecos river valley ditch and irrigation companies are all thriving and doing nicely. The companies which built the ditch systems in Chavez and Eddy counties are legitimate concerns. These ditches are facts and not fables on fine drawing paper. The land watered by these ditches is good farming land, owned by the government or by settlers who are acquiring titles. The land is very productive and there is not a land grant within one hundred miles of either ditch. -Stock Grower.

"Drop a penny in the slot and get a light" is a late device on the gloomy District underground railway of London to aid the traveler in killing time by reading. As described, the light is electric in a box attached to the side of the car. In this box is a slot, and by dropping in a penny the light is switched on for fifteen minutes; but another penny can bring it back for another quarter of an hour. The account does not state how many such boxes are placed in an English compartment car.

Latest Railroad Talk.

From the Albuquerque Democrat. As the Democrat has stated before, it does not intend to build any more railroads upon paper. But we will give all the rumors on railroad construction and leave our readers to judge whether they will be built or not. The latest railroad talk in which Albuquerque is somewhat interested, is contained in a telegram from Los Angeles, California, to the California Associated Press, which says: "J. J. Hagerman, the principle owner and director of the Colorado Midland, arrived in the city last night in the special car 'Mountaineer.' He is accompanied by General Manager D. B. Robinson and W. C. Hazeldine, solicitor of the Atlantic & Pacific, and W. A. Bissell, freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe, with headquarters at San Francisco.

In an interview to-night Mr. Hagerman said that the Midland would connect at Ogden with the Central Pacific; that the Union Pacific had placed bonds with which to extend the Midland and Milford branch to Nevada; that it was not probable that the Union Pacific would be satisfied with a terminal in a sandy desert, and that its extension to southern California had become a necessity, and when the line was constructed traffic arrangements would be entered into with the Midland. It was also said that as soon as the latter road was completed the Rock Island would operate its entire length.

The visit of these gentlemen at this time is regarded with peculiar significance. It is known that the St. Louis and San Francisco has a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Pacific and that the former is building west to Albuquerque and it is thought is seeking an outlet to the Pacific coast. There are rumors of a combine against the Santa Fe, and it is said it is the work of the Union Pacific. This movement will precipitate the fight.

That a railroad war is now going on between the Union Pacific and the Santa Fe is true. If anything can be gained by the Union Pacific by assisting the Atlantic and Pacific to close the gap between Gallup, Indian Territory, to Albuquerque, the latter has the money and will put it where the Santa Fe will receive the hardest blow, and that would be in the loss of through business from St. Louis to San Francisco. At present the Santa Fe company is carrying freight in car lots from Chicago to Albuquerque in five days, while fifteen and sometimes twenty days is consumed in transporting a car of freight from St. Louis to this point. Naturally, then, the "Frisco road" is losing a great amount of traffic, and will continue to do so long as it must labor under the disadvantage of not having a friendly connection. This is not all the reason for believing that there is more than rumor in the Los Angeles telegram. For some weeks past freight rates have been lower from Chicago to Albuquerque than from St. Louis to this point, and so it is through to the Pacific coast. The Santa Fe has a continuous line, under a contract, with the Atlantic & Pacific, and the Frisco must stop with through business when it reaches Gallup, Indian Territory, or Hallett, Kansas. With the gap closed between Gallup and Albuquerque, the Frisco will have friendly connection to the Pacific coast, because it owns as much of the Atlantic & Pacific as the Santa Fe does. The position at present occupied by the Frisco is, "that it must either lose or cut bait, and if the Frisco can get the Union Pacific to cut bait, all the better for the Frisco."

A Lake of Hoopades. Nevada has a wonderful lake, called Lake Mono, full of soda, borax, and other alkaline minerals too numerous to mention. The dirtiest and griciest clothing is made perfectly clean by a simple rinsing in Mono. When there is a high wind a wall of lather three or four feet high is seen all along the shore where the waves beat. The quivering wall - in which may be seen all the colors of the rainbow and as many beauties as are shown by the kaleidoscope - would grow to a height of 10 or 12 feet before toppling over, but that when it attains a height sufficient the wind catches it up and wafts great balls of it far inland, come of the floating balloons of lather being as large as flour barrels. The Denver Times: It is now reported that the Union Pacific by means of its recent purchase of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth road will build to Las Vegas, N. M. The rumor is that the old Fort Worth line will be extended from Long's canon to Las Vegas. This was the original intention of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, and a survey was made to that point, but that company was not then able to build. It is now said that the Union Pacific will carry out the original scheme. The Rock Island is aiming for El Paso and this is supposed to be a scheme of the Union Pacific to head in part, for the present, the Rock Island.

If newspaper influence is the great force in civilization it is said to be, and we believe that it is, that Russian lady who was outraged and flogged, and driven to suicide by Siberian officials, will surely be avenged, for an indignant roar has gone up from the press of all Christendom over the monstrous violation. If the stolid animal who calls himself the Bear of all the Russias is deaf to this call, nobody will shed tears when they hear that the nihilists have played even with the despot by blowing him into fragments with dynamite. -Optic.

UP THE BRAZOS.

A New Railroad Company Organized - On to New Mexico's Metropolis.

From the Albuquerque Citizen. Last Wednesday a meeting took place at Waco, Texas, among prominent capitalists, a charter having been previously obtained, and the Gulf, Brazos Valley and Pacific railway company organized by electing C. W. White, president; E. J. Gurley, vice president and treasurer; G. B. Gurley, chief engineer; W. H. Ross, general manager, and Col. H. M. Taylor, secretary.

A special from Waco says that the general office will be located at Waco. A contract has been closed with the citizens of Mineral Wells to connect from that point with a railroad now in operation, at which point this road will connect. This road will penetrate the well known coal fields of Parker and Palo Pinto counties, Texas, running from this point up the Brazos river valley. The incorporators are wealthy capitalists of Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco, and Albuquerque, N. M. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. Col. Charles B. Eddy, of Eddy, N. M., on the Pecos river, was one of the prominent men at the organization.

When Col. Eddy was in Albuquerque the other day, he intimated to the city editor of the Citizen that his object here was to interest several well known and progressive citizens in the formation of a company to construct a railroad up the Brazos river valley in Texas, penetrate the productive section around Eddy in New Mexico, having for its terminal point Albuquerque. After remaining in Albuquerque several days, the colonel took the train for El Paso, thence to Ft. Worth, and from there to Waco, where he attended the meeting on the 12th inst. This demonstrates the fact that the citizens of Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco are clamoring for a railroad to Albuquerque - one that will pass through and develop the immense resources of the counties south and east of this city. Up the Brazos, is now the cry.

A Curious Prophecy. In August, 1857, the Bavarian Allgemeine Zeitung printed a remarkable prophecy, which had been made by an old hermit many years before.

In it the rise of Napoleon III was clearly outlined, as were also the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars and the Commune of Paris. He told how the death of Pope Pius would occur in 1870 or 1871, and how it would be followed by a Turko-Russian war, being but slightly wrong in other predictions.

He said that Germany would have three Emperors in one year before the end of the century, which was verified to the letter. He missed it one, at least, in the number of United States Presidents that were to die by assassination, which was remarkably close, to say the least.

He said that when the twentieth century opened, Manhattan Island and the whole of New York City would be submerged in the waters of the Hudson, East River and the bay; Cuba will break in two and the west half and the city of Havana find a watery resting place.

Florida and Lower California are to be broken loose from the main land and carry their load of human freight to the bottom of the sea.

The twenty-fifth is to be the last of the United States Presidents, and Ireland is to be a kingdom and England a republic by the end of the century.

The United States are to be divided and San Francisco, Salt Lake City, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston are to be made capitals. There should be some consolation to the Mormons in this, if not for the other parts of our great Union.

To return to Europe. The end of the century will not find either Italy or France upon the maps, and Berlin will have been totally destroyed by an earthquake.

The agricultural college at Las Cruces is to be formally opened on March 11 next. Gov. Prince has been invited to make the opening address. The regents of that institution are the right men for the right place. They are energetic and go-ahead citizens. The people of the Mesilla valley might just as well know, this time as another, that the citizens of that section who secured for them the location of that institution at their town, are Col. W. L. Rynerson, Councilman J. J. Dolan, Col. A. J. Fountain, Hon. Frank Leabot, John H. Riley, W. H. H. Llewellyn and Judge John R. McFiz. The college will prove of lasting benefit in every way to that already well favored section of New Mexico. -Therefore honor to whom honor is due. These are the men who obtained it for Las Cruces, and there is no use hiding their lights under a bushel basket. The people of the Mesilla valley ought to remember the eminent services rendered by these gentlemen for all time to come. The agricultural college at Las Cruces, judging from the way it started and is being conducted and from the character of its regents, will prove a credit and a boon to the territory in general and Las Cruces in particular. -New Mexican.

According to the Railway Register, the newly chartered Gulf, Brazos Valley & Pacific road is booked to try and get into eastern New Mexico, with Roswell as its announced destination. But this is the eighth or tenth time that the scheme has been tried and somehow or other the big corporations always kill off the little one. Vile the Fort Worth & Albuquerque project. -New Mexican.

New States.

Springer of Illinois, who seems to be in a chronic state of opposition to everything this session, has announced his intention of opposing the admission of Idaho and Wyoming. The reason he assigns is that he has an omnibus bill which provides also for admitting Arizona and New Mexico, in order to preserve the political balance of power.

When a territory is qualified to become a state it should be admitted to the Union irrespective of any question of the political balance of power, the only exception being in the case of such a territory as Utah, where the United States could not carry out the constitutional requirements of securing to its inhabitants a republican form of government.

Mr. Springer seems to forget that it is the people who determine the political complexion of a state, not the action of congress. That body has no legal or moral right to inquire into the political predilections of the people of a territory, though the Democratic party, while in power, persistently did so. That party kept Dakota, Montana and Washington out of the Union for no other reason than that it believed they would be Republican states, if admitted, and now Mr. Springer wants to continue the same policy. Happily he is in the minority, and Idaho and Wyoming will not have to dance attendance at Washington until the Democratic party can find some way of preserving the political balance of power.

Unfortunately for New Mexico's admission the Republicans at Washington are not satisfied with the political status of our territory, which we believe has more to do in barring the door against her admission on that question of fitness or qualification. If this territory was represented in congress by a Republican we believe she would be in the same bill that will admit Idaho and Wyoming this winter.

The doctors of the country are very industriously working for a legal regulation of the profession and many laws passed state legislatures defining the sort of examination or diploma a physician shall have before he is permitted to practice for money. Mexico has a law also that is so practical that it may be made a model in this country. -It lota every fellow have a chance to practice two years, and the coroner or some other officer keeps a record of his work. Then they count up and if he has cured more patients than he has killed, he is given a life permit to practice. -Citizen.

More than half a million dollars a year is expended for tobacco in New Mexico, and although there exists this enormous demand and the seasons and soil are perfect for successful tobacco culture, every ounce of the wood consumed in the territory comes from the states. The dime that is paid for each cigar and little sack of "Durham" and "Fruits and Flowers," goes to enrich and beautify other places, when it should remain at home and build up New Mexico. -Independent.

Two and a quarter million dollars is to be expended in constructing tunnels, raceways, and bulkheads above Niagara Falls, and in the erection of factories adjacent. The power obtained is to be utilized in the production of electricity, which will be conveyed to Buffalo and other cities for purposes of illumination and manufacturing. The scheme is a great one, and is said to be backed by ample capital.

J. A. ERWIN, Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law, ROSWELL, N. M. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Office in Baxter office building.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1890. Will be far superior to any year of its history. A larger amount of money having been appropriated for the embellishment of the magazine than ever before. Godley has been published for sixty years without missing an issue, and

YOU CANNOT GET A BETTER two dollars' worth of magazine than by subscribing to "GODEY," the Best Family Magazine in America.

The leading attractions for 1890 are: Beautiful Colored Fashion Plates; Engraved Fashion Plates of rich array of illustrations; the prevailing styles, produced expressly for Godey. FINELY EXECUTED FRONTISPICES. ART EMBROIDERY & NEEDLEWORK DESIGNS. NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC. PLANS for the HOUSE YOU WANT TO BUILD. CELEBRATED COOKING RECIPES, ETC.

The "Beautiful Home" Club by Emma J. Gray, for young housekeepers of those who cannot give the name of "A Year in the Home" by Augusta Salisbury Prescott (Jenny Wiley), which will read the various duties for each month. A Children's Corner for the little ones. Amongst whom are: EVELYN LINDEN, OLIVIA LORRE, WILSON, ADA MARIE PAGE, MARY BROWN, "The Mother of Wisdom," and G. G. GIBSON, with her humorous stories, and others.

Premiums to club members are featured, and Godley offers the special inducement of a year's subscription for the value of one magazine published. Send the sample number containing full details and price.

Every Lady Her Own Dressmaker who subscribes to Godley's Lady's Book. The cover which you will find is so beautiful that it will give you a new idea of what a lady's wardrobe should be. The pattern shown is for a dress which you can make in your own home, and which will give you a new idea of what a lady's wardrobe should be. The pattern shown is for a dress which you can make in your own home, and which will give you a new idea of what a lady's wardrobe should be.

Godley's Lady's Book, published by Godley, Boston, Mass. In Club with this year's GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price \$2.50 which should be sent to the office of this paper.

AMARILLO ADVERTISEMENTS.

W.M. MARTIN, DEALER IN

General Merchandise, Ranch Supplies, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC.

Special Attention paid to all Orders, and to Forwarding. Amarillo, - - Texas.

AMARILLO :: CLUB, J. J. IVERS, Prop'r. FRANK ANDERSON, Mgr.

FINEST QUALITIES OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Next Door to BURNS, WALKER & CO.

Amarillo, - - Texas.

T. K. BLEWIT, DEALER AND JOBBER IN

Groceries, Grain, Produce, Flour, & FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC., ETC.

Amarillo, - - Texas.

Bloomington :: Nursery, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

We carry a complete stock of all goods in our line, and can supply you at exceedingly low prices with Fruit Trees of all kinds. Your Patronage is Solicited. Will call on you this fall and take orders for spring delivery. Do not place your orders until you have consulted our agent. L. HALE, Agent, Ruidoso, New Mexico.

Notice For Publication. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. January 20th, 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 & Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday March 31st, 1890, viz: Homer G. Kent on Hd. Entry No. 1201 for the NW 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 21 S. 22 E. R. 10. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hates Donahoe, Taylor Lewis, Mack Minter, James Hampton, all of Roswell, N. M. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant. J. O. H. MILLER, Register.

LEA CATTLE COMPANY. J. C. Lea, Manager. M. A. Lea, Secretary. J. O. Lea, Treasurer.

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BREAD! BREAD! Nice light bread for sale at the OLD BAKERY of

MRS. N. COSTA. W. H. LUMBLEY, Brand ZED left shoulder, side and hip.

THE MOST Successful in Life ARE THOSE WHO FOLLOW Practical Economy in all Things.

Such habits and practices are largely due to a knowledge of the outside world and its affairs, gained from careful study and reading of the better class of MICROSCOPIC NEWSPAPERS, such as

The Weekly Enquirer I In Worth, Merit and Enterprise, the Enquirer certainly stands at the head of modern journalism.

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A Public Benefactor beyond all comparison, because absolutely free and independent of all combinations, pools, trusts, syndicates and organizations. Can teach truth and state fact of unmeasurable benefit to the people at large.

Commercial Affairs and Market Reports from every known center in the country, exceed in detail all others. It is the One Only Paper that can fill the place of several, where only one can be afforded.

It costs \$1.15 a year, yet renders a service equal to that obtained at from two to five times that sum through other journals. Economically it is the Cheapest, because the Largest and Best. The best evidence is comparison of trial. Get a sample copy free, or send your subscription to our agent or the postmaster.

THE DAILY ENQUIRER. Price 3 cents a copy. Daily except Sundays, 15 cents a week. Single copies 5 cents.

JOHN B. McLEAY, Publisher, CINCINNATI, O.

MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO. Fostoria, Mo. P. O. Roswell, N. M. Range on the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. Other brands. Horns on left side. Home brand, same as cattle on right shoulder.

L. M. LONG. P. O. Roswell, N. M. Range on the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers. Other brands. Horns on left side. Home brand, same as cattle on right shoulder.

Economical Men! THE TRAILING TOWLER FOR CASH! Years, endless to spend. Ask your dealer for E. L. Huntley & Co.'s HONEST CLOTHING

If our people are not in the hands of your HONEST CLOTHING in your section, you are not doing your duty. We have the largest and best HONEST CLOTHING in the world, at prices that will make you want to do it. If you have not seen our goods, send us a card and we will send you a list of our goods, and you will see that we are not only honest, but we are also economical. We have built up this business by our HONEST CLOTHING, and we are now ready to do it for you. Send us a card and we will send you a list of our goods, and you will see that we are not only honest, but we are also economical.

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The El Paso National Bank

OF TEXAS.

Capital, Surplus and Profit : \$200,000.

United States Depository.

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

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

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

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, \$3.00. One copy, six months, \$1.50. Subscribers failing to receive their paper on time will confer a favor by promptly notifying this office.

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on local, state and national news. Give the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only. Write plainly and send real name. The Register cannot be held responsible for the return of rejected communications.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements \$12 per column, per month; half column \$8 per month. Ad. occupying less than half column \$1 per inch per month. Transient advertisements \$1.00 per inch, per month, in advance. Local: 10 cents per line, per week. Advertisements contracted for by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid. All accounts are due and must be paid promptly at the end of each month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern mail arrives: Daily at 10:30 p. m. Departs: Daily at 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrives: Wednesday and Friday at 8:00 p. m. Departs: Thursday and Saturday at 7:00 a. m. W. H. Cosgrove, P. M.

ROSWELL LODGE, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the first Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. B. PRAGER, W. M. FRANK H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Saturday is Arbor Day.

Don't forget to plant trees on Saturday.

Walter Booth left on Wednesday for Las Vegas.

W. A. Jenkins & Co. have a new ad. this week.

M. E. Richardson is here visiting his brother, G. A. Richardson.

Mrs. Costa, the famous bread maker, has an ad. in this week's paper. Look for it.

Hon. Frank Lesnet went to Lincoln Tuesday, to spend a few days with his family.

Mr. J. C. Lee has been quite sick for several days. We understand she is now better.

Notice the change in the advertisement of Jaffa, Prager & Co. This reliable firm is always to the front.

Mr. John Campbell has completed a map of Roswell and the additions. It is a good piece of map drawing.

A new milk wagon in one of the improvements noticeable on the streets of Roswell. It belongs to the Garretts dairy.

Miss Hallie Mendenhall is, we are glad to say, able to sit up again after her injury from being thrown from a buggy two weeks ago.

C. B. Grant has purchased and taken possession of the blacksmith shop of W. A. Jenkins & Co. This is a good stand, and Mr. Grant will doubtless do a good business.

Fred Mendenhall is and has been the past week quite sick with a very sore throat, which has been in so swollen a condition as to prevent him from swallowing any grain.

Col. H. Milne returned from his visit to New Orleans, Tuesday. Mr. Milne is one of the best men of our county, and we need him at home now. The court house question is to be settled.

D. J. Gorman has been quite ill for some days. He was taken with a grippa some time ago, and when he began to get well, exposed himself so as to contract a severe cold, and he has pneumonia as a result.

The material for the completion of the M. E. church is now on the ground, and we hope to see the roof speedily put on and the building finished, at least on the outside, it looks somewhat desolate as it is.

The Pauley Jail company telegraphed the Chavez county commissioners not to begin the court house foundation. Mr. Sparks, accompanied by an engineer of the company, is coming to investigate the foundation.

Sidney Prager is off on a short vacation from business. He went out on the plains with Phelps White. There is not a man in Roswell who attends more closely to his business and is more deserving of a rest than Sidney.

Judge I. Fredricks, a prominent Lincoln business man, spent several days in town this and last week; he left the pleased possessor of a warrant deed to three choice lots in Ovard's addition. The Judge is "on to" the best bargains in the county.

George Donaldson has arranged to go into the fence business, having leased Mr. L. L. Walker's machine for one year. He is in intention to make fences from heavy split pickets instead of sawed ones, which will be a great improvement in the fence.

THE ROSWELL ACADEMY.

Magnificent Plans Adopted for the Leading Educational Institution of the Pecos Valley.

Roy, Doctor Cameron, who visited Roswell last summer in the interest of the Baptist church for the purpose of securing a location for an academy, has been diligently at work in the interests of the concern ever since, and with very gratifying results. The educational board of the Baptist church has decided to establish a school at Roswell, and the plans and specifications for the buildings, which have been carefully prepared by leading Denver architects, have been sent on here for inspection and approval. The main building is a beautiful stone structure, three stories high, of modern style of architecture. It is certainly a very beautiful building and will accommodate a large number of pupils, who will come from a distance; the third story being devoted to rooms for the use of boarding scholars.

The site for the academy is not settled except that it will be on the north side of town on the high ground north of the river; the site is a beautiful one, overlooking the town and valley as it does. Dr. Cameron is daily expected to arrive in Roswell to complete arrangements for the establishing of this school. This is a move of great importance and interest, not only to Roswell, but to the entire Pecos country. The privilege of parents affording their children an education, such as they can get in the best institutions in the country right at home, is a great one, and the benefit it will be to the young men and women of this valley can not be estimated. It guarantees for the future a cultured class of society in Roswell and the country; the influence of an institution such as this will be, is bound to be felt and enjoyed by those who live here, and is just as certain to attract good people who are looking for desirable locations to make their home in our valley. Success to the Roswell academy!

A Good Cattle Range.

In conversation with Mr. J. P. White, manager of the Littlefield Cattle company, we learn that this enterprising company expects to send off from their range two large herds, as early as the first of April. Mr. White says their cattle are now fat, and that the losses, out from the river, will be little or nothing this year.

This is probably the best range in this country, and limited only by the amount of water; it extends from the sand hills east of the Pecos to the Texas line, in Lincoln county. The country is almost perfectly level, so much so that you could see a man at a distance of twenty miles or more, if the eye could see so far. It is unbroken by draws and hills, and covered by a thick mat of grama grass, a most nutritious food.

Several years ago Mr. White conceived the idea of utilizing this country for grazing by drawing water from the ground by the use of windmills; when he undertook to open the range in that way the stockmen of the country told him it would only be a matter of time till he would break the Littlefield Cattle company. Believing that he could find water by digging a reasonable depth, he went to work, and now he has sixteen wells, with windmills and large reservoirs attached, that furnish water enough for from ten to fifteen thousand head of cattle. Each year they dig additional wells, and in a short time will be able to take the whole better herd to this magnificent range. Mr. White says that while their losses along the Pecos river will reach nearly 50 per cent, the losses on the plains are not only nothing but their cattle are fat and strong for early driving.

Quid for Cattlemen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The president to-day issued a proclamation, which, after declaring the illegality of the grazing leases made by the Cherokees upon the Cherokee strip, gives notice as follows:

First—No cattle or live stock shall hereafter be brought upon said lands for herding or grazing thereon.

Second—All cattle and other livestock now on said outlet must be removed therefrom not later than October 1st, 1891, and so much sooner as said lands or any of them may be or have become lawfully opened to settlement by citizens of the United States, and that all persons connected with said cattle companies or associations must not later than the time indicated depart from said lands.

Taken for a Thousand.

The Eddy Argus announced last week that it would bet ten to one that the Eddy hotel would be built before Roswell's. The paper was not in Roswell an hour until the bet was taken for a thousand dollars, and we will agree to cover all they can raise down there, without any odds, that the Roswell hotel will be completed and opened first. We are rushers in Roswell when we get started.

It looks as if the Denver & Rio Grande railroad had gotten hold of the Santa Fe Southern. If this should prove true it will benefit Santa Fe and the territory greatly. On to San Pedro and Lincoln county!—New Mexican.

Yes, on to Lincoln county! Railroad rumors are flying thick and fast and from almost all directions. We do not know how much truth there is in any of the various projects, but we are inclined to think that from so much smoke there will come some fire.

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