# The Roswell Register.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Only five weeks until Christmas. It will fall on Thursday this year.

The official count shows that the state constitution was defeated by 5,667 majority.

A good advertisement in a newspaper is worth more than all the fence signs you can paint in a year.

Pull up your tomato vines with the green fruit, hang them in the cellar, and they will continue to ripen.

The Atchison Globe says: "It is the easiest thing in the world for a woman to feel religious when she has good clothes."

The days are now ten hours and thirty-five minutes long at present, and daylight is now shortening at the rate of three minutes per day.

If "blood will tell" in one branch, it will in another. It pays as well, in proportion, to keep well-bred poultry as to keep well-bred sows.

The grading-up process will be very slow if grade animals are used for sires. A full-blooded sire should always be used for breeding purposes.

New York gives much of its time to gain but is not entirely neglectful of the beautiful. The city spends over two million dollars a year for flowers.

Sheep growers have two strings to their bow, whatever the condition of the wool market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying prices.

The banking firm of Jones & Salfen, Socorro, have removed from the corner on Manzanares avenue and the plans to the old Socorro bank building on the north side of the plaza.

A late social fad is the "sleeping party." A young lady gives a party and her guests bring pillows and quilts and camp out on the floor. At midnight they feast upon pickles and other kindred opiates, later they have a ghost parade that would make a paralytic play leap frog. It is great fun for the girls—and of course, the horrid men are barred from the festivities.—Optic.

A newspaper is like a pretty girl because it is the embodiment of many types, its form is made up, it is chased though inclined to be giddy, it enjoys a good press, the more rapid the better, has a weakness for gossip, talks a great deal, it can stand some praise, and is awfully proud of a new dress. It cannot be kept in a good humor, however, without the "almighty dollar." Therefore, pay up!—Optic.

## Philosophy in It.

I was stopping for two or three days with a planter near Grenada, Miss., and one day came across a colored man with a load of wood on his cart. He had taken it from a chopping near by which belonged to the colonel, and the latter called out:

"Here, boy, what here you been doing."

"I was jes lookin' fur you, kurnel, to tell you how it wuz."

"I see how it was. You have slipped in here and stolen my wood."

"I dun didn't steal it' kurnel. I was gwine ter cum up to de house to-day an' pay fur it. Awful times at my house dis mawnin', sah."

"How?"

"Hadn't got breakfus' yeb' de ole woman began to chill. Den de oldest gal she began to chill; den my boy Henry wuz took, an' fust I knowed de baby wuz shakin' all ober de flock. Didn't hev a stick of wood at de dook, kurnel an'so I driv ober heah to git some."

"And you are going to build a fire and thaw them out?"

"Dat's de ideah, kurnel, if it hain't to late. If day's all froze to death kin I use some of de bo'ds off dat ole cotton gin to make up de coffins? An' I replies I'd best ask you if I kin bury 'em down on dat knoll by de pecan trees? I'll crowd 'em in nice, so as not to take up much room, an' if you'll let Marse Jim Roberts sum an' preach de funeral sermon, I'll ax de lawd to make you a big cotton crop."

The colonel laughed as the negro drove on, and I asked him:

"Is he telling the truth?"

"Bless you, no! He'll draw it to town and sell it."

"But you appeared to believe him."

"Certainly. Its long as I let him steal economically he'll keep all other would-be thieves away, and while he is thinkin' ofter my wood he won't meddle with my pigs or chickens."

## The Gamblers.

Helena, in '83, was a rough mining town. The Northern Pacific Railroad had just been built into the place and civilization had not yet had time to drive the rowdy element into the savage haunts of isolated mining districts. It was in those days the people first spoke the name of their city with a noticeable accent on the first syllable. Habit became second nature and the custom still endures.

I remember walking along a business thoroughfare in the evening with the sounds of boisterous voices, clinking glasses and reputable oaths on every hand. I entered a gambling den, the broad doors were wide open and the great electric arc-light invited me to a study of the crowded room. Noise, noise, noise; rattling chips; a snip, snip, snip as the imperturbable faro-dealer dealt his cards; laughter, sallies of wit, shrill profanity and now or then a sigh or a groan. If he has the moral courage to face a scene like this, the student of human nature can read more character over a green cloth in half an hour than in any other place in a week.

I watched a game of draw-poker. Till the day of my death, I will never forget it. The players were three in number. At the right hand side sat a man whose stout ensemble bespoke the villain. He wore a black slouched hat which was drawn low down over his eyes, with the brim bent so as to shade them from the gaze of the other two. Not a movement, not the turn of a card, escaped him. At every stage of the game he had figured his extra chances; he knew precisely what to do at any given time. He played for gain. He was constantly on the lookout for treachery. He was silent. He had the devil in his heart. He was a gambler by profession.

At his right was a young man with a face flushed with liquor. His countenance reflected his feelings. His eyes were mirrors and in them the gambler at his left saw every hand he played. The youth talked much, boasted occasionally and swore often. Nevertheless, he lost and lost heavily.

The remaining player was a middle-aged man, swarthy of feature and rough of dress. He wore a flannel shirt and held his cards with two great, rough hands that knew toil with a pick and shovel. He played recklessly and, like all reckless players, his luck was wonderful. He watched only his own hand; he smiled good naturedly at the voluble and liquor-hearted youth, for he was winning and a winner generally smiles. The gambler and youth lost steadily to the miner, the first because his cards were poor, the latter because his face was an index to his cards, good or bad, an index which the miner, though attending strictly to his own play, could not help noticing.

When superior skill is united with a villainous nature, fraud will result if skill and nature come under the ban of fortune. So, after a time, the gambler captured pile after pile of variegated chips, but always on his own deal. When his companions dealt he rarely played. The miner grew suspicious and cast furtive glances at the man in the slouched hat. The youth bragged, bullied and cursed, but the other two paid no attention to his words.

At last there was a "jack-pot." The youth dealt and everyone passed. The miner dealt with a like result; but when the gambler dealt, he "opened." To do this he was obliged to have a pair of jacks or better. The miner had watched him deal much as a cat watches a mouse. I saw in the miner's eyes a gleam so determined, so reckless, that I involuntarily started. He played calmly. Cards were drawn and bets made. The miner wagered his last chip. The youth, with a howl of wrath, threw down his cards, and the gambler drew out of his pocket some shining gold pieces. He placed them on the pile of chips. The miner took a large, ugly-looking six-shooter from his pocket and put it on the table, then he laid down an equal amount of gold and demanded to see his opponent's hand.

Three kings and two aces!

"A full house," said the gambler calmly. He reached out his hand to take the money.

"No you don't," cried the miner; "see this hand!"

He laid his five cards face upward before the players. He had not even a pair. The gambler smiled contemptuously and made another movement to take the money.

"Wait! You've seen that hand, now look at this one!"

His revolver was pointed full at the gambler's breast and his eye gleamed along the barrel. The gambler never winced. He waited in apparent consideration for a moment.

"Boys," said the miner appealing to the by-standers, "he took them kings from the bottom of the pack an' he slipped the cut before dealin'—"

Spring! Spring!

Quick as a flash the gambler had drawn a weapon and shot his opponent, killing him on the spot.

I was dazed and can remember nothing more, but, as I left the hall amid the confusion that followed, I recall these words, spoken by some one beside me:

"—Joe Henderson. Good 'nuff feller, but I allus 'owed he'd die with his boots on. Can't stick to gamblin' an' live, nohow!"

## He Was Willing to Compromise.

The last faint blush of the evening was rapidly fading from the sky. Benson, the mountaineer, was dragging himself wearily over the rugged upland piece of ground called "the medder," each step growling that it was his lot to be always poor. His father had lived on the little farm in the Ozarks of Stone County, Mo., for more than thirty years, and had died there. His son John promised to do the same thing. As he trudged along that evening he bemoaned his fate bitterly. He was about to give vent to another burst of rage, when he caught sight of a brilliant light ahead of him through the trees. Ye gods! How Benson's knees clapped together! How his teeth chattered!

"Some fairies is er comin'," he murmured, "some fairies ez I've read erbout."

Though frightened, he was gleeful. He felt sure that something was about to turn up. He had not been on that part of the land for several weeks. He had sold it for a dollar an acre to a seedy looking chap, because it was so rough that he could not work it, and when the seedy individual came around he thought he would work him. Benson kept on through the trees, and in ten or fifteen minutes burst into an open piece of ground, where the glare of the brilliant light surrounded him. He saw derricks and machinery and a great many men at work. Among them, acting as a sort of director, was the seedy looking chap, now brisk and bossy. Stepping up to him Benson asked:

"Look a hyar, what does this mean?"

"This is the Consolidated Lead & Zinc Mining Company—runs day and night."

"An' yer knowed thar war zinc and lead hyar when yer bought this peice of me?"

"Yes."

"An' did'nt say er word?"

"No."

"That wan't treatin' me right, stranger."

"Oh, I don't know."

"It wan't."

"Well."

"I war goin' ter say, that ef ye'd give me er couple er dollars, so's ter git some snuff for the gals, I'd call hit squar."

## A Scheme to Beat the Tariff.

Mr. A. Egmont Hake and Mr. O. E. Wesslau are jointly responsible for the publication in the Fortnightly Review, London, of a set of proposals by which they undertake to defeat the McKinley tariff. Here they are:—

A duty to be laid on all corn, dairy produce, beef and other food stuff which are imported from the United States.

The capital raised by such duties not to be absorbed in the revenue of the country, but to form a retaliation fund.

Out of this retaliation fund an import bounty to be paid on all similar food stuffs imported from our colonies or any other country receiving British goods free of duty, a higher bounty to be paid free-trading colonies than to protected colonies.

The bounty to be so calculated that its aggregate amount corresponds with the aggregate of the duty levied.

No duty to be placed on any food stuffs the importation of which from our colonies cannot be encouraged.

The duties to be abolished only when America admits goods as freely as England now admits American goods.

The authors of the scheme argue that if it were adopted the price of taxed food stuffs could not rise in price in the English market, because one parcel of goods would be made exactly so much cheaper as one has been made dearer and the cost of the bulk of the import would be exactly the same as before. They add that the production and shipment to England from the colonies and other countries which buy largely in Great Britain would be encouraged, and English manufacturers would benefit. We should thus give a lift to our own colonies at the expense of the American producers.

## Growing Heavier Still.

Martinsville, Ind., Oct. 17.—Indiana now lays claim to the heaviest man in the world, in the person of John Hansen Craig of Danville, Hendricks county.

Mr. Craig was born in Iowa City, Ia., in 1858. When quite small his parents removed to Kentucky, where they lived until John was about 12 years old. At birth he weighed 11 pounds. When 11 months old his weight was 77 pounds. From this time on his gain in flesh was phenomenal. At the age of 2 years his weight was 206 pounds. During 1868 his parents took him to New York city and entered him as a contestant in the baby show inaugurated by B. T. Barnum, and he was awarded a cash prize of $1000 as the largest and heaviest child on exhibition. At the age of 3 years his weight had increased to 308 pounds.

During the next 6 years his weight increased to 405 pounds. The following eight years his weight increased to 196 pounds, causing him to tip the beam at 601 pounds. At the age 26 his weight was 725; at 27 it had increased to 758 pounds. During the next year he gained 34 pounds, making his weight at the age of 28 792. From that time on his weight has been gradually increasing until he now tips the scales at 907 pounds.

Mr. Craig has never been ill a day in his life, is a very delicate eater, is not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and does not use tobacco in any form.

Mr. Craig stands 6 feet 3 inches in his stocking feet and measures 8 feet 4 inches at the hips. It requires forty-one yards of cloth to make him a full suit—coat, vest and pantaloon—and it takes three pounds of yarn to make him a pair of stockings. He laughingly says the children smile when they see him going into a shoe shop to leave his measure for a pair of boots, as it will take a whole side to make a pair. He wears No. 13 boots.

The father of Mr. Craig was a very small man, weighing from 115 to 120 pounds; his mother was a small woman, not weighing over 110 or 115 pounds. His great-great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was the first governor of Vermont, Gen. Chittenden, and was born in Ireland. His grandfather, Dr. Hanson Outlett, was assistant surgeon general of the United States for thirty-five years, and died in the government service at East Liberty, Pa. He was a native of England.

On his father's side Mr. Craig's grandfather was a native of Scotland. His grandmother was a German, having been born in Frankfort. Mr. Craig is a first cousin to William P. Hempstead at the present time collector for the United States treasury.

His wife is a beautiful woman about 30 years old, small in stature and will weigh perhaps 150 pounds. Her luxuriant raven black hair falls in graceful curls reaching below her waist. Mr. Craig says he fell in love with his wife when they first met, and as she has never tried to wear the trousers he still adores her as much as he did when they were married.

Mr. Craig is a pleasant conversationalist, and is well posted on current topics of the day; is a member in good standing of Adherent lodge No. 43, knights of pythias; Silcox lodge, No. 198, independent order of odd fellows; Matilda lodge, No. 61, daughters of rebekah; Danville encampment No. 47, independent order of odd fellws and Tuscarora tribe No. 49, independent order of red men. He takes deep interest in the secret work of the societies of which he is a member, and none are better versed in the unwritten work. He is a jovial man and his friends are always glad of the opportunity of gathering at his pleasant home for an evening's social chat.

## State Abbreviations.

The most egotistical of the United States, "Me.;" most religious, "Mass.;" most Asiatic, "Ind.;" father of states, "Pa.;" most maidenly, "Miss.;" best in time of flood, "Ark.;" most useful in haying-time, "Me.;" doctrinal state, "Tenn.;" state of vociferation, "Ga.;" most astonishing state, "O.;" most healthy state, "Ill.;" state to cure the sick, Md.;" state for students, "Conn.;" state where there is no such word as fail, "Kan.;" not a state for the vain, "Wash."

# Roswell Register.

JAMES KIBBEE, Editor and Prop'r.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1890.


MEVLERT BRUNER, of Albuquerque, has been made temporary clerk of the new 5th judicial district.

IT is an undisputed fact that when the Democrats stay true to the principles of their party they can carry any election they desire.

IT'S really amusing to listen to the turbulent cries of three Republican papers in this territory and the excuses they offer for their defeat.

THE MINE AND LAND is the name of a paper recently started and Magdalena, in Socorro county. We predict for it success, as that county is on the boom.

ANOTHER war is in progress in the state of Honduras. The president of the republic has been driven from the capital, but is collecting troops and is expected to make a fight for the re capture of the government.

HENRY GEORGE, the most eminent writer and lecturer on political economy of this, or any other age, and editor and proprietor of the Standard, of New York City, delivered a lecture in El Paso last night on political economy.

THE Republicans of Socorro county succeeded in securing the election of only one man on their ticket and they are crowing louder over it than the Democratic party is over the election of their entire ticket with that exception.

IT is now thought that Albuquerque will, in a short time, have an electric street railway. Albuquerque is the best town in the territory and we are eagerly awaiting the time when the Pecos Valley Northern will connect us with that portion of the Rio Grande valley.

OUR friends on the other side of the range will do very, very well not to attempt too much bulldozing; this is not Arkansas; this is not Mississippi; somebody may get hurt. A word to the wise is sufficient.—New Mexican.

Yes, but the Democrats wield as much power, and roll up just as big majorities in proportion to the population. Who is it that is trying to bulldoze, anyway? Echo answers: The New Mexican.

WHEN a Democrat goes to a Republican candidate and begs money to finish a private undertaking, and gets five twenty-dollar gold pieces, and then goes to a saloon and offers to bet one hundred dollars that that candidate will be defeated, and flashes five twenty-dollar gold pieces, he exhibits some gall, that is all. Chieftan.

Yes, and it exhibits something else, too. It exhibits the fact that the Republican was a rank sucker.

THE people of the Pecos Valley in southern New Mexico will be greatly benefitted by the completion of the Pecos Valley Northern railroad in the way of securing fuel. Wood is hard to get in the winter time at $7 per cord. When the road is completed a ton of coal can be had for half that amount from the Cerrillos mines, and a ton of coal is equal to nearly four cords of wood.

DEMOCRATS and sensible Republicans of New Mexico, look at what Windy Williams, of the Socorro Chieftain, has to say about the next congress. It is astonishing how unreasonable the prejudice of some men will make them appear.

The Democracy have the next congress, you will see from the record that they will not introduce and pass, one single law of benefit to the laboring man, farmer, miner or mechanic. Remember this.

THE citizens of New Mexico should find time now that the election is over, to do some scheming for the advancement of the interests of the territory; and we will guarantee that if the same amount of energy is displayed in carrying to a successful conclusion such schemes as may be promulgated as has been used in securing party success, the result will be a rapid growth of the territory in wealth and population. Stock Grower.

A year before the election the Rio Grande Republican, chief organ of the Las Cruces ring, and of the Santa Fe ring in southern New Mexico, and owned by them, laid in a big stock of rooster, flags, cannons, etc., confident that the Republican party would come out victorious, but the g. o. p. was snowed under so deep that it will never get out, and all hopes of the Republican man way waited asunder, and in plain view of the fact that the whole United States, as well as New Mexico, went Democratic, he filled up one page of his paper with these cuts and tried to make it appear that the Republicans swept the country; but that's nothing for Metcalfe—every body knows the amount of gall with which he is saddled. It takes gall—concentrated gall—to defend and champion the demands of such swindlers.

MICHIGAN has always gone Republican by from 15,000 to 20,000, but this election gives it to the Democrats upwards of 10,000, carrying seven out of the ten congressional districts. The laboring man did the business. The farmers all over the country are getting heartily sick of being robbed by the Republican infamous tariff bills, which have increased taxation, raised the price of all necessaries of life, but not increased their wages one cent. Thanks to McKinley, he has done a noble work for the Democrats and made an ass of himself. We wish the Republican party had a few more of such smart Alecks. Burchard is nowhere.—El Paso Tribune.

THE election in Dona Ana county is said to have been one of the most disgraceful affairs which ever occured in that county. The streets of Las Cruces were for several weeks filled with a howling, drunken mob. The nights were made hideous by them, and for many days it was feared that a drunken riot would occur. It is said that the democratic candidate for sheriff had five free saloons in various parts of the county, while the republican candidate for the same office bought and distributed whisky by the barrel.

W. S. HOPEWELL, who was nominated at Deming for legislature is a shrewd politician. He declined the honor and Judge Burns, of Kingston, who was defeated for the same office two years ago was forced to take the nomination. The judge is really too good a man to be sacrificed every year. Silver City Enterprise

That's right, Mr. Enterprise. Judge Burns was too good a man to be sacrificed this year, so the people didn't sacrifice him—not by a good, safe majority.

THE Cerrillos Rustler says: Hon. J. Frank Chavez, of Valencia county, received the largest majority of any candidate in the territory for council, almost a thousand. Col. Chavez would be a regular Tom Catron in a race for delegate to congress.

A mistake. Hon. G. A. Richardson, of this district, received 1231.

SUNSHINE and roses are very pleasant taken with the election returns. The former are ever-present elements of New Mexican resources; the latter occasionally require regulation to suit the taste. Albuquerque Democrat.

THE population of Colfax county more than doubled during the past decade. She now boasts a population of 7,961 according to the census returns, and in 1880 she had 3,622.

THE interest of the Howards in the Louisiana lottery was recently sold to a syndicate for $2,500,000. The wheel of fortune turns for lottery owners when over it revolves.

MR. R. P. HANEY, proprietor of The Stock Grower, was, at the late election selected to fill the office of probate clerk of San Miguel county for the ensuing two years.

OFFICIAL count gives Otero in Sierra county 520 and Joseph 647. Anchetta 591, Banta 630, Parker 634, Fountain 509, Burns 634, Fall 619.

New hats will be much worn this winter on Democratic heads and will be paid for with Republican money.

Times are being rapidly put in shape to begin work on the World's Fair buildings in Chicago.

### Afraid of Cleveland.

It is daily becoming more evident that the republican leaders are afraid of Grover Cleveland in the next presidential contest, and the telegrams coming from Washington under cover of Democratic statements, published only in Republican organs, carry with them a very strong smell of Republican fingers. It may be true that some prominent Democrats may be singled out who favor Gov. Hill's aspirations, and a few may be found who favor others for the nomination in 1892, and each may be able to show many good points for his favorite, but the fact still remains that Cleveland is the choice of the rank and file of the Democratic party in every state, as also of nearly all the party leaders. He represents more intimately the great issue of this campaign than any other man in the party, and his name has been mentioned as the exponent of the tariff reform principles by every orator in both parties during the campaign. Kansas City Times.

### Will Push Work.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Nov. 17.—Griffin Bros., railroad builders of Minneapolis, have arrived here with a complete grading outfit to build the Corpus Christi and South American railroad to Brownsville, 150 miles, from which point the road will be pushed to South America in order to secure the subsidy offered by the Mexican government of $14,000 per mile through the Republic of Mexico to the Guatemala line. The first shipment of 10,000 ties has arrived and are being scattered along the line beginning at this city. There are also to be located general offices and shops of the company. It is intended that deep water here will prove a good feeder for the road and vice versa. The bonds have been purchased by the Holland Trust company of New York and the money is on hand to complete the work.

### Irrigation.

While our government acts rather languidly in the matter of pushing forward the vast project of systematic irrigation of our arid lands, Australia has been making rapid progress. During the four years of drouth that ended in 1889 the wheat farmers of South Australia were ruined; the loss of sheep in New South Wales was 2,000,000 out of 8,000,000 in one year (1884-1885) and the loss of sheep for whole colony during these four years of the drouth was 23,000,000. In Queensland many of the settlers lost 50 per cent. of their cattle, and those who suffered least 20 per cent. By irrigation the Australian makes an acre yeild seven or eight tons of lucerne. One hundred acres of lucerne will keep 5,000 sheep three months and 100 irrigated acres to every 20,000 acres of pastoral land would afford complete protection against drouth. Irrigation in Australia doubles the yeild of wheat per acre, and grape vines which produce 22 cwt. per acre on unirrigated, produce 55 cwt. on irrigated land.

The colony of Victoria passed a water conservation act in 1883, sent an engineer to California to examine its system of irrigation, and on his report passed another water conversation act in '86, giving extended power for the creation of irrigation trusts. A petition to be declared a water-trust district could be presented by a majority of the inhabitants, owning more than half of the land in the district. The trust can borrow money of the government at 4½ per cent., but the amount of the loan may not exceed 70 per cent of the value of the land in the district. Under this act there had been created on June 30, 1889, twenty such trusts, with an irrigable area of 1,079,779, acres of which 291,240 acres are capable of being irrigated annually. Several trusts have been created for the supply of cities and towns. These trusts derive their water supply from the Murray river and its tributaries. Most of the works are constructed by the trusts themselves, but in some cases, where the works are designed to supply several districts, the works have been classed as national, and are constructed by the government. The most important of these national works is the great weir above Morchison, on the Goulburn river, which is designed to dam back the water for twenty miles. There are off take canals on either side of the river designed to carry 27,000 gallons per minute respectively, which will be sufficient, it is estimated, to irrigate 200,000 acres in the winter and 150,000 acres in the summer.

A vast system of irrigation works is now being undertaken by the Messrs. Chaffey under special acts passed by the parliaments of South Australia and Victoria, making conditional grants of land, to be consummated upon the expenditure of a certain sum in their reclamation. Subsequent purchasers from the grantees secure a share in the pumping plant and irrigation works, and pay a yearly charge to defray the working expenses. The money spent already amounts to £150,000, and crown grants have been issued of 12,000 acres. The irrigation works consists of thirty three miles of main canals and sixty miles of distribution channels, besides pumping plant capable of raising 60,000 gallons per minute.

Of the value of such investments there is ample proof. In the Punjab district of India, there is an extensive system of canals will irrigate 1,000,000 acres and pay 4 per cent. Some irrigation works pay 12 per cent. and the average return from all irrigation works is 6 per cent. In one district of Victoria the increased value of the land irrigated was at least £1 sterling per acre, and was estimated at more than seven times the total cost of the works. In every case where it has been tried by private persons it has proved a paying investment. Boston Transcript.

### The Census for 1890.

Gives the following cities of the United States populations of over 100,000. Chicago ten years ago was the fourth city, now she is the second, and in five years will be the first. Omaha has outranked Kansas City:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | New York, | 1,513,501 |
| 2 | Chicago, | 1,099,850 |
| 3 | Philadelphia, | 1,046,964 |
| 4 | Brooklyn, | 806,377 |
| 5 | St. Louis, | 450,557 |
| 6 | Boston, | 440,909 |
| 7 | Baltimore, | 434,151 |
| 8 | San Francisco, | 297,000 |
| 9 | Cincinnati, | 296,909 |
| 10 | Cleveland, | 261,810 |
| 11 | Buffalo, | 254,677 |
| 12 | New Orleans, | 241,005 |
| 13 | Pittsburg, | 238,617 |
| 14 | Washington, | 230,000 |
| 15 | Detroit, | 205,876 |
| 16 | Milwaukee, | 204,170 |
| 17 | Minneapolis, | 164,700 |
| 18 | Jersey City, | 163,003 |
| 19 | Louisville, | 161,101 |
| 20 | Newark, | 105,059 |
| 21 | Omaha, | 102,557 |
| 22 | Rochester, | 133,896 |
| 23 | St. Paul, | 133,156 |
| 24 | Kansas City, | 132,716 |
| 25 | Rochester, | 132,410 |
| 26 | Indianapolis, | 127,601 |
| 27 | Denver, | 107,415 |
| 28 | Allegheny, | 100,603 |
| | | 101,067 |

### Advertising New Mexico.

Louis C. Tetard, one of the alternate commissioners from New Mexico to the World's fair, leaves Las Vegas next week for Chicago to attend a meeting of the exposition board. Mr. Tetard is a good deal of a booster, and he writes the secretary of the Bureau of Immigration soliciting a quantity of advertising matter that he may distribute among those Chicagoans who seem to have an idea that New Mexico is yet a province under the dominion of Spain. Accordingly his request has been complied with, and 1,000 copies of the newly issued immigration pamphlet entitled "New Mexico," including Dr. Meany's paper on climatology, and also a big bundle of Gov. Prince's addresses, showing the profits of agriculture and horticulture in New Mexico, the superior market facilities existing here, etc., have been forwarded to Mr. Tetard's address at the Palmer house. If other citizens who visit the east would emulate this plan of advertising New Mexico to the country at large the territory would be greatly benefited thereby.—New Mexican.

### Call for District Court, Special Term.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, IN VACATION.

WHEREAS, The regular term of said District court, for the county of Lincoln, which by law should convene at the town of Lincoln, in said county of Lincoln, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1890, was not held, but lapsed, and by reason of such failure, there are now a large number of cases, both civil and chancery and criminal, pending in said court, and,

WHEREAS, A furtherance of justice requires that a special term of said court be held within, and for the county of Lincoln.

NOW THEREFORE, It is hereby ordered that a special term of said Third Judicial District Court, be held within and for the county of Lincoln, at the court house of said county, at the town of Lincoln, commencing on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1890, the same being the 24th day of November, A. D. 1890, and to continue in session for two weeks.

Said special term of said District Court shall be held for the purpose of hearing and determining any and all causes, both civil and criminal, which are now pending in said court. Any, and all bonds, recognizances and processes of whatever nature or kind, which were returnable to the regular term, will be returnable to the special term, hereby ordered, and shall have the same force and effect, at such special term as they would have at said lapsed regular term.

JOHN R. MCFIE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and Judge of the Third Judicial District Court thereof.

Dated, Hillsboro, New Mexico, November 7, A. D. 1890.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, THIRD JUDICIAL DIST. COURT. } ss.

I, A. L. Christy, clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order of said Court, this day made and entered of record, providing for a special term of said District Court to be held within and for the county of Lincoln, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, in my office at Hillsborough, New Mexico, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1890.

{ SEAL } A. L. CHRISTY, Clerk.

### Wicked Republicans.

Special to the Democrat.

Santa Fe, N. M., Nov. 18.—To-day the court house was filled to hear Judge Freeda' decision. The judge announced the postponement of his decision until Monday, when he will file his opinion with the clerk. The hearing of the Santistevan contest against Gunderf is set for Tuesday, the first. A heavy snow fell here last night. A commissioner informed me that a man in this city will swear he saw a republican enter the safe to the court house and carry out a ballot box. It is suggested that ballot box number three was entered instead of eight. The figures 3 and 8 were made so similar that in the dim light in the safe it would be easy to make the mistake. Had ballot box three been stolen the entire republican ticket would have been elected by quite a large majority.

The man who owes the printer,
And would rather owe than pay,
Will never want for fuel
After the judgment day.—Optic.

### Agricultural Briefs.

Good bread makers that are able to work on the farm and raise a good calf are entitled to the best feed on the farm and mares should be kept breeding regularly.

Oats is to domestic animals what wheat is for man the best species of grain.

The editor of The American Dairyman says that he has churned sweet cream 500 times and sour cream the same number, as an experiment, and failed to find any regular difference in the yield of butter. Will this change the opinions of the talkers and writers on the subject who have never made any comparative tests?

When chickens are to be caught it is best to do it after they have gone to roost.

There are two or three things that might profitably be done with a "worn out orchard." It may be fertilized, it may be pruned and if something is not done to improve it it might profitably be cut down. Don't keep it for what it has been.

### Agricultural Gems and Notes.

Plant back the new green sheets of the grasses and clinchers and so provide stout, sticky canes for bearing next year.

Arbor Day was observed this year in thirty-six states.

The New Jersey state fair meets this year at Waverley, Sept. 22-26.

As a rule hens learn to eat eggs from having them broken in the nests.

An extra large bean crop is expected.

The New York fair opens at Syracuse Sept. 11 and continues one week.

The experiment of producing rainfall by explosions of dynamite has been proposed. An item has been included in the agricultural appropriation bill setting aside $3,000 for that purpose.

According to one estimate there are over one thousand beet sugar factories in Europe, that consume some twenty million tons of beets every year. The annual sugar product is placed at 2,000,000 tons.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Nov. 20, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Nov. 24, 1890, viz: Frank P. Pratt, pre-emption D. S. No. 26, (E. S.) for the N ½ S ½ W ¼ and N ½ Se qr, Sec. 3, Tp 11 S, Range 26 E.

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

Lewis M. Long, Robert N. Hopkins, John Blackwood, Campbell C. Fountain, all of Roswell, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Life on the Sting of the Bee.

Some obstinate men will say "No, thank you," to the most disinterested propositions for their welfare. Dr. O'Neill, of Lincoln, has a friend who endures the sting of the honey bee without flinching. In fact he rather likes it. He keeps bees for pleasure, and the bees, for their pleasure or otherwise, often sting him. He now, however, believes himself sting proof. The tiny wound that used to produce severe pain in former days causes now "only a little pleasurable sensation." He is still unfortified against the wasp. Stung by one of those formidable insects a short time ago, Dr. O'Neill's friend had sufferings acute and prolonged.

But it might be that after a few repetitions the sting of the wasp might cease in him to produce its stinging effects. So he has suggested to his friend that "for the sake of science" he should take the matter up and thoroughly investigate it, in order that he might discover whether he could not also fortify himself against the pain caused by the sting of the wasp. This, says the doctor, with whose disappointment the public will no doubt sympathize, the friend "declined to do, his thirst for science not being sufficiently great to induce him to have any further intercourse with the wasp if he could help it."

### Prof. Brewer's Snake Story.

Prof. Brewer tells a snake story. Years ago he was in California and had his tripod and other surveyors' instruments in the field. Stepping along in the bushes he felt a movement under his feet, and found that he was standing on a four-and-a-half-foot rattlesnake—a large, vicious and a fighting fellow. But the snake was so completely pinioned that he could not strike the thick boot that held him fast. Prof. Brewer held the rattler's head down with the tripod and cut it off. Then he cut off his rattles. Stepping aside, he saw the body of the snake, partly coiled, lying very still. Taking out his rule to measure its length, the professor took hold of the snake to straighten him out. "Quick as an electric shock," said Prof. Brewer, "that headless snake brought the bloody stump over and struck a hard blow upon the back of my hand." He added, "I knew that his head was off and that he could not poison me, but that quick and hard blow of the rattler fairly made my hair stand on end."—New Haven Palladium.

### Oh, Woman, Lovely Woman!

There are some queer couples in the world, remarked a real estate agent. The other day a man and a woman called to see me about renting a flat. The woman did all the talking, and turned to the man for confirmation or corroboration. He always agreed with her, and did it very meekly.

"Well," said the woman, "I'll give you $25 for this flat; won't we, John?"

"Yes'm."

"And I'll pay my rent promptly, too; won't we, John?"

"Yes'm."

"And take good care of the house; won't I, John?"

"Yes'm."

"But," I inquired, as is usual in such cases, "are you man and wife?"

"Man and wife!" exclaimed the woman sharply; "indeed we are not; are we, John?"

"No'm."

"What?" says I, "not man and wife?"

"Not much! I'd have you know that in this family we are wife and man; ain't we, John?"

"Yes'm."—Texas Siftings.

### Horse with a Mustache.

A horse with a mustache is something of a novelty, and such a curiosity attracted quite a large crowd on Front street one afternoon. The animal is jet black, and from his upper lip grows a bunch of hair of a light color and as thick as the hair on his body, but measuring over two inches in length and as stiff as bristles. This hair parts in the middle and curls to the side, as does a mustache on the lip of a man, showing that it has been quite as carefully trained. The animal is the property of Thomas Jones, of Paxon, and is 16 years old.—Worcester (Mass.) Times.

### Avoidance of Danger from Fire.

A new departure has been taken in the plans for the new building for the congressional library in that the whole of that immense structure will contain no fire. The building will of course be heated, but the heat will be located outside the building. Vaults will be constructed in the grounds, where the fires and boilers will be placed, and the hot air will be carried into the library building by means of pipes. By this means complete protection against fire is secured.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### Public Botanical Instruction.

An admirable provision has been made by the magistracy of Breslau, which will tend in more ways than one to the improvement of the pupils in the public schools. A botanical school garden has been instituted for the regular supply of plants to the schools of the place and for enabling teachers to make observations on the spot with their pupils.—New York Telegram.

### Business Is Business.

He—I love you, Jeannette, and now wish you to consider a proposal of——

She—That will do, James. There is only one honest course to pursue in a business matter like this. Submit a sealed proposal to me by the 15th, and your bid shall receive the attention it deserves.—New York Ledger.

### Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. S. Williamson and Chas. Wilson, trading as the Pecos Valley Mercantile Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Chas. Wilson retiring from the business, which will be continued by J. S. Williamson. Persons having claims against the Pecos Valley Mercantile Co. will please present them and those indebted to the firm will oblige by settling at their earliest convenience.

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 20, 1890.

* Stop at the Stanton House when you go to Lincoln and you will not regret it. Reg management. Rates reasonably moderate. Clean and well ventilated rooms. First class meals in connection.


JOHN W. POE. J. S. LEA. W. H. COSGROVE.

POE, LEA & COSGROVE,

—Dealers in—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Roswell, New Mexico.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING OUR

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods and Clothing

And invite you to call and examine our Goods and Prices before Purchasing elsewhere.

Ranch Supplies a Specialty.

THE HOTEL PAULY

BILLIARD, POOL & CLUB ROOMS,

J. T. EUBANK, Prop'r,

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

The most elegant resort in the City. Everything strictly first-class. Only the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept in Stock.

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

MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

READ THIS TWICE!

The only Protection that will effectually protect all people, all classes, all labor and all interests is that styled SELF PROTECTION! acquired only from a truthful knowledge of ways and means, legal and illegal, just and unjust, by which the burdens of government, profits of labor and industry, are so unequally divided.

That knowledge is power, and ignorance its slave, is forcibly illustrated daily in all walks of life, among all people, in all countries.

Where knowledge is used as a power or a means for gaining wealth without labor or an equivalent therefor, it becomes necessary to deceive or keep in ignorance of such methods those from whom the wealth is taken; hence it is that of the ten thousand newspapers printed in the United States, less than ten are absolutely free and independent of the power or control of some class, party or monopoly whose interest it is to keep the great mass of people in ignorance of their methods.

The Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer is one of the few, if not the only one, absolutely free from such influences. It is the most honest, thorough, able teacher and exponent of truthful knowledge, of reliable data, free from partisan bias, fair, frank and explicit to such degree that one cannot but feel edified and capable of forming correct conclusions therefrom. Such a paper should be in every household. Sample copies can be obtained by addressing the publishers, at Cincinnati, O.


### Notice for Publication.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, December 16, 1890, viz: Charles Wilson, pre-emption No. 19, S. No. 7, (H. E.) for the E ½ Sec 10, Tp 10 S, R 24 E.

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

Edwin H. Eldridge, Anthony E. Fritz, Frank Williams, Lotty A. Stevens.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

(Desert Land, Final Proof)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. M., Nov. 5, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Henry F. Fritz, of Lincoln, Lincoln Co., New Mexico, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 49 (H. E. 54) for the S ½ N ½ S and N ½ S ½ Sec. 31, and S ½ N ½ and N ½ S ½ Sec. 32, T. 10 S, R. 19 E, before Octave Corn, Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1890.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frank Gardner, Fred Vocsarik, and Hiram Waters, of Lincoln, N. M., and J. A. Lalice, of Las Vegas, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Oct. 2, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1890, viz: Benjamin C. Jones, of Roswell, N. M., for Lots 1 and 2 (E ½ E ½ Sec. 19, Tp 11 S, R 25 E.

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

William M. Crow, Harlan Crow, Fred P. Gayle, James Crow, all of Roswell, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1890, viz: Frank P. Pratt, pre-emption D. S. No. 26, (E. S.) for the N ½ S ½ W ¼ and N ½ Se qr, Sec. 3, Tp 11 S, R 26 E.

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

Lewis M. Long, Robert N. Hopkins, John Blackwood, Campbell C. Fountain, all of Roswell, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 27, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, Nov. 10, 1890, viz: James Chisum, D S No. 35?, (L. S. S.) for lots 3 and 4, and E ½ S W qr, Sec. 18, Tp 11 S, R 26 E.

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

Walter P. Chisum, William J. Chisum, Isaac W. Garvey, Samuel Lockwood, all of Roswell, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

### Notice for Publication.

(Desert Land, Final Proof.)

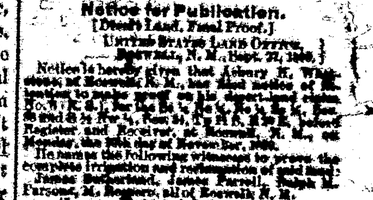
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. M., Sept. 27, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that Asbury K. Whitstone, of Roswell, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 47 (H. E. 48) for the E ½ E ½ Sec. 25 and S ½ N ½, Sec 30, T. 11 S, R 19 E, before Register and Receiver, at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, the 27th day of November, 1890.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: James Sutherland, James Parrell, Ralph M. Parsons, M. Rogers, all of Roswell, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORRAN, Register.

W. H. LUMBERY,



Milton B. Thomas, President. Chas. B. Eddy, Vice President. Wm. H. Austin, Cashier.

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## OF TEXAS.
Capital, $150,000. - Surplus, $60,000.

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

**Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.**

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

## Roswell Register.

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

SPRING RIVER LODGE, No. 18, K. of P. Meets the first and second Mondays of each month, at Castle Hall. Visiting Knights respectfully invited to attend. E. H. Skirmitr, C. C. W. J. Scott, K. of R. S.

SAMARATAN LODGE, No. 13, I. O. O. F., Roswell, New Mexico. Meets in Masonic Temple every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. T. A. McKinney, N. G. Geo. B. Varner, Fand C Secy.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1, Chaves county, N. M. J. H. Morrison.

### LOCAL NEWS AND VIEWS.

—The "beautiful snow" has come and gone and left its signs—mud four inches deep.

—J. W. Burk sold eighty acres of land just above town last week to J. P. White for a right good price.

—The Roswell contractors and builders will inaugurate the eight hour system next week, which rule they will adhere to until the days grow longer.

—W. C. McDonald, representative elect from Lincoln county on the democratic ticket, and George L. Ulrick, are at the Armijo from White Oaks.—Citizen.

—The patent desks and seats purchased from the Chicago School Furnishing Co. for the new public school building are expected daily, and school will be opened in the new building as soon as they arrive.

—Only four more weeks till Christmas. If we intend to celebrate, as we have heretofore, let's be up and doing. In all probability the committee will want to send away for some things and they have little or no time to spare.

—James Hampton and Wm. Fountain, who have been associated together in the butcher business for some time, resolved to dissolve last week and Mr. Hampton has since opened a shop in opposition.

—M. L. Pierce is having his adobe residence two and one-half miles east of town plastered on the outside, and when the job is completed he will have one of the neatest, most substantial and comfortably located in the country.

—Miss Hattie Jaffa, of Trinidad, Colo., cousin of Nathan and Joseph Jaffa, of Roswell, was wedded to Mr. Max Moy, a prominent young man of Des Moines, Iowa, at the former place on the 12th inst. Nathan Jaffa and Capt. J. C. Lea were present at the wedding.

—While Mrs. Soledad Chavez, mother of Capt. S. Baca, of Lincoln, was standing in front of the fire at her home in Pajarita several days ago her clothes became ignited and she was burned so badly as to live only twelve hours thereafter. She was 75 years of age.

—A large consignment of fruit trees from the Lee's Summit, Mo., nursery to several of our citizens arrived this week. It is estimated that there will be about 10,000 brought into our Valley between now and spring which goes to show how Chaves county is coming to the front.

—During the recent snow storm three Mexicans were frozen to death in the vicinity of Agua Azul up in the Capitan mountains where, it is reported, three feet of snow fell. Down here in the Pecos Valley, right in sight of these mountains, a man can discard his coat during the day, and be comfortable.

—There was a dance at the residence of Mr. Maxim last Friday evening and, although it threatened to storm, a large crowd assembled. Later it began to rain and rained steadily all night, rendering it very disagreeable for all those who were out. It was awful dark and two couples fell sprawling in a ditch; also, a fellow carrying a baby.

—Several of our citizens leave for Lincoln to-day to attend district court, and several more will leave to-morrow. This is the last term the people of the Pecos Valley will have to go to Lincoln for court which will relieve them of a heavy expense every year. It is thought that the term of court will last only a few days.

—Mr. Hall, who has the contract for putting down an artesian well in the Roswell Park, Mt Pecos City on the 20th inst, with all necessary machinery for doing the work, and it is reasonable to predict that within three weeks Roswell will have artesian water, as it can doubtless be obtained at a depth of not more than 300 feet most anywhere in this valley.

—Notice J. H. Morrison's announcement in this issue of Tax Receiver as a candidate for election to the office of justice of the peace at the coming election for precinct officers which will be held on the second Monday in January. Judge Morrison has served in this capacity for several months and has proven himself a valiant and worthy officer; he has at all times administered justice fearlessly and with sudden regard more and of course will be elected.

—Mr. "Bud" Chandler, W. Chisholm, Jr., Bill Shaw and Frank Hunter, all of Lincoln county, were in town last week looking up the interests of their respective counties in the matter of the proposed new county.

### PERSONAL POINTS.

—Chas. L. Ballard and W. H. Guyse are in the city.

—Ed Hubbell came down from the mountains yesterday.

—George Littlefield, Jr., was in from the plains this week.

—Capt. Lea and family are expected to return in a few days.

—Elmer Collier is now night clerk at the Metropolitan Restaurant.

—Judge Freeman will visit Roswell after the adjournment of court.

—Chas. H. Sparks will, we understand, return to Roswell about Christmas.

—Mr. Chas. Wilson has retired from the Pecos Valley Mercantile company.

—Miss Alice McKinney is visiting Mrs. C. W. Haynes up the river this week.

—It is reported that Fred Joyce is still dangerously ill with typhoid fever at Eddy.

—Judge F. H. Lea had a severe attack of neuralgia the first of the week, but is now able to be around again.

—J. H. Morrison left this week for Colorado City, Texas, to see his family and will be absent two or three weeks.

—A brother of Mr. Pat F. Garrett, whose name we have been unable to learn, is here on a visit from Homer, La.

—Capt. J. C. Lea and wife, of Roswell, are in the city on a visit to Hon. N. B. Laughlin and family.—Santa Fe New Mexican, Nov. 11.

—Our worthy townsman, W. F. Slack, is again confined to his room with an attack of rheumatism which he attributes to the damp weather.

—George Smith and Bill Hunt went out on Long Arroyo to hunt antelope last week and were caught in the snow storm, but were successful nevertheless.

—C. C. Perry, Chas. Grant and Alex Danner returned from a hunting expedition on the plains last night. They report having killed sixty-nine antelope and brought in fifty-two.

—Frank Howell, who has been working with the corps of engineers on the Pecos Valley railroad, came up from Eddy last week. He will return as soon as they begin to locate the road from Eddy to Roswell, which will be in a short time.

—W. R. Rafford, of White Oaks, was in Roswell this week on land business. Mr. R. has a nice ranch in the Park about five miles east of the Oaks and is engaged in the business of raising hogs. He has now about 150 and raises enough corn to feed them.

—Mr. W. A. Marchant, manager of the R. G. Dunn & Co. Mercantile Agency, of El Paso, was in the city this week and expressed himself as being very favorably impressed with Roswell and surrounding country which, he said, far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

—Rev. Mr. Hall, of Memphis, Tenn., the newly appointed pastor of the M. E. church of this place, has arrived and will enter upon the duties assigned him at once. He appears to be a very pleasant and affable gentleman, a man of intellect and culture, and will no doubt do good work in this field. He will hold services in the M. E. church to-morrow at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30, when he expects all who can to come out and "hear" him.

—While we were contemptuously gleaning an exchange for some item with which to test the condition of our best friend—the scissors—one day this week, our local budget having become exhausted, two young ladies, one our best girl, came tripping into the office, as they said, to see the press work, but the devil flattered himself with the thought that they both came in to see him, and in consequence he and the other devil—we have two devils—became so perturbed as to almost ruin the outside of this issue which they were running off at the time, and if any of our readers get a paper which has more than the usual quantity of ink on it they will please lay the blame on these two young ladies, and not the devils, for they did the best they could under the circumstances. Of course the cloud which surrounded us soon cleared away and we tried to look our best and explained the workings of the office and the mysteries of type setting to the best of our ability, and after piling two sticks of type, mixing up the cases, reading all the manuscript in the office, causing the devil to black his own face with ink and criticising our appearance and the condition of the towel, they made their exit through the aperture in the wall, exclaiming at the time that they would call again!

—School will be suspended at the Farms' school house next Thursday, Thanksgiving, where a pic-nic will be had and services held the same as on May day. Services will begin exactly at 11 o'clock, after which the basket dinner will be spread. A good time is anticipated if the weather is favorable. Everybody is cordially invited, and every family is expected to bring a basket.

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

### WE SHOULD HEAR FROM

That the Parker Wells will be heard from according up and assuming neat proportions.

That some of our young men have quit shaving on account of the cold and the girls say they look "horrid."

That some wood piles around town have diminished at an astonishing rate lately.

That the matrimonial aspirations of some of the young folks have been knocked asunder during the last week or two.

That the mail drivers and freighters are having a tough time of it now.

That such a long spell of dampness was never heard of before in the Pecos Valley.

That some of the Salt River candidates are still feeling very badly.

That a bridge is badly needed across the North Spring river crossing and we will have it in a few months.

That buggy riding will be entirely out of the question to-morrow if it continues to rain.

—The dance at Rainbolt's hotel last night was well attended.

—Mendenhall & Garrett have just received two new hacks from an eastern manufactory.

—Mrs. Zimmerman will suspend school Thursday and Friday on account of Thanksgiving.

—A first-class tinner came in from Texas this week just in time to help roof the court house.

—We heard a fellow remark last night that he wished he was Will Ballard. Wonder what for?

—Next Thursday is Thanksgiving. Will some of our friends who have a big fat turkey on hand please invite us around to help demolish it.

—The White Oaks crowd who left here in the snow storm last Saturday only got about thirty-five miles that day and were compelled to lay out all night in the storm without anything to eat or drink and without any bedding.

—The following little incident occurred in our school this week:

Teacher to small scholar.—"Name the principal agricultural products of Pennsylvania."

Small scholar.—"Corn, eggs, chickens, tobacco,——

Teacher.—"Next."

For Sale Cheap.

One fine buggy horse, fast trotter, works single or double, five years old. Call on, or address, J. D. Lea.

Christmas is Coming.

Christmas is looked forward to as a gala occasion and with fond anticipations by all the children of our land, and if they are disappointed in their expectations they feel very badly and do not recover from the effects for a long time. We old folks can celebrate anyway, but the children depend on us for their presents and their pleasure, and we should consider our own feelings when we were young about such things. Children begin to talk about Christmas—what they want and what they are going to do, and get awful good two months before, for the little rascals they should be rewarded, and if their wishes are gratified they remain the same for several months, and it would be cruel to deprive them of the pleasure to be derived on such an occasion. Let us make arrangements to have a big Tree and celebrate the birth of Christ as it should be, and we will be more than compensated for the small expense attached.

480 Acre Farm for Sale.

Excellent water right, well fenced, 30 acres in alfalfa, fine orchard and vineyard, good residence house, grainary, etc., three miles southeast of Roswell. Call on, or address, Frank H. Lea, Roswell, N. M.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The following has been issued from the executive office:

In accordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States, and following a custom hallowed by long and pious observance, I hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings vouchsafed to us as a people during the past year.

We have been mercifully spared from public calamities, from pestilence, famine, flood or tornado; the labors of the husbandman have been abundantly rewarded, and general prosperity has prevailed. For all these blessings we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God.

I therefore earnestly recommend that this day be suitably observed; that so far as practicable ordinary business be suspended; that the people assemble in their accustomed places of worship, and in their houses offer up praises of thanksgiving to the Giver of all good things, and that in the midst of their rejoicing they forget not to make liberal provision for the poor, the sick and the unfortunate.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the territory of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, the capital, this 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1890.

L. Bradford Prince,
Governor of New Mexico.

By the Governor:

B. M. Thomas, Secy. of the Territory.

A single county in California presents the figures to show that it has produced and shipped this year over $40,000 worth of common white "navy" beans. This product passed through New Mexico to New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis markets; the latter place taking more than one-fourth of the shipments. Here is a pointer for the New Mexico farmer, says the Santa Fe New Mexican. If there is anything this country can produce that thing is navy beans. They yield enormous returns with scarcely any cultivation, and New Mexico, being 1,000 miles nearer the market than California ought to be able, with her cheap farm labor and other favorable conditions, to supply a part of the eastern demand for this product.

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

### A Bad Mistake.

My candidate has won
And I am full of glee;
I knew he'd take the bun—
Ho-ho! ha-ha! he-he!

I put up lots of mon
And scooped a pile, you know;
So now I'll have some fun—
He-he! ha-ha! ho-ho!

### New Corporations.

The following new corporations have filed instruments at the office of the territorial secretary:

The Pipe Line & Irrigation Company—Incorporators, Josiah N. Nash, Thos. G. McCulloch, W. R. Owen of Lookout, Eddy county, N. M.; John Harris, of Colorado City, Texas, and Alexandra T. Windham, of Pecos City, Texas; capital stock, $500,000. Organized for the purpose of constructing reservoirs and canals the water to be taken out of the Pecos river at "The Falls" half a mile above the Texas line and converted thence east covering a distance of sixty miles in New Mexico and Texas. The principal place of business is at Lookout, N. M.

The Genovera Fruit Company—Incorporators, S. H. Newman, of El Paso, Texas; D. G. Gillette, of New York; B. E. Hambleton, of El Paso; H. E. Dulaney and L. W. Lenior, of Las Cruces, N. M. Capital stock $100,000. Principal place of business, Las Cruces. The objects of this corporation are the growing, canning and marketing of fruits and vegetables; sinking artesian wells and other wells; constructing irrigating ditches and reservoirs for private and public use, etc.

Eddy Building & Loan Association—Incorporators, Lucius Anderson, Wm. Miller, Alonzo Lucky, R. H. Pierce, Chas. H. McLenathen, C. C. Blodgett, D. H. Lucas, Wm. A. Finley. Capital stock, $1,000,000; principal place of business, Eddy, N. M.

* Bring your job work to The Register office. We will give you first-class work and meet all competition. tf

On November 4 the Dahlman dressed beef works at Fort Worth went into active operation, and everything progressed smoothly.

The capacity of the plant is 600 head of hogs during the summer and 1,000 head during the winter, besides 100 head of cattle every day in the year, and it is the intention of the company to run it to its full capacity, both as to hogs and cattle, the cattle to be refrigerated and shipped to local butchers all over the country, thus doing away with the Kansas City ice boxes in Texas; as well as the product of imported bacon and lard. The operation of the great plant will do more for Texas than many who do not consider the matter carfully imagine, and it will do Fort Worth more good than a half dozen railroads would do. It will stimulate the industry of raising hogs in Texas, until Texas will have not only enough for her own use but can supply half the country with Texas bacon. It will build up a market in Fort Worth that will draw the stockmen from all over the state here, and it will give employment to hundreds of people.

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

"Salt river" is defined as an imaginary stream up which defeated political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. The phrase "to row up Salt river" has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up stream, but, in political or slang usage, it is to those who are rowed up.

J. M. McDougall, the efficient electrician of the Las Vegas gas and electric light company, went over to Santa Fe, Tuesday night, to establish the first electric light plant in the oldest city in the United States. The plant will supply but fifty lights, and will be used by C. F. A. Fischer in his brewery. No doubt the people of Santa Fe will be so pleased with Mac's work that he will be called on when the larger plant is to be placed for that city.—Optic.

Milk and Milch Cows.

I have for sale at my farm 6 and 8½ miles southeast of Roswell, from thirty to fifty milk cows, ready for service spring M. These are from Shorthorn cows by Pedigreed Hereford bulls. Also some choice milch cows. These are extra good cattle and I will make prices to suit the times. Address,

30 1 w Geo. W. Fox, Roswell, N. M.

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

If you wish to Advertise Anything Anywhere at Any time

write to

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

No. 10 Spruce Street,

New York.

* "Uncle Lib" Reinhold, now occupies the house recently purchased by Polonio from Stimson, and is feeding the people for 25 cents a meal. He sets the best table in town and guarantees satisfaction.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.

HAVE YOU

Seen Them?

If Not, Why Not?

Do not lose any time, they are going like

HOT CAKES!

We Refer to Our

NEW STOCK OF Dry Goods,

Notions, etc.

THEY HAVE BEEN

ARRIVING DAILY

For Weeks, and Still More to Come!

We are crowded for room; we must make room for more goods; hence, our only show is to dispose of some of them, and for that we want your assistance.

Come and see us; the same old firm at the same old place, only all the old goods are gone, and newer, and more attractive ones, have been substituted.

Yours Truly,
Jaffa, Prager & Co.

HOTEL PAULY,

Roswell, N. M.

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Prop'r.

Everything new, and strictly first-class.

BELOW COST!

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE!

FOR CASH.

BARGAINS!

DRY GOODS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

Cooking and Heating Stoves a Specialty.

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

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Roswell, - - New Mexico.

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ESTIMATES MADE ON

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We have now on hand a good line of home made Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Desks and Cupboards. Call and see for yourself.

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Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting. Manufacturer of Filigree Jewelry. Watch Inspector for A. T. & S. F. R. R. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Geo. T. Davis. W. F. Slack.

DAVIS & SLACK,

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.

Custom Work Solicited.

Fine Steel Work A Specialty.

Roswell, N. M.

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

A. H. Whitstone. J. Campbell.

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Makes investments, looks after property of non-residents, pays taxes, makes collections and prompt remittances.

Roswell, N. M.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates

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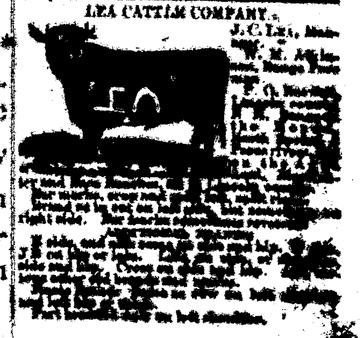

# FARM, FIELD, GARDEN.

## FARM TOPICS OF INTEREST TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS.

**Raising Ducks for Market a Profitable and Growing Industry—A Brief Description of the Most Desirable Breeds with Directions for Rearing Them.**

Raising ducks for market has become, within a few years, a prominent feature in the poultry business. The average consumer has awakened to a realization of the fact which epicures have always known that the duck properly reared and cooked is a very desirable delicacy. Poultrymen who have turned their attention more particularly to furnishing the market with ducks claim that there is big money in duck culture. James Rankin, who raises ducks by the thousands for the Boston market, asserts that there is nothing in the way of "farm industry" or other legitimate occupation which will compare with its profits when artificially conducted.

The breeds best known are the Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen and Cayuga. Among the most profitable varieties as egg producers are the Pekins. These average as a rule from sixty to eighty eggs for a yearling, and 100 and upward for a bird in its second year. The Pekins mature early, are hardy, large and uniform in size and thrive well without other water than what is required for drinking. Their feathers are of the best quality, being white with a yellowish tinge. Mr. Rankin, who has experimented with various breeds and crossbreeds, pronounces the Pekin his favorite.

The Aylesbury ducks are pure white, with orange colored legs, very pretty birds to look upon. This is an old and well established breed, for which its admirers claim many merits, among which are prolificacy and rapid fattening.

The Rouen is highly esteemed by many duck breeders, owing perhaps to its quiet disposition. It attains to good weight and is a prolific producer of eggs. These birds are handsome, with their colored plumage. The color, however, detracts somewhat from the value of the feathers, as best prices are given for white feathers.

The Cayuga is hardy and a good layer. It is inferior in size, however, to either the Aylesbury or Rouen, although the flesh is of better flavor. The plumage is black.

In suitable quarters ducks, if well fed, will mature sufficiently for market in about four months. Where artificial incubators are not employed the Asiatic fowls will be found the best mothers, Cochins and Brahmas being both good for the purpose.

### Freeing Wheat Fields of Weeds.

At one of the Illinois farmers' institutes where wheat culture was the special topic a member gave a practical talk on killing out annual weeds. Instead of simply plowing once, as is ordinarily done there in summer fallowing, he advised going through the stubble left for fallow early in the spring with a cutaway or other harrow to "cultivate in" all the weed seeds, so that they would germinate. Just before harvest he would plow under the weeds, thus getting a small crop of green manure. Sowing oats or millet on the stubble before harrowing would increase the crop of green manure. One or two harrowings of the land in the fall to kill the weeds would then help to compress it into a "hard bed," so much liked by wheat. He clearly showed how fall plowing for wheat after wheat turns under the crop of weed seeds, and that these simply lie there dormant until the furrow slice is again inverted a year later, when they grow and compete with the wheat. He favored the press drill, especially on light or loose soils and in dry springs.

### Comparing the Varieties of Wheat.

Professor Blount in his report of experiments made at the Colorado station says: Some wheats make large crops, and are not good milling varieties, while others yield sparingly and make the best of flour. The flinty varieties make the best flour, because they contain more and better milling elements, but they are not so prolific as the soft wheats. Those with large white or red grain and soft are prolific, but possess characteristics deleterious to making good flour; they generally have a deep crease and too much cellulose, which greatly interferes in milling. Bearded wheats generally, while they seem to a measure to ward off birds and noxious insects, are not adapted to dry climates, on account of being too easily shelled out in handling. Red chaff varieties have the same fault. Very close chaffed wheats, on the other hand, are generally coarse, possessing poor milling elements, and wheats with dense foliage are too liable to rust and other accidents.

### Cider Vinegar.

Take ten gallons of apple juice fresh from the press, and suffer it to ferment fully, which may be in about two weeks, or sooner, if the weather is warm. Then add ten gallons of like juice, new, for producing a second fermentation. In ten weeks more add another like new quantity for producing a third fermentation. This third fermentation is material. Now stop the bung hole with an empty bottle, with the neck downward, and expose the barrel to the sun for some time. The acetous, or vinegar fermentation, will be promoted by adding to the cider at the beginning a quantity of mother of vinegar. Do not add any water to the cider. The sweeter the cider the stronger the vinegar.

### Women as Employes.

A business man of the city giving employment to both men and women, upon being asked why he did not employ more women than he did, said: "I have employed women very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is that when a young man comes to me and begins his work he feels that it is his life's business. A wife, home and happiness are to be earned, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it, and with every inducement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy, and wholly dependent upon herself for her living, but she feels that she will probably be married by and by, and then she must give up the work. So she goes on listlessly, she has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends on it. She will marry, and then her husband's wages will support her. She [illegible] so, and it spoils her work."—Columbus State Journal.

## IN THE APIARY.

**An Improvement on the Common Comb Foundation.**

"I have thought for a long time," writes a Kentucky bee keeper in The Cincinnati Gazette, "that an improvement could be made on the common comb foundation now on the market. The objection to it is its liability to sway in hot weather, which makes it possible for the bees to use the elongated cells for drone raising. Much trouble is experienced in shipping from the comb breaking out of the frames, and this is especially the case when extracting, the broken parts being rebuilt at a loss of valuable time. With the bee time is money. Something should be devised that will strengthen the comb sufficiently to insure ease and safety while handling the frames. Many plans have been suggested, the best of which has been to imbed fine wire in the foundation; but this is troublesome. Quinby made the entire comb of thin tin, using a flat bottom for the cells. The bees accepted it, but it was too expensive.

I believe foundation can be made from thin tin that will answer all objections and perhaps be cheaper than that now on the market. Take thin tin of the required length and breadth, and pass through the foundation molds. Then immerse in melted wax to give it a coat. One immersion, I think, would be sufficient. After it is cool pass it again through the molds, taking care that they exactly strike the indentations previously made. This will give a "starter" to the cells. Metallic foundation of this kind could be firmly secured in the frames and would not pull out or break out.

### Peach Yellows.

The infallible symptoms are a sickly, yellowish green color of the foliage, small leaves often clustered and tinged with red, small and wiry new shoots growing in clusters or tufts, especially if they come out on the trunks or main branches and the fruit ripens prematurely, is small, high colored and bitter to the taste. At the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural college the causes productive of the disease were found to be general neglect and the small supply of the food suited to a perfect development; where the food supply was abundant and of a suitable kind the growth was vigorous and healthy. The fertilizers recommended are equal quantities of muriate of potash and nitrate of soda, with about four times the weight of ground bone, to be applied in March or April, from five to ten pounds to the tree, according to size. All manures or chemical fertilizers should be applied so that the trees may get the benefit of them early in the season, but stable manure or ground bone should be put on in the fall.

### Cultivating Plants While the Dew Is On.

The advantage of working around some plants while they are wet with dew, which is thus shaken off and covered with soil, is very marked. There is no time so good for hoeing cabbage plants as before breakfast, while the dew is on them. We know good farmers who, during hot days in summer, get the cultivator to work very early in the morning, and then rest both man and horses during the midday heat. The advantage of this is not merely the cooler weather for working, but the fact that dew condensing from the atmosphere in the cool nights contains a much larger proportion of ammonia than ordinary rain water. In contact with soil this is absorbed, and is thus saved from wasting when the drop of dew evaporates. But beans cannot be cultivated with advantage when wet, as it injures the leaves, and we are inclined to place potatoes in the same category.

### Stirring the Soil.

Hoeing in the garden a little while almost daily is necessary for keeping the weeds down and giving it a clean appearance, but its chief use at this season is in stirring the soil. By this the moisture is prevented from being too rapidly evaporated from the surface, and the roots of the plants and vegetables get the benefit of it. Anybody can easily discover the difference in the growth of the garden plants where the surface is baked and hardened over and where it is cultivated with the hoe every day or two. The same thing holds good in the fields. Corn and potatoes should both be cultivated as long as they stand up sufficiently well to permit its being done, even if they are not weedy enough to require it. It will pay in their growth, especially in dry spells.

### Turning Under Rye.

A green crop of any kind turned under will benefit the land, and rye has long been used for this purpose, because of the ease with which it may be grown and the facility with which it may be handled. The proper time for sowing rye for turning under is early in the fall, so that the crop may have as long a time as possible to gather the elements of plant food from the air and the soil. The best time to turn under is when it commences to head out in the spring.—Southern Cultivator.

### Poultry in the Orchard.

When chickens are trained from the first to live in the orchard they like no place better and will be perfectly content to scratch in the dirt for worms and catch bugs and insects of every kind which come near enough to the ground. In this way small orchards especially can be greatly benefited. Ducks, guineas, turkeys and chickens are all exceedingly fond of bugs and worms of nearly all kinds, and if you watch them hunting in the orchard for a while you are sure to be convinced that they are a most excellent destroyer of pests. By this combination the chickens are at least partly fed and the bugs are converted into useful animation. It can scarcely be said that chickens will injure fruit, because they will only peck at that which falls to the ground in a partly decayed or injured condition.

### Expensive Incidents of Sandy Land.

A farmer who has long cultivated a sandy farm remarks as one of the expensive incidents of this land the increased cost of fencing it. Posts rot in sand rot out much more quickly than in heavier soil, mainly because as with every rain the water settles down, the air follows and it is exposed to constant changes. Sandy soil is through the summer generally warmer than other land, and this promotes speedy decay of anything in it. The farmers had once set posts that did not last more than eight years before they were rotted off, the decay occurring just at the surface of the ground. Posts of the same kind set on heavier soil, wet most of the season, were good after fifteen years of service.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

### TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

**Directions Concerning the Cultivation of Cycas Revoluta or Sago Palm as a Decorative Plant for Window Garden, Conservatory and Lawn.**

Cycas revoluta, or, as it is more popularly known, the sago palm, is an ornamental, evergreen, greenhouse shrub, having a cylindrical, usually unbranched stem surmounted by a crown of handsome, pinnate, dark green leaves, and from two to six feet in length, according to the size and age of the plant. As a decorative plant for the window garden while small, the lawn during summer or the greenhouse or conservatory during winter when large the cycas is surpassed by none, as on account of the thick leaves the plants are not liable to receive injury. They are easily cultivated and are free from all insect pests, according to Charles E. Parnell, of New York, who gives the following directions in Vick's Magazine:

To cultivate the cycas give plenty of pot room for its roots, a compost of two-thirds turfy loam, one-third well decayed manure and a good sprinkling of bone

CYCAS REVOLUTA, OR SAGO PALM.

dust. In potting see that the pots or tubs are well drained, and be very careful not to injure the thick, ropelike roots. During the plants' season of growth give as warm and moist an atmosphere as possible, and an abundant supply of moisture both overhead and at the roots. They should be kept inside until the leaves have perfected their growth and become perfectly hardened. During the winter months a temperature of from 45 to 50 degs. will be sufficient. Care should be taken not to water too freely, but do not allow the plants to become absolutely dry at the roots.

Young plants obtained from suckers require special care and are of slow growth, hence amateurs and others will save time and patience by purchasing as large specimens as possible, which can be had of most of our prominent florists at moderate prices.

### Forcing Houses.

In an address before the Western New York Horticultural society Prof. Bailey had the following to say concerning forcing houses: In practice it is found that twenty feet is about the maximum profitable width for a forcing house. If a low house is desired for forcing radishes, lettuce or other low plants a much narrower house is advisable. The sides range from two to five feet, and the gable stands seven to twelve feet above the surface in our best modern forcing houses. The glazing is done upon permanent sash bars, as more light can be secured by this method than by roofing with sash. The details of construction must be adapted to individual circumstances.

There are six general essentials to successful forcing of plants: (1) Bottom heat. (2) Abundance of light. (3) Proximity of plants to glass. (4) Fresh air. We must outgrow the notion that we ventilate simply to cool off the house. The primary object of ventilation is to give fresh air, and this should be secured without allowing drafts upon plants or changing the temperature of the house suddenly. (5) Humidity of atmosphere. (6) Adaptation of methods to change of habits of plants. Plants rarely, if ever, maintain the same habit of growth when forced as they naturally possess out of doors. The struggle for light is the chief cause of change of habit.

### Good Points of the Daffodil.

Vick sums up the strong points in favor of daffodils: First, they last long when cut. With ordinary care in packing they travel safely, and they are in nearly every case exceptionally well adapted for arranging in vases or bouquets, or for other floral decorations. Some, like the simple and double forms of the poet's narcissus, are unrivaled among outdoor flowers for all purposes, even for button holes, sprays and wreaths. Still another point is that some members of the family can now be had for fully half the year, namely, from December to the end of May. Many are adapted for culture in pots, are forced early with little trouble, and then, last of all, they are cheap.

### A Bit of Romance.

Chief Engineer James A. Hamilton, of the British steamer Castlegate, relates a bit of romance about his wife and himself which will be interesting to the people of Cambridge, Md., where Mrs. Hamilton lived up to about two years ago. The young engineer and his wife were playmates in Edinburgh, Scotland, and when they got to be man and woman Cupid had kindled a tender feeling between them. But Mr. Hamilton went off to sea, and in his roaming about the world he forgot the maiden in Scotland, and that she ceased to think of him is shown by the fact that one day about ten years ago Miss Lizzie Kerr (that was her name then) married a young physician, Dr. Edward Graham, who had been Hamilton's rival for the lady's favor in boyhood. The young doctor had settled in Cambridge, and after going back to Scotland and getting his bride he resumed his practice there. About two years and a half ago he died, and the widow returned to Scotland. On going home to Edinburgh one day at the end of a long absence Mr. Hamilton found his old sweetheart there. Their love revived and so they were married one day in May, 1896.—Baltimore Sun.

### Foreign Dolls at the Capital.

Very near some cradle cribs in the National museum are hundreds of dolls, and I see that the children of all the world are alike in their love for toys. Some of the finest dolls come from Alaska, and nearly every tribe has its different kind of doll. Many of them are carved from ivory, and they are made to represent the people who make them.

The doll of the flat headed Indian has a flat head, and one from southern Alaska will have a hole through the lower lip with an ivory pin in it to represent the custom of the ladies of Alaska who pierce their lip in this way. The dolls of the Indians are of both sexes, and not a few of them are tattooed.

One of the Alaskan dolls has a ring in his nose on which are string red, white and blue beads, and other dolls are made of straw or grasses. The prettiest doll in the world, perhaps, is the Japanese doll, and from the doll you can study the customs of the country. The little bunches of hair on the different parts of a Japanese doll's head enable us to tell just how old it is, and you can tell a Japanese child's age by its hair.

Some of the babies have their heads entirely shaved with the exception of two little wisps of hair under the ears. These are very young babies. After they grow a few months old a ring of hair is allowed to remain about the crown and so they keep on adding until the whole of the head is covered. It is the same in Siam.—Washington Letter.

### The Deadly Aqua Tufana.

Secret and deadly poisons for the taking of human life have been manufactured from time to time, and criminal annals show that they have also been put to use. History records that on July 29, 1717, Addison, as secretary of state, addressed a letter to the commissioners of customs in England requiring them to prevent the introduction and sale of a certain poisonous liquid of which the British envoys at Genoa and Naples had sent home accounts. It appears from their letters that this liquid, called "aqua tufana," from the Greek woman who invented it, was introduced in large quantities into Italy, and also in part distilled there, and that it was extensively used for poison.

It was asserted that 600 persons had been destroyed by it in Naples alone, and that many persons had been punished capitally for selling or administering it. The culprits engaged in making and disposing of the poison made the singular plea that their object was a good one—namely, that they desired to establish peace and good will in the world by removing all obnoxious persons, such as unruly sons, troublesome wives and so on. The authorities could not see the case exactly in that light, and they used every effort to prevent further traffic in the poison, but it seems met with only partial success.—Chicago News.

### The Fourth Finger.

It is a generally known fact that the fourth or ring finger of the human hand is not on a par with the other fingers, it being the weakest, the least flexible and the most rebellious in action. Scientific men explain this feebleness by the theory that the lateral tendons joining the ring finger to the others composing the hand in a measure paralyze its movements. To the majority of people it matters little that one of the fingers should be inferior to the rest in strength. As a scientific oddity, however, it is worthy of note. To the pianist or the player of stringed instruments it is a source of considerable inconvenience.

As art can in the present day remedy most defects which incommode us a medical man has thought that something might be done to free the ring finger. He informs those interested in the matter that if they wish to have a strong, flexible fourth finger they have but to submit to a surgical operation, which consists in dividing the tendons of the hand. The operation, which is very simple, scarcely deserving the name, has recently been performed on several New York, Boston and Brooklyn pianists.—St. Louis Republic.

### Ancient Manuscripts

The best ancient manuscripts were written on vellum or celfskin. This is supposed to have been made from the skins of antelopes. It seems to have been a providential circumstance that the Bible text was transmitted on such durable material, otherwise our Bible might have been as fragmentary as the papyrus rolls exhumed from Herculaneum. Another notable feature of early Biblical manuscripts was the accuracy and beauty of the writing. Every letter seemed to have been formed with religious scrupulousness. The letters are all capitals, and there are no breaks between the words except at the end of sentences. Calligraphy was an art. Men who could not read their own writing copied dictats and have their writings rewritten by an elegant copyist, and the manuscript was almost as readable as a printed book today, the difference being in the expense of the copying and the duplication of copies.—New York Mail and Express.

### Relieving Choked Animals.

A Massachusetts farmer writing to American Agriculturist says: "I had a steer which became choked and I employed an expert to relieve it, which he did by punching the obstruction down the animal's throat. I had to take its hide off the next morning. I have since saved several choked cattle by putting a handful of gunpowder on the roots of the tongue and then holding the jaws together. It relaxes the muscles and relieves the animal in half an hour. I have had three others cured in this way."

### Quite Appropriate.

Small Jessie—Uncle Dick, I've got such a big pain.

Uncle Dick—Where, little girl?

S. J.—In my—under my sash.

U. D. (soothingly)—Never mind, dear. Pains always go with a sash, you know.—Pittsburg Bulletin.


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## PRESERVING FERTILITY OF SOIL.

**By Judicious Rotation, Plowing Under Green Crops, Etc.**

Fertilizing elements exist in the forests, in mines and in the islands of the sea which can be bought and applied, but he is the best farmer who by a judicious rotation and treatment of his crops preserves the fertility of his land at a smaller expense from the farm itself. One of the most important as well as the most costly elements of plant food is nitrogen, and in this there is liable to be the greatest waste. While the air may be said to be full of it, only a few plants have the faculty of acquiring it from the atmosphere, and the manner in which it is done is not at all well understood. It is known that clover, peas and other plants, chiefly of the leguminous family, possess large quantities of the elements required for the production of other crops as well as for their own production, which renders them important agents in preserving the fertility of the soil. One great point is to preserve the nitrogen of plants for the soil and prevent its escape into the air. That soil fertility can be maintained for a series of years from the soil itself, while in the case of many crops the valuable portions have been carried off and sold, has been well demonstrated.

Red clover, pea vines, buckwheat and sweet potato vines when plowed under each and all return to the soil the valuable constituents they contain, when if left to decay on the surface much is wasted, and if burned the nitrogen is lost. Plants rich in nitrogen which are adapted to stock feeding should be used and the manure be saved [illegible] land. The vines of the garden, [illegible] as their usefulness is ended, should be buried in the soil and not burned.

Omitting fractions, the relative proportions of nitrogen in some of the straws as given in the tables are as follows: Wheat straw and corn stalks, each 4; buckwheat straw, pea straw and field bean are respectively 18, 10 and 16; red clover hay is 19. The potash in the ash of 1,000 pounds of these substances is: For wheat straw, 6; corn stalks, 9; buckwheat straw, 24; pea straw, 10; field beans, 16; red clover hay, 15. There is a large loss in farm fertility where the urine of the stabled animals is allowed to drain away.

### Plows Versus Harrows.

"I consider a plow of first importance on the farm—of greater importance than harrow or cultivator," writes an Indiana correspondent to The Rural New Yorker. "Further, I fail to see how one of these can take the place of another. If the plow has not been used in the same year, within a reasonable period, I do not believe a harrow will do to prepare the ground for the growing of farm crops. We have used a harrow here for a number of years that has cutting, flangelike blades. The blades are flat, and scrape and cut somewhat like the hand hoe. I do not believe that the use of the new diggers and cutting harrows is to be condemned, unless they are used without a plow preceding them.

"In experimental work of my own I have noticed that cereals gave most favorable results where the surface soil was compacted. But I interpreted the results in this wise. The soil had been well plowed, a roller had simply compacted the soil at the surface, forming it about the seed and leaving a fairly firm wall of soil about the plant stem, to aid it in maintaining an erect position at maturity. The soil five inches below was not compacted, and in this the roots could easily spread. In conclusion I fail to see how the use of new diggers and cutting harrows is to be condemned, unless the breaking up plow is to be entirely discarded."

### Green Versus Dried Fodders.

In discussing the nutritive value of green and dried foods relatively it is said by the Maine station that it has been repeatedly demonstrated that carefully dried grass is as digestible after as before drying, and the same of fodder corn dried and as ensilage. Experiments show that a pound of digestible matter in ensilage, with its accompanying seven or eight pounds of water, can do only practically the same work as a pound of digestible material from timothy hay, with its water nearly all dried out. Science has given practice no safer or more useful conclusion than that cattle foods have nutritive value in proportion to the digestible dry matter which they contain. There is, however, a small difference in favor of ensilage and a chance for the exercise of good judgment in combining foods.

### Six Crops in Four Years.

Rural New Yorker says: The following rotation gives six crops in four years: 1. Clover and timothy, cut 1st of July. 2. Cabbage, set afterpeas is cut. 3. Potatoes, dug in July. 4. Rye, sown after potatoes are dug. 5. Potatoes. 6. Clover and timothy. In this case there are needed abundant supplies of manure.

### Born Blindness Preventable.

Statistics taken from the reports of Fuchs, Magnus, Hess and the committee of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom show that at least 35 per cent of all blindness in Europe and in this country is caused by preventable disease at birth. The census of 1890 gives a total of about 50,000 blind in the United States. Of these at least 15,000 have been blind from birth. And yet the disease is well nigh absolutely preventable, and in its incipiency easily curable.

This statement is borne out by facts, as will be seen by reference to the reports of the large lying in hospitals, where the methods of prevention have been in operation. After these means were put in operation there was practically an entire disappearance of the disease. The method consists in wiping the face and lids clean and dry immediately after the umbilical cord is tied. The lids are then opened and one or two drops of a 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver are instilled. Except in premature children the reaction from this treatment is very slight.—Hall's Journal of Health.

### Remedy for Cucumber Beetles.

Professor Cook recommends a tablespoonful of saltpeter dissolved in a pail of water as a remedy for the striped and black beetles that infest cucumber and squash vines. A pint of the solution poured around each hill is the [illegible] precaution. Cut worms [illegible] to shelter the stem through a [illegible] board, inland [illegible] and spread dry [illegible]