

Pecos Valley Register.

VOL. I. NO. 31

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

THE WORLD.

Jeff Davis celebrated his eighty-first birthday last Monday.

Governor Hill of New York has vetoed the High License bill.

Aid for the Pennsylvania sufferers is pouring in from every direction.

The price of lead has reached four cents and the miners are happy.

It is now thought that the losses in the vicinity of Johnstown will be about \$11,000,000.

The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated \$30,000 for the Pennsylvania sufferers.

The coroner's jury is investigating the cause of the breaking of the Pennsylvania dam.

Ex-Senator Tabor has again obtained possession of the Vulture Mine in Arizona.

The arrest of Alexander Sullivan for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin is likely to occur any day.

The Kurds continue to perpetrate atrocities in Armenia. Roasting and outraging victims is the constant practice.

At a meeting of 400 of the Panama Canal shareholders in Paris it was decided to send a commission to Panama at once to inspect the canal works.

Governor Hill was hissed at the Cleveland banquet in New York when in his speech he attempted to justify his veto of the Ballot Reform Bill.

Secretary Windom is said to work harder than any other man in Washington. He is at his desk day and night and indulges in no known recreation.

Associated Press dispatches from many points show an aggregate collection during the afternoon and evening of Monday for the flood sufferers of \$305,091.

The wedding of Justice Gray and Miss Matthews takes place next Thursday, and just a week later ex-Secretary Bayard and Miss Clymer will be married.

Governor Warren, of Wyoming, has issued a proclamation calling a constitutional convention to be held in Cheyenne on the first Monday in September.

Washington was threatened with an inundation last week. The Potomac was so high that the water put out the fires in the furnace room at the Washington monument.

Seattle, in Washington Territory, was visited by a very disastrous fire on the 26th. Over thirty blocks of buildings were destroyed, the money value of which reaches the millions.

The Santa Fe statement for April shows gross earnings of \$2,387,110; operating expenses, \$1,728,127; net earnings, \$658,983. This is an increase in net earnings over April, 1888, of \$233,145.

The London Daily News refers to the Pennsylvania disaster as "the saddest, most striking and most overwhelming misfortune that ever befell a people of the English-speaking race."

The public debt statement out June 1st shows the total cash in the Treasury to be \$229,169,888; total debt, \$1,062,911,433; decrease during May, \$8,702,577; decrease since June, 1888, \$73,682,105.

The French President has considered favorably the request of the American residents, for permission to hold a public celebration in Paris on July 4. President Carnot consented to unveil the statue of liberty.

Brigadier-General Drum, who has just been placed on the retired list, is believed to be the first private soldier that ever attained the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army of the United States.

The Bank of Omaha, which was incorporated last fall with a capital of \$100,000, very little of which was paid in, closed its doors on the 5th. The liabilities are between \$60,000 and \$70,000; assets nominal. The failure is due to bad loans.

Father Arnold Damen has been stricken with paralysis at Evanston, Wyoming. Father Damen is over 75 years old. As a missionary he has long been famous among Catholics from New York to San Francisco and from St. Paul to the Gulf.

The President has made the following appointments: Receivers of public money, John S. Carlin of Montana at Bozeman, and James J. Dolan of New Mexico at Las Cruces. Registers of land offices, Frank E. Baldwin of Colorado at Pueblo and Eddy F. Ferris of Montana at Bozeman.

A Pittsburg dispatch says the coffin manufacturers there are worked to their fullest capacity and coffins are being shipped rapidly. Sunday morning 10 carloads were sent down containing 2,300 coffins. They were distributed at various points along the river where the dead had been collected.

The Union Pacific Company is making extensive developments at the Dana coal mines in Carbon County, Wyoming. Two slopes are down 600 feet and three levels are being pushed ahead at the rate of 300 yards per month. The town of Dana is being built to accommodate employees of the new mine. New houses are going up rapidly but a large number of people are living in tents.

A FLOOD OF DEATH.

A Cloud Burst in Pennsylvania Creates Awful Havoc.

Thousands Drowned and Whole Towns Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A flood of death swept down the Allegheny mountains this afternoon and to night almost the entire city of Johnstown is swimming about in a rushing angry tide. Dead bodies are floating about in every direction and almost every piece of movable timber is carrying from the doomed city a corpse of humanity drifting with the raging waters God knows where.

The disaster overtook Johnstown about 6 o'clock this evening. As the train bearing the Associated Press correspondents sped eastward the reports at each stop grew more appalling. A train of railway officials were gathered who had come from Bolivar, the end of the passable portion of the road westward. They had seen but a small portion of the flood, but enough to allow them to imagine the rest. Down through the Panhandle came the rushing waters. The wooded heights of the Alleghenies looked down in solemn wonder at the scene of the most terrible destruction that ever struck the romantic valley of the Conemaugh. In the death battle amid floating boards and timbers were agonized men, women and children, whose heart-rending shrieks for help filled with horror the breasts of lookers-on. The cries were of no avail. Carried along at railway speed on the breast of the rushing torrent, no human ingenuity could devise a means of rescue. With pallid cheek and hair clinging wet and damp to her cheek a mother was seen grasping a floating timber while with her other arm she held her babe.

The special train pulled in at Bolivar at 11:30 and the trainmen were there notified that further progress was impossible. The greatest excitement prevailed at this place and parties of citizens are out all the time endeavoring to save the poor unfortunates that are being hurled to eternity in the rushing torrent. The tidal wave struck Bolivar just after dark and in five minutes the Conemaugh rose from six to forty feet and the waters spread out over the whole country and soon houses began floating down and clinging to the debris were men, women and children shrieking for help.

A large number of citizens at once gathered on the county bridge, and they were reinforced by a number from Garfield, a town on the opposite side. They brought a number of ropes and these were thrown over into the boiling waters as persons drifted by, in the efforts to save some poor being. For half an hour the efforts were fruitless, until at last as the rescuers were about giving up all hopes, a little boy on a shingle roof managed to catch hold of one of the ropes. He caught it under his left arm and was thrown violently against the abutment but managed to keep hold and was pulled on the bridge amid the cheers of the lookers-on. The boy's name is Edward Hessler, aged 14. At midnight your correspondent secured an interview with him. His story of the frightful calamity is as follows:

"With my father I was spending the day at my grandfather's house in Cambria City. In the house at the time were Theodore Enwart and John Kintz, Jr., Miss Mary Kintz, the wife of John, Jr., Miss Tracy Kintz, Mrs. Riba Smith, John Hirsch and four children, my father and myself. Shortly after 5 o'clock there was a noise of roaring waters and screams of people. We looked out the door and saw persons running. My father told us to never mind as the waters would rise no further, but we soon saw houses swept away and then ran up to the floors above. The house was three stories and we were at last forced to the top one. In my fright I jumped on a bed. It was an old-fashioned one with heavy posts. The water kept rising and my bed was soon afloat. Gradually it was lifted up. The air in the room grew close and the house was moving. Still the bed kept rising until it pressed the ceiling. At last the posts pushed off the plaster. It yielded and a section of the roof gave. Then suddenly I found myself on the roof and was being carried down the stream. After a while this roof commenced to part and I was afraid I was going to be drowned, but just then another house with a shingle roof floated by and I managed to crawl on it and floated down, until nearly dead with cold, I was saved. After I was free from the house, I did not see my father. My grandfather was on a tree but he must have been drowned as the water was rising. John Kintz, Jr., was also on a tree. Miss Mary Kintz and Mrs. Mary Kintz I saw drown. Miss Smith was also drowned. John Hirsch was in a tree but the four children were drowned. The scenes were terrible.

"Live bodies and corpses were floating down with me and away from me. I would hear a person shriek and then they would disappear. Along the line were people who were trying to save us, but they could do nothing and only a few more were caught."

"This boy's story is but one incident. It shows what happened to one family. God only knows what has happened to the hundreds who were in the path of the running water. It is impossible to get anything in the way of news save meager details.

In order to understand the nature of this calamity it is necessary to describe the location of the reservoir at Johnstown. The reservoir lies about 18 miles northeast of Johnstown, and is the site of an old reservoir which was one of the feeders of the Pennsylvania Canal. This sheet of water

was formerly known as Conemaugh Lake. It is from 200 to 300 feet above the level of Johnstown, being in the mountains. It is about three and a half miles long and from a mile to a mile and a quarter in width and in some places it is 100 feet in depth. It holds more water than any other reservoir, natural or artificial, in the United States; the lake has been quadrupled in size by artificial means and was held in check by a dam 700 to 1,000 feet wide. It is ninety feet in thickness at the base and the height is 110 feet. The top has a breadth of over 20 feet.

Recognizing the menace which the lake presented to the region below, the South Fork Club, which owned the reservoir, had the dam inspected once a month by Pennsylvania railroad engineers and their investigation showed that nothing less than some convulsion of nature would tear the barrier away and loosen the weapon of death.

The steady rains of the past 48 hours increased the volume of water in all small mountain streams, which were already swelled by lesser rains earlier in the week. From the information obtained at this time it is evident that something in the nature of a cloudburst must have been the culmination of the struggle of water against the embankment.

The difficulty of obtaining definite information has added tremendously to the excitement and the apprehension of people who had relatives and friends at the scene of the disaster.

The course of the torrent from the broken dam at the foot of the lake to Johnstown is almost 18 miles and with the exception of one point the water passed through a narrow V shaped valley. Four miles below the dam lay the town of South Fork, where the South Fork itself empties into Conemaugh River. The town contained about 2,000 inhabitants. It has not been heard from, but it is said that four-fifths of it has been swept away.

Four miles further down on the Conemaugh River, which runs partly parallel with the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, was the town of Mineral Point. It had 800 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of the houses being on a flat and close to the river. It seems impossible at this time to hope that any of them have escaped.

Six miles further down was the town of Conemaugh, and here alone there was a topographical possibility of the flood breaking its force. It contained 2,500 inhabitants, and must be wholly devastated.

Woodvale, with 2,000 people, lay a mile below Conemaugh in a flat, and one mile further down was Johnstown and its cluster of sister towns.

On made ground and stretched along the right at the river's verge were the immense ironworks of the Cambria Iron and Steel Company, who have \$5,000,000 invested in their plant. Besides this there are many other large industrial establishments on the banks of the river. How badly they are damaged cannot now be estimated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 31.—The last reports of reliable information received from Johnstown come through the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, and show that over 200 dead bodies have been counted floating down the stream at Johnstown alone, while along the line many additional lives have been ascertained as lost.

There are but two houses in Johnstown proper entirely above water line.

A special bearing Pennsylvania Railway officials and Associated Press correspondents, has left the city for the scene.

Telegraphic communication is entirely cut off, and until telegraph repairmen and operators with necessary instruments open up at the nearest point, but little reliable information can be obtained.

BOLIVAR, Pa., May 31.—A courier from the scene of the flood near Johnstown reports that the loss of life will reach 1,500.

Further Particulars.

SANG HOLLOW, June 2.—1 a. m.—The first accounts sent out of Johnstown of the disaster are far below the latest estimate placed upon the extent of the calamity, and instead of 2,000 or 3,000, it is probable that the list will reach 8,000. It is now known that two passenger trains, two sections of the express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had been thrown into the maddened torrent and the passengers drowned. These trains were held at Johnstown from Friday at 11 a. m., and were lying on the siding between Johnstown and Conemaugh stations. The awful torrent came down the narrow defile of nine miles and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, sweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Woodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing—a woolen mill, where but an hour before had stood hundreds. Dashing on with the roar of a cataract and speed of the wind upon the fair city at the foot hills on the plain in which but yesterday sat Johnstown in the mountains like a jewel in a diadem. The great Gaullier steel works sat in this place and the city below it, and the railroad tracks bounding it at the base of the mountains on the north. Here is where the trains were standing when the tide of water like a catapult came down upon them with such resistless force that heavy trains, locomotives and all were overturned and swept down the torrent and lodged against the great stone viaduct, along which forty-one locomotives from the Johnstown round house, heavy machinery and ponderous framework of the Gaullier mill had accumulated the debris of more than 1,000 houses of furniture, bridges, lumber, drifts and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct were choiced up immediately and the water backed over the entire level of the valley upon which

the city stood, to a depth of what from the waterworks indicate about thirty-eight feet. In the great sea thus formed thousands of people were struggling for life.

The scene to-day is one of the most heart-rending possible for the imagination of man to conceive. The accumulated drift gorged up at the viaduct to a height of forty feet and then took fire from the upsetting of stoves or lamps. Then were the strong made sick at the sight. As the flames crackled and roared among the dry timber of the floating houses human bodies were seen pinnacled between house roofs, locomotives, iron beams, freight passenger Pullman and baggage cars, the greedy flames licking with haste their diet of human flesh. The scene was horrible beyond description. From infancy a few cays old to wasted figures of age, all were burned before the eyes of the beholders and no rescue from fate was possible. Strong men turned away with agonized expression and women shrieked at the horrors of the scene. The dead are estimated at not less than 8,000 and the number may even exceed this estimate. This seems incredible, but until the waters will have abated and the work of removing the dead bodies from this tremendous mass, it will be impossible to tell how many lives have been lost.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 2.—Johnstown is the most complete wreck that the imagination can portray. Probably 1,500 houses have been swept from the face of the earth as completely as if they had never been erected. May Street from end to end is piled fifteen to twenty feet high with debris, and in some instances it is as high as the roofs of the houses. This great mass of wreckage fills the street from curb to curb and frequently has crushed the fronts of buildings in and filled the space with reminders of the terrible calamity. From the woolen mill above the island to the bridge, a distance probably of two miles, a strip of territory nearly half a mile in width has been swept clean, not a stick of timber or one brick on top of another being left to tell the story. All day long men, women and children were plodding about the desolate waste trying in vain to locate the boundaries of former homes. Nothing but a wide expanse of mud, ornamented here and there with heaps of driftwood, remains, however, for their contemplation. These losses, however, are as nothing compared to the frightful sacrifices of precious human lives to be seen on every hand. During all this solemn Sunday Johnstown has been drenched with the tears of stricken mortals, and the air is filled with sobs and sighs that come from breaking hearts.

Six hundred bodies are now lying in Johnstown and a large number have already been buried. Four immense relief trains arrived last night and the survivors are being cared for. A portion of the police force of Pittsburg and Allegheny are on duty and better order is maintained than prevailed yesterday. Communication has been restored between Cambria City and Johnstown by a foot bridge. The work of repairing the tracks between Sang Hollow and Johnstown is going on rapidly and trains will probably be running by to-morrow morning. Not less than 15,000 strangers are here.

Now that the waters have receded there is great danger from falling walls. All day long the cracking of walls could be heard across the river. Before daybreak this morning the sounds could not but make one shudder at the very thoughts of the horrible deaths that awaited many who had escaped the devastating floods. Library Hall was another office building of the many in the city that were destroyed. Of the Episcopal Church not a vestige remains. The parsonage was swept away and the rector of the church, Rev. T. Dillon, was drowned.

Richard Davis ran to Prospect Hill when the water raised. As to Deechert's message, he says just such a message had been sent down at each flood since the lake was made. The warning so often proved useless that little attention was paid to it this time. "I cannot describe the mad rush," he said. "At first it looked like dust, that must have been spray. I could see houses going down before it like children's play-blocks set on edge in a row. As it came near I could see houses totter for a moment, then rise and the next moment be crushed like egg shells against each other."

As the roads to lands round about are opened tales of almost indescribable horror come to light and deeds of the vilest nature perpetrated in the darkness of night are brought to light. Just as the shadows began to fall upon the earth last evening thirteen Hungarians were noticed stealthily picking their way along the banks of the Conemaugh toward Sang Hollow. Suspecting their purpose, several farmers armed themselves and started in pursuit. Soon their most horrible fears were realized. The Hungarians were out for plunder. Lying upon the shore they came upon the dead and mangled body of a woman. Upon her person were a number of trinkets, jewelry and two diamond rings. In their eagerness to secure the plunder the Hungarians got into a squabble, during which one of their number severed the finger upon which were the rings and started to run with his fearful prize. The revolting nature of the deed so wrought upon the pursuing farmers, who by this time were close at hand, that they gave immediate chase. Some of the Hungarians showed fight, but, being outnumbered, they were compelled to flee for their lives. Nine of the brutes escaped, but four were literally driven into the swirling river, and to their death. The inhuman monster whose atrocious act has been described was among the number of involuntary suicides.

The Coroner's Jury.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., June 5.—The jury to-day proceeded to South Fork and investigated the cause of the breakage of the reservoir dam.

Witnesses testified that slight breaks had appeared in the dam several times in past years, but had each time been clumsily repaired with straw, sticks and rubbish.

The general impression is that the jury will declare the Pittsburg Fishing Club, that owned the reservoir, guilty of gross negligence. In that event many suits for damages against this millionaire club will doubtless follow.

The question of accident and life insurance is at present assuming large proportions here. Various insurance companies having policies in Johnstown are represented by their agents in large numbers. E. E. Clapp, superintendent of the Fidelity and Casualty Company and Adrian Schariff, their solicitor, are in town. In speaking of the cause of their presence, Schariff said:

"We have not a great many policies here, only 200, and the amount of insurance does not exceed \$130,000. Our object in coming here was to aid the sufferers. We came armed with our draft book and were ready to liquidate all claims at a moment's notice. We find, however, that affairs are in such confusion that it is impossible to do anything. In many cases whole families are wiped out and then beneficiaries reside at such distance that communication with them cannot be had at once. But money is practically valueless in this place at present as far as securing commodities with it is concerned."

Aid from Paris.

PARIS, June 5th.—A meeting of Americans was held to-day at the United States legation to express the sympathy of the Americans in Paris with the Johnstown sufferers. The rooms of the legation were densely packed, and many went away unable to gain admittance. United States Minister Reid presided. Among the resolutions adopted expressing sympathy was the following: "That as American citizens we congratulate them upon and thank them for the numerous acts of noble heroism displayed under circumstances calculated to unnerve the bravest. Especially do we admire them for the capacity shown for local self-government, upon which the stability of republican institutions depends, the military organizations sent from distant points to preserve order during the chaos that supervened having been returned to their homes as no longer required. Within forty-eight hours after the calamity the civil power asserted itself and resumed sway without the aid of counsel from distant authorities, but solely by and from the inherent power which remained in the people of Johnstown themselves."

Brief and touching speeches were made by General Lator, late United States Minister to Austria, Abram S. Hewitt and others. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions and about \$2,000 was subscribed on the spot. The American bankers all agreed to open subscriptions at their banking houses. "Buffalo Bill" subscribed the entire receipts of one entertainment.

The Sioux Commission.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, June 5.—Indians here were counselling all last night and to-day. At their request General Crook met with them. They stated it was impossible for them to make up their minds as rapidly as white people, and they must have time to consider among themselves. General Crook told them the Commission fully appreciated all these facts, but they could not remain here indefinitely. He went over the conditions with them, pointed out the benefits which the act would confer. It they accepted they would become self-supporting and independent, with all advantages which would accrue from citizenship. The difficulty which at present confronts the Commissioner is that so long as the Indians remain here they must be fed, and so long as they are fed they will endeavor to delay action, and when the rations stop many of them will return to their farms, which are scattered over the reservation. Some of the distant ones are more than 100 miles.

A Burglar Lynched.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 4.—Early this morning A. T. Rogers, of the firm of Rogers & Stranahan, merchant tailors, was fatally shot by a burglar and Mrs. Rogers was shot so that her recovery is doubtful. The burglar escaped badly wounded, but later in the day was captured. When it became known that he was in custody, the people surrounded the jail to guard against any attempt to remove him elsewhere. During the evening the crowd increased, and at 7 p. m. the jail was stormed. The officers made a desperate resistance, and it was 11 o'clock when the wretch was dragged out and hung to the nearest telegraph pole.

The prisoner denied his guilt and told several conflicting stories, which were readily found to be false. He gave his name as Nat Oilphant and his home at Pueblo, Colo.

Joseph Kemmler, upon whom the first experiment with electricity as an instrument of death is to be made in New York, is in a cheerful frame of mind and expresses himself as much interested in the coming experiment.

Fatal Wreck on the Rio Grande Near El Moro.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 6.—Yesterday morning a freight train left the track near El Moro and Engineer Henthorn, jumped from his engine, which resulted in a broken leg.

This morning another wreck of a more serious nature occurred near the same place. As the Denver & Rio Grande fast freight was coming in, the engine jumped the track at the switch near the stock yards, the result of a defective frog.

The engineer jumped from his engine and escaped uninjured. Fireman Roberts also jumped, but did not escape so luckily. As he left the engine an iron rail caught him and pinned him to the ground so that he was unable to extricate himself. He escaped with a broken leg.

The head brakeman, Sims, was on the tender at the time and it seems kept his place until the engine turned over. He was caught under the tender.

The concussion killed him instantly, and it was several hours before the body could be removed.

Eight cars loaded with general merchandise were piled up in one mass and it took the wrecking train nearly all day to clear the track.

Placing the Blame.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Thomas Jacobs, of Morrellville, is one of the oldest inhabitants of the Conemaugh Valley. He said to-day that the water of the river was much higher in 1837 than last Friday, even after the dam broke.

"The whole trouble about this deplorable affair," he continued, "seems to be from the narrowing of the channel of the river and the deflection from its natural course. I remember well when the channel ran down where the mill below the bridge now stands. The Conemaugh has always been a shallow stream. After heavy rainfalls it rises rapidly, as all mountain streams do. Its watershed is large and the hillsides so constructed that the water runs down rapidly, causing quick rises and turbulent currents."

"Primarily, I hold the Cambria Iron Company responsible for narrowing the channel, secondly, the South Fork Club for not having made the dam secure beyond all possibility of a break, especially when they caused the dam to be enlarged by raising the breast and thirdly, the Pennsylvania Railroad for having constructed a viaduct with such low arches and with ribs calculated to catch pieces of drift wood, if they happen to strike diagonally at the piers. The dam made by the gorge at the bridge is what engulfed the town."

Figuring the Loss of Life.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 6.—Doubt has been expressed as to the estimate that 12,000 to 15,000 were lost in the flooded district. Of course there is no way of determining with any degree of exactitude, but in guessing, reasonable and conservative, based on close figuring, at least 2,500 bodies have been found. Two thousand at the lowest calculation are in the burned debris in the river, 3,000 in the unscathed sand banks, around the Cambria works, down along the river and in the lower part of Johnstown. From 1,000 to 2,000 are scattered in the valley from Woodville to the bridge, and a thousand or two below the bridge between Johnstown and Bolivar. Hundreds were carried down to the broad rivers in the tremendous current and may never come into the hands of the living.

Said Adjutant General Hastings this morning: "In my opinion the loss is greater than we can now show figures for."

Decrease in Circulation.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 6.—A Washington statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows there was a net decrease of \$16,780,608 in the circulation during the month of May last and a net increase of \$1,973,910 in money and bullion in the Treasury during the same period. The principal loss in circulation was in gold certificates, United States notes and National Bank notes, and the principal gain in the Treasury holding was in standard silver dollars, United States notes and gold coin, in the order named.

The total circulation at June 1 is stated at \$1,397,470,351, and the total money and bullion in the Treasury on the same date \$664,692,330.

Professors Can't be Imported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—An attorney of this city recently wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the Catholic University of America, located in the District of Columbia, saying that the university desired to have the services of several learned European professors for the divinity department of the University, and inquiring whether the immigration of such persons would be regarded by the departments as a violation of the terms of the alien contract labor law. The Solicitor of the Treasury has given his opinion that the immigration of foreign professors under any contract, expressed or implied, would be clearly a violation of the alien contract labor law.

A missionary letter to the Anti-Slavery Society says that the Mahdists have made Western Abyssinia a desert. Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed, thousands of Christians thrown into slavery, thousands of others have been butchered, and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves, in violation of treaties.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1889.

A Tax Payers Protest.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 20, 1889.

ED. REGISTER:

An editorial in the Nogal Nugget of date June 13th, compliments the county commissioners for their "fair dealing between the county and the people." I, together with a majority of the real estate owners in this section, deny this fair dealing asserted by the Nugget.

My real estate was raised by the commissioners \$7,500 above the amount sworn to by me in making my tax returns, and my neighbors in the same proportion.

It is easy to conceive how exaggerated ideas of the value of our lands are attained, especially by our commissioners, as they are unacquainted with them, and do not appear to understand that it is water on the land, not the land alone which has enhanced the value of real estate in this vicinity, and water is not taxable. Yet, were both land and water taxable, the value is vastly exaggerated. Who ever knew lands in this section to be sold for \$20 per acre? If the owners of our lands have exalted notions as to the value thereof, parties outside, who judge by hearsay, have surely gone wild because, as the Nugget asserts, fabulous prices are demanded.

Let us state the simple facts. We pay \$1.25 per acre for lands. By the expenditure of time and labor we conduct water upon them and enhance the actual value of all that portion which can be irrigated, and thus cultivated. If we have a sufficiency of water to irrigate our whole area and yet it is not feasible, for any reason, to do so, only that portion which can be profitably watered is benefited. There are enterprises of vast magnitude, as irrigating canals and reservoirs, with their adjuncts, in course of construction, aimed to reclaim immense areas of land now in a desert state; yet our commissioners place an excessive tax value upon these lands, when the improvements are in embryo and the results conjectural—in fact they are assessed at more than double the price of our best lands, which have been under cultivation for years. An immense amount of money is already invested in these schemes for reclaiming such arid districts, and owners of lands which are subject to the success of these enterprises for such reclamation, can only obtain benefit from them by sharing the cost of their construction. They hold their lands by legal tenure and await results. If these owners are confident, they hold their lands at, what the Nugget terms, "fabulous prices," because they can afford to hold them; and yet, were they to place them in the market, naked and dry, depending upon contingencies for their advance in value, they would be unable to realize the original government price per acre.

The value of our property we presume and the law avers, (so far as our taxes are concerned), must be controlled by its market value. Who will take the chances of success, speculate on such success where it is attained, and pay \$20 per acre for desert land,—under the meaning of the law? And such lands as these are raised (for taxes) away beyond the assessed value of lands which have been successfully cultivated for more than ten years last past.

These are grievances of which we of the Pecos valley have a right to complain. Many of us have exhausted years of toil and sweat to reclaim this "wilderness," at a period when there were no markets, no outlet for the results of labor—the pioneers who have converted this prairie to waving fields and luxurious gardens. "Where late was bareness and waste, the perfumed blossom, bud and blade, sweet bashful pledges of approaching harvest, giving cheerful promise to the hope of industry." And this is our work; yet when our enterprises bear fruit, and we essay to extend our improvements the hard hand of oppression smites us—a more unjust tribute than was exacted by imperial Caesar is laid upon us to rough-lock our success.

I do not intend—I have no design to censure our county commissioners, further than to presume that they have decided without having duly investigated and considered the facts in the matter. It is not to impugn their honesty or question their intelligence, but this communication is offered more especially to the commissioners, with implicit confidence that they will do us justice after exhaustive investigation. Yet, should our hopes of fair and honest administration be denied, we shall, most surely, only submit to extortion through the decision of the highest courts.

Thankfully to you Mr. Editor, respectfully to our commissioners and faithfully to the public, I am

Yours truly,
P. F. GARRETT.

Ten years ago the superintendent of an Iowa railroad booted a tramp out of his office for having the cheek to ask for a pass. To-day that tramp is the superintendent of that same road, while the man who lifted him on his boot keeps a restaurant and sends him over lunches.

The territorial fair will be held at Albuquerque, commencing September 30th and continuing five days.

THE GREAT DITCH!

W. C. BRADBURY'S FORCE INCREASED VERY LARGELY.

Ward & Courtney, Contractors from Arizona, on the Upper Ditch with 200 Teams.

The big ditch work has taken a new and even more vigorous start than ever before. Mr. Bradbury has a full force of men and teams employed on the lower canal, and has let the contract for the building of the entire upper one to Ward & Courtney, a firm of heavy railroad contractors from Arizona. These gentlemen are on the ground with a large force of teams and men; they began work last Monday morning at Mr. Garrett's place, and are now throwing out the dirt as rapidly as 200 teams can do it. They are a little short for men and anyone out of employment can get a job by applying to these gentlemen at their camp at Mr. Garrett's farm. They are both pleasant gentlemen who understand and appreciate the needs and wants of their men.

Mr. Bradbury was over the whole line of the ditch last week and says things are in a better shape now than at any time since beginning the work. When he came down here he was compelled to pick men of all sorts to get enough to handle his teams, and the result was he got a lot of tramps and dead beats who would not or could not do a days work; this retarded his progress for a time, but now he has plenty of men, and good ones, and has the whole work thoroughly organized. The new men on the upper canal, Messrs. Ward & Courtney, are practical men and there will be no delay or stops until the ditch from the Hondo to the Felix is completed and the water running through. Farmers who have taken up land under the ditch may now calculate upon getting water in time for fall work on their land. We expect to see considerable building on farms under the canal this fall and next spring. Surely the Pecos valley is making rapid strides to the foremost place in New Mexico locations, and the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company are doing more than any other one thing to develop it. Their reward is sure.

Love and Shop

(From a letter by Miss Arabella Leslie to Miss Bessie Chamberlain.)

And now, dear Bess, I must tell you about the charming call which I enjoyed from my fiance, Mr. Stubben last evening. He is so witty and does say such delightful things, you know! I don't wonder that he is such a popular newspaper man. He came rather early, and we drifted to the sofa as usual, and began talking about the usual subjects, when he suddenly remarked that he was afraid he had actually gone to press without thinking of the leading article! I asked him what the "leading article" was, and he said that in love it is always a kiss—an article of "unvarying priority" (whatever that means.) I blushed, of course, but said nothing; and presently he apologized for talking shop and asked if he could print a kiss on my lips. I said I supposed I couldn't prevent his attending to his own professional duties, if he chooses to; and so—well, he printed me an edition, I don't know how many. Then what do you suppose the uncomprehending wretch asked me? He asked me if I thought he had made an error. I told him I thought he had, certainly. "Then," said he, "there is nothing for me to do but take a proof and see." Then he kissed me about six times more! I couldn't help laughing, because I do know what a "proof" is, and I ought to have been smart enough to have prevented him.

About three minutes later he asked me if I could let him have a "revise." Of course, I hadn't the slightest idea what a revise was, but replied that if there was one in the house, I would get it for him. He told me to sit perfectly still and he would help himself. And he did! (It seems that a revise is a second proof.)

Mamma came in just then and Mr. Stubben made only two jumps from the sofa to the piano stool and began playing "Abide with Me" I thought I should die laughing! Fred is just the funniest, nicest, handsomest fellow in the world! After mamma went he began to talk shop again—about "setting up" and "locking up the form" and "holding copy" (he said I was just the copy of dear mamma) and lots of other delightfully funny nonsense that I have forgotten. I began to think he would never go, but about 12 o'clock a messenger boy came with a note from the managing editor of the paper Fred is connected with, and it seemed to frighten him almost to death. He dashed away without even his hat, and I heard him mutter something about "scare head" and "double lead." I thought it must be something dreadful had happened or would happen to my Fred, but papa said this morning it was nothing but a railroad accident, in which ninety people were killed.

Your own

ARABELLA.

Mr. C. B. Eddy, of Eddy county, has been appointed postmaster of his town. Honors are pouring thickly upon his blushing forehead. A town and county named after him, and now postmaster.

SUSAN A. DANNER.

New Mexico and Utah have about the same area of irrigated land, but the projected canals of New Mexico will soon bring it far in the lead.

A Splendid Enterprise.

The rapid growth of the town of Eddy, in the Pecos valley, seems assured. It is located nearly in the center of the new county of the same name, as established by the last legislature. It is near the head of the southern canal of the Pecos Irrigation & Investment company, and the headquarters of the company is located there. The first plat of the town site was recently published, and one-half of the lots were sold at from \$50 to \$100 a lot almost before the plats were received from the printers.

The Pecos Valley Town Site company is a special company engaged in the location of town sites in the valley, and its policy is to reserve one-half of the land. The same policy has been adopted as in Colorado Springs and Greeley, Colo., providing in the deed against the sale of liquor, with a penalty of forfeiting title. The streets are laid out eighty feet wide with four rows of trees and a special aqueduct for each row.

A \$15,000 hotel has been contracted, a \$1,500 school house is being built, one store building is already being erected, and others are proposed. Several offices and residences are being erected, a Baptist church is to be erected soon, and other similar improvements indicate the energy and money which is backing this undertaking.

The water company to utilize the water of the large spring only a mile away from the town site is about being organized. This spring furnishes more water than is used by the city of Denver, and is of a very superior quality.

The Pecos Valley Irrigation company is acting with great prudence, if very energetically, and its officers are surely exhibiting great business sagacity and wisdom. Such enterprises, and conducted in such manner, will build this territory up very rapidly. The president is J. E. McKay, a well known and successful Chicago business man; the vice president is Mr. C. B. Eddy, of Eddy county, the pushing and energetic president of the Eddy-Bissell Cattle company; Gen. L. P. Bradley, stationed here as colonel of the 13th U. S. infantry and commanding officer of the district for several years, and highly respected by our people, is the secretary; Mr. G. B. Shaw, another well known Chicago business man, is the treasurer; among the directors we notice Chas. W. Green, formerly editor and manager of the New Mexican, as hard working and energetic and honest a man as ever lived; Pat Garrett, the ex-sheriff of Roswell, with a splendid record, E. B. Bronson, president of one of the El Paso national banks, and Robert W. Tansill, of Chicago, who is making \$200,000 a year out of the tobacco brand called "Tansill's Punch."

Success to the company. It is doing great and good work for New Mexico.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Eddy is rapidly coming to the front and with the men and money back of the place is bound to become a leading city in the great Pecos valley. It is 80 miles, south of Roswell, and there is plenty of good territory to support both towns and make them great booming cities. Eddy and Eddy county are natural allies to Roswell and Chaves county, and we rejoice in its rapid development.

"Godey's Lady's Book," for July, is just out; the number is especially attractive, with a pretty frontispiece, "Gee Up," numerous fashion and work illustrations, besides an architectural design for a church. Why every lady should not be well and fashionably dressed, when they can see so many pretty styles in "Godey," is a mystery hard to solve, and also when they can select the pattern for the garment they desire, by sending the coupon to the publisher. This is a most generous offer which every lady should at once avail herself of, by subscribing for the magazine.—Godey's Lady's Book, Box H H, Phila., Pa.

The meaning of "Oklahoma" in Indian tongue is "Beautiful Land." In the English language it signifies "A Stampede of Idiots." You pays your money and takes your choice.

Notice.

We are prepared to move merchandise freight from Carthage to Roswell at \$1.25 per hundred pounds. Average time made by our teams, 6 to 8 days. Special rates on 20 thousand pounds or more at one time. Consign shipments in our care at Carthage, N. M. Address all mail to A. H. Hilton Mercantile Co., San Antonio, N. M. 29-4t

Zimmerman is receiving goods almost on every freight wagon that comes to town.

Parties having farms, relinquishments, or town property for sale, can secure buyers by placing same in my hands. H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

Death to Flies! Use Persian Insect Powder, at Zimmerman's Drug Store.

Wanted—Ranch and Cattle. Have a purchaser for a small stock of good cattle with range. Parties having same, and desiring to sell cheap for part cash and balance on easy payments, address or call on H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

Insurance, both fire and life, placed in most reliable companies, by H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

Have your Prescriptions and Family Receipts filled at Zimmerman's and get the purest drugs.

Bargains in town property and farms can be had by applying to H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

Notice.

All parties interested are hereby notified not to handle or sell any of my cattle in the following brands: D on left side, D on left hip, ear mark left crop.

Two 9 one reverse on left hip, ear mark right swallow fork. 2 lazy E, ear mark right swallow fork. L. D. Mays, of Dark Canyon, is the only authorized agent to handle or sell my cattle. Furthermore I am not responsible for any debts contracted by my husband, J. G. Danner. SUSAN A. DANNER. Lookout, N. M., May 13th, 1889. 26-6t

Money to Loan—on improved irrigated lands. Apply to H. H. PIERCE, Roswell.

Stockholders Meeting.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 24, 1889. To the stockholders of the Pecos Irrigation & Investment Company of New Mexico:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at 84 Monroe St., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, 1889, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be properly presented. L. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Zimmerman keeps the best Nickle cigar in town, also Whiskey and Wines for medicinal use.

Sheep For Sale. 3,000 head sheep, Mexican stock, at \$1.15, delivered at Roswell. Will throw in 1,000 this spring lambs. H. H. PIERCE, Roswell, N. M.

For all kinds of Patent Medicines call at Zimmerman's Drug Store.

Wanted, two or three bushels of sorghum seed, will pay a good price for it. Apply at this office.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., May 31, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Cruse, of Ft. Stanton, Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 465, for the sec 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65 or 66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84 or 85 or 86 or 87 or 88 or 89 or 90 or 91 or 92 or 93 or 94 or 95 or 96 or 97 or 98 or 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116 or 117 or 118 or 119 or 120 or 121 or 122 or 123 or 124 or 125 or 126 or 127 or 128 or 129 or 130 or 131 or 132 or 133 or 134 or 135 or 136 or 137 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144 or 145 or 146 or 147 or 148 or 149 or 150 or 151 or 152 or 153 or 154 or 155 or 156 or 157 or 158 or 159 or 160 or 161 or 162 or 163 or 164 or 165 or 166 or 167 or 168 or 169 or 170 or 171 or 172 or 173 or 174 or 175 or 176 or 177 or 178 or 179 or 180 or 181 or 182 or 183 or 184 or 185 or 186 or 187 or 188 or 189 or 190 or 191 or 192 or 193 or 194 or 195 or 196 or 197 or 198 or 199 or 200 or 201 or 202 or 203 or 204 or 205 or 206 or 207 or 208 or 209 or 210 or 211 or 212 or 213 or 214 or 215 or 216 or 217 or 218 or 219 or 220 or 221 or 222 or 223 or 224 or 225 or 226 or 227 or 228 or 229 or 230 or 231 or 232 or 233 or 234 or 235 or 236 or 237 or 238 or 239 or 240 or 241 or 242 or 243 or 244 or 245 or 246 or 247 or 248 or 249 or 250 or 251 or 252 or 253 or 254 or 255 or 256 or 257 or 258 or 259 or 260 or 261 or 262 or 263 or 264 or 265 or 266 or 267 or 268 or 269 or 270 or 271 or 272 or 273 or 274 or 275 or 276 or 277 or 278 or 279 or 280 or 281 or 282 or 283 or 284 or 285 or 286 or 287 or 288 or 289 or 290 or 291 or 292 or 293 or 294 or 295 or 296 or 297 or 298 or 299 or 300 or 301 or 302 or 303 or 304 or 305 or 306 or 307 or 308 or 309 or 310 or 311 or 312 or 313 or 314 or 315 or 316 or 317 or 318 or 319 or 320 or 321 or 322 or 323 or 324 or 325 or 326 or 327 or 328 or 329 or 330 or 331 or 332 or 333 or 334 or 335 or 336 or 337 or 338 or 339 or 340 or 341 or 342 or 343 or 344 or 345 or 346 or 347 or 348 or 349 or 350 or 351 or 352 or 353 or 354 or 355 or 356 or 357 or 358 or 359 or 360 or 361 or 362 or 363 or 364 or 365 or 366 or 367 or 368 or 369 or 370 or 371 or 372 or 373 or 374 or 375 or 376 or 377 or 378 or 379 or 380 or 381 or 382 or 383 or 384 or 385 or 386 or 387 or 388 or 389 or 390 or 391 or 392 or 393 or 394 or 395 or 396 or 397 or 398 or 399 or 400 or 401 or 402 or 403 or 404 or 405 or 406 or 407 or 408 or 409 or 410 or 411 or 412 or 413 or 414 or 415 or 416 or 417 or 418 or 419 or 420 or 421 or 422 or 423 or 424 or 425 or 426 or 427 or 428 or 429 or 430 or 431 or 432 or 433 or 434 or 435 or 436 or 437 or 438 or 439 or 440 or 441 or 442 or 443 or 444 or 445 or 446 or 447 or 448 or 449 or 450 or 451 or 452 or 453 or 454 or 455 or 456 or 457 or 458 or 459 or 460 or 461 or 462 or 463 or 464 or 465 or 466 or 467 or 468 or 469 or 470 or 471 or 472 or 473 or 474 or 475 or 476 or 477 or 478 or 479 or 480 or 481 or 482 or 483 or 484 or 485 or 486 or 487 or 488 or 489 or 490 or 491 or 492 or 493 or 494 or 495 or 496 or 497 or 498 or 499 or 500 or 501 or 502 or 503 or 504 or 505 or 506 or 507 or 508 or 509 or 510 or 511 or 512 or 513 or 514 or 515 or 516 or 517 or 518 or 519 or 520 or 521 or 522 or 523 or 524 or 525 or 526 or 527 or 528 or 529 or 530 or 531 or 532 or 533 or 534 or 535 or 536 or 537 or 538 or 539 or 540 or 541 or 542 or 543 or 544 or 545 or 546 or 547 or 548 or 549 or 550 or 551 or 552 or 553 or 554 or 555 or 556 or 557 or 558 or 559 or 560 or 561 or 562 or 563 or 564 or 565 or 566 or 567 or 568 or 569 or 570 or 571 or 572 or 573 or 574 or 575 or 576 or 577 or 578 or 579 or 580 or 581 or 582 or 583 or 584 or 585 or 586 or 587 or 588 or 589 or 590 or 591 or 592 or 593 or 594 or 595 or 596 or 597 or 598 or 599 or 600 or 601 or 602 or 603 or 604 or 605 or 606 or 607 or 608 or 609 or 610 or 611 or 612 or 613 or 614 or 615 or 616 or 617 or 618 or 619 or 620 or 621 or 622 or 623 or 624 or 625 or 626 or 627 or 628 or 629 or 630 or 631 or 632 or 633 or 634 or 635 or 636 or 637 or 638 or 639 or 640 or 641 or 642 or 643 or 644 or 645 or 646 or 647 or 648 or 649 or 650 or 651 or 652 or 653 or 654 or 655 or 656 or 657 or 658 or 659 or 660 or 661 or 662 or 663 or 664 or 665 or 666 or 667 or 668 or 669 or 670 or 671 or 672 or 673 or 674 or 675 or 676 or 677 or 678 or 679 or 680 or 681 or 682 or 683 or 684 or 685 or 686 or 687 or 688 or 689 or 690 or 691 or 692 or 693 or 694 or 695 or 696 or 697 or 698 or 699 or 700 or 701 or 702 or 703 or 704 or 705 or 706 or 707 or 708 or 709 or 710 or 711 or 712 or 713 or 714 or 715 or 716 or 717 or 718 or 719 or 720 or 721 or 722 or 723 or 724 or 725 or 726 or 727 or 728 or 729 or 730 or 731 or 732 or 733 or 734 or 735 or 736 or 737 or 738 or 739 or 740 or 741 or 742 or 743 or 744 or 745 or 746 or 747 or 748 or 749 or 750 or 751 or 752 or 753 or 754 or 755 or 756 or 757 or 758 or 759 or 760 or 761 or 762 or 763 or 764 or 765 or 766 or 767 or 768 or 769 or 770 or 771 or 772 or 773 or 774 or 775 or 776 or 777 or 778 or 779 or 780 or 781 or 782 or 783 or 784 or 785 or 786 or 787 or 788 or 789 or 790 or 791 or 792 or 793 or 794 or 795 or 796 or 797 or 798 or 799 or 800 or 801 or 802 or 803 or 804 or 805 or 806 or 807 or 808 or 809 or 810 or 811 or 812 or 813 or 814 or 815 or 816 or 817 or 818 or 819 or 820 or 821 or 822 or 823 or 824 or 825 or 826 or 827 or 828 or 829 or 830 or 831 or 832 or 833 or 834 or 835 or 836 or 837 or 838 or 839 or 840 or 841 or 842 or 843 or 844 or 845 or 846 or 847 or 848 or 849 or 850 or 851 or 852 or 853 or 854 or 855 or 856 or 857 or 858 or 859 or 860 or 861 or 862 or 863 or 864 or 865 or 866 or 867 or 868 or 869 or 870 or 871 or 872 or 873 or 874 or 875 or 876 or 877 or 878 or 879 or 880 or 881 or 882 or 883 or 884 or 885 or 886 or 887 or 888 or 889 or 890 or 891 or 892 or 893 or 894 or 895 or 896 or 897 or 898 or 899 or 900 or 901 or 902 or 903 or 904 or 905 or 906 or 907 or 908 or 909 or 910 or 911 or 912 or 913 or 914 or 915 or 916 or 917 or 918 or 919 or 920 or 921 or 922 or 923 or 924 or 925 or 926 or 927 or 928 or 929 or 930 or 931 or 932 or 933 or 934 or 935 or 936 or 937 or 938 or 939 or 940 or 941 or 942 or 943 or 944 or 945 or 946 or 947 or 948 or 949 or 950 or 951 or 952 or 953 or 954 or 955 or 956 or 957 or 958 or 959 or 960 or 961 or 962 or 963 or 964 or 965 or 966 or 967 or 968 or 969 or 970 or 971 or 972 or 973 or 974 or 975 or 976 or 977 or 978 or 979 or 980 or 981 or 982 or 983 or 984 or 985 or 986 or 987 or 988 or 989 or 990 or 991 or 992 or 993 or 994 or 995 or 996 or 997 or 998 or 999 or 1000.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., June 1, 1889.

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 Probate Clerk of Lincoln county, at Lincoln, N. M., on June 27th, 1889, viz: Fred Nympher, on D. S. No. 269, for the 1st or 2d or 3d or 4th or 5th or 6th or 7th or 8th or 9th or 10th or 11th or 12th or 13th or 14th or 15th or 16th or 17th or 18th or 19th or 20th or 21st or 22nd or 23rd or 24th or 25th or 26th or 27th or 28th or 29th or 30th or 31st or 32nd or 33rd or 34th or 35th or 36th or 37th or 38th or 39th or 40th or 41st or 42nd or 43rd or 44th or 45th or 46th or 47th or 48th or 49th or 50th or 51st or 52nd or 53rd or 54th or 55th or 56th or 57th or 58th or 59th or 60th or 61st or 62nd or 63rd or 64th or 65th or 66th or 67th or 68th or 69th or 70th or 71st or 72nd or 73rd or 74th or 75th or 76th or 77th or 78th or 79th or 80th or 81st or 82nd or 83rd or 84th or 85th or 86th or 87th or 88th or 89th or 90th or 91st or 92nd or 93rd or 94th or 95th or 96th or 97th or 98th or 99th or 100th or 101st or 102nd or 103rd or 104th or 105th or 106th or 107th or 108th or 109th or 110th or 111th or 112th or 113th or 114th or 115th or 116th or 117th or 118th or 119th or 120th or 121st or 122nd or 123rd or 124th or 125th or 126th or 127th or 128th or 129th or 130th or 131st or 132nd or 133rd or 134th or 135th or 136th or 137th or 138th or 139th or 140th or 141st or 142nd or 143rd or 144th or 145th or 146th or 147th or 148th or 149th or 150th or 151st or 152nd or 153rd or 154th or 155th or 156th or 157th or 158th or 159th or 160th or 161st or 162nd or 163rd or 164th or 165th or 166th or 167th or 168th or 169th or 170th or 171st or 172nd or 173rd or 174th or 175th or 176th or 177th or 178th or 179th or 180th or 181st or 182nd or 183rd or 184th or 185th or 186th or 187th or 188th or 189th or 190th or 191st or 192nd or 193rd or 194th or 195th or 196th or 197th or 198th or 199th or 200th or 201st or 202nd or 203rd or 204th or 205th or 206th or 207th or 208th or 209th or 210th or 211st or 212nd or 213th or 214th or 215th or 216th or 217th or 218th or 219th or 220th or 221st or 222nd or 223rd or 224th or 225th or 226th or 227th or 228th or 229th or 230th or 231st

El Paso National Bank.

(NO. 3608.)

Capital, - - - - - \$150,000.
Surplus, - - - - - \$37,500.

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

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

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

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, \$2.00.
One copy, six months, 1.50.
Subscribers failing to receive their paper on time will confer a favor by promptly notifying this office.

The Register invites correspondence from all quarters on live topics. Local affairs and news given the preference. Brevity, clearness, force and timeliness should be kept in view. Correspondents held responsible for their own statements. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly and send real name. The REGISTER cannot be held responsible for the return of rejected communications.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standing advertisements \$12 per column, per month; half column \$8 per month. Ad occupying less than half column \$1 per inch per month, in advance.
Transient advertisements \$1.00 per inch, per month, in advance.
Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid.

Locals.

—Assessor Neatherlin was in town this week.

—J. A. Hill is building a carpenter shop on Main street.

—Messrs. Nymeyer and Pennebaker, are in the city from Eddy.

—Nathan Jaffa will land in New York about the 24th of July, from Europe.

—Dr. W. F. Graham has his house nearly completed; they will move in a few days.

—C. B. Eddy and W. C. Bradbury were in town last Monday. They were looking after the work on the upper ditch.

—Col. W. H. Weed will move his store building from Weed to Eddy, Lincoln county, where he will establish a mammoth branch store.—M. V. Democrat.

—Mr. T. Baldwin, manager of the Cedar Canyon pool, is in town with his wife, who is very sick. Mrs. Baldwin is at Dr. Skipwith's receiving medical treatment.

—L. C. Kyce and wife passed through Roswell Monday morning en route to Eddy. Mr. Kyce is the foreman of the Rosenfeld construction company on the Eddy ditch.

—A pleasant social dance was held in the new building of Williamson & Sanders last Friday evening. It was a roomy place and the merry dance was kept up until the wee sma' hours.

—Lots in the Ovard addition are selling almost every day. Mr. C. P. F. King has just purchased two, upon which he will build a house at once and bring his family to Roswell to live.

—A coal strike of considerable value is reported to have been made about five miles from Ft. Stanton, Lincoln county, by Capt. Overton and Waverly Johnson. They will supply the fort with coal.—Citizen.

—Mr. Metcalf of the ditch force, is back from the north, where he went in search of his mules that strayed off. He found eleven out of twenty-five; two of them were in Raton being driven to a butcher wagon.

—Mr. Wm. Peacock, of Las Vegas, was in town for a short time last week. Mr. P. is well known throughout the territory, having been interested in the cattle business with the late Mr. Cox at Ft. Sumner. He is now in the livery business with Blodgett of Las Vegas.

—Married, at the residence of the brides father, Jacob Harris, Mr. Malvay W. Milligan to Miss Alice L. Harris, Sunday last at 11 o'clock a. m., Rev. Maule officiating. A large number of friends were present and witnessed the ceremony and partook of a bounteous repast.

—A party reported to us the other day the startling information that he had seen a group of water nymphs in Spring River. We asked him to explain, and after swearing us to secrecy he reported that it was a party of Roswell damsels enjoying a swim all by themselves.

—It will be but a short time until Ovard's addition is covered with residences, a number of houses are soon to be built. M. Whiteman, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. King, Messrs. Booth & Wells, and others have recently purchased lots for the purpose of building upon them.

—Roswell is having a steady and rapid growth. New buildings are constantly going up and the town has the appearance of being entirely new from the numerous new roofs to be seen. We prefer to see it so, and do not desire a rushing boom that will come and go leaving fatal results behind.

—A party of fishermen went across the Pecos last Saturday evening to entice some of the finny tribe from the deep lakes with the cruel hook. They tell big stories of the large scaly beauties they caught, but as they only brought back a half dozen fish to show for the labors of four men, a liberal allowance must be made.

TAXPAYERS PROTEST.

A ROUSING MEETING OF PROPERTY HOLDERS OF THE UPPER PECOS VALLEY.

A Unanimous Protest Against the Unjust Valuation of the County Commissioners.

As previously announced in our last issue a meeting of the tax payers of Chavis county was held in Manning & Co's. hall, to discuss and take some action in the matter of the new assessment of lands and town property in our valley. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering of men who came together for no child's play, but impelled by the single motive of protecting their homes from the hands of the despoiler.

The meeting was unimpassed and harmonious. It seemed to be the opinion of the majority present that the county commissioners were led into the error by exaggerated reports of the value of property here, rather than that it was a willful attempt to discriminate against our county; it was decided however, in either event, to contest the matter thoroughly, and the first step taken was to appoint a committee to represent the tax payers of the valley at the next meeting of the board, and acquaint them with the true values of property. Every farmer in the county is interested and they all say it is an unjust burden they are not willing to stand. The action of the board has completely stirred them up, and they are all ready to follow the matter to the last resort in order to have a just assessment of their property. Report of the meeting by the secretary:

At a meeting of the tax payers of the vicinity of Roswell, June 22d, 1889, Col. H. Milne was elected to the chair and W. M. Atkinson, secretary. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take some steps of protest against the excessive and unreasonable assessment of lands of the Pecos valley for 1889.

On motion of Judge E. T. Stone, that a committee of five, members of the meeting, be appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the grievances of the tax payers of the Pecos valley against the unreasonable assessment of the lands of this valley for the year 1889, the chairman appointed E. T. Stone, Pat. F. Garrett, W. H. H. Miller, M. V. Corn, and W. M. Atkinson.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the county commissioners be requested to reconsider their action and place the rate of assessment for this year as established heretofore. Resolutions adopted and unanimously accepted by the meeting.

Moved, seconded and carried that these proceedings be presented to the board of county commissioners at their next regular meeting, July 1st, 1889, by the chairman. Meeting then adjourned.

W. M. ATKINSON, Secretary.
H. MILNE, Chairman.

In view of the importance of this matter we think a comment upon it is in order. While we are willing to agree with the sense of the meeting of last Saturday in saying that they believe the commissioners acted no vile part in the matter, but made a mistake through ignorance, we must say it is a species of ignorance as ensurable as if the act had been prompted by a determination to harm.

If this matter was allowable the Pecos valley counties, i. e., Chavis and Eddy, would be compelled to assume almost the entire indebtedness of the present Lincoln county after division in 1891. The recent act provides that the county commissioners of Lincoln county in the month of December, 1890, shall ascertain the total indebtedness of Lincoln county and shall also ascertain from the assessment rolls of 1890 the value of all taxable property in the counties of Lincoln, Chavis and Eddy, and the counties of Chavis and Eddy shall pay to the county of Lincoln respectively their pro rata share of such indebtedness. Now the counties of Chavis and Eddy already have more taxable property than Lincoln, and by the recent act of the commissioners the value of that property has been more than quadrupled, so that we would have to pay more than three-fourths of the whole indebtedness of the old county. It is an attempt, whether willful or not, to saddle the indebtedness of Lincoln county on the two young counties of Chavis and Eddy. The lands in the upper Hondo and Bonito valleys have been assessed at \$1.25 and \$10 per acre, while that in the lower Hondo and Pecos valleys at \$5 and \$20 per acre.

It was an unwise movement, for it will defeat itself; it is unequal taxation, it is unlawful taxation, and we are sorry that, if such has been the case, any of our county commissioners would lend themselves to machinations of any evil disposed person who may have suggested the thing. We are informed that Mr. Henley of Nogal, proposed the matter in the meeting, and was seconded immediately and vigorously by A. Green of Seven Rivers, the very man who ought to have been alive to the interests of the people of his part of the county. The public lives of these gentlemen are run

unless they undo by their own acts the wrong they have done. Mr. Cronin, we are glad to learn, was opposed to the measure and fought against it, but without avail.

We want nothing but what is fair gentlemen, and that is all we ask when we request you to place a true value on our property as has been done heretofore.

Hon. E. T. Stone's Report to the Bureau of Immigration for 1889.

(Continued from last week.)

QUESTIONS OF THE HOME SEEKER ANSWERED.

Before these things are accomplished is the time for the settler to come. If he would make the most of his opportunity he would be here before values increase. He should anticipate the locomotive; that pioneer of progress and change will set the owners of lands and corner lots crazy, speculation will be rife and values out of all proportion to the buyers expectation. If however he is not willing to submit to the inconveniences—and they are many—of isolation and the crudeness of frontier life, he had better wait for the palace car. To those who desire to come and take the chances for better or for worse, we will give, with some detail, the facts the home seeker desires to know before settling in a new country.

The first inquiry is health. To this we reply, there is no healthier country. It is free from the malaria of the south and the blizzards of the north. Winds blow here, and blow hard, generally in the spring. The winters are generally moderate, but some times the weather gets very cold. The mid-summers are hot in the sun, but it is always cool in the shade and at night. The writer of this has lived in California and Colorado, famed for their climate, and he thinks this climate surpasses both. Water.—In the mountains the running water is good; in the valleys it is impregnated with alkali and salt. On the mesas good water can be secured near the surface by digging wells. Schools.—We have a good system, with efficient trustees and competent teachers. The county commissioners are allowed to levy taxes of three mills for school purposes. Churches.—Few in the county; school houses principally used for worship; preachers of various denominations have regular service. In respect to churches and church service there will be marked improvement in the near future.

The finances of the county are in a healthy state and the debt small. Population of the county about 10,000, and rapidly increasing. The tax assessment is five million dollars. About 300,000 head of cattle. One of the best locations for cattle business in the west; depressed now but certain to improve. Sheep 350,000 head; good grass and good climate for sheep. Five newspapers in the county. No land grants, with their clouded titles and vexation litigation, in this county. This is a strong inducement to settle here. Good mechanics of all kinds in demand. Carpenters \$3.50 to \$5.00. Farm hands \$1.00 per day or \$25 per month. Living in the towns is high; also rents; hard to get any kind of a house. There is a fine opening for dairying and fruit gardening near Roswell, Lincoln or White Oaks. Farming of that is entirely neglected. Butter is 50 cents, eggs, etc., in proportion. Bacon 12 1/2 to 25 cents, when forty hogs can be raised on an acre of alfalfa. This next to fruit is the most profitable crop. It is a perennial grass; can be cut three and four times in the season, and will raise from 3 1/2 to five tons, bringing without R. R. facilities \$8 to \$10 per ton on the farm. It can be put in by a "seeder," which saves expense of plowing. The seed costs here about 12 cents per pound; it takes 15 to 20 pounds to acre. The cereals do well, but barley and oats are adapted to soil and climate. But little attention is paid to wheat raising owing to scarcity of mills; and corn is so poorly tended as to yield less than it should. The present average yield with one ploughing is about 30 bushels. The more advanced farmers are using best modern agricultural implements, from the sulky plows to the self binder and reaper. All the grasses flourish; blue grass grows luxuriantly the first season. The climate and the grasses are adapted to horse and mule raising. There is money in both, especially in connection with alfalfa farming.

Nurseries are very much needed and would pay. The demand for trees is and will constantly increase. Prices high; apple trees fifty to seventy-five cents, others in proportion. Sorghum is a very profitable crop. A farmer near Roswell realizes eighty gallons to the acre. This, with poor culture and crude appliances for making syrup.

In speaking of fruit culture we failed to mention a striking advantage in favor of this section; trees here are free from the diseases peculiar to the east. Besides the perfect fruit they bear, our trees have a beauty of appearance unequalled; the bark is clean, clear and sleek, sure evidence of health and thrift. Two year old apple trees will begin to bear the third year. Planting winter apples, for commerce, on a large scale, is an inviting field here. Intelligent enterprises in this direction is sure to be rewarded.

[To be continued.]

To the people of Roswell and surrounding country: We are now opening up in the town of Roswell a large and well selected stock of General Merchandise, and cordially invite the general public to call and examine stock and get prices. Respectfully,
WILLIAMSON & SANDERS.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.,

ROSWELL, New Mexico,

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

General Merchandise, Farming Im-

PLEMENTS & RANCH SUPPLIES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HARNESS and SADDLES,

And Solicit an Inspection of our Stock. Call in our Store and see us.

\$30,000 Stock of GOODS!

TO BE CLOSED OUT IN 60 DAYS AT

De Lany & Terrell's, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Having been appointed Receiver of the entire mercantile business of De Lany & Terrell, at Ft. Stanton, N. M., by the Judge of the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, in accordance with an order of said Court I will sell goods

At Cost For Sixty Days

from this date, and will then sell the remainder of the stock in one or more large lots. Legal steps will be taken to collect all notes and accounts due said firm. Parties in debt should settle at once and save costs.

Very Respectfully,

J. S. LEA, Receiver.

FORT STANTON, N. M., April 29th, 1889.

GEO. W. HARTMAN.

A. WEIL.

HARTMAN & WEIL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants.

Bridge Street, Las Vegas, N. M.

NEW MEXICO SEED HOUSE.

Headquarters for Alfalfa and Johnson Grass Seeds. Wholesale and retail Seeds, Hay, Grain and Feed. Send for free catalogues.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and

MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C.

Roswell, - - - - - New Mexico.

BOOTH & McDONALD,

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Dealers.

Choice Wines & Cigars.

Ranch Trade Solicited. Bottle Goods A Specialty.

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

JOHN W. POE.

J. S. LEA.

W. H. GOSGROVE

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in

General Merchandise of Every Kind,

Roswell, New Mexico.

OVARD'S :: ADDITION.

GOOD LOTS! GOOD WATER! GOOD SOIL! GOOD VIEW!

On the West side of Roswell within

Four Blocks of Main Str.,

CHEAP.

Call on or Address J. A. ERWIN, Agent

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that it is the best blood purifier and actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

REMARKABLE CASE.
For two years I had rheumatism so bad that I could not get up and confined me to my bed for a whole year. I tried every medicine I could get, but it did not even touch my hands to my head, and for three months I could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 160 lbs. to 120 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was able to get up, and in just five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.
Jan. 8, 1889.
JOHN RAY,
Pt. Wayne, Ind.
Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHERS' FRIEND
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY
IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.
BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE.
BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
For Sale by J. J. REITHMAN, DENVER.

\$5 to \$250 A MONTH can be made for you. Agents for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments will be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 109 Main St., Richmond, Va.
N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. Co.

RUPTURE
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific and certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. B. DYCHÉ & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
Have cured many thousands. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. One day treatment. Full relief free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. For full particulars, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. For full particulars, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage.
The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other External Pain, a few applications rubbed on by the hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
For Congestions, Inflammations, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Cold in the Chest, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Instantly relieves and quickly cures all INTERNAL PAINS, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency, Fainting, Spells, Sold by Druggists. 50 Cents a Bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
THE COMPANY PAYS THE FREIGHT on their common sizes. Will hold 25 tons of Rock, Coal or Water 80 feet each, at a cost of 10 Cents per ton. Cheapest Hoisting on earth. Is just as safe and reliable as an engine. 90 per cent. is wrought iron and steel. Can be packed anywhere. Special whips for derricks, coal hoists, etc. For circulars, The White Co., 1239 and 1222 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.

W. N. U. Denver Vol. VI, No. 23.
When writing to advertisers, please say that you saw it in advertisement in this paper.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.
BY MRS. BOWSER.
"What did that man want?" asked Mr. Bowser, as he came up to dinner the other day, just as a strange man left the door.
"He was a tramp," I replied.
"And you turned him away without even a crust?"
"Haven't you often told me to look out for those gentry? He looked like a hard case."
"He didn't look anything of the sort! The man appeared in ill-health, and it was a mean thing to turn him off in that way. Mrs. Bowser, you've got a heart like a stone."
"Well, he is standing on the corner, and if you feel for him you can give him something."
"Oh, I can! How liberal you are! Well, I'm going to hand him a quarter, anyhow. No one knows what the poor fellow may have suffered. I'll let him wheel those ashes out of the yard and give him a dollar for the job."
He beckoned the man into the alley and asked him if he wanted a job.
"What is it?" was the cautious reply.
"Wheeling out those ashes. You can do it in an hour, and I'll give you a dollar."
"I haven't come down to that yet, old man!"
"But don't you want work?"
"Not that sort. I want a quarter to get a square meal."
"But you ought to be willing to work for it."
"Would you wheel out anybody's ashes for any price? Not much, you old bloke! There's a ring of you fellows who have got us poor chaps by the neck, and you want to tread us in to the earth. Don't try to step on me, old man!"
"I did feel for you at first, but now—"
"Oh, yes, you felt for me the same as a tiger does for an orphan baby. You wanted to get \$5 worth of work for fifty cents. Go to grass, you old bondholder!"
"Do you know who you are talking to?" demanded Mr. Bowser.
"No, and I don't care! Don't you give me any of your lip or I'll punch your head!"
Mr. Bowser started to pull off his coat, but the man hit him in the eye and knocked him against the fence and then went off saying that it was lucky for Mr. Bowser it didn't happen to be his head.
"He couldn't have been a hard case, could he?" I queried as I went out to Mr. Bowser.
He was holding his hand to his eye, and didn't reply.
"He appeared to me to be in ill-health," I softly continued. "Mr. Bowser, you have a heart of stone!"
He didn't say a word until he had washed his eyes in salt and water and eaten his dinner. Then, as he took his hat to go, he turned on with me:
"It was the way in which you treated his request that drove him to desperation, and it will be singular if he doesn't return and burn our barn! Mrs. Bowser, I've got to have a plain talk with you! This thing can't go much farther!"
But it did. He got half the police force after the tramp, secured his arrest, and then had him sent up for three months.
One day a woman called and asked for aid and told a pitiful story of distress. I was asking for her street and number when Mr. Bowser came in.
"Do you mean to insult the woman?" he brusquely demanded as I wrote down the information.
"I am going to help her, if she has told me a straight story."
"Straight! Do you think she has sat here and lied to you!"
"Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the woman as she rolled her eyes to the ceiling.
"My good women," said Mr. Bowser, as he turned to her, "you have no doubt spoken the truth. Anyone can see that you are frail and delicate and greatly worried. Expect no sympathy from my wife. She'd demand a certificate of character from an angel. Here are a couple of dollars, and if you will call again I'll do something further."
"Heaven bless you sir! You have a heart, indeed."
When she had gone Mr. Bowser said to me:
"You'll get your pay for such conduct, old lady! No wonder you are in such mortal terror of thunder storms!"
"I'll bet the woman is a fraud!" I hotly replied.
That's a poor way to sneak out of it. I haven't a doubt every word she has spoken has been the solemn truth."
That afternoon I rode over to the street and number she had given me, but could find nothing of her. I made persistent inquiry for blocks around, but she was not to be heard of. I had just returned home when she came along and sat down on the front steps to wait for Mr. Bowser. I thought she acted rather singular, and when Mr. Bowser came up the suspicion was verified.
"Whoop! Hooray!" she shouted as he came near. "Shay, old man, you're a daisy!"
"What's this?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he stopped short.
"Oleg's shrunken again—that's all!" she replied as she tried to throw her arms about him.
"Are you the—the woman who called here this forenoon?" he asked.

Bats are Benefactors.
Prof. De Vere in Appleton's Journal: Bats are real public benefactors. When the first warm sun of spring arouses them from their long winter sleep, which they enjoy hanging by their hind feet, head down, and the whole body carefully wrapped up in the wide cloak of their wings, they begin their night hunts. A dozen fat beetles hardly suffice for the supper of a hungry member of one variety; and sixty to seventy house flies, of another kind. All night long they pursue with indefatigable energy every variety of beetle and moth, of fly and buff, and enjoy most of all those which do the greatest injury to our fruit trees and cereals. Yet among the prejudices cherished by the masses against harmless animals, few are stronger than that felt almost universally against bats, arising probably from the simple fact that they are children of the night, and forced to carry on their search after food in the darkness.

Woman Suffrage in England.
Woman suffrage is making even more rapid progress in England than in America. Henry George, writing from London, calls attention to some facts which will be surprising to the great mass of American readers. Women in England already vote at the school board and municipal elections. For several years, and until very recently, Miss Helen Taylor was an influential member of the London school board. She is the step-daughter and literary executor of John Stuart Mill, and is an ardent convert to Mr. George's economical teachings. Since her retirement two other ladies of almost equally wide reputation have taken her place on the London school board—Mrs. Annie Besant and Mrs. Ashton Dilke.
But this is not all. English women who aspire to office are by no means limited to the school boards. There are two female members of the new London county council, which consists of about 60 members and is practically a parliament for the city of London. These are Miss E. J. C. Cobden, daughter of the famous free trade statesman, and Lady Sandhurst. This council chooses 20 aldermen, and among the "aldermen" so chosen is Miss Emma Cohn.
Mr. George's observations lead him to believe that woman suffrage is likely to become an accomplished fact in England within two or three years. Already two bills are pending in parliament, each introduced by a Gladstonian liberal, one conferring the full right of suffrage on women not married, and the other conferring it upon all women, whether married or not, on equal terms with men.
It would be queer indeed if monarchial England should get a head of republican America in the march of universal suffrage. This country must be up and doing if it is going to keep the lead.—New York World.

The Farmers Have Much Corn.
Reports from the principal corn-growing states, compiled by the Farmers' Review, of Chicago, represents that there is still remaining in the hands of farmers about one-third of the large corn crop harvested last fall.
The detail report of quantities unsold is as follows: Ohio, 39,000,000 bushels; Indiana, 51,000,000; Illinois, 95,000,000; Iowa, 107,000,000; Missouri, 64,000,000; Kansas, 37,000,000; Nebraska, 45,000,000; total for seven states, 378,000,000 bushels.

The Eastern and Western Soldier.
Captain Henry King writes as follows in a paper on "The Western Soldier," in *The Century* for May: "The thing about the man from the Potomac that the Westerners thought most peculiar was his persistent admiration of McClellan. They could not understand why he should think a man a great soldier who had organized so much victory that never came to pass, and avoided so many defeats by reversing the theory of Hudibras, that military honor is to be won, like a widow with brisk attempt, 'not slow approaches, like a virgin.' It seemed to them that while their eastern brother's McClellanism, as they denominated it, included certain technical virtues that were undoubtedly worth having, it also tended to confuse and hamper him in the presence of circumstances to which they were always superior. He excelled them in drill, they frankly acknowledged; he wore his uniform as if he had never worn anything else, and in all his actions there was a distinct and self-conscious air of martial propriety. It was not true, as was grotesquely asserted, that he wore a corset, used cosmetics, and slept with gloves on. But it was true that he was remarkably fastidious, and attached much importance to his wardrobe. The deprivations of the siege of Chattanooga would probably not have vanquished him, had he been there to bear them, but his endurance would have lacked the capital cheerfulness which was displayed in that extremity of hunger and raggedness.

It is impossible to incorporate the soundest business principles into love. Affection always has to be taken on trust.
An El Paso Man Draws \$5,000.
El Paso (Texas) Tribune, May 9.
A Tribune man, hearing that a gentleman in the city by the name of E. A. Rippey had drawn \$5,000 at the last Louisiana State Lottery Drawing, called on him this morning, and found him at his instrument in the dispatcher's office in the Southern Pacific depot. He was just doing some telegraphing and when he had finished it the reporter accosted him with a "good morning," and asked if he were Mr. Rippey, and the gentleman replied in the affirmative.
"I hear," said the reporter, "that you drew \$5,000 in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Is that so?"
"Yes, sir, I did, and I have it deposited in bank," said Mr. Rippey.
"What do you intend doing with it?" the reporter queried.
"I am going to invest it in real estate. Yes, sir, I was paid every dollar of the money, and I invested in some more tickets. I have been buying tickets for some time, and the last time I bought I was rewarded."
Mr. Rippey is night dispatcher in the Southern Pacific office, and did not seem to be affected in the least at his good luck.

It was a woman who saw the first snake, but since then the men have attended to that sort of thing.
Shiftlessness catches water in leaky tubs and then complains that there was no rain.
Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops, grain, grass and stock country in the immigration. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.
Claim-jumpers are so unpopular in Oklahoma that a man who has a jumping toothache is regarded with suspicion.

The Last Act.
Adding to a long series of continued success, the Union Pacific again takes the lead in running superb dining cars on the solid Union Pacific and Northwestern trains from Denver to Chicago. Meals, 75 cents.
The stars differ from electric and other lights in that it is only when they are out that they seem to burn.
Happy Homes.
Here's a health to the wives and mothers who sit in our household to-day:
Who are glad when the y brighten of other's.
The hours that go d'ifting away.
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness.
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss
That banishes shadows and sadness.
And what need we ask more than this?
But—how can this happiness be kept?
What shall protect these we love,—those who make a Heaven of the Home,—from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death,—that is, in fact, a lingering death? The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the standard remedy for all of those peculiar diseases to which women are subject,—is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It prevents those diseases, and it cures them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a national blessing, because it gives a health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a nation is in its happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, in vials, 25 cents; one a dose. Druggists.
The way bucket-shop transactions pan out sometimes shows them to be beyond the pale of decency.
If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25 cents.
The first impulse of a boy with a new watch is to assure himself that none of its 175 parts are missing.
Consumption Surely Cured.
To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C. 18 Pearl St., N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria,
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When order to be an efficient officer a policeman need not be an agriculturist, but he should be a good man to pilot boats.
DR. L. L. GORSUCH, Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with so much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

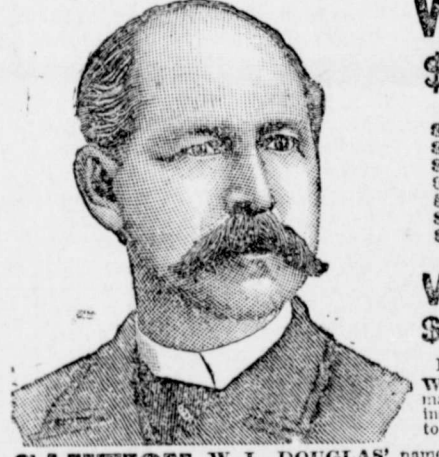
"So far, so good," said the boy, after eating the stolen tart. After reviewing the thousands and tens of thousands of colds and coughs that have been conquered by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup we can readily say, so far, so good. Price 25 cents.
"I have found a sure cure for my weak ankle," she said. "What can it be?" "Fancy a woman never having heard of Salvation Oil at twenty-five cents a bottle."
The sealskin sacque season is the season of woman's fur-vid love.
Dobbin's Electric Soap has been made for 24 years. Each year's sales have increased. In 1888 sales were 2,047,020 boxes. Superior quality, and absolute uniformity and purity, made this possible. Do you use it? Try it.
Only colors that will not run should be put in the American flag.

SCHOOL BONDS.—Highest price paid for County, Town or School Bonds. Can save School Districts fifty per cent. on cost of printing. Denver Real Estate bought and sold. Apply in person or by letter to F. G. Patterson, 7 Tabor Bldg. Denver.
The hen may get the garden seed by a scratch, but she gets it all the same.
Sheriff's Sale.
Smoke Sheriff Sale Segar, a straight 10c Havana cigar for 5c.

EVERY FARMER
living at a distance from a physician should at all times be prepared to treat such common but no means simple complaints as Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and Cramps.
The Best Remedy
for such disorders is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, which never fails to afford relief. A single dose will be found to drive away pain and promote the natural action of the stomach than any remedy you ever tried. The virtues of

PAIN-KILLER
are not confined to the human race—it is used with equal success either externally or internally for
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Lameness, Sores, and Cuts, while for Colic it is the best remedy in the market.
Sold by all Druggists at
25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a BOTTLE.

DETECTIVES
Wanted in every county. Good wages to act as detectives in all parts of the country. No experience necessary. Send 25c. stamp to
Granam Detective Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati.
KING PIANO CO. 807 16th St. Denver.
Full Chickering, Solmer, Haines, Behning, Buh Balleit & Gunston, Vose and Gilbert PIANOS.
Also Wicks & White, and the musical wonder, the Aolian Organ.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
OR ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE, \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE, \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE, \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE, \$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE, \$2.00 GOLF-WEAR SHOE, \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Congress, Dutton and Lace.
W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas's \$3.00 Shoe, shown in cut below, is made of fine calf, on lasts modified for the foot; smooth inside and hand-sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory. This protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or that he has decided thereby, Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.
If your dealer will not get you the kind or style you want, send your order direct to his factory, with the price enclosed, and they will be sent you by return mail, post-free; consequently, no matter where you live, you can always get W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES. Be sure and state size and what you wear if not sure, send for an order blank giving full instructions how to get a perfect fit.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CHECK
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