

Pecos Valley Register.

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ROSWELL NEW MEXICO THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1889.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

PUEBLO'S PALACE.

The Building to Glitter and Dazzle With Millions of Gems and Precious Stones.

NOTHING LACKING BUT MONEY.

From the Denver Republican.

PUEBLO, Aug. 22.—The Committee on Plans of the Mineral Palace met to-day to make a selection from the numerous plans and variety of ideas presented by the architects.

The plan selected is the one presented by O. Bulow, an architect who recently came here. He is a Swede of metropolitan experience. The conception and ideas used by Mr. Bulow have been those of Thomas F. Nelson, the executive secretary.

The plans adopted present a building of mixed Egyptian architecture. It will be 380 feet long by 104 feet deep; it will be built of granite, marble and western building stone.

Huge columns of granite and marble five feet wide by seven feet deep, tapering toward the top, 30 feet apart and 40 feet high, will go all around the building, forming an open colonnade.

On top of these marble and granite columns will be double life size elephants and buffaloes in gold and silver leaf. In turn will be smaller columns and these will be supporting the roof.

A space in the gables and under the roof on the exterior will display in bold relief (made from the different colored minerals) the miner, the pioneer and many other figures and scenes of Colorado life.

The interior will baffle description. The central room will be 100 feet square with a shallow dome 80 feet in diameter. This dome will be on the interior a solid mass of crystals and brilliants selected from the mines.

A circle of hidden electric lights in all colors of the rainbow will cast their concentrated light upon these jewels of wealth whose answering showers of light will mingle with the colors of a prismatic fountain in the center below.

Then there will be two other domes fifty-five feet high and seventy feet in diameter; seven others twenty-five feet in diameter and fifty others fourteen feet in diameter, all giving the same wonderful effect produced by the combination of mineral and electric lights.

The interior of the building is so spaced as to make the most imposing effect on permanent as well as special occasions.

The stage will be forty-five by seventy-five feet and will be a grove of mineral with a cascade of water.

The space for dancing will be an average of seventy-five feet wide and 275 feet long and will accommodate 400 couples.

The galleries will have a seating capacity of 2,000 and on special occasions, such as the mardi gras ball of 1880, special arrangements can be made for seating 5,000 people, all of whom would have a full view of the ball-room floor.

Neither vaulted halls, the Roman arena or any exposition building in the world will present such a scene as this. Unlike any of them, differing from them all, and surrounded with millions of wealth it will challenge comparison.

Machinery exhibits are left out, and the building is intended to display the minerals of the States and Territories to the best advantage and in the most attractive form.

It will have dressing rooms, a restaurant, billiard rooms and many new and attractive social features, intended to make it a success as a permanent place of attraction.

If anyone has had any idea that a common exposition building was to be erected, they can dismiss it from their minds. It will rival Solomon's temple on the outside, the roof being covered entirely with burnished copper, and no past precedent will afford a counterpart of its interior.

With the stone and material delivered free on the ground it will cost \$100,000 to put it together. Forty-three thousand dollars of this amount has been raised; the balance to be subscribed will depend on the location.

A Fashionable Freak.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave a big ball to-night. Their new stable was used, the ballroom being on the lower floor and the ladies' dressing room and gentlemen's smoking room in the hay loft on the upper floor with entrance to the latter from the street. All apartments were handsomely furnished and decorated with plush furniture, rich rugs, flowers, trees, vegetables, grain and fruit in unique designs and wheelbarrows of roses were set in stalls which were carpeted with straw matting, decorated with Japanese lanterns and lighted with electric lights. Favors for the german were unique, including horse shoes, yokes, horse collars, horses, donkeys and sheep.

Three Cotton Mills Suspend.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Wauvegan Cotton Goods mills, E. P. Taft, trustee, has suspended payment. The company's liabilities are placed at \$1,000,000. The assets, according to the company's figuring, are \$2,000,000. The failure is directly due to that of Lewis Bros. The Nottingham mills will also suspend. The Thornton Worsted mills went under to-day. Their trouble is caused by the failure of Brown, Steese & Clark.

Danger in the Pleasure Boat.

More pleasure-seekers than sailors and fishermen lose their lives by drowning during the three summer months of every year. There is less danger in store for those who "go down to the sea in ships" than for those who go down to the little lakes that are frequented by city visitors in small pleasure boats. Women and children will take greater risks in order to catch a few striped perch or obtain a handful of water lilies than men will to secure a vessel-load of cod or mackerel. The farther the place is from the ocean and the greater lakes, the greater is the number of lives lost by drowning each summer. The little rowboat craft or the still smaller rowboat has a "great fascination" to persons who are not accustomed to going on the water. They appear to be safe because they are so small and pretty. Women and children like to propel boats as they do to drive horses. They think that they need no instruction in the matter. They rely on instinct to aid them.

A boat is dangerous in the inverse ratio of its size. One is much more likely to lose his life in a birch-bark canoe or a skiff made of veneering than in an iron steamship. At every western watering place a re-ensons of little boats that no one but an expert should be allowed to take from their moorings. Under good management not more than three or four should be allowed in one of the m. Still, six or eight women and children, who know no more about handling oars and paddles than they do of running a locomotive or operating a power printing press, crowd into one of them and push it from the shore. As long as they sit quietly they are secure, but the sight of a pond lily or a bit of small fish is enough to bring them all to one side. This movement is certain to overturn the boat, and the chances are that there is no one on the shore who can rescue the persons struggling in the water. There should be a life-boat and a person competent to manage it at every place where small pleasure boats are kept for the use of visitors. The carrying capacity of each boat should be marked on it and the number of persons allowed to enter it should be limited to it. A still better way would be to dispense with the little boats entirely and to keep none that are not of good size and which are managed by competent persons. If all the persons drowned in some of our beautiful little lakes were buried on the shore much of the pleasure ground would soon be occupied by a graveyard.—Chicago Herald.

Origin of Natural Soap.

The natural soap mines of Owens Lake, California, are accounted for by the following theory: The water of the lake contains a strong solution of borax and soda. In these waters there breeds a grub that becomes a fly. The flies die in the water and drift ashore, covering the ground to a depth of a foot or more. The oily substance of the flies blends with the borax and soda, and the result is a layer of pure soap. These strata, repeated from year to year, form the soap mines, where the large forces of men are now employed. This theory, as the Italians say, if not true, is well founded.—Ex.

Romance of a Modest-Looking Lady.

"You see that modest-looking lady walking slowly down the corridor," said a treasury department watchman the other day to a Washington correspondent of the Burlington Hawk-Eye. "Well, there is a very interesting story told about her. I'll give it to you for what it is worth. Several years ago she had a husband who was a clerk in this department and esteemed by all his associates. One day he failed to report for duty. His wife stated that he was seriously ill and earnestly requested that she be allowed to fill the place while he remained incapacitated. The permission was accordingly granted her. Soon after she got the place she proceeded to fix herself solid. The husband recovered, but she still held his position. She finally secured a permanent appointment to the place and at once instituted proceedings for a divorce. The divorce was granted on the charge of non-support. Poor devil, she had robbed him of everything and he was not capable of even supporting himself. You see she is well dressed. Her husband is walking on his uppers, and his outer covering is nothing but a finen duster painted black."

The Doctors Agreed.

Did you ever know two doctors to agree?"

Medical Student (after reflection)—"Yes; once."

"Where was it?"

"At a post-mortem."—New York Weekly.

A BIG STRIKE.

Forty Thousand Men Quit Work and More to Follow.

THE CAUSE IS JUST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A London cable says: London is threatened with the greatest strike of the present generation. It began with the dock laborers, 3,000 of whom turned out in a week. Thousands a day have joined them, until now there are at least 40,000 men on strike. It has not stopped, however, with dock laborers. It has spread to many other branches where unskilled labor is employed. Car men delivering goods for the railways, drivers of goods wagons generally, and men in the river side factories have all turned out to join the dock laborers and many other branches of the trade are threatened with stoppage owing to the men's action.

Public sympathy is with the laborers. They are miserably paid and especially at the docks, where the companies or their nominees act as middle men. The shippers pay good prices and the poor laborer is sweated. He has to wait at the dock gate hour after hour for the chance of being employed. Then when he is taken on he is paid at the rate of 5 pence per hour and if he earns \$5 in the course of one week he considers himself lucky. But the men engaged are supposed to work half an hour gratuitously each day for the benefit of the contractor, and this is the most iniquitous tax.

It looks now as though the men have a chance of winning. The dock companies have offered to pay 6 pence an hour instead of 5 pence an hour. They have also agreed to other concessions, but they do not comply with the men's demands in full, and accordingly the men still stick out for their rights. Each day they march from the docks to the city, eight deep, with bands and banners, and a great show they make. The enthusiasm of the strikers is unbounded; their self-restraint and good humor is marvellous.

It is a striking feature of the struggle that the shippers sympathize entirely with the men simply on the ground that they are also victimized by the dock companies, who retain in their own hands a monopoly of loading and unloading ships. The laborers have recognized this and in passing each of the large shipping houses when marching into the city they have cheered long and loudly. In this instance capital and labor have joined hands, for the shippers are contributing liberally to the men to help them to keep up the struggle.

So far all has been perfectly orderly. Burns, the well known Socialist, is at the head of affairs and uses all his influence to keep the strikers on their best behavior, but when the pinch of hunger comes it may take something more than soft words to keep these down-trodden creatures in order. It is a point which the authorities are recognizing and police and soldiers have already been told off to meet any possible outbreak. The situation is likely to become serious, but the probabilities are that the dock companies will make the further concessions demanded and thus avert danger.

"A Burning Disgrace."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 24.—Governor Waterman to-day wrote a letter to Attorney General Johnson of California, in which he says "the arrest of Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States on the very day the oath of a woman who, on the very day the oath was taken and often before, threatened his life, will be a burning disgrace to the State unless disavowed. I, therefore, urge upon you the propriety of at once instructing the district attorney of San Joaquin county to dismiss the unwarranted proceedings against him."

Upon receipt of this letter Attorney General Johnson wrote to the district attorney stating that in view of the fact that there is no evidence implicating Justice Field in the shooting of Judge Terry, public justice demands that the charges against him be dismissed. If any evidence comes up hereafter implicating any person in the affair the district attorney will of course proceed against such person in the usual manner.

A Rhode Island Catastrophe.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—The Spring Lake reservoir near Fiskville in the southwest corner of Cranston, about five miles from this city, which supplies the whole row of mill villages along the Pawtuxet River, burst this afternoon. Down the valley Mrs. Green Tew, aged 50, Mrs. Hawkins, aged 90, and Mrs. Tew's son, seven years old, were walking through a strip of wood and were overtaken by the flood and drowned. Their bodies were found in the woods, through which the water quickly ran until it emptied into the Pawtuxet River.

The river rose rapidly and caused considerable alarm among the people along its banks, who thought the Pongansett reservoir, the biggest in the State, had gone. Many of them left their houses and fled, but the flood subsided as rapidly as it had come. The path of the water from the reservoir was through a thinly settled country, and the only damage to property was the wrecking of a stable and the demolishing of three road bridges.

The cause of the bursting of the dam is believed to be a spring that existed under the middle of the dam. The builders did not take sufficient precaution to choke this spring and it undermined the dam.

Earl Dodge, aged 9, was with the party that was overtaken and drowned. He escaped with bruises by clinging to a tree.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Pope is said to be slowly but surely dying.

There were two fatal cable accidents in Kansas City last Saturday.

Excellent oyster beds have been discovered in the Gulf of California.

The Queen is about to confer a title on Wiggins, the weather prophet.

The white laundrymen of St. Louis are making war upon their Chinese competitors.

An idiot named Graham made a successful trip through the Niagara rapids Sunday.

Large numbers of cattle in southern Kansas and the Indian Territory are dying from Texas fever.

It is reported that Mr. Parnell will shortly make a tour of America for the benefit of his health.

Dr. George F. Shradley of New York pronounces the Brown-Sequard elixir of life a delusion and a snare.

It seems to be a States prison offense in Illinois for a young man to fall in love with the daughter of a millionaire.

A great deal of bad feeling is being stirred up between New York and Chicago over the location of the World Fair.

Legitimate has given up the contest in Haiti and Hyppolyte has peacefully entered Port-au-Prince, the former's strong hold.

Several people and many animals near Columbus, Ind., have been bitten by a mad dog, and an outbreak of rabies is feared.

John Robinson's circus tent was blown down by a storm at Toledo, O., Saturday night. Over a hundred people were injured.

A strike is reported among the Cincinnati shoe makers caused by the refusal of certain employers to reinstate discharged union men.

A bad wreck occurred on a railroad near Knoxville, Tenn., a few days ago, in which four persons were killed and forty wounded.

Miners are leaving Spring Valley for the Southern Illinois coal field and the mines in the former place will probably be abandoned till next year.

The Chicago News of a recent date printed editorials in nineteen different languages giving reasons why that city is the proper place to hold the next World's Fair.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Parkersburg, West Virginia, last Friday, in which three persons were killed and twenty wounded.

The corner stone of the Indianapolis soldiers' and sailors' monument was laid Thursday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. President Harrison made the principal address.

A bold highwayman "held up" a stage in Wisconsin the other day in the most approved western style. Meeting with resistance, however, he was obliged to shoot two of the passengers.

Much of the Sioux reservation which will soon be open to settlers is declared to be worthless and none of it equal to thousands of acres which can be had in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Dispatches from Egypt say a famine prevails at Khartoum, Kassala, Tokar and other river towns. Survivors are said to be feeding upon bodies of the dead. About twenty deaths from starvation are daily reported at Tokar.

A reporter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch enlisted in the regular army for the purpose of discovering why so many soldiers deserted. He tells a horrible tale of the cruelties and petty tyrannies practiced on the men by the officers.

The friends of Mrs. Maybrick are not at all satisfied with the commutation of her sentence to penal servitude for life and are putting forth strenuous efforts to secure an absolute pardon. In the meantime the lady herself is very ill.

The Department of Agriculture is in receipt of a cablegram from its European agent in London stating that the International Grain Market at Vienna estimates the wheat crop of Europe as lower than expected. The crop in Russia and Hungary is especially bad.

A bad accident occurred to a Santa Fe train near Kinsman, Illinois, Monday. By the spreading of the rails two Pullman sleepers and a dining car were thrown from the track and down a steep embankment forty feet. It is reported that fifty were more or less injured, some of whom will probably die.

The New England division of the Salvation Army had baptismal services at Nashua, New Hampshire, last Sunday, and thousands crowded around the baptismal stream. One man fell in and called for help and a panic ensued. Women fainted and hundreds were crushed, though not fatally.

Buffalo Bill on Tuesday gave a breakfast to a number of distinguished American tourists in Paris. Mr. Edison and party, Chauncey M. Depew, Augustin Daly, Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister, were among the guests. At the Wild West show in the afternoon 8,000 spectators gave Edison an ovation.

A CHICAGO SENSATION.

An Innocent Young Man Imprisoned for Loving a Millionaire's Daughter.

BLACKMAILED BY AN EDITOR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—To-day the remarkable case of George Dunning, the first story of which appeared in several papers several days ago, the name then being given as Donahue, was given an authoritative form for the first time. In an interview held in Joliet prison, where Dunning is still confined, he himself told a strange story, which has been current for some time, and an exhaustive inquiry in Chicago appears to have confirmed it in every detail.

Dunning is an intelligent-looking fellow, 23 years of age, with a smooth, rosy complexion and an appearance that might take the fancy of almost any susceptible young girl. He was very reticent when asked about how he had been railroaded to the penitentiary, ostensibly for burglary, but really for having won the heart of a millionaire's daughter and how the millionaire had afterwards been blackmailed by an editor who learned the facts.

Dunning was sentenced to four years imprisonment and has seven months of it yet before him.

The young fellow, whose fault in the millionaire's eyes seems to have been his humble station, said that the story regarding his meeting and acquaintance with the millionaire's daughter was a true one.

Dunning was a newspaper circulator, handling a route on the North Side. While in the pursuit of his calling he went to the millionaire's door early every morning and was surprised after a time to learn that he had become an object of interest to the plutocrat's only daughter, a handsome young girl just about entering society. Chafing under the restraints that had been placed upon her, the lovers gradually came to meet about daybreak every morning for a few blissful moments at the door of the millionaire's mansion.

An inkling of the situation reached the prospective father-in-law and young Dunning was soon afterwards called to South Chicago, ostensibly to see a gentleman regarding his sweetheart. While there he was met by a person named Frank Allen, with whom he was slightly acquainted. Suddenly as the two were standing together, officers came up and arrested them on a charge of burglary. Both were tried, convicted and sentenced four years each. A few days later Allen's sentence was reduced to one year and after Dunning had been taken to the penitentiary, Allen's sentence was again cut down by the hocus pocus of a new trial and he was released after a week in jail.

When Dunning was arrested he was penniless and friendless, but the girl who loved him had sold her trinkets and hired a young lawyer to defend him. The millionaire found out who the lawyer was, bought him off and later persuaded Dunning to plead guilty as the only chance of saving him from a severe sentence.

A hint of the real facts was obtained by an editor, who subsequently figures in the story. The editor was at the time on the verge of financial ruin, and instead of publishing the news he promptly blackmailed the millionaire for \$10,000 in cash, which was the price of the newspaper man's silence.

When the unfortunate man entered Joliet prison it is said that the officials were instructed to put him at the hardest and most trying work in the penitentiary. Dunning was a man of slight build and was soon badly used up, had a hacking cough and in every way presented a sickly appearance.

A police official who was an enemy of the editor and for personal reasons was running down the latter's part in the affair, was horrified on going to prison to find the pitiable plight of Dunning. The police mogul used his influence with the officials at the penitentiary to have him removed from the quarters he was then in and lighter work given him.

At this time there had been two attempts made to get Dunning pardoned, but for some reason or other the attempts proved fruitless. Dunning was allowed to languish in prison despite everything until to-day, and appeared to fear to discuss his strange experience, thinking it would cause him trouble when he regains his liberty.

When asked if he knew what had become of the lady he stated that he had heard that she was engaged and would soon be married to a Chicago man.

Extensive Oil Refineries Established at San Diego.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The contract for the construction of seventy-five steel oil tanks to be used for the transportation of oil between here and the Pacific coast calls for the delivery of the cars at San Diego, Cal., by July 1 next. They will be delivered as fast as finished and at once put in the transportation business. The parties giving the order do not wish their names used, but it is learned that they own large oil refineries in San Diego and it is believed they are also backed by the road running from San Francisco to San Diego. They have built large refineries at San Diego and intend going heavily into the refinery business. The company also has large refineries in St. Louis, and has already taken large quantities of oil there, including a considerable amount of Lima oil, which they have succeeded in refining. The parties are said to live in Stockton, Cal., and are all wealthy men. They propose to establish an agency or office here.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

A Successful Parade—Camp Fires and Other Exercises.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—The Grand Army Encampment proper opened to-day. The surrounding country emptied itself into Milwaukee, and it is estimated that 50,000 Wisconsin people alone had arrived by noon, and there was a great crush in the hotels and streets.

At the Plankinton House Mrs. Logan divided the honors with Gen. Sherman and Pension Commissioner Tanner. As she came down from breakfast the veterans gathered around her with great enthusiasm, and she was compelled to hold an impromptu reception.

The parade has been the great event of the encampment. It was a well managed, fine spectacle and a complete success. The procession started on time. The head of the column began to move at 10 o'clock and it reached the reviewing stand on Grand Avenue at 10:30 a. m. A conservative estimate of the number of men who passed that point places it at 35,000. One noticeable incident of the parade was the enthusiasm of the old veterans whenever they caught a glimpse of General Sherman.

Overflowing campfires were held to-night at various points in the city. Contrary to the general expectation General Sherman failed to put in an appearance at either of the principal meetings. Prominent speakers were heard at all the meetings, including Commander-in-Chief Warner, Commissioner Tanner, General Fairchild and others.

A monster war songs concert was given in Juneau Park.

Mrs. John A. Logan was given a reception at the court house, and was escorted there by the entire Illinois department of 2,000 veterans.

Most of the State delegates met in caucus to-night on the choice of Commander-in-Chief. The New England delegation and Minnesota agreed informally to support Judge Veasey of Vermont. Ohio and Illinois decided to support General Alger, who will also, of course, receive Michigan's vote. New York and Pennsylvania did not commit themselves.

Startling Discoveries Follow a Cashier's Flight.

MOUNT GILEAD, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Late Saturday night it was discovered that R. A. Halliday, for twenty-three years cashier of the First National Bank, had fled. On Sunday it was learned that he had taken fully \$25,000 with him. On Monday it was charged that he had added extensive forgeries to his stealing. To-day his shortage is said to be close to \$50,000 and a panic has seized the town and country. The other banks are experiencing a run. The town is crowded with excited farmers, all of whom are depositors. Four failures are reported and business is completely prostrated. Halliday's wife is so overcome that she has to be guarded to prevent her from committing suicide. It is rumored that a bank at Chesterville has suspended payment until the First National affairs are straightened. If so there will be a dozen big failures in the country.

Fire in a Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—A factory building occupied by the Columbus Chair Company, the Columbus boot works and a large warehouse in the Ohio Penitentiary, was burned this evening. Loss, \$300,000. On account of the lack of water and a high wind it seemed for a time that the flames would devastate the space inside of the prison walls, which was crowded with factory buildings. The scenes at the penitentiary were exciting. Prisoners were locked in their cells but the lights had not been put out, and the greatest consternation prevailed. Thousands of people assembled outside the walls and watched the conflagration. The greatest excitement prevailed also among those working inside the walls. Adjoining the chair factory was the gas works which supply all the State buildings with gas. The gasometer, containing many cubic feet of gas, was scorched by the flames and an explosion was momentarily expected, but was fortunately averted.

Editors' National Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—The fifth annual convention of the National Editorial Association met to-day. The city is handsomely decorated in honor of the visitors.

At the opening of the session of the convention President Bettis delivered an address in behalf of the Association, responding to the Mayor's welcome, and routine business was then taken up.

At 2 o'clock the delegates, their ladies and committees, numbering in all about 600, took carriages for Minister Palmer's famous stock farm and log house, where they spent a pleasant afternoon.

At the evening session President Bettis delivered the annual address. He touched upon the present libel law as injurious to the press and said that the influence of the Association would be used to improve matters in that direction.

Elliott F. Sheppard, of the New York Mail and Express, delivered an address of some length upon the subject of "Editorial Philology." Among other remarks Mr. Sheppard mentioned the Southern question, saying that intelligent and timely discussion of the negro question by the free press of the country will prepare the way for an equitable and peaceable settlement of that question.

The El Paso National Bank OF TEXAS.

Capital, \$150,000. : Surplus, \$45,000.

United States Depository.

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

Special Facilities Offered on Mexican Business.

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

Pecos Valley Register.

ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Standard advertisements \$12 per column, per month; half column \$8 per month. Ad. occupying less than half column \$1 per inch per month. Transient advertisements \$1.00 per inch, per month, in advance.

Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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

SEVEN RIVERS MAIL.

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

Locals.

—Mrs. O'Neil has returned from her visit to Ft. Stanton.

—Fred Joyce was down from Ft. Stanton a day or two this week.

—Miss Littlefield is visiting in Roswell the guest of Mrs. Cosgrove.

—A communication from W. M. Crow was received to late for publication.

—Mr. Vermillion, of El Paso, is in Roswell. He expects to purchase property here.

—Mr. Lon Jenkins is erecting a blacksmith shop north of Manning & Co's. saloon.

—The band instruments are on hand and you can hear the toot, toot, of one or the other almost any time in the day.

—Mrs. M. Whiteman and children left yesterday morning for Roswell, and will spend a few weeks with her husband.—Interpreter.

—J. B. Trotter got in from his trip to the plains Tuesday. He looks somewhat the worse for it, having just recovered from a severe attack of fever.

—Elder Rhoads has returned to Roswell from his trip to the mountain country. The Baptists are entertaining the notion of trying to secure the Elders service here for the coming year.

—H. H. Pierce is now in charge of the job and composing rooms at the Stock Grower office, relieving Dave Moore, a Hoosier boy, who knows a thing or two about the business himself.—Optic.

—James Baird who has been with the Bloom Cattle Company during the summer, left Roswell for Las Vegas Tuesday morning, where he will attend the fall and winter term of school at the Las Vegas seminary.

—Mr. William Fountain is back from Ft. Sumner, where he has been trailcutting for the Pecos country cattle companies. The work for the summer is about over, and Mr. Fountain will remain in Roswell the balance of the summer.

—John L. Zimmerman started for Las Vegas Tuesday morning, to be gone about two weeks. In addition to attending to some business matters he will see his best girl. L. L. Wells will have charge of the drug store during his absence.

—Rev. Gibbons says he has raised funds enough to pay for the building of the walls of the new M. E. church and the window and door frames. He now wants money to roof it, put in the windows and doors and lay the floor. He should not be disappointed. Help to secure the fund.

—R. M. Parsons began the fall term of school last Monday morning. The boys and girls now have an occupation, and parents should see to it that they make good use of their time, always remembering that the opportunity is fast slipping by, and like all opportunities when past are gone forever.

—James Kinnear, a prescription clerk who has been with Johnny Zimmerman both here and at Roswell, is now in the employ of E. G. Murphey & Co., at the Plaza pharmacy, where he will remain during the absence of D. C. Winters at Santa Fe as a member of the constitutional convention.—Optic.

—Rev. Gibbons preached an excellent sermon to a large audience at the school house Sunday evening last. Mr. Gibbons though young in the ministry is an able preacher, and everybody should attend the meetings and hear him. He will preach at the school house next Sunday, morning and evening.

\$12,000 Hotel for Roswell.

To the Editor of the REGISTER.
Mr. G. A. Richardson, with the help of P. F. Garrett, Jaffa, Prager & Co., A. D. Wright, and others, have started a plan, which is about sure to be successful, by which Roswell is to have a new brick block, to be used for a hotel, bank and land office. It is the organization of a stock company under the following agreement:

We, whose names are here subscribed, agree to organize a company, to be known as the "Roswell Hotel Company," for the purpose of erecting a hotel building in the town of Roswell, N. M., and we do also agree, to take and pay for, the number of shares of stock of said company set opposite our names. It is further agreed by and between us, to issue stock to the amount of \$12,000 to be divided into 1200 shares, of the value of \$10 each, said shares to be paid for, by the respective subscribers as follows: All sums of \$10, one half to be paid, within ten days, after date of subscription, balance in four months; all sums over \$10, and under \$50, one-fourth to be paid within ten days, after date, of subscription, balance in five months; all sums over \$50 one-sixth within ten days, after date of subscription, balance within six months, no stock to be issued, to any stockholder until he has made final payment for all stock subscribed. Said building to be constructed of brick, and to be erected upon the lots where Mrs. O'Neil's hotel stands at the present time.

There is already over \$5,000 of the stock subscribed, and it is expected that the whole will be taken in a few days, when the company will be chartered under the laws of the territory of New Mexico.

Roswell needs a hotel as much, or more, than county seat, land office, or anything else, and the construction of such a building would do much to establish a value on property generally in our town, and add permanency to it, that no amount of boom talk or speculation can do. As an investment, the stock is as good as anything in Roswell, and such men as P. F. Garrett, Jaffa, Prager & Co., A. M. Robertson & Co., A. D. Wright, who are among the prosperous financiers in the country, do not hesitate to take the stock. Mr. Garrett has taken \$2,500 worth of it, and says he considers it safer than buying vacant property. He is right, for vacant property in Roswell, as in any other new town, has but a speculative value, while such building as is contemplated has of itself a real value and adds real value to every other property in the town.

Mr. Garrett's Advocacy.

Mr. P. F. Garrett in the last issue of the Nopal Nugget, scores the editor of that paper for a publication of a notice editorially in regard to the conduct of County Commissioner Cronin, in which the Nugget, in our opinion, very properly criticised that official for his refusal to comply with the requirements of law in calling the recent election.

If our judgment is right, Mr. Garrett does not hit the mark aimed at in the article, there is evidently a Democratic grievance, in a certain direction, and we wonder why he did not come to the point and say just what he meant by ambiguous references to "the people" and Democrats generally. We do not believe Mr. Garrett's grievance consists in the attack upon Mr. Cronin so much as the source thereof. As for ourselves, in politics, as in every thing else, we admire a consistent man, and while we admire a good, honest, straight man of our own party most, we would rather pin our faith to a good honest straight Democrat than a shiftless Republican, and judging from Mr. Garrett's letter he evidently feels that way with reference to a Democrat, and our wonder has been that he did not make the attack directly where it was intended to strike. The Nugget editorially replies to Mr. Garrett:

Attention is called to the letter from P. F. Garrett, which we publish in another column. He seems to wish to defend Col. M. Cronin for his wilful and deliberate refusal to obey the laws which he is sworn to execute. It is this Mr. Garrett's position, it places him in a new role before the public. Ever since Mr. Garrett made such a splendid record as sheriff, by ridding the county of the Kid gang, the people have looked to him as a staunch and unswerving advocate and supporter of law. For him to now occupy the position of an apologist for a man who seems to think himself superior to the law, will be to cause his friends serious regret. Personally, Cronin may be just as good a man as Gov. Prince, or even "a bigger man than old Grant," but as governor of the territory, Judge Prince is entitled to a slight degree of respect, especially while in the discharge of his official duty. The fact that Gov. Prince is a Republican does not lessen his claim to respectful treatment at the hands of Democratic subordinate officers. As a violator of the law Col. M. Cronin stands upon precisely the same ground as that occupied by men of baser class, and of less exalted position. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The Roswell Land Office.

From the Rio Grande Republican.
Capt. John H. Mills, the register of the newly established land office at Roswell, is here preparing the official abstracts for that office. There have been no funds set aside for this work, but Capt. Mills does not propose that the business of the office shall be delayed on this account and so is doing the necessary work without compensation.

An exchange says that a few days since a Georgia man gave his wife a revolver for a present, telling her to shoot any one who bothered her. He is now laid up with a bad wound in his neck. She took his advice.

—Dick Barnett says he is not married, but we are not right sure of it. Of one thing however we feel pretty certain, that it is not his fault if he is not.

A Letter of Thanks.

To the Editor of the REGISTER.
Many thanks to the people of Roswell and surrounding neighbors; having had an explosion of thirteen pounds of powder in my shop on the 20th day of last month, in which myself, R. H. Dannahoo, Jasper Lawrence and a stranger were burned, myself and Lawrence being the main victims on which the monster preyed, I feel that it is my duty to announce my feelings toward the inhabitants of the town and surrounding neighborhood. When the accident occurred and it was discovered that I was burned, Dr. Skipwith called in and hastily dressed the burns of the three of us, and Mr. Biggs at once proposed to take me to his house and see that I was cared for, but I declined on thinking he had a board house and his lady is not a healthy lady. Mr. Ballard proposed for me to get in his buggy and go home with him and stay till I was well. The distance, three miles, and the raw air I could not stand. R. H. Dannahoo then said, "Mr. Orr go to my house, my wife and Mrs. Bell will do all they can for you," and this I testify to, I not only found them to be good nurses but mothers to the sick. There is scarcely a neighbor but what has called to see me since my misfortune, I feel content and thankful for such a people as I am now among. Friends I shall long remember your kind treatment while suffering from the effects of the burn. I shall also have to tender thanks to my old friends at Lincoln, where my wife and children are. My wife being informed that I was only slightly burned did not intend to come, until Geo. Curry obtained a full detail, citing same to my wife; she remarked "the mail is gone, I cannot go today as I have no conveyance." "You can go," says George, and by the aid of Thornton in half an hour was on the road, reaching me in 20 hours. The distance is 65 miles. She leaving four children and finding me in the hands of as good people as the sun ever shone upon, considering all this and the rapid improvement, she returned to the little ones at home last Tuesday, satisfied that I would not need for attention. Many thanks to the people of this neighborhood, the kindness of such people will be worth many pounds at the great day of judgment. An ounce of charity is worth a ton of gold. The people have a great deal of this wealth in Roswell.

Tendering many thanks I remain yours as ever.
ELISHA ORR.

Kiss 'Em This Way, Boys.
Clara Louise, in Detroit Sun.

Said a young friend to me the other day, "I am getting tired of having my hair upset, and my corsage bouquet torn all to pieces by beginners, and I believe if the dear boys were only told how to go about it they would not make such a mess of it."
I tell you candidly, boys, that there is no necessity of grabbing a girl's hair though she had stolen a pocketbook, and making a lurch at her as though you had accidentally stepped one foot in a coal hole while walking rapidly along the street. There is no actual necessity to get a clutch on her dress and try to tear it off, or turn her over inside of it. There is no necessity of pulling her head forward with such intensity that her eyes are endangered by scarf-pins and long pencils protruding from upper vest pockets. There is no use firing a kiss promiscuously at her eye or ear or neck. To begin with, the girl is not trying to get away. Keep cool; bear in mind that you have the soulful sympathy of your victim, and your aims are identical—that she has as much at stake as you have. Keep perfectly cool and collected; gently insert your right coat sleeve about her Directoire costume, and turn her gently toward your manly form. Place your other and as yet unoccupied arm in such a position as the exigencies of the occasion seem to demand, and give a gentle and soulful pull, as Amelie Rives Chandler calls it. By this time the "rosebud mouth," as you see fit to call it, is turned toward you. Lean over gently—and let nature do her work. That's all. Girls don't like it any other way, boys.

A GREAT POWER.—More than thirty-two thousand public schools of the United States have each been supplied with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Think what that means. If there is an average of 50 scholars to each school, it means that constantly a million and a half of American youth have the privilege of consulting and studying this great work in the course of their education. Who can estimate the power for intellectual stimulation and development which is thus actively at work all the time? The pre-eminence of the American people for general accuracy and facility in the use of the English language is not likely to be lost. Well and truly has Noah Webster been called THE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE REPUBLIC.

Notice to Contractors.
Notice is hereby given that we, the commissioners of Chavis county, thereto duly appointed by an act of the legislature, entitled "An act to create the counties of Chavis and Eddy," will on the 11th day of December, 1889, consider plans and specifications and proposals for the erection of county court house and jail buildings, and proceed to adopt plans and specifications for such county buildings and contract with lowest and best bidder for the erection of said buildings at a cost not to exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars. The said buildings to be received from the contractor and paid for in county bonds of Chavis county, provided for in said act, in the month of January, 1891, or as soon thereafter as the said board of commissioners shall be satisfied of full compliance of contract by the contractor. Any information in regard to material, etc, will be given upon addressing

W. S. PRAGER,
Secretary Chavis County Commissioners

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.,

ROSWELL, New Mexico.

CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

General Merchandise, Farming Im-

PLEMENTS & RANCH SUPPLIES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HARNESS and SADDLES,

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

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Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

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Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and
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BOOTH & McDONALD,

Wholesale & Retail Liquor Dealers.

Choice Wines & Cigars.

Ranch Trade Solicited. Bottle Goods A Specialty.

Main Street, Roswell, N. M.

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General Merchandise of Every Kind,
Roswell, New Mexico.

OVARD'S :: ADDITION.

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

On the West side of Roswell within

Four Blocks of Main Str.,

CHEAP.

Call on or Address J. A. ERWIN, Agent

BOUGHT A BLACK WIFE HOME.

A Dusky Belle Suddenly Transferred from Africa to Paris.
Crampel, one of De Brazza's assistants in the French Congo territory, has just surprised all his friends, says a Paris letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, by bringing to this country a young black woman who was presented to him as a wife during his recent explorations east of the Ogowe river. She is a young savage of rather pleasing features and graceful form and carriage, who still feels decidedly queer in dress and regards with open-mouthed astonishment about everything she sees.

When Mr. Grenfel married a native of Africa a while ago his choice was a coast girl who had been nurtured for years at a mission station, and who was a civilized and Christian young person. But the dusky flower that Crampel has brought home with him was picked up from the depths of savage Africa. Neither she nor any of her people had ever seen a white man before.

Crampel started eleven months ago with thirty carriers to make a journey through the unknown regions north-east of the Ogowe. After weeks of traveling he reached a great forest region directly east of the district explored by Du Chaillu, where no white man had ever been before. This is the country of the M'fangs, whose language differed so greatly from any with which the explorer was acquainted that he had the greatest difficulty in communicating with the natives.

The M'fangs, however, gave Crampel a hospitable reception, and he spent several weeks with them. When he was about to go away one of the chiefs came to him leading a very dark and nearly nude belle of the tribe. He told the white man that he liked him, and as a mark of his esteem he wished to present him with one of his own daughters. He said she was the daughter of a chief, and must not be made a slave, but if the white man would take her for his wife he might have her. Offers of this sort are often made to African explorers, and they usually decline with thanks the delicate proposal. Crampel, however, said he would take the girl as his wife, and that with the explorer for the sea, and has probably bid a last farewell to her native forest.

It is not known whether Crampel's choice is approved by his relations, but he seems to be satisfied, and of course he will take the girl back with him to Africa when he returns. Among the interesting discoveries made by Crampel is that of a large dwarf tribe, who are doubtless identical with or allied to the O Bongo dwarf discovered by Du Chaillu.

A Pile of Snakes.

"I went out to the mountains to fish for trout last week," said a well-known and thoroughly reliable citizen of this place yesterday, says the Punxsutawney (Pa.) Spirit, "and the rain drove me to an old shanty, which I found to be inhabited by a solitary old man. After talking a little about the continued wet weather the conversation turned to snakes.

"Yes," said the old hermit, "rattlesnakes is mighty thick this year. I guess the rain has soaked them all out. If you wouldn't mind walkin' up there on the side of the mountain, where you see that big pile of rocks, I kin show you more snakes 'n you seen for some time." The rocky promontory referred to was perhaps half a mile distant and I willingly consented to accompany him. When we got within perhaps 300 feet of the place I stopped and the old man said: "Do you notice that gray rock there, shaped like a haystack?" I admitted that I did. "Well," he continued, "that is no rock—that is a pile o' rattlesnakes. Come an' I'll show you."

"We approached 200 feet nearer and there, sure enough, I could see that what the old man said was true—a pyramid-shaped pile of rocks, fully as large as an ordinary-sized haystack, was so literally covered with snakes, as to appear like a seething mass of squirming reptiles. It was horrible beyond expression. 'Now, watch,' said the old man, and he picked up a large stone and hurled it right into the midst of the pile. Immediately the heretofore sluggish mass became a hideous hell of activity. They coiled, hissed, and struck viciously, sinking their poisonous fangs into each other's flesh, and kept up a rattling that was almost deafening. The old man hurled stone after stone among them and they continued to grow more furious until it seemed that every serpent was in a death struggle with another. The stench arising from the poison they emitted became so sickening that I feared we would be overcome by it and we hastened away. A more frightful, awful spectacle than this battle of the rattlesnakes could not possibly be imagined. The old man said that this was a regular nesting ground for the rattlers and that of the thousands engaged in the deadly combat several hundred at least would die."

Shrewd Burglars.

A shrewd game was pursued by some burglars at Napa, Cal. They called at a house and asked to be shown over it, saying they wished to purchase just such a one. The family were absent and the person in charge complied with the request. Noticing that one or two closets in one of the chambers were locked they, saying that an abundance of closet room was what they wished, expressed a desire to have these opened. The lady said the parties were kept locked at their request. After some urging, the lady went to a bureau and from one of the drawers took a bunch of keys, and the closets were thrown open to the inspection of the strangers, who pretended to be entirely satisfied. That night they entered through one of the windows, went to the room mentioned, took the keys from the drawer, and rifled the trunks in the closet of many valuables.

Reasoning powers are denied to animals, and yet, in a close discussion with a bull dog, a man finds it difficult to hold his own. Baltimore American.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

One of the Most Interesting of the Signs of the Eternal City.

One of the most interesting sights in Rome, says a letter from the Italian capital is the vatican library. It is said to contain 23,580 manuscripts, a large proportion of which are oriental and Greek. It practically dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the most important collections were embodied in it. The visitor on first entering the vatican finds himself in a brightly, not to say grandly painted room, on the floor of which, dotted at intervals, are brightly painted cupboards. In these cupboards—the great mass of manuscripts which form the glory of the library are stored. Every here and there among the cupboards are various works of art, gifts to different popes, and glass-covered cases and tables, such as are to be found in other libraries, contain such illuminated manuscripts and other treasures as are best suited for exhibition.

The cases and tables are carefully covered up with wooden shutters. Among the treasures in the cases are not only the famous Terence, several famous Virgils, the Palatine Virgil among them, and many other manuscripts of the classics, but also the world-famous manuscript of the Greek bible, the well-known but little studied Codex-Vaticanus. This famous manuscript has hitherto been so jealously guarded that even professed scholars have found it difficult to obtain more than a passing glimpse of it. More liberal counsels have now, however, come to prevail. One other treasure also to be found in the same case is the palimpsest copy, discovered by Cardinal Mai, of Cicero's oration, "De Republica." The most interesting feature in this interesting fragment is the complete success with which the ancient underlying writing has been recovered. It is hardly possible to believe that the clear, well-defined letters before you have been covered up with other writing for perhaps 1,000 years.

The great hall which forms the main building of the library terminates in a series of corridors of enormous length. On the floor of these are arranged the various presents given to the present pope last year on the attainment of his jubilee. All along the wall are vase-filled with countless and almost inestimable treasures. In one is a collection of articles gathered from the catacombs and early christian tombs; in another a collection of chalices and patens and other early church plate; after this a wonderful series of specimens of the early Florentine painters, from Cimabue downward, arranged chronologically; opposite these again is a small collection of the most lovely paintings, some of them early christian paintings from the catacombs; others heathen works found from time to time in the neighborhood of Rome.

There is another series of most interesting rooms—the Borgia rooms, as they are called, built for Alexander VI. These rooms are now devoted to printed books, which, as in an ordinary library, are here arranged on shelves along the wall. The ceilings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from the Saviour's life.

More Houses Than Tenants.

New York investors are reaping the penalty of folly in building beyond the legitimate needs of the city. But they are still slow to detect their folly, and this year are building more than ever before within the history of the metropolis.

The plans filed for new building projects of every description, from January to June inclusive, represent 2,177 buildings this year against only 1,647 in the corresponding months last year. And the aggregate investment represented is \$41,084,072 this year, against only \$25,524,678 last year—an increase for 1889 of more than 60 per cent. In the first six months of the boom year of 1887 (whose record was wholly unprecedented in the history of building in New York) the estimated cost of the buildings projected was \$47,315,140, and the number of buildings 2,923. But in that year a great number of plans were filed to anticipate expected changes in the building laws, and were afterward abandoned. So that, in the judgment of an expert writing for the Financial Chronicle, the actual aggregate for 1887 is even larger than in 1887, therefore the largest in the history of New York.

The marvel of this craze for building investment is the more striking when it is now stated that less than one-half of the buildings erected to sell, between April 1886 and April 1888, are still—were a few months ago—in the hands of original owners, who are unable to find buyers and in most cases unable to find tenants. Out of 1,089 such new buildings, says the Record and Guide of New York, put up in a section of the city where speculative building was particularly active, only 49 per cent. had been sold, leaving 55 per cent., or 603 structures in the hands of the builders, who at last accounts were still vainly endeavoring to dispose of them.

Unusual activity in building in New York or elsewhere, means prolonged and remunerative employment for labor, and so far is a public good. But to add to an overstocked market, is not a public good, whether in new buildings or dry goods or wheat. New York is growing rapidly, perhaps almost as rapidly as any other great city of the country, and in time the demand for buildings for business and residence uses will overtake the present excessive supply. But meanwhile in the hundreds and thousands of unused dwellings and stores in New York and Brooklyn, millions of dollars are tied up, idle and unproductive; and the misfortune and loss from this condition of things more or less directly touches everybody in the community.

Aside from affording an illustration of the speculative folly into which men are often led, this incident of an excessively gorged building market in New York affords a striking commentary on the present plentifulness and cheapness of money.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Along the Little Blackfoot and Branches of the Missouri.

Correspondence Denver Sports Afield.

Trout fishing is good in Montana. Since the second of June I have been out four times—thrice across the divide to the Little Blackfoot, and the last time to Trout Creek. The trip across the divide is charming. Leaving Helena, on the 7:45 a. m. Missoula and Butte City express (Northern Pacific railroad,) in two hours you are on the Pacific slope, casting for the speckled beauties. Turning our backs on Helena, we soon pass the new magnificent Broadwater Hot Springs Hotel, and gradually ascend the valley to the summit. Then through the celebrated Mullan Tunnel, over 3,000 feet in length; thence over the downward grade to Elliston and the Little Blackfoot. Between Elliston and Avon (distant 29 and 38 miles respectively from Helena,) the best fishing is to be found—the water being comparatively free from brush. Whereas higher up the brush is very thick, especially so as far up as the "Murdered French Woman's ranch." The Little Blackfoot flows into the Big Blackfoot; thence to Clark's Fork, via the Hell Gate and the Missoula.

The Rocky Mountain, the eastern brook and salmon trout, the white fish, and the grayling, are all taken from these waters. The further west the larger the fish. On one of our trips between Elliston and Avon two of the party filled their baskets with trout ranging from ten up to fourteen inches in less than four hours—using mostly gray and brown hackles. The number of fish taken, I think, was 130. I succeeded in landing the largest trout on two trips, but my companions always took the cake as to the numbers. We always returned the same evening on the regular east-bound express, and always with fish more or less.

Our last expedition was to Trout Creek, represented to us as an easy three-hour drive. We started at 5:30 a. m., reached Stubb's ferry on the Missouri at 9:30, found the ferryman and ferry on the opposite side, and were compelled to wait two long hours. We made a few casts in the "Mighty Missouri, born of the Rocky Mountains and begot of beds of snow," and struck three tiny whitefish. After crossing, we drove over a range of low mountains past Oregon Gulch; then down the grade to York Gulch, where we found Trout Creek. It was now 1:30 p. m., and lunch was in order.

I struck up stream, and soon landed a twelve-inch trout, breaking my snell in doing so. On looking for them, I found that my fly-hook and contents were gone. I have not seen it since. I had a few flies and extra leaders in my "wet box," so I was not fish out combat entirely, although I longed for a green fly like the one lost. Three disciples of the gentle art on this day took twenty-one trout, and spent thirteen hours going and coming—only a seven hours' longer drive than was represented.

Several parties have been to Rock Creek and made great kills—the largest weighing four and one-half pounds net. The Yellowstone is also full of fish this season. I contemplate a trip to the National Park in September, and will outfit at Bozeman and try the Yellowstone and Gallatin en route.

I am mighty glad to tell Sports Afield that two scoundrels have been apprehended and fined heavily for using giant powder in the Blackfoot.

The apricot has this year more than ever shown its adaptability to Colorado soil and conditions. The best varieties that we have heard of are the Alexis, Alexander and Catherine. They will fruit the third year after being budded, and we know of one tree in this State that has attained a height of twelve feet in that time. The apricot is a fruit that comes into an early market and generally brings all its worth.—Field and Farm.

Women who are fond of music naturally prefer the accordion-plated skirt. Lady—"I thought I told you I wanted curried potatoes for dinner." Bridget—"O, mamma getting better."

"Mamma's Gittin' Better." There is gladness in the household; The shadow fades away That darkened all the sunshine Of many a summer day. "O, mamma getting better," The happy children cry, And the light of hope shines bright again In the loving husband's eye.

In thousands of homes women are "sick unto death" with the terrible diseases so common to their sex, and it would seem as if all the happiness had gone out of life and the household in consequence. For when the wife and mother suffers all the family suffers with her. This ought not to be, and it need not be, for a never-failing remedy for woman's ailments is at hand. Many a home has been made happy because the shadow of disease has been banished from it by the potent power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the unflinching remedy for all weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

\$500 reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

There may have been times when Job was "out of humor," but there is no emphatic record of it.

We hear of African slaves being bound in Morocco. Is not this a little too luxurious!

Dobbins' Electric Soap is cheaper for you to use, if you follow directions, than any other soaps would be if given to you, for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask your grocer for Dobbins'. Take no other.

Grit makes the man and want of it the chump; the men who win lay hold, hang on and hump.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25 cents.

The well-bred woman says "please" to her servants, and sometimes to her husband if there's anybody around.

CONDUCTOR E. D. LOOMIS, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Out of the Profesh.

A middle-aged man with a sachel between his feet sat in front of a Canal street hotel the other evening when a pedestrian turned aside and accosted him with:

"Well, are you off?"

"Beg pardon, sir, but you have the advantage of me," replied the first.

"Well, well, but that's queer. We have been together four weeks."

"You—you are not—"

"I am Ka-bush-ky, the Zulu, who can't speak a word of English, and prefers raw meat to cooked. You are Tornado Tom, the celebrated scout and Indian slayer, and are modestly credited with having killed 37 Indians. We both exhibited from the same platform in the museum."

"Thunder! but so we did! Well, what's new?"

"Going home to Indiana to-morrow. The old man wants me to help him run the grocery, and I'm tired of the Zulu business. Too much sameness about it. Have to hold a peach stone in my mouth to produce the guttural, and it wears on my teeth. Which way you going?"

"Back to Toronto. I'm tired of this cow-boy business. Public asks too many questions. Fellers come in every day and want to see my scars. I've got Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska all mixed up in my geography, and somebody gets onto me every day for a deceiver. If I start out again it will be William Belding, the Australian murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged seven different times, but who finally proved his innocence."

"Well, Tornado, so long!"

"Ka-bush-ky, good bye, and may luck go with you."—New York Sun.

A LUCKY BAKER.

A Mixer of Dough Strikes the Louisiana State Lottery for the First Capital Prize.

New Orleans (La.) Picayune, July 26.

With a check on the New Orleans National Bank for \$15,000, Eugene Chretien Jr., walked out of the office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company last Wednesday, as happy and contented as a mortal cake.

Chretien was a journeyman baker, employed in his father's bakery, No. 237 Bourbon Street. He is a son-in-law of Chas. Fetter the barber, No. 313 Royal Street, and in company with his father-in-law he presented ticket No. 42,738 at the office of the lottery company and was promptly paid the amount it called for (\$15,000) it having drawn one-twentieth of the first capital prize of \$300,000.

Chretien purchased the ticket for \$1 last Monday morning, and the next day, to use the language expressed by him to a Picayune reporter, found himself in a very fine condition financially. He accepts his stroke of good luck complacently, and says he is going to put it to good use by investing in some kind of business. He hardly believes he will ever mix dough again, not that he considers himself too well-bred, but he feels that he can afford to give way to anyone else who may wish to take the cake—from the oven.

Telling the devil to get behind a man will never save him; the hardest thumps a man gets are in the back.

Illinois Central Railroad

Excursions South. For a free copy of "Southern Home-Seekers' Guide," "Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Guide to McComb City, Mississippi," address the undersigned.

A. H. HANSON, J. F. MERRY, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Manchester, Iowa.

It is hard to believe that when a sleepy boy leaves his bed in the morning that he will hate to return to it at night.

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.

Isn't it rather paradoxical for a man to be wrapped in silence for sound reasons.

Smoke the best—"Tansill's Punch" Cigar.

Steamships ought to be very independent, because they are given so much latitude.

ANY person sending his address to Robert J. Wallace, principal of BUSINESS COLLEGE, University of Denver, 14th and Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Colorado, will receive a very useful article, bearing our advertisement.

TO LOVERS—Never put off till to-morrow what you can woo to-day.

Rheumatism TRADE MARK PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY St. Jacobs Oil

THE CHAS. A. VOBELER CO. BALTO.-MD.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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