

Pecos Valley Register.

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ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Booth has established a Salvation Navy in Paris.

Fifteen smuggled Chinamen were sent back to China on the 9th.

Senator Plumb made a strong silver speech in the Senate last Friday.

Sixteen persons lost their lives in the recent storm near Sioux Falls.

A free coinage bill lacked only one vote of passing the lower house of Congress.

There is tremendous excitement at Paris, Texas, on account of the Cook murder trial.

The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Omaha.

Corporal Tanner says he expects to make \$100,000 this year out of his pension practice.

The Mississippi River rose three feet in twelve hours at Davenport the other day.

Governor Hill has signed the bill making the office of Sheriff of New York a salaried one.

Miss Phillips Fawcett carried off the highest honors at Cambridge University this year.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke to 5,000 persons on the "World's Fair" at Chicago the other day.

Ex-State Treasurer Hemingway of Mississippi has been indicted for embezzling \$315,000.

Indiana White Caps are reported to be committing terrible outrages on inoffensive farmers.

The Czar has issued an ukase ordering the abandonment of the Russian anti-Jewish policy for one year.

Postmaster General Wanamaker doesn't think the eight-hour day can be made to work in his department.

The Postmaster General wants some one to invent a convenient mail box to be fastened to front doors.

Emperor William has called his brother, Prince Charles, from his position in the navy to assist him at Court.

The officers on several Atlantic steamships have been detected smuggling goods of various kinds into this country.

Eight young men went fishing near Boston last Sunday and their boat was upset by a squall. Seven of them were drowned.

Herr Krupp, the famous gun manufacturer, has a new ship canal project by which he proposes to connect the Danube with the Adriatic Sea.

The political gossip mongers are arranging to have Blaine placed at the head of the great Pan-American bank which is to be organized.

A street car strike at Columbus, Ohio, is of so serious a nature that the officers contemplate calling on the Governor for militia to protect property.

A Texas train was thrown from the track near Texarcana, by robbers, who proceeded to go through the express car. The affair was scientifically arranged and executed, but very little money was obtained.

The Newfoundland delegates who were sent to London to obtain the government's protection for their fishing interests have injured their cause by their aggressive and belligerent attitude toward the French.

A train on the Northwestern railroad jumped the track near Freeport the other day when going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. It plunged into a gang of section men who were working near by, killing five of them outright.

The Salvation Army is adopting a new departure in establishing labor bureaus in many districts of London at which no charge for registration is to be made. The Salvationists are also promoting cooperative workshops and farms as a means of employing the working classes who are verging on criminality.

In letters received from Major Wissman, the German explorer, the opinion is expressed that a mere patrolling of the African coast by cruisers will not be effectual in suppressing the slave trade. Major Wissman declares that the establishment of garrisons along the coast line is an imperative condition to making possible the destruction of this infamous traffic.

Advices from Siberia state there has been a revolt in the Russian mines of Basile and Bartshoff. The miners, who were goaded to rebellion by starvation wages and material, killed the superintendent, named Risenoff and Bastrikoff, and demolished a large number of buildings. A troop of Cossacks were beaten off by the men, and two regiments have been ordered to the scene.

Preparations are being made to take out a section of one of the large redwood trees in Tulare County, Cal., for exhibition at the World's Fair in 1892. It will be the largest section of any big tree ever taken from California. The tree measures 99 feet in circumference. The section to be taken out will be nine feet in height, 6 feet in circumference, and will weigh about 100 tons.

AGAINST THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Many Importers Make Protests Before the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A delegation of about 100 importers from New York City appeared to day before the Senate committee on finance to protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. The committee adjourned, owing to the throng, to the Senate reception-room, which was crowded. All the members of the committee except Chairman Morrill (now in Chicago) were present at 11 o'clock. Senator Sherman presided.

Mr. J. M. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co., was chief spokesman for the delegation. He said it was not true, as had been declared in the press, that they were all from New York. They came from all the important centers of the country—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati. The importers protest against the bill because they believe it will legislate in favor of one class against another class—for the benefit of the manufacturers against the importers; also because it will work against the poor man of this country. If the McKinley bill went into operation a great many of the importers would have to retire from business.

Mr. Henry W. Curtis then spoke against the increased duties on silks, Mr. Isadore Strauss against the increase on pottery and glassware, and Louis Windmill against the increase on wool.

At the afternoon session Mr. Daniel M. Keever protested against the custom duty on coat linings, pushes and astrakan cloths, Mr. P. B. Worrall against the increase on cotton velvets, Mr. Carlisle against the linen schedule, and Mr. Maurice Lowie against the increase on hosiery and underwear.

D. A. Van Horne spoke against any increase of the duty on glass; A. H. Sexton, representing the wholesale hardware association, against the proposed increase on cutlery; Mr. Gibbs against the lace duty; B. Blumenthal against the line rate duty on buttons as deceptive; Chas. P. McClellan against the duty on corsets; Mr. Richards against that on braids; Mr. Thomas against the duty on tobacco; Mr. Sims against that on grocers' supplies; J. W. Riglander against the duty on spectacles; J. L. McCade against that on wood pulp, and Mr. Thomas Fletcher against the duty on shawls. The protest of business firms interested in felts was submitted in print. It objects to the McKinley bill as doubling duties. This closed the hearing.

Mr. Constable thanked the committee for their attention and consideration. Senator Sherman responded for the committee saying that it had heard the speakers with interest and would give due consideration to all that had been said.

The printed protest presented to the committee by Mr. Constable is signed by four hundred and fifty five mercantile firms of New York City. It protests against the passage of the bill for the following reasons:

1. Because it is wholly unnecessary, the country no longer needing the revenue from such uncalled for and unjust taxation.
2. It does not accomplish its purpose.
3. It is unjust in that it actually discriminates in favor of the rich against the poorer classes.
4. It handicaps trade.
5. It retards the progress of the Nation, the welfare of the whole country, and the permanent good of the manufacturers themselves, who require a reduction rather than an increase of tariff duties.
6. The administrative bill increases the revenue by many millions of dollars.

The Confederates' Purpose.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Herald has the following: Here is the true story of the ex-rebel officers at Richmond on the night before the unveiling of the Lee statue:

About a score of them with their friends were sitting in the Westmoreland Club when one of them, an officer of high Confederate rank, now a resident of New York City, said:

"I see that Representative Flower, of New York, has introduced a resolution asking Congress to give \$20,000 toward building the monument that city promised to erect to General Grant. I hope it won't be done. New York should redeem her promise and it is to her shame that she has not. I see that Congress proposes to give \$300,000 to erect a monument at Washington. That is right. Grant should be buried at Arlington. Now, I have been prosperous and have means. I propose to wait until September, and if at that date New York has not raised the money for the monument she agreed to erect, I intend to start a subscription of Southern men and head it with \$50,000. I will then advertise for subscriptions in every Southern paper and limit them to Southern men." There was a momentary silence, when a leading ex-officer said:

"I agree to add \$5,000 to your subscription."

Then in quick succession others rose and pledged various sums until within a few minutes \$30,000 had been thus raised. If the names could be given the public would see that these were not idle boasts, but the words and subscriptions of men able to pay the sums. They pledged their intention to go into the movement.

Another Train Robbery.

ST. PAUL, June 8.—The Northern Pacific east bound passenger train, which arrived here to-night, was robbed by masked men near West Salem, N. D., last night. Two miles east of New Salem and twenty-five miles west of Mandan, the engineer and fireman were surprised by two masked men climbing over the tender and ordering the train stopped at the end of big revolvers. The summons was obeyed. Express Messenger Angevine, hearing shots fired forward, took \$600 in money from the safe, locked the small safe, put out the lights and ran back to New Salem. The mail car was the first tackled by the robbers. Only one mail agent was in the car and he immediately obeyed orders by turning over the mail matter. A number of registered letters were rifled and then the robbers turned their attention to the express car. This they found deserted, much to their chagrin, and mistaking the fireman for the express messenger, ordered him at the point of pistols to open the safe. He protested that he knew nothing about it and finally escaped from the robbers. Then the train backed to New Salem and finally came east. The express messenger remained incognito and got on the train as it left New Salem. The passengers were not touched. One put his head out of the window during the delay but was told to get his head back and a bullet whizzed past his head as a reminder that the order had better be obeyed. A posse of men with the sheriff, mounted and armed, left Mandan early this morning on a special train for the scene of the daring robbery.

The robbers compelled Engineer Killmartin to break the door of the postal car. Only four masked men were seen at any one time, and suspicious are rife that only two were engaged in the work. During the controversy in the mail car the mask fell from the face of one man reported to be of medium height and build, light hair, and with several days growth of light beard. The district around New Salem is peopled by quiet and law-abiding settlers. It is presumed to be the work of people unknown in that part of the country.

More Stage Robbers.

LAREDO, Tex., June 7.—The stage between Laredo and Guerrero, Mexico, which left the former city at 5:22 p. m. Wednesday, with Mexican mail and two passengers, was held up by two Mexican bandits, twenty-one miles down the Rio Rio Grande. One passenger was robbed of \$700. The other passenger, Mr. Bolivar J. Pride, of Victor, Texas, late United States consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, but at present engaged in collecting the bonded indebtedness of the frontier counties for the United States census department, jumped from the stage and took to his heels through the brush in the darkness of the night. Though fired at by the robbers he made good his escape, as a telegram received this evening from him at Guerrero, Mexico, states that he arrived there safely.

Violent Laborers.

LONDON, June 7.—A great labor demonstration was made to day in Hyde Park. It is estimated that 30,000 men were in the procession that marched to the park, where fully 500,000 men had assembled to take part in the meeting.

Upon leaving the park Sir Henry Havelock Allen in some way incurred the ill-will of the crowd, and the mob made a rush and nearly unhorsed him. The police formed a cordon around him, and by the free use of their batons kept back the infuriated workmen, who threw heavy clouds of earth at the officers and tried to break through the cordon. A few arrests were made, and Sir Henry finally centered off, escorted by mounted policemen.

Temperance in England.

LONDON, June 7.—There was held to-day the greatest demonstration ever organized. It was of greater proportions than the demonstrations of 1888. It has been said that the temperance is the best organized party in England, and to-day the leaders have proved it. For more than two weeks past committees have been sitting in London until yesterday, when the organization for the demonstration in Hyde Park was completed, and where to-day the publication of the petition was denounced as a bill has seldom been denounced before. It was neither a purely nor a mainly metropolitan gathering.

Delegations from distant provincial towns came up to London, not in couples, but in dozens and hundreds. Indeed, special excursion trains were run in from surrounding towns, while those centers, which could not be personally represented, rained letters of congratulation and support. Without distinction of party or creed all reformers attended. One of the most useful contingents was that of the Roman Catholics to whom Cardinal Manning addressed a few words of advice before they marched.

There were counselors by the dozens and members of Parliament by the scores. The demonstration was not quite so big as the labor demonstration of last month, but it was a large affair. Notwithstanding this imposing demonstration, the government has decided to stand or fall upon the question of compensation to publicans. It is understood that Mr. Goschen is under pledges to the brewers, and consequently bound to proceed with his proposition.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

SENATE.—The silver bill was taken up and Senator Hiseock addressed the Senate on the proposition of free coinage. He believed that the majority of the people opposed the opening of mints to free coinage and that the national convention of both political parties would, by decisive majorities, repudiate such a proposition. Senator Sherman addressed the Senate. He had, he said, consented to the increase of circulation proposed in the bill to \$4,000,000 a year. He believed that treasury notes, based on silver bullion, would be as safe a substitute for paper money as could be expected. He did not feel that the free coinage of silver, because of the efforts made to get the silver dollars into circulation, there was not one of them in circulation for every inabout one.

Senator Sherman reported a resolution providing that the House shall proceed immediately to the consideration of the silver bill and that the consideration should continue until Saturday when the previous question shall be ordered. The previous question having been ordered on the resolution, forty minutes debate was allowed. Mr. Hiseock, of Georgia, had no objection to the time limited 107 debate, but he was interrupted by the chairman of the committee on coinage would be allowed to offer all of the amendments which were admissible under the rules of the House. When these were offered, there would be left no opportunity to the minority to offer any amendments. There would be no opportunity on the part of the minority to ask the House to vote on the free coinage of silver. At the Republican caucus last night there had been much discussion, and it was necessary to whip in the friends of free silver by means of this resolution. It was a wicked and shameful outrage on the minority. The friends of the bill on the other side who would vote for free silver but for fear that the President was in accord with the Secretary of the Treasury and both were in accord with Wall Street. They were more very bitter speeches than resolutions was adopted—yeas 120, nays 117. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Anderson, of Kansas; Barton, Connell, De Haven, Featherstone, and Killeney, Morrow, of Illinois; Townsend, of Colorado. No Democrat voted in the affirmative. B.ount, of Georgia, changed his vote to the affirmative, and moved recommission. Mr. McKinley moved to lay this motion on the table. This was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 115.

Representatives Featherstone and Vandever, who voted with the Democrats on the first occasion, voted with the Republicans on the motion to table. The bill having been read, Mr. Conger offered the caucus bill as a substitute. It is substantially as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion of the amount of \$1,000,000 worth the silver each man at the market price not exceeding \$1 for gold and \$1.00015 for silver. Such amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes. Such treasury notes shall be tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when so received may be issued. Such notes held by any national banking association may be counted as part of its lawful reserve. Upon the demand of any holder of such notes, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue in exchange for them the amount of silver bullion equal in value at the market price thereof on the day of exchange to the amount of such notes presented.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin such portion of the bullion purchased as is necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes provided for.

Section 3 provides that silver bullion purchased under this act shall be subject to the requirements of the existing law and regulations of the mint service.

Section 4 provides that so much of the act of February 25, 1875, as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion be repealed.

Section 5 provides that whenever the market price of silver as determined in pursuance of section 1, is \$1 for 37.25 grains pure silver, it is held to be lawful for the owner of any silver bullion to deposit the same at any coinage mint of the United States to be coined into standard silver dollars for his benefit, as provided in the act of January, 1857.

Section 7 provides that upon the passage of the act the balances standing with the Secretary of the Treasury in the National banks for deposits to redeem circulating notes and all deposits thereafter received for a like purpose shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the treasurer shall redeem from the cash at each of the circulating notes of the banks which come into his possession subject to redemption; upon the certificate of the comptroller of the currency that such notes have been destroyed and no new ones issued in their place, reimbursement of the amount to be made to the treasurer from the appropriation hereby created, to be known as the National bank notes redemption account; but this provision does not apply to deposits received under section 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, requiring National banks to keep with the treasurer a sum equal to 5 per cent. of their circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of circulating notes, and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall at the close of each month be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt bearing no interest.

Section 8 provides that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

SENATE.—The silver bill was again taken up and Senator Hiseock addressed the Senate. He believed that the majority of the people that a very considerable increase in the volume of the currency was necessary. The circulation was to-day \$2,000,000 less than the framers of the financial legislation of 1856 had anticipated, although the commercial business of the country has been doubled within that time. Silver was an American product. A much larger product than many others that were to be protected by duties of 300 or 300 per cent under the coinage of the tariff bill. He would like to ask the Senator from New York, who was so anxious about foreign commerce, what he intended to do with the tariff bill, which would prevent the United States from having any foreign commerce. He hoped he might interpret the Senator's remarks on that point as an augury of the action of that Senator in putting his knife into the bill now before the finance committee: a bill which would raise the price of nearly everything used by the masses of the people. A message from the President relating to the landing of an armed force from a revenue cutter near Key West, Florida, was read and referred to the committee on judiciary. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The silver debate was resumed in the House this morning. Mr. Lind of Illinois was the first speaker. He said that silver should be restored to its former position. This was demanded by the greatest of American people.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7.

SENATE.—A large number of bills were passed, including 130 private pension bills. Among others passed were the Senate bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children; House bill to prevent desertion from the army "by withholding part of soldiers' monthly pay as deposit;" House bill to authorize the purchase of certain public lands by the city of Buffalo, Wyoming, for cemetery purposes. The conference report on the bill approving the funding act of Arizona was presented and agreed to.

HOUSE.—Before beginning the debate on the silver bill, Mr. Conger, in charge of the bill, modified his substitute so as to provide that treasury notes issued in pursuance of the bill shall be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private.

Mr. Payson said: If the government used silver at all it should be used as a money metal and not as a commodity. He was opposed to the substitute because of that, but he expected to give it his support in this contingency. He hoped an opportunity would be given to strike out the bullion redemption in the bill. The bill was bound to be considered at the other end of the capitol. There were 100 out of every 1,000 of his constituents who were opposed to the bill, and he said in the presence of the House that 350 caucuses would never compel him to misrepresent the people he represented. [Applause.] Mr. Payson then proceeded to criticize the silver policy of the Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison administrations. He referred to the denunciation of Cleveland's administration by the Republican party, and said he indorsed the denunciation all the way through. Nothing, he said, had afforded him more pleasure than the denunciation of Cleveland's administration for its treatment of silver. He came down to the Republican administration and it was no better.

A number of other gentlemen spoke on the bill and a vote was taken on the substitute when it was agreed to, 135 to 119.

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

SENATE.—The Senate silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Cockrell addressed the Senate. He said that all the benefits that could be claimed for the proposed bill was that the secretary would be compelled to purchase \$500,000 worth of silver every month more than he now had the right to purchase and that the currency would be increased on that to that extent.

At the close of Mr. Cockrell's speech the House silver bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Teller moved that the bill be printed and laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved the Senate to take up and consider the bill reported by him from the select committee on transportation and sale of meat products, "to prohibit monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries."

Mr. Vest's bill was taken up and a discussion of its provisions was carried on between Mr. Vest in defense of them, and Mr. Hear and Mr. Hale in attack upon them.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Comstock of Minnesota the title of the silver bill passed on Saturday was amended so as to read: "Directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes."

Several District of Columbia bills were passed and then the House took a recess, resuming session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10.

SENATE.—The silver bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Finley's amendment that no funds available for the payment of public debts, including such as are kept for the redemption of United States notes shall be retained in the treasury in excess of \$10,000,000. On motion of Mr. Harris this amendment was amended by adding the words "provided that gold and silver coin and gold bullion in the treasury on which gold and silver certificates have been issued shall not be considered available for any purpose except the redemption of such certificates."

Mr. Sherman expressed his opposition to Mr. Plumb's amendment, as the effect of it would be really to leave only a working balance of \$10,000,000 in the treasury. Mr. Keegan was of the opinion that a reserve of 5,000,000 would be all sufficient. The retention of that \$10,000,000 of gold had already cost the government \$40,000,000 interest.

Mr. Teller said it had cost \$16,000,000. He went on to question and deny the accuracy of some of the statements in Mr. Sherman's last speech on the bill. Mr. Teller denied Mr. Sherman's statement that the gold dollar had always been the unit of value.

Another point in Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Teller disputed and denied was that the increase of circulation had kept pace with the increase of population. Mr. Teller argued that it would require an annual increase of \$4,000,000 of currency to meet the annual increase of population.

Mr. Call spoke in favor of free coinage, and then the silver bill went over until tomorrow.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill amendatory of the internal revenue laws and it was passed.

The House then went into committee of who are on the postoffice appropriation bill. There was no opposition, and the committee having speedily considered the bill, reported it to the House when it was passed and the House adjourned.

THE POMPEII OF AMERICA.

Wonders of the Buried City of Palenque in Central America.

The buried city of Palenque, Mexico, is beyond question the most interesting ruin in America, if not in the world, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*. The very race and language of the people who built it are lost, and no one has yet interpreted the hieroglyphics which cover its massive walls. Perhaps the strangest thing connected with this extraordinary place is the fact that, although the engineering skill indicated in its ruins is in many respects akin to that of the ancient Egyptians, antiquarians and Egyptologists have never investigated the ruins or sought to interpret these graven records of a long-forgotten race.

In 1750 a party of Spaniards were traveling in the interior of Mexico. They had wandered in search of things strange and new into the region north of Chiapas, when they suddenly came, in the midst of a vast solitude, to innumerable ancient stone buildings, the remains of a vast city still embracing from eighteen to twenty-four miles in extent, and known to the Indians as Casas de Piedras. The Indians themselves could give no account of its origin. Two exploring parties were afterward sent out by Spain, without, however, attaining any appreciable results. A third exploration was made in 1840 by American travelers. They found the ruins overgrown with so dense a forest of gigantic trees and tangled undergrowth that a person ten yards distant in any direction could not be seen. As the travelers had no axes, picks, or shovels, but only the machete, the short, broad-bladed sword of the Indians, with which to clear this accumulation of centuries of luxuriant vegetable growth and make systematic observations, but little could be accomplished. A vast number of fine buildings, however, were discovered, constructed of stone, with a mortar of lime and sand, the outer walls of which were covered with various colors, and fantastically ornamented with figures in bas-relief and with intaglio inscriptions in hieroglyphics. Interspersed with these were pyramids, and temples, and there were also the remains of an aqueduct by which the city was supplied with water.

One of the buildings, which was in course of construction, stood on a pyramid 110 feet high. It was 56 feet long, 25 feet deep, and about 30 feet high. It was very richly ornamented externally, and on the interior walls were tables of hieroglyphic inscriptions carved in symmetrical lines out of stone. One was only about half finished when the work was arrested forever by the unknown catastrophe that came "like the thief in the night," and obliterated the race of builders and all knowledge of their literature.

The solution of these inscriptions would in all probability reveal things that are more interesting and important from an ethnical point of view than the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Only one statue was discovered, that of a female figure 10 feet 6 inches high, and more resembling Egyptian portrait statuary than anything else found in this new "old world." But it can be safely regarded as an indication that there are other statues and monuments in the forest around.

A Line of Cradles Around the World.

It has been computed that between 36,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies are born in the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about 70 per minute, or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-a-minute calculation every Republic reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply: it will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a well-known hospital writer that could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would be overflowing and at the same time extend around the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion also that, supposing the little ones grow up and the sexes be about equally divided, we would have an army 100 times larger than that of Great Britain, and a wife for each soldier besides. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last corner in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of this infantile host after they had been passing him at the rate of 1,200 an hour during the entire year. In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post; and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping 6-year-old boys and girls.—*St. Louis Republic*.

Experience of a Woman.

A kind-hearted woman at La Crosse bought five cords of wood and three buck-saws and gave all tramps a chance to earn a meal. They stole the saws, and boys stole the wood, and one day a tramp entered the house of the kind woman, scared her most to death, and stole her watch.

Philip Kick, who died recently near Mount Vernon, Ohio, was the father of nineteen children. His widow and seventeen of the children survive.

Pecos Valley Register.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.

Democratic Call.

ROSWELL, N. M., May 17th, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Central Committee of Chaves County N. M., in regular meeting held in Roswell, has this day and date hereby appointed the 23rd day of August 1890 as the time for holding the County Convention, and that the same shall be held in Roswell the county seat of Chaves County.

Notice of Election.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
ROSWELL, N. M., May 17th, 1890.
It is hereby ordered, by the Democratic Central Committee of Chaves County, regularly this day in session, that a primary election be held in the several precincts of the said County of Chaves, in the Territory of New Mexico, on Saturday August 9th, 1890.

Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1890.
PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M., 11200 feet above sea level. Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

Table with columns: DATE, EXPOSED THERMOMETER, SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER, MAX. MIN., WIND, RANGE. Rows for 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mean.

Highest Temperature, 83.
Lowest Temperature, 49.
Total Precipitation, 0.
Frost, 0.
Mean Temperature, twice daily, 75.0.
Maximum and Minimum, 67.3.

HOW TO IRRIGATE LAND.

From the Las Vegas Stock Grower.
A practical irrigation farmer gives the following useful pointers for those who are cultivating or intend to cultivate, after the method:

- 1. I have found that it pays best to thoroughly reclaim than to half do it and you can get more from ten acres well fixed than you can from four times that amount done in a shiftless half way style.
2. I find that one thorough irrigation with the land prepared as I will hereafter describe will produce a crop of beans, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins and cucumbers and etc., two irrigations will produce corn, wheat, barley, oats and sorghum, three thorough irrigations with land properly cultivated is all that grape vines require, alfalfa, one irrigation per crop is all that is required and you can cut five full crops per annum, trees of all kind require three thorough irrigations if the land is kept clean and thoroughly cultivated they will do splendidly.

To reclaim and prepare land for irrigation.

- 1. Clean the land and grub out the stumps.
2. Plow the ground thoroughly with heavy breaking plow.
3. Go over the ground with disc harrow about three times.
4. Level off with buck scraper all knolls and fill up the small depressions so as to give your land a smooth surface.
5. Construct main lateral ditch so you command the entire tract from it.

Borders. This is the most important part of the work; commence the borders at the main lateral ditch when you can, (and from the smaller laterals when it is necessary) and run them out across your land and make them level and about 50 feet apart, or as near as that the contour of your land will admit of. The cheapest way to construct your borders is to take them out first, then scrape them out with buck scraper being careful to load your scraper at highest side of the land between the borders perfectly level, the borders should average 10 inches high and 6 feet wide on the bottom and 1 foot wide on top which makes them easy to run your machine and wagon over, and very strong and you will not be troubled with many breaks while irrigating.

After the borders are completed to prepare the land for crops run the land between the borders full of water say about 1 foot deep and keep it flooded until the ground will take no more water.
Then as soon as you are able to get on the land with a team, plow the ground just as wet as you can; then harrow until the surface is thoroughly pulverized, the finer the better. If you are putting in wheat, barley, oats, corn, sorghum and Egyptian corn, sow or drill in your seeds and harrow afterwards, but be sure and get the surface of the land well pulverized. The best time to seed land to wheat, barley, oats and alfalfa is in November, corn and melons in April; squashes and pumpkins in May; sorghum, and sugar cane and Egyptian corn June beans should be planted from March 1st to 20th; grape cuttings and trees of all kinds should be put in before 15th of February.

The crops that yields best as far as my experience goes put in as I have recommended and yields per acre is; wheat, 50 to 100 bushels according to the land; barley 75 to 100 bushels, alfalfa ten tons per acre. All kinds of vines yield very heavy, two year old grape vines from cuttings are well filled with grapes now but cannot estimate amount of yield yet. Potatoes should be planted later part of February; and second crop last week in August, garden truck can be raised the year round. If you have salt land which you wish to use, it can be redeemed by planting it the first season to wheat, barley, alfalfa, beets, asparagus and after two years can grow anything you wish on it.

For Sale Cheap.

One Racine wagon, light and strong, four springs, canopy top.
JOHN H. CANWING,
Fort Stanton, N. M.

MURDERED BY A COWARD.

The Death of Jeff Kent.

SEVEN RIVERS, N. M.

He came to his death by a ball from Charley Perry's pistol. Perry was deputy sheriff of Lincoln county New Mexico. It seems as though Perry had papers for Jeff and heard that he was at Seven Rivers so he gets John Buckley to go to Seven Rivers with him to help him make the arrest. Jeff and several other boys were in R. H. Pierce's store when Perry and Buckley came in. The light was dim so they did not know each other. Perry walked up pretty close to Jeff and recognized him and told him to consider himself under arrest. Jeff told him all right, he would go with him or give bond. So Perry ordered Buckley to search him and Jeff stepped back, pushed Buckley off, and dropped his hand to his side. Then Perry commenced shooting. The first shot missed Jeff, the second hit his hat and the powder burnt his face. The third shot struck Jeff a little below the right nipple and came out a little to the left of his back bone. Jeff by that time had drawn his pistol and Buckley had also drawn his. The first shot that Jeff fired was at Perry, he fell as though shot through the heart, although not hurt, only powder burnt in the face, he crawled under the counter behind some boxes for protection. Jeff thought he was killed. Jeff's second shot hit Buckley between the eyes but did not go through his head, he only lived three days. W. C. Cochran, his wife and I were eating at his house. When I heard the shooting I opened the door to see what was the matter and saw some one coming. I went to the gate and caught Jeff in my arms and then he fainted. Cochran helped me get him in the house. He and his wife left the house. I pulled Jeff's boots off, locked the door, blew out the lights, loaded his pistol, then went to see the results of the shooting. On my return to the house I found Jeff had left. I hunted until I found him and with more help took him to J. M. Woods who was a friend to Jeff. Woods went after the doctor while I waited on Jeff; when the doctor came he said for all to stand back so he could talk to him. He told him there was no chance for him and asked him if he wanted to leave any word. Jeff told the doctor it was immaterial to him whether he lived or died, and had nothing to say to any one but me. A FRIEND.

ED. INDEPENDENT:

I hand you this clipping from the Johnson City Star, published in Blanco county, Texas, to show to what length a malicious ignoramus will go in order to injure an efficient officer. Instead of availing himself of the Lincoln county press this "friend" of outlaws attempts to strike in the dark by publishing a falsehood at Perry's old home, hoping by calumny to injure a man whom he dare not face. Such nonsense can not injure Mr. Perry where he is known, and I am glad this "friend" saw fit to "give himself away" by going into print. We know him now, and hereafter when a desperado or outlaw is harbored and protected in his neighborhood, we will know whom to hold responsible. In the interest of justice and common sense I wish to say this: Kent was a notorious outlaw, who boasted that no officer could arrest him, and also delighted in "shooting-up" small towns. Perry, in pursuance of his official duty, went after Kent with a warrant, did his duty and rendered this country a great service by killing Kent. That C. C. Perry is a brave and efficient officer, needs no reiteration.

D. C. NOWLIN,

Sheriff of Lincoln Co. - Lincoln Independent.

Mr. Perry is held blameless by all for his conduct in the above affair, and it is a surprise to us to see him charged as above. From our knowledge of Mr. Perry we say, he would be the last man we know to take a mean advantage of even a criminal.

A Generous and Patriotic Offer.

New York, June 2, 1890.

Hon. Wm. McKinley's speech on the new tariff bill is admirable. It should be read by every American. I will send free, postage paid, 10 copies to the address of any one who will read it and distribute the other nine copies among his friends. Send me a postal card, giving address plainly written, saying: "Send me 10 copies Hon. Wm. McKinley's speech." This offer is limited to 1000 sets of 10 copies. I hope 10,000 men who believe in Protection to American industries will make the same offer.

Yours, etc., H. K. THURBER.

The foregoing we clip from the American Economist. Mr. Thurber is one of the foremost business men in the east, and thoroughly awake to the best interest of the country. He is one of the principal owners of the stock of the Lea Cattle Company and largely interested in Roswell real estate.

The Carriage Mail Route.

There is considerable stir along the line of the San Antonio and Lincoln mail route caused by the report that the new contractor, whose name we do not know, attempted to have the route abandoned. The contractor is a professional mail route man, that is, one who makes a business of taking mail contracts all over the country and sub-let them to whoever he can. He seems to have taken this contract so low that he can not sub-let it, and in order to get rid of it, attempted to have it discontinued. Roswell gets nearly all of her mail by this route and it would be a very great detriment if it was abandoned. A strong petition has been sent to the department protesting against a discontinuance of the route, the petition was generally signed by White Oaks, Nogal, Ft. Stanton, Lincoln and Roswell, and we think will have the effect to stop any move that has been made. Ozanne & Co. offered to carry the mail at a fair rate and we are sorry they did not get the contract, because they have given us and the whole line a better service than ever before had. We understand they are offered the new contract at the figure at which it was taken by the contractor but it is so low they can not afford to carry it. While we do not wish any one bad luck we want to see this mail continued even if it costs the contractor a thousand or two dollars.

A Horse Wanted.

We have a good 2 1/2 inch, old Hickory farm wagon in good repair to trade for a horse or mare broke to drive single, must be a gentle driver and safe for ladies. The wagon will be put in at a fair price and will pay what a horse is worth. Inquire at the REGISTER office for further particulars.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

From the Las Vegas Stockgrower, 7th inst. The El Capitán Co., of Lincoln county, has sold their steers at \$10, \$14 and \$17, delivered at Clayton.

The New England Live Stock Co., of Fort Sumner, N. M., have sold their steers to a Kansas feeder at \$17.

The Felix and C. A. companies, of Lincoln county, have sold their steers, delivered at Clayton, at \$10, \$14 and \$18. They will deliver this week.

The 1200 cattle sold by Wm. Roberts, of Lincoln county, owner of the old Chisum herd, brought \$14 and \$18; twos and threes. They go to W. P. Coffey, King, and Co.

The Holt Livestock Co., of Lincoln county, are reported to have a large herd of steers on the trail to Las Vegas. They are for shipment to the company's ranch in Colorado.

Judge E. T. Stone, of Roswell, Lincoln county, is now delivering at Las Vegas 2,500 old wethers, for which he receives \$2.25 apiece. They are good quality and will make the purchaser a hat-full of money.

Fred Keyes, of Lincoln county, and Copeland & Sumner, of San Miguel county, have sold their old wethers to a Missouri feeder at \$2 a head. They are reaping the reward of breeding only the best and handling their flocks in an intelligent manner.

A. B. Liles, of Lincoln county, recently sold 200 two-year-old wethers out of his flock at \$2.25, delivered at Fort Sumner. Mr. Liles has the distinction of owning the largest flock of bred flocks in New Mexico, and experiences no difficulty in securing top prices and easy sale every season.

Judge E. T. Stone, of Roswell, New Mexico, is the best farmer in the Pecos valley, and is said to have cleared \$18,000 last year off his 750 acre farm. Price \$125 per acre. He is a resident of Colorado Springs, and presided over the probate court of El Paso county for a number of years. He is making a great success with fruit growing in his new home.

C. W. Haynes is in Las Vegas from his Pecos river ranch, a short distance below Fort Sumner. Mr. Haynes has taken a ditch out of the Pecos river, by means of which they will be able to re-irrigate thousands of acres of the most fertile and valuable bottom lands to be found along the Pecos valley. The water will not be carried over the land until fall, as the dam across the river could not be finished in season for the spring work.

With the completion of the numerous irrigation enterprises now under way in New Mexico, the territory will witness the greatest irrigation which has marked the progress of any section of the west, and it will not be confined entirely to one section, for water will be carried to the west or more canals. With the bright prospects for the cattle business and the promise of rapid development of the territory, the outlook of New Mexico is indeed bright.

The directors of the First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Co., of the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, held a meeting in St. Louis last week, to make final arrangements for starting work on the reservoir to be constructed across the Hondo. The completion of these reservoirs will open for settlement the finest body of agricultural lands in the southwest, and it is understood that the water rates to be charged settlers will be low, to induce the rapid settlement of the 200,000 acres which the dam will hold water sufficient to irrigate. The lands to be watered can all be taken up under the various government acts.

The Board appointed to investigate the alleged penitentiary scandal have concluded their work and made their report to the Governor. The investigation fails to find any cause for the charges of the prisoner Clancy and those made by the democratic press. The testimony produced was not of the most satisfactory character, being mainly that of present and former convicts. Yet in all there was none, even tending to support the charges made against the officers named, but on the contrary it strongly pointed toward a conspiracy on the part of some of the witnesses to ruin and disgrace them through the influence of outside persons.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 19th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, July 19th, 1890, viz: W. J. Liles, prospect D. S. No. 3235, for the w 1/2 of qr. 3, or n 1/2 of qr. 3, sec 21, tp 13 s. r. 25 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Donaldson, James S. Miller, Mark Howell, William Robert, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Roswell, N. M., May 30th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that McDowell Minter did on the 21st of April, 1890, file an affidavit in contest with Timber Culture entry of William N. Piper, No. 723, Las Cruces series, made April 11th, 1890, viz: Bosman C. Kent, His application No. 1504, for the nw 1/4 of sec 24 and so on of qr. 3, sec 21, tp 13 s. r. 25 e.

Notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had in said case on Wednesday, July 23rd, 1890, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 27th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, July 19th, 1890, viz: M. R. Lewis, Hd. No. 427, for the w 1/2 of qr. 3, or n 1/2 of qr. 3, sec 21, tp 13 s. r. 25 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Addison Allen, Jesus Hernandez, Charles W. Haynes, William H. Ewing, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 19th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, July 12th, 1890, viz: C. D. Honney on Hd. entry No. 852, for the lots No's 1, 4, 5 and 9, sec 31 tp 11 s of r 20 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Patrick F. Garrett, Jas. R. Cunningham, Abraham B. Liles, Allen J. Ballard, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 21st, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Wednesday, July 10th, 1890, viz: Rufus Donahoe, Taylor Lewis, Mack Miller, James Hendon, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 21st, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, July 9th, 1890, viz: Alfonso T. Gunter, Jacob B. Mathews, Walter W. Pate, Robert A. Buford, all of Lower Pecos, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 21st, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, July 9th, 1890, viz: Rufus Donahoe, Taylor Lewis, Mack Miller, James Hendon, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

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LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 21st, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, July 9th, 1890, viz: Rufus Donahoe, Taylor Lewis, Mack Miller, James Hendon, all of Roswell, N. M. W. S. COBEAN, Register.

DR. T. A. MCKINNEY, (Formerly of Las Vegas,) Physician & Surgeon.

Obstetrics & Diseases of Women AND CHILDREN A Specialty.

Will arrive in a few days, and offers his services to the people of Roswell and vicinity.

Office at Zimmerman's Drug Store, Roswell, New Mexico.

J. A. ERWIN, Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory. Office in Register office building.

G. A. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROSWELL, N. M.

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

F. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, ROSWELL, N. M.

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

E. H. SKIPWITH, Physician and Surgeon. ROSWELL, N. M.

Plans, specifications and estimates of all Mechanical work carefully made. Complete abstract of title to all the lands on the Rio Hondo and Pecos.

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The El Paso National Bank OF TEXAS.

Capital, Surplus and Profit : \$200,000.
United States Depository.

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

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

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

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

—Local news is unusually scarce this week.

—Eddy will be wide awake after the arrival of the Roswell delegation this week.

—The band played several pieces of music on the hotel veranda last Sunday evening.

—Mr. Huffacre, of Eddy, was in Roswell this week for the purpose of investing in real estate.

—Mrs. R. M. Parsons went up to the Diamond "A" ranch Tuesday where she will remain until Ralph returns from Eddy.

—Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, who has been visiting Mrs. Sutherland at the Diamond "A" for several days returned Tuesday evening.

—A. B. Allen and C. W. Haynes from up the Pecos came down to town Monday, they will spend several days in Roswell and vicinity.

—Trotter & Daniel are building a new house for Mr. Wilson on his farm adjoining town, it will be a handsome residence when completed.

—If the wind blows during the progress of the games at Eddy, we fear the Roswell club will not be able to do so well as they are not used to so much sand and dust.

—The galvanized iron cornice for the ornamentation of the new hotel has arrived, the verandah is about completed, and it will only be a short time till it is ready for occupancy.

—The citizens of Lookout, Eddy and Roswell are respectfully invited to be with us on the Fourth of July. We want you, we are bound to have lots of fun.—Pecos City News.

—It is time for candidates to make their announcements to the people through the columns of the REGISTER, remember it only cost \$5, half the usual price, cash always.

—L. O. Fullen, of the REGISTER, and Joe Jaffa will start north next week on a pleasure trip and will be absent about a month. They intend spending the Fourth either in Denver or Trinidad.

—We are requested by several of our young men to announce that there will be a big ball given in the new hotel building on the evening of the 4th of July. Full particulars will be given later on.

—C. H. Sparks and Will Prager arrived from St. Louis, Tuesday evening, where they went to attend the meeting of the Reservoir company on June 2. Billy went on to Eddy next morning with the ball club.

—George Curry, Jack Thornton, Wm. Needham, Judge Fredrich and Mr. Ellis, prominent Lincolnites, came down to the Pecos, Tuesday. They went on down to Eddy Wednesday to be in attendance at the ball game.

—White and Hughes have formed a partnership in the barber business, and both will now be found at White's old stand. They are both experienced barbers and solicit your patronage. See their card in this issue.

—Capt. D. W. Roberts, chief deputy under Sheriff Nowlin, is among us collecting delinquent taxes. Captain Roberts is a polished gentleman, a brave and efficient officer, and no better man could succeed Mr. Nowlin as sheriff of Lincoln county.

—Dr. T. A. McKinney, one of the leading physicians of Las Vegas and of long experience has left the above named place for Roswell, and will arrive within a few days with his family to make his home with us and to practice his profession. The Doctor comes well recommended.

—Dr. Skipwith carries off the palm this year as a gardener. We had the pleasure of dining with him and his good lady, upon new corn, peas, beans, squash, all grown in his garden. Judge Lea has heretofore boasted the finest garden products in Roswell but the Dr. vanquished him this year.

—Dr. W. S. Block sold his household effects at Ft. Stanton last Saturday. The Doctor, we are sorry to say, will leave the Fort for a home in Illinois. He is well known throughout this county and the people all regret his leaving. The best wishes of the REGISTER accompany him to his new home.

—Charley Bull, who has been looking after his land interest in the Pecos valley for the past two weeks left for Las Cruces Thursday. Charley is foreman of the Republican office at that place, and is thoroughly up to all the tricks of his trade. He is a printer after our own heart and the best wishes of the REGISTER will always follow him.

—The ball club and brass band left yesterday for Eddy. The ball boys go with blood in their eyes and expect to win two of the three games. The band will furnish music on the trip. Quite a number of our citizens accompanied the boys to see the ball games and the growing town of Eddy. In our next issue we will give the score of the games.

—Capt. W. C. Mann, general superintendent of the P. L. & I. company ditches, has been in Roswell for some days past looking after the work of putting in the dam across the Hondo and making head-gates preparatory to turning the water into the north ditch. It is the intention of the company to run the water through the ditch as far as the Felix. They also have an outfit at work below the Felix completing the ditch to Tar Lake.

FORT STANTON ITEMS.

All contracts for supplies for present fiscal year will close June 30.

M. E. Richardson, wife and son, are guests at the DeLany house.

The canteen has run dry and the boys have to patronize civil institutions now.

Fishing parties are now busy on the trout stream eighteen miles from the post. One party of four caught 1,100 in three days.

John Canning, Col. DeLany's chief clerk, left for Kansas City a few days ago. He goes on private business and will return in ten days.

John Ritter, forage-master, will return in a few days. He has been at Hot Springs, Ark. for two months for rheumatism. He says he is well again.

Lieut. A. B. Paddock, 6th Cav., was married to Miss Grace Pershing, at Chicago, on June 5th. The bride is a sister of Lieut. Pershing, 6th Cav., stationed at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Kingsbury left for the railroad on the 14th. Mrs. Kingsbury will visit her parents, Gen'l and Mrs. Slocum, in Brooklyn, N. Y. The captain returns on the 18th.

Scott Truxton, wife and daughter, and Mrs. Rallsback, are spending the heated term at the post. Roswell may have more land to the acre than we have here, but our summer climate takes the cake.

Dr. Bannister, post surgeon, arrived with his family on the 14th and took charge of the medical department of this post. Dr. Johnson returns to his former station, Prescott, Arizona. The doctor has made many friends here and we regret to see him leave. We wish him bon voyage and adios.

The post-trader came near having a serious fire on the night of the 14th. A little carelessness, without the proper respect for high explosives, caused it. Damage \$100. Mr. Taylor, cashier and business manager, was severely burned about the hands. High explosives, like the business end of a mule, requires care in handling.

Some of the oldest ranchmen in this country say that if the dry weather continues a month longer they will lose one-fourth of their herds. Few cattle die out on the ranges. The grass has been eaten down close to the ground in the vicinity of all the water courses and watering places and the herds in some instances go miles into the foot hills or out on the mesas where there is better grass to feed. They remain out until thirst drives them in and they drink their fill of water after which they invariably lie down. The weaker ones never get up. Thousands of bleated carcasses of dead cattle lie rotting in the scorching sun in New Mexico, but the stockmen are bearing their losses philosophically. During the past eight months more stock has been lost in New Mexico, than has been lost in as many years previous to last October. Notwithstanding the unusual losses of the past eight months the average percentage of loss in New Mexico for ten years has been less than that of any other stock raising section of this country.—Silver City Cor., to Kansas Livestock Journal.

THE PECOS RIVER ROAD.

Ten Miles of Track to be Laid Inside of Thirty Days.

General Manager S. F. Judy of the Texas and Pecos Valley road, now in course of construction from Pecos City, Texas, to Roswell and Eddy, N. M., recently said to a Fort Worth Gazette reporter: "We are now at work on the line, and the steel and timbers will begin arriving at Pecos City in a short time. It is our intention (and it will be carried out) to have the track laid and cars running ten miles out from Pecos City by the 1st of July. The track will be laid with fifty-six pound rails and the entire line will be constructed of the best material. I expect that this road will be the quickest built line of its length ever constructed in the south. The contract for ninety-nine miles has been let and the road will be in running order by November 1."

Upon every entry, without exception of government land in the arid regions, made since October 2, 1888, patents have been ordered by the general land office to be with held.

The secretary of the interior and attorney general have been asked to construe the act of October 2, 1888, withdrawing lands from entry, and to define the arid regions.

Should they decide that all lands in the arid regions were segregated by this act, and all lands requiring irrigation for their reclamation to be arid lands. Then, not an acre of such land in the great west entered since October 2, 1888, can be patented, and such entries, without unseem relief, will be canceled.

The Pecos River Road.

The building of a road from Pecos City, Tex., up the Pecos valley to Roswell and Eddy, N. M., is going to add materially to the wealth of Texas and open up a country that has for years been regarded as an arid waste, but which in reality is one of the most fertile sections of the country. This road will also be a splendid feeder for the Texas and Pacific, and the latter is said to be giving it "aid and comfort" on the quiet.—Fort Worth Gazette.

Bulls and Milch Cows.

I have for sale at my farm 3 and 1/2 miles southeast of Roswell, from thirty to fifty bull calves, ready for service spring 91. These are from Shorthorn cows by Pedigreed Hereford bulls. Also some choice milch cows. These are extra good cattle and I will make prices to suit the times. Address. Jno. W. Poe, Roswell, N. M.

THE RESERVOIR.

At the meeting of the directors of the Roswell Reservoir Co. held at St. Louis, it was decided, as reported last week, to begin the construction of the dam as soon as practicable and push the work on to completion as fast as possible. There was perfect harmony among the directors and all are enthusiastic over the complete and practical success of the reservoir when completed, as has been demonstrated by a most careful and minute solution of the problem of the water supply and demand required to reclaim 150,000 acres of land under the system. The best and most thoroughly expert hydraulic and civil engineers have been working on the plans for some time; having in their possession all the facts regarding the supply of the Hondo river and the character of the soil to be irrigated and all the conditions of climate, so that the result of their investigation is not speculative, but certain, and it is enough for us to know that this result is highly satisfactory to the directors and stockholders of the company. We are not able to announce the details of construction or the exact time of beginning, because the plans are not yet made public, but we have such information as to justify us in saying that the contract will be let as soon as it can be advertised. The notice to contractors will appear officially in the REGISTER just as soon as the specifications are complete, which will be in a few days at farthest. We have some doubting Thomases in and about Roswell who are constantly giving expressions to their belief that the reservoir will not be built, and that if it is it will not irrigate half of the land that it is claimed it will do. To these we wish to say, wait, and while waiting, keep your croaks and complaints to yourself. The men who are in this enterprise are among the shrewdest business men in the whole country, they have not gone at it by a guess, but have taken every item both in favor of and against the success of the enterprise and carefully investigated its effect, and the result is they are encouraged to put in a large sum of money. So far as we are concerned, our confidence in the men would inspire confidence in the reservoir if nothing else. Those who hear expressing doubts are men who have no practical notion of such things, they are mostly men who have never built anything more extensive than a chaise or a well, yet they do not hesitate to express an unqualified opinion of a work the cost of which is several hundred thousand dollars and the practicability of which they know no more about than they know of the moon. To these we say curb your impatience, it will not cost you a dollar in any event, and if you can not aid a public improvement do not hinder it.

THE WHITE OAKS PROBABILITY.

Her Railway Projects and Their Status—El Paso Called to Co-operate—Will She Do It? From the New Mexican.

With reference to the El Paso-White Oaks road the New Mexican has some private information, only part of which can now be made public, and which would seem to indicate that a brighter day for this enterprise is now not far off. As for White Oaks and its people they have now done their full share and more toward extending out the connections long surrounding this undertaking, and it rests solely with the people of El Paso to do the balance. If they want to bring the coal fields of White Oaks and the mines thereabout within El Paso's reach, they know how, or at least many of the leading citizens there do. They must make the next move. The new arrangement, should it go on to success, contemplates a move also in which Santa Fe county is not a little interested, for the idea is to extend the road past White Oaks and up the Manzano valley to San Pedro, where it is expected to connect with the D. & R. G. system, soon to be made standard gage throughout its whole length. In other words it is intended to carry out Gen. Palmer's original idea and bring Denver and El Paso into direct rail connection. From El Paso to White Oaks it is 155 miles, and from White Oaks to San Pedro is about 120 miles. The country through which such a line would run is the fairest and richest in New Mexico. No section of the southwest can equal it for hard and soft coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and lead, superb forests of timber and a farming and stock raising region unsurpassed in the whole west. White Oaks, San Pedro, Santa Fe and in fact for the whole range of the Rocky mountain country from Denver south no line so far suggested could be of such very general benefit. Let El Paso act promptly, as has White Oaks, and such a line will in all probability be not long in materializing.

ROSSELL LAND OFFICE.

A Report of Entries and Patents for May, PRE-EMPTION.

- May 3, '90, Ira Sanger, nw 1/4 ne 1/4 n 1/2 nw 1/4 se 1/4 nw 1/4 sec. 25 tp 10 n r 10 e 100 acres.
- May 5, '90, Jonathan W. Burk, se 1/4 sec. 14 tp 11 s r 23 e 100 acres.
- May 10, '90, Eufraquio Dominguez, s 1/2 ne 1/4 and s 1/2 nw 1/4 sec. 9 tp 10 n r 10 e 100 acres.
- May 12, '90, Timoteo Anillo, nw 1/4 ne 1/4 sec. 13 tp 11 s r 17 e 45 acres.
- May 12, '90, Martin H. Fisher, nw 1/4 sec. 14 tp 23 s r 27 e 100 acres.
- May 13, '90, John H. Carper, se 1/4 ne 1/4 and ne 1/4 se 1/4 sec. 32 and sw 1/4 ne 1/4 and nw 1/4 sw 1/4 qr sec. 34 tp 12 s r 26 e 100 acres.
- May 13, '90, Isaac B. Hannah, ne qr ne qr sec. 28 and ne qr sw qr and w 1/4 nw qr sec. 27 tp 7 s r 13 e 100 acres.
- May 13, '90, Pomposo Tolles, sw qr nw qr sec. 28 tp 10 n r 10 e 40 acres.
- May 22, '90, Robert H. Pierce, se qr sec. 17 tp 20 s r 26 e 100 acres.
- May 22, '90, Henry H. Fisher, e 1/2 se qr sec. 24 tp 23 s r 27 e 100 acres.
- May 23, '90, Arriqnes Calles, n 1/2 nw qr n 1/2 ne qr sec. 8 tp 17 s r 26 e 100 acres.
- May 24, '90, Damacio Baca, s 1/2 ne qr sec. 9 tp 17 s r 19 e 50 acres.
- May 24, '90, Robert B. Burney, se qr sec. 15 tp 12 s r 24 e 100 acres.
- June 3, '90, Charles Wilson, sw 1/4 sec. 29 tp 10 s r 24 e 100 acres.

PATENTS RECEIVED.

Cert. No. 1400 William F. Rogers, 1402 Rufugio Chavez, 1415 Edward I. Fedrick.

H. L. WHITE. W. L. HUGHES.

WHITE & HUGHES,

(Successors to H. L. White.)

Tonsorial & Art Parlors.

Shop on Main Street.

Hot And Cold Baths

WORK FIRST-CLASS. CHARGES REASONABLE

Clothing cleaned and repaired neatly and cheaply.

Roswell, N. M.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.

100 DOLLARS!

PRIZES!

FOR THE CHILDREN!!

To the little girls and little boys of Lincoln county: We are anxious to see what improvement you have made this year in penmanship.

We want every boy and girl in Lincoln county, from 6 to 12 years of age, to write us a letter. You are to tell us your name and age, how long you have been going to school, what books, you are studying, how many scholars are in your school, your teachers name, and as much more news as you wish to give us. Also your papas name, his occupation and address, so we can send your present in his care, should you win a prize.

No letters will be entered for competition after June 15th, so write early.

Your letters will be carefully read by a committee appointed for that business, and on the 4th of July a prize will be sent to each writer of the best letter according to age—one for a boy and another for a girl. In all there will be 14 prizes, one of which will be given to the 6 year old girl who writes the best letter, and one to the 6 year old boy; one to the 7 year old girl and one to the 7 year old boy, and so on to the 12th year. The persons who examine the letters will consider the composition as well as the penmanship.

The value of prizes to be given away amounts to One Hundred Dollars.

Letters to which prizes are awarded will be published in the PECOS VALLEY REGISTER, with name of writer. All letters must be addressed to "EDITH," care Jaffa, Prager & Co., Roswell, N. M., and she will acknowledge receipt of same.

Yours truly, JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.

GARRETT & HILL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WILL FURNISH ESTIMATES MADE ON MECHANICAL WORK. We have now on hand a good line of home made Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Desks and Cupboards. Call and see for yourself.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C. Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

J. L. ZIMMERMAN,

Main Street, Roswell, N. M. Druggist and Chemist. POPULAR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Staffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, and all Varieties of Druggists' Sundries. Cigars. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use. Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

J. S. WILLIAMSON. J. J. SANDERS. CHAS. WELSON.

Pecos Valley Mercantile Co.,

Dealers in General Merchandise --: And Ranch Supplies, MAIN STREET, ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

THE : WHITE : HOUSE.

The Elete Resort of Roswell. FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS. PRIVATE CLUB ROOMS IN CONNECTION. Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

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

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in General Merchandise of Every Kind, Roswell, New Mexico.

JENKINS & DAVIDSON,

Brick Makers, Builders & CONTRACTORS.

We will build you a house with first-class brick cheaper than an adobe.

CALL ON US FOR ESTIMATES.

STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico, Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor.

M. C. NETTLETON,

THE ALBUQUERQUE JEWELER. Dealer in Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware, Clocks, Etc., Etc. Fine Watch Repairing and Diamond Setting. Manufacturer of Filigree Jewelry. WATCH INSPECTOR FOR A. T. & S. F. R. R. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

Complete Maps and Abstracts of all lands embraced in the Pecos Valley. Lands bought, sold and located for settlers. OFFICE—Garret's Ranch, Head of the Northern Canal of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment Co. Postoffice address: UPSON & GARRETT, ROSWELL, N. M.

UPSON & GARRETT,

Land Agents and Conveyancers, ROSWELL, N. M.

SCOTT & FOUNTAIN,

BUTCHERS. FRESH MEATS ALWAYS ON HAND. ROSWELL, N. M.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress. Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A TRUE COMBINATION OF Mocha, Java and Rio.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Picture Card Given WITH EVERY POUND PACKAGE LION COFFEE

When you buy your Groceries try a package LION COFFEE. It is the best in the United States—made up from a selection of Mocha, Java and Rio, properly blended and is conceded by all to make the nicest cup of Coffee in the land. For Sale Everywhere.

Woolson Spice Co., Manufacturers, KANSAS CITY, MO. TOLEDO, O.

MERCHANTS WANT YOUR JOB FOR PRICE.



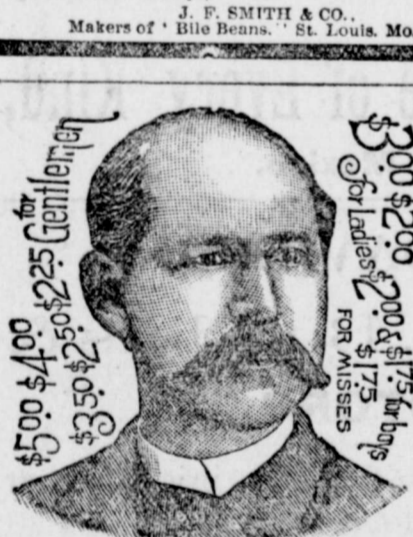
BILE BEANS

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, BILE BEANS.

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING at 7, 17, 27. Photo-gravure on cents (coppers or stamps).

Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

And other Advertisements. The Best in the World.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



RUPTURE CURED OR NO PAY!

No Operation. No Intention on Business. Refractory cases. First National Bank, DENVER. PROF. O. E. MILLE & CO., 127 South Broadway, Denver.

SOLD THE COP.

The Dark Ways of the Average New York Gamin.

"Cheese it, cully, de cop." If a person had been near enough to a crowd of about a dozen street urchins at a dark corner near One hundred and sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, in the annexed district, the other night, he would have heard the above sentence in a stage whisper, and he would have seen the dozen "kids," as the policemen call them, scramble out of sight and secrete themselves in doorways or behind any convenient object that presented itself, so that in less time than it takes to tell it not one of the urchins was in sight. They scrambled to their retreat like a lot of rats. Just as the last one disappeared the blue coat and brass buttons of a big policeman appeared under the gas lamp on the corner below. In the ditch at the spot where the youths had been standing the outlines of a form, apparently a man lying at full length, either dead or drunk, could be indistinctly seen in the gloom.

The guardian of the night came leisurely along, swishing his long night stick and casually glancing about to see that everything was all right. Arriving opposite the form, he stopped, looked at the object twice to make sure that his eyes did not deceive him, and then he muttered: "If that man's not stiff to-morrow me name's not Dennis—". Then he stepped from the curb, so that he stood near to the prostrate man. "Git up out of that," he ejaculated, in a foggy voice that would have awakened Rip Van Winkle before his sleep was half over. The form showed no signs of life, and a No. 11 boot emphasized another command to get up. The result was that the officer then reached down and took hold of the man's coat collar and braced himself for a heavy pull. He pulled, and he sat right down on the curbstone so heavily that he saw stars. At the same instant a dozen shrill yells of derision such as only street Arabs can give vent to broke upon the stillness of the night and a dozen forms darted out of the doorways and disappeared in the darkness. The policeman examined the straw man, for that was what it was, and found that a sand bag had been placed at the spot where he was most likely to kick, and where in fact he did kick. Then he got up, turned the form over, and walked along, muttering, "Them pesky kids!"—[New York Tribune.]

Marrying a Couple.

The late Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, was, at the beginning of his career at the bar, noted for his lawfulness; but another trait, his determination, enabled him to get through his work in a way which, though not conventional, landed him at his destination. Once, while a youth, he started with a bag of corn on his shoulders to a mill 20 miles away. It was in November, and coming to a full-banked river he discovered that the canoe was on the other side. Throwing off his clothes, he plunged in, gained the canoe, took it back where the bag of corn was, which he ferried across, and then went on his way.

Another illustration of his way of doing things occurred while he was justice of the peace. One day a young couple called at his place to be married. The presence of four or five irreverent young men prompted the laudible justice to suggest privately to the pair that they had better meet him at the little hotel. They went, and so did the justice, by a roundabout way, only to discover that the boys were also there. Seeing that he must perform the ceremony in their presence, he, though he had forgotten the usual formula, proceeded to business in the most direct way.

"You wish to be married?" he asked the pair.

"Yes."

"Stand up and take hands. You," addressing the not prepossessing groom, "wish to marry this young woman?"

"Yes."

"Of course you do!" exclaimed the justice, glancing at the pretty bride and asking her, "Do you take this young man for your husband?"

"Yes."

"Well, you are getting the worst of it, but I say you are husband and wife. There, boys, you see I did it!" glancing at the spectators.

The couple had to have it explained to them that they were, in the eyes of the law, wedded. Whereupon the husband offered the justice a fee (the statute made it one dollar and a half), which, by a lofty motion of his hand, he waved off, saying, "Nothing for a job like that!"

A Monument of Success.

"To think," she sobbed, leaning on his shoulder, "that the first loaf I ever baked should turn out such a miserable failure."

"It is not a miserable failure," he cried in the ringing tones always used by the heroes in novels; "it may prove the monument of our success. We will keep it, darling," he whispered tenderly, "and when we build our own home we will use it for the corner stone, and the cyclone that crushes that home with it under it will be a daisy, you bet."

A Test of Affection.

"You do not love me."

For a moment the fair woman trembled with conflicting emotion, and she then murmured in a tone of deepest reproach: "Do not love you? Ethelbert Fiblow, you smoke cigarettes; do you not?"

"I do," he answered in a voice sixteen thousand miles away from anything like shame or self-humiliation.

"Well, then, in spite of that even, I would marry you. Now, do I love you?"

Attained His Ambition.

"Congratulate me, Amelia. I have at last attained the summit of my ambitions. I hold the face of men in my hands even unto matters of life and death."

"Oh, George, you have been elected a judge?"

"No; but what is of more importance, I have been appointed a base ball umpire."

SUPERFICIAL SURVEY.

In the daily supply of water to the city of Cleveland, there are ten tons of dirt.

The bachelors have been honored again. Chancellor Von Caprivi belongs to their order.

English iron masters are making money, but are beginning to fear a declining market.

The latest concerning beer is that the foaming beverage is full of the festive microbes.

The Krupps, of Germany, have bought an entire village, and intend to turn it into one vast work shop.

The Hollanders are heavy drinkers. A man there will sometimes take as high as forty drinks a day.

Waterpower is very cheap and plenty in Idaho, and is being utilized to operate electric light plants.

Mrs. Manning, the widow of the late secretary of the treasury, will live henceforth chiefly in Washington.

It is said the most skillful amateur bull fighter in Mexico is the son-in-law of the president of the republic.

Dr. Chamberlain, M. Pasteur's chief assistant, has just discovered that cinnamon is fatal to the typhoid microbe.

There is always a fashion in furniture as in dress, the popular style in Paris at this time is the Louis XV patterns.

There is great rejoicing among the moths. They have heard that camphor is to be exceedingly high for the coming year.

A good many Welsh miners are being driven back to Wales by the competition of Hungarian labor in our mining regions.

Ethel Sprague, daughter of Kate Sprague, has decided to relinquish her idea of adopting the profession of an actress.

The town of Roswell, Lincoln County, N. M., is 215 miles from any rail road. No other place in the United States can say as much.

Now that the ladies are not wearing wings and plumage on their bonnets, the birds will have a chance to recruit their ranks.

California has a colored woman, Aunt Peggy Barnes, who claims to be 123 years old. Possibly she does not know how old she really is.

Mrs. John A. Logan enjoys the reputation of being a skillful carpenter, and has fitted her home with conveniences made with her own hands.

From the notebook of an American traveling in Germany: The sheets of the hotels are too large for handkerchiefs and too small for towels.

Harriet B. Tison of Philadelphia has ducks to the extent of 2 millions. Harriet is not married and she frankly says she does not intend to be.

Down in Kentucky a man has achieved popularity of a high order, when a coat has been named after him. This is what has happened to Waterson.

Women are quitters. When they are 37 they are 39, when they are 40 they are 37, but when they pass the 40 mark they are anywhere from 103 to 113.

Beers is the name of the Australian sculler who has succeeded in devising a process for making invariable fluid precisely as ordered is made.

Delaware has an ornithological club and it professes to have seen this season near Philadelphia the very large number of 112 different species of migratory birds.

Wherever Malaria Exists

The bilious are its certain prey. In intermittent and remittent fever, dumb ague and ague cake, the liver is always seriously affected, and the blood contaminated with life. One of the chief reasons why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a sure defense against chills and fever and every form of malarial disease, is that it does away with liability to the disease, by reforming irregularity of the biliary organs in advance of the arrival of the season when the disease is prevalent. There is no finer fortifying preparative for those about visiting or emigrating to a locality where the miasm is said to exist. There is no certain remedy for malaria, but an endemic or epidemic form, to be secured by the use of the average tonics and antispasmodics. But where quinine fails the Bitters succeeds both in preventing and curing. Moreover, it removes every vestige of dyspepsia, and overcomes constipation, rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, and tranquilizes and strengthens the nervous system.

Russian students still sing "God Preserve the Czar," but they don't say in what.

He Got His \$15,000.

Adelphi (Ohio) N. W., May 17.

Mr. William H. Shupe, the gentleman who recently won \$15,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, was a visitor to our sanctum on Tuesday.

Mr. Shupe informed us that he had received the money last Saturday, a draft for the amount having been sent him through the Adams Express agency in Creoleville, and the Second National Bank, that place received and cashed the draft.

Mr. Shupe stated that the Lottery Company was very prompt in sending the money and looked after its transmittal with as keen an interest as he would himself. For all of which he feels thankful.

He has been investing in the Louisiana State Lottery Company for twenty-five months past, and previous to drawing the \$15,000 he was nearly a hundred dollars ahead of that institution. He held the one twentieth of Ticket No. 21,303, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000.

The heroine of a popular story is described as having teeth like pearls. They were in fact, her chawels.

A Pocket Cigar Case and five of "Tan-sill's Punch," all for 25c.

The Salvation Army is well named—it constantly has a tough time saving itself from jail.

HALF'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

No man was ever yet so modest as to beget in his inmost heart, that he was getting all the salary he earned.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wickwire—"You haven't a dollar to spare, have you?" Yabber—"What's your mind reader you are, Wickwire."

Morse's School Shoes.

Made in our large factory at Omaha, Nebraska. Ask your dealer for them. Refuse to take any others. If not kept in your town, write us asking where to get them. They wear longer and fit better than any other shoes. Shoes have always been made too narrow. We make them wide. A reward of Fifty Dollars in gold paid for every pair of our own make of shoes that contains a particle of shoddy, or anything but solid leather. We make 150 styles of Women's, Misses and Children's Sewed and Standard Sew, Grain, Glove, Kid and Dongola. Elegant styles, wide and good fitting. We also carry 150 styles of Men's Goods, Rubbers, &c.

W. V. MORSE & CO., Shoe Manufacturers, Omaha, Neb. Wales' Goodyear Rubbers are the best.

Why should a young man say he has "raised" a mustache when the truth of the matter is that it is "down"?

PRESENT DAY MIRACLES.

Ministers Relate Phenomenal Cures Effected in Denver—Cases Which Equal Bible Stories.

Probably the greatest illustration of what absolute merit can and will accomplish is shown in the success of Gun Wa, the Chinese graduate of medicine who is located in Denver. He came to this country less than three years ago and in that length of time has built up a practice larger than any half dozen physicians numbering Ministers, journeymen, bankers and people of all grades of society have furnished evidence of the wonderful good he has accomplished.

Diagnoses taken hold of his patients, considered their victims absolutely helpless and cases which American physicians have abandoned as hopeless, have been cured by Gun Wa and absolutely marvelous cures effected. The prejudice against the Chinese is the greatest point he has to overcome.

The Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell, the well-known pastor of the People's Tabernacle, writes: "I am so glad to testify in behalf of Gun Wa's Chinese Vegetable Remedies." The Hon. Rufus Clark, one of Denver's foremost citizens, made the statement that Gun Wa saved not only his life but that of his wife. The Rev. J. W. Hopkins, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., wrote that Gun Wa cured him of kidney trouble of years' standing. Mrs. Louise E. Ellis, of 2805 Stout Street, Denver, wrote to a Denver paper: "I readily believe if my son had not gone to Gun Wa he would to-day have been in his grave." Samuel C. West, of 123 Curtis Street, Denver, writes: "I say that I am grateful to Gun Wa for saving my child's life is putting it mildly." Captain Geo. West, ex-Adjutant General of the State of Colorado and editor of the Colorado Transcript, writes: "I have known instances in which Gun Wa's remedies have saved lives. I recommend them to everybody."

Thousands of prominent people in different parts of the West have furnished testimonials equally as strong. The Chinese Nation had cured thousands of years ago for the very same diseases that Americans are suffering from to-day and they cured them with vegetable remedies which are used to-day. His success has been so great that ignorant Chinamen have begun to imitate him and endeavor to make the public believe they possess the same power. Gun Wa's father was head of the medical staff to the Emperor of China for half a century. His imitators advertise alleged cures that really have never been effected, and many people have been deceived of their money by patronizing them. Gun Wa's remedies will positively cure dyspepsia, indigestion, fits, palsy, neuralgia, all nervous diseases, fevers, costiveness, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, female weakness, scrofula, seminal weakness, tape worm, cancer, tumors, all sexual diseases, heart disease, bronchitis, consumption, sore eyes, urinary troubles, lost manhood, kidney and liver diseases, rheumatism, all skin diseases, badness, malaria, all blood diseases, eruptions, asthma, paralysis, and all diseases. No charge is made for consultation, examination or advice. Write to him and he will send you a list of questions by which he can diagnose your case. All letters are regarded as confidential. He is located at 1023 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

If you have any remarks to make about a mule it is safer to say them to his face.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philada., Pa., to anyone in the U.S. or Canada, postage paid, on receipt of 25 Dobbins' Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

Corn is an emblem of peace, but it is never appreciated until it gets on its ear.

To Restore Tone and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is positively unequalled. Get the BEST. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



THE PICTURE REALIZED.

Look into the Depths of this wonderful health-giving fluid, and there behold the exquisite reflex of the picture which, on imbibing, bursts forth into a living reality—perfect in form and features, glorious in health and loveliness, absolutely free from physical ailment or blemish.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS

Nature should be assisted when the system is changing from the full habit of the winter months to the lighter diet of the warm season. Nothing does this as well as S. S. S. It stimulates the sluggish blood and aids the system of heaviness and the feeling of languor. If there is poison in the blood, it generally shows itself in the spring, and this is the season to help nature to drive it out and be cured.

Identifies the skin and makes the complexion rosy and healthy. Gives elasticity to the step and buoyant spirits. Makes the feeble and delicate strong and robust. Is a tonic to the whole body and increases vitality. Is a simple vegetable medicine, harmless to the most delicate, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities.

Send your address for a copy of our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

What force cannot do, ingenuity can. PERFORM MIRACLES with the aid of S. S. S. Try it in your next house-cleaning and see.

A STRUGGLE WITH DIRT

Goes on in civilized society from the cradle to the grave. Dirt is degradation—degradation is destruction. Women, especially, are judged by their habits of household cleanliness, and no stronger condemnation can be expressed than "she keeps a dirty house and a filthy kitchen." But the struggle with dirt is often unequal. The woman's weakness or the worthlessness of the soaps she uses make it impossible to overcome the demon of dirt. By the use of S. S. S. she wins easily.

WINDSOR GROCERY

1920-22 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Recognized as the Reliable Cash Grocery House of Denver. One fair trial is all we ask. We will leave it to you after that. Send for our complete price current.

We quote from our list as follows:

Finest Colorado Flour, per sack, \$2.10

Best Sugar Corn Meal, per sack, 1.10

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