

# Pecos Valley Register.

VOL. II. NO. 19

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

\$3.00 A YEAR.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

General Crook is dead.  
Italy is suffering from floods.  
General Robert C. Schenck died at Washington on the 23d.  
Johnstown, Pa., has been threatened with another inundation.  
Mrs. Harrison and a party have been taking a tour in the South.  
The United States cavalry are ousting the settlers on the Cherokee Strip.  
Kilrain is serving a sentence in Mississippi for participating in a prize fight.  
There is a factory in New York which turns out sausages made of horse meat.  
The president of a Buffalo life insurance company has eloped and absconded with the company's typewriter and funds.  
An entire passenger train was wrecked and burned up on the Northern Pacific last week. Strangely, but one man was killed.  
The torpedo boat Cushing made a successful trial at Newport, making the required twenty-two knots per hour for a three-hour run.  
The English coal miners have won in the recent strike. They get an advance of five per cent. now and another of five per cent. on July 1st.  
A special train bearing an opera troupe recently made a run of thirty-three miles in twenty-six minutes on the Union Pacific in Wyoming.  
The British steamer Vincent was abandoned at sea. The captain and eight of the crew landed at Ferrol. The mate and fourteen men were lost.  
Henry Ives testified before a New York investigating committee that while in jail he paid the jailers \$147,000 for liberty to go and come as he pleased.  
A Pennsylvania farmer had a fight with an eagle which was trying to steal a pig. The eagle, which was killed, measured eight feet from tip to tip.  
The New York court of appeals has affirmed the judgments of the courts below in the Komier murder case, declaring that electrical execution is constitutional.  
A cowboy named John West, who has been working near Clayton, N. M., tried to kill two fellow workmen last week, but failed to do so as their wounds were slight.  
Two men have been arrested in Chicago for advertising to help young bachelors of the west to wives, and receiving advance fees without furnishing the wives promptly.  
An Irish government contractor is privately building near London an airship which is expected to carry a crew of several men at a speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour.  
Bartholdi is very indignant over the proposition to use Liberty Island for a landing place for immigrants. He thinks that it should be beautified and adorned with other statues and memorials.  
The agitation among Russian students has extended to the universities at Moscow, Kiev and Charkoff. Altogether seven hundred students have been arrested. It is probable that the St. Petersburg University will be closed.  
The conscience fund was enlarged by \$1,500 received from New York the other day, the sender stating that it is the last payment, with twenty-five per cent. over and above the amount he defrauded the government years ago.  
A thief snatched a pocket book from the hands of an old man who was riding on a train near Kansas City the other day, but before he could get out of the car the victim's wife caught him and choked him while her husband regained his property.  
During a severe electrical storm that swept over the mining pueblo of Huanuco, in Peru, recently, lightning struck a magazine, exploding 200 cases of dynamite and giant powder. The entire works were wrecked, five persons killed outright and forty more or less seriously injured.  
A bill has been reported in Congress to tax adulterations of lard. The bill is similar to the oleomargarine law, which the committee says has given general satisfaction. The report concludes with the statement that the compound lard trade, as carried on, is a stupendous commercial fraud, which it is the duty of Congress to suppress.  
A leading Australian paper says that "Bismarck falls out of his interior policy, which was as much disliked and hated by his fellow-country men as his foreign policy was approved and applauded, and the determination of the people not to be conquered at home by the man who so often led them to victory abroad was forcibly announced at the last elections, and these elections brought about his retirement."  
In the House of Commons, Labouchere moved the abolition of hereditary representatives in Parliament. The people would not long tolerate the idea that several hundred men could be born with a privilege to interfere with the government and to legislate as a class. The House had the spectacle before it of men excluded from the Jackey club and warned off race courses, and yet able to interfere with the legislation of the nation. The motion was rejected, 201 to 214.

## Fire in a Mine.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 19.—Seven miners were burned to death in the German mine at Hurley today and the mine, valued at \$1,000,000, is probably ruined beyond repair.  
Four hundred men work in the mine of whom all escaped except five miners and two visitors who were cut off by the flames and perished.  
These were cut off from any shaft by the timber that lined the drift burning so fiercely that they could not get through it alive, and their death by the advancing flames was only the question of a few hours.  
The Thomases, father and son, tried to run the gauntlet of flame and fell dead side by side, literally cooked at the bottom of the shaft.  
The others remained penned up and though there was hope they might possibly escape up to 6 o'clock to-night, at that hour they were given up as lost and the mine sealed to smother the flames.  
Hugh Waller performed an act of heroism worthy of a place in history. When the alarm was first sounded he, by hard work, managed to get to the surface badly burned. Then, thinking of his men, he cried out:  
"My God, my boys must be warned and saved," and straightway went back to his death.  
The bodies will never be recovered, as the fire, now past control, is burning all the timber lining throughout the mine.  
At three o'clock the main shaft, which opens in the heart of the city of Hurley caved in. Other shafts are following in the same way.  
The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be accidental. It is the property of the Hays Brothers, now in California.

## Chased by a Whale.

St. JOHN, N. B., March 20.—Captain Lemuel P. Horton, of the schooner Cecilia, which has just arrived from Parrsboro, N. S., tells a tale of novel experience in the Bay of Fundy. When off Quaco at six o'clock Sunday morning, an enormous, hump-backed whale hove in sight. It soon overhauled the coasting vessel and came up alongside. For a time the sailors were frightened, but the feeling changed into one of astonishment when it was found that the monster showed no inclination to swallow the vessel with all on board, a feat which the men thought from his size he was able to do. The whale would come under the schooner's quarter, turn over on its back and lay there motionless.  
Finally the sailors plucked up courage and one of them struck it with a boat hook while another thrust a hook into its side. This little attention the whale received with indifference. Captain Horton had a revolver and fired at the whale. He thought he might hit a vulnerable point of the whale. The result was a vigorous agitation of the water that threatened at one time to swamp the vessel. Several times the whale in moving bunted the schooner hard enough to shake it from stem to stern. Every time the schooner came about the whale would follow her. It was almost calm, and as the schooner was only slow sailing this gave the men an excellent opportunity to watch the movements of the monster. During all that day and the following night the whale kept in the wake of the vessel, and only left her when she arrived off Masquah.  
The Eight Hour Movement.  
PITTSBURG, March 20.—The result of the conference of the executive council of the federation of labor in New York, Saturday, is just made public. Vice-president Martin says no trade will be ordered to demand the eight hour law, nor a strike to enforce the demand. It is left entirely optional with each trade. What they will do is shown by replies sent to the federation from most all the trades, saying they desired and were able to win eight hours. In the Pittsburgh and Wheeling districts the mill carpenters were first to ask the conference with builders and if refused will demand it.  
The New York and Boston stone masons will probably make the first break in those cities, to be followed by other strong organizations.

## Like America.

LONDON, March 23.—Most of the dailies in London print only an abridgment of the speeches in the House of Lords last evening on the Parnell report, and give still less space to Labouchere's remarks in support of his annual motion to abolish the Lords altogether.  
In the former debate one additional point was made by Lord Hirschell, who was ridiculing the idea that any weight was to be attached to the commission finding the Parnellites guilty of criminal conspiracy. The ex-lord chancellor told how he was once at an American watering place where prohibition was in force in the hotel and the landlord was unable to sell him drinks, but presented them to him instead, and later charged them to him as "sundries," which he himself regarded as a most ingenious and admirable proceeding. But it unquestionably made him party to a criminal conspiracy against the law and his offense was quite as grave as those for which the commission condemned the Irish members.

## Kansas Fires.

WICHITA, Kan., March 23.—Prairie fires in Keechie township, Sedgwick county, to-day burned over eight sections of farming land, destroying everything in its path. No lives were lost.

## GERMAN POLITICS.

Emperor William Wants to Have His Own Way.

BERLIN, March 22.—The North German Gazette to-night supplies some light on the cause leading to Bismarck's resignation. It says the chancellor did not wish to depart from the cabinet order of 1882, relating to the intercourse between Prussian ministers and the sovereign, but desired to retain his control and right of co-operation. The opposition he encountered in the matter finally brought clearly to him the necessity for his resignation. Negotiations between Bismarck and Windthorst with reference to the Guelph fund and the attitude of the clerical party was only connected with the crisis so far as that the chancellor refused to subject his intercourse with the deputies to any control.

The tone of the Gazette only feebly indicates the anger which exists in the Bismarckian circle. The papers have hitherto avoided touching the dangerous and delicate question of the Emperor's interference in ministerial responsibility. The Gazette's frankness will lead to a discussion which may awaken the Emperor to the fact that a personal, direct system of government has not yet obtained supreme hold upon the German people. The complacency with which Bismarck's retirement is now generally regarded may soon be replaced with regret that the country is left at the mercy of a self-willed autocrat. The cabinet order of 1882 has always been held by Bismarck's interpreters the Prussian constitution to mean that the president of the ministry ought to appoint his own cabinet, choosing men having political opinions and principles in harmony with his own.

The Emperor refused, and maintained the right of the monarch to appoint ministers having direct responsibility—not to the president, but to the crown. The appointment of Baron von Bismarck as minister of commerce was a thin edge of a wedge. The direct instructions the emperor gave Bismarck affecting the economic policy of the empire evoked warm remonstrance from the chancellor. The emperor in a written communication sent by him to Bismarck early last week explained his views of monarchical prerogatives. His convictions, the chancellor claims, were an encroachment on the rights of the minister and finally a determination to exercise general and absolute control, and direct overtures to Windthorst and other clericals from persons in the emperor's confidence, aiming to take the guidance of negotiations out of Bismarck's hands produced the climax of the crisis.

On Saturday the emperor got what he probably desired and expected, information of Bismarck's resignation, and on Tuesday, in a closely written document of twenty folios, which he has kept from the papers, the emperor received the chancellor's reasons for resigning. Bismarck has not parted from the emperor in the sulks or apparent anger, for the emperor followed his recommendation in appointing General von Caprivi. Since the crisis Princess Bismarck has held daily receptions, which have been crowded. Bismarck appeared and seemed more alert, cheerful, chatty and bright than for many years.

It is stated that the Reichstag has such perfect confidence in General von Caprivi that any extra supplies for military or naval purposes, which he might choose to ask for, would be readily granted, without any of the opposition which has hitherto been displayed toward all demanded credits for the army and navy.  
His appointment to the imperial chancellorship is heartily welcomed in Austria, where he is known to be a strong upholder of the triple alliance. This makes it pretty certain that so long as he remains in office the present status will be maintained, whereas his retirement might well signify an intention on the part of the kaiser to begin hostilities against the ancient foes of the Hohenzollerns, which he burns to do, notwithstanding his pacific protestations and his recognition of the value and desirability of peace.

Reports are in circulation that Bismarck has declined the dukedom of Laurenburg and the appointments of colonel general of the cavalry and field marshal general offered him by the Emperor. The report causes a great sensation. It is also reported that Herbert Bismarck is pressing the Emperor to accept his resignation of the office of imperial foreign minister.

## Lee White Captured.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 21.—Lee White, who has been terrorizing the country between Santa Fe and Albuquerque for the past six weeks, was captured at Paso del Norte yesterday, while about to escape to Mexico, and brought here today and placed in jail. Billy Owens, a stage driver between San Pedro and Corralitos was encountered by Sheriff Chavez in the Pass City, and through him the sheriff managed to induce White to come over on the American side.  
Owens told White that a woman named Marie Tallman, who is now in Santa Fe and with whom White has long been intimate, was in El Paso and desired to see him. White agreed to come over but was so tardy in filling his appointment that the sheriff started across the bridge.  
About half way over White was met coming across with Owens. Sheriff Chavez, was disguised and passed the man, and immediately he turned, revolver in hand, and ordered White to throw up his hands. White was unarmed. He recognized the sheriff's voice and got his hands up in short order.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell presented a protest of the Pork Packers' Association of St. Louis against the bill for inspection of meats, declaring the bill unnecessary and injurious to stock raising and curing in that State, more injurious even than the German and French prohibition. Referred.  
The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a light house and fog signal at the mouth of Coquille River, Pacific Ocean, was reported and placed on the calendar.

The educational bill was taken up as unfinished business. A vote was taken on the third reading of the bill, which was defeated by a vote of 37 to 31.

Mr. Blair made a motion to reconsider the vote, which motion was entered, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Henderson of Iowa presented a resolution of the general assembly of Iowa urging legislation against the adulteration of lard. Referred.  
The House then resumed consideration of the Compton contested election case and was addressed by Mr. Compton, the sitting member.

The House seated Mudd in place of Compton from Maryland. Yeas 159; nays 145.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions and memorials were presented for a law against the employment of aliens on government work, some for free and unlimited coinage of silver, one against the retention of the Pacific railroad debts, and one from California for the removal of the duty on jute and jute bagging.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill to declare unlawful trusts was taken up and Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate.  
At the close of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Ingalls gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the amendment aimed against dealings in "futures for options." Read and ordered printed.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, spoke at length in favor of a service pension law. He explained the provisions of the bill authorizing a service pension for life to every veteran over fifty years of age, who served sixty days and was honorably discharged. Invalid pensioners who receive less than \$5 a month and all who receive no pension will be beneficiaries under it.

After a long discussion of the question of pensions the bill passed. Among other things the bill appropriates \$25,000 to enable the secretary of war to purchase 2,500 tents for the use of people driven from their homes by the floods in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the calendar of the bill reached was one appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal. After a lengthy discussion as to the propriety of erecting public buildings throughout the country, the bill passed.

Mr. Blair introduced another educational bill, and it was referred to the committee on education and labor.

Among the bills on the calendar passed were the following:  
To confirm to the territory at Buffalo, Wyo., certain lands occupied for school purposes; appropriating \$50,000 for a light house at St. Mary's Island, Alaska; to establish land offices in the State of Montana. This was a House bill with amendment. Altogether there were fifty bills passed, most of them private pension bills.

HOUSE.—The committee on alcoholic liquor traffic authorized a favorable report on the bill for the appointment of a commission on that traffic to be appointed by the president to make a complete investigation into the traffic of alcoholic and fermented liquors in all its phases, in its relation to revenue and taxation, the effect on labor, manufacturing, agriculture, pauperism, crime, social vice and public health, and report to Congress within two years.

The bill passed repealing the timber culture law.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

SENATE.—Senator Hoar from the committee on elections reported in favor of the bill to amend the laws of Montana.

The Senate bill ceding public lands to California and other States in aid of irrigation to dry and arid lands, was reported back from the committee on public lands adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

Several petitions against the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia were presented.

Mr. Sherman's anti-trust bill was taken up, and Mr. Turpie discussed the constitutional points.  
Mr. Teller said that he was inclined to vote for the bill, although he was not satisfied of its expediency for its purpose. (Unless the States took hold of the question and suppressed those trusts by limiting the amount of capital that can be aggregated in any corporation, the trouble would continue.)

HOUSE.—In the House a resolution was adopted making the World's Fair bill the special order for to-morrow to be voted on at four p. m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

SENATE.—The bill appropriating \$10 a day for agents to take a census of Alaska and obtain facts relative to the seal fur industry was passed.

The anti-trust bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. George and others.  
Mr. Ingalls' amendment in regard to dealing in futures and options was adopted; also Mr. Reagan's amendment which provides that all persons engaged in the creation of a trust, etc., using its powers for any of the following purposes, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding five years, or both, viz: To create or carry on any restrictions in trade, limit production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; to prevent competition of merchandise, produce or commodities; to fix a standard or figure whereby the price of any article, commodity, merchandise or produce, intended for sale, use or consumption, shall be in any way controlled; to create a monopoly in the manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article; to enter into an obligation by which they shall bind others, or themselves, not to manufacture, sell or transport any such articles below a common standard or figure; or by which they agree to keep such article or commodity, at a fixed or graduated figure; or by which they settle the price of such article so to preclude unrestricted competition.

HOUSE.—The World's Fair bill was taken up and discussed by the House. Most of those who recently favored one of the competing cities joined in saying a good word for Chicago.

The bill then passed. Yeas 203, nays 60. The negative votes were cast by those members who had been from the first opposed to holding any World's Fair.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Reports of Senator Frye and Senator Davis.

A New Refunding Bill Designed to Forever Settle the Debts of the Roads to the Government—The Union Pacific Has Fifty Years and the Central Pacific Seventy-five to Pay the Principal of the Debt.

The senate special committee on Pacific railroads report the following conclusions:

That the policy of building or acquiring branch lines was wise, and, during the period covered by their inquiry, honestly and economically carried out.

That the main line has derived an immense advantage from the branches.

That the building of the Oregon Short Line and the subsequent acquisition of the Oregon railway and Navigation company's lines, instead of being a menace to the interest of the government, have proved to be a decided advantage.

That the recent consolidation of several branches under the name of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway company simplifies the system of the Union Pacific, makes possible a more effective and economical management.

That the branches, instead of being maintained at the expense of the main line, contribute at least \$3,000,000 a year to the treasury of the company.

That the improvements have been, for several years past, greater on the main line than on the branches.

That there is no evidence of any purpose on the part of the company to surrender that portion of their road over which the government has a statutory lien.

That this is a capable, well-managed road, abundantly able to pay its debts, requiring only time in which to pay.

That the present management is honestly trying to effect a fair adjustment with the government.

That the interests of the government and of the railway company will be promoted by a settlement.

It finds the present security to be a statutory lien on a road commencing three miles west of the Missouri river, extending to a point five miles west of Ogden, and on another road commencing one-half mile west of Kansas City, and extending to a point 393 miles westerly, commencing on a prairie and ending in one; not enough to protect the government debt, if it shall not be adjusted until it becomes due, within fifty millions of dollars.

The report on the Central Pacific finds that the United States has for security a statutory lien on a road commencing at a point five miles west of Ogden and extending to San Jose, without terminal facilities at either end, made subject to a mortgage to secure bonds equal in amount to the original indebtedness of the company to the United States; that that portion of the road from Ogden to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada is practically only a bridge, without any local business of any amount; that the roads reaching from the main line into Nevada do not now pay their actual expenses; that the present security of the United States upon this property is entirely inadequate; that a foreclosure of the first mortgage would substantially exhaust in satisfaction the entire property, and that it would be inexpedient for the United States to redeem it from said first mortgage, or to become the owner of the property through redemption and foreclosure.

The report finds that it is expedient, necessary and practicable to adjust and further secure the indebtedness to the United States upon extended time at a reduced rate of interest.

The bill agreed upon includes within its provisions the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Kansas Pacific Railroad company, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad company, consolidated under the name of the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Central Pacific Railroad company, successor to the Central Pacific Railroad company of California, and the Western Pacific Railroad company.

It provides for finding the present worth of indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad company on the 1st day of July, 1890, and for the payment to the United States of that amount, with three per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; also a portion of principal semi-annually so that the entire debt shall be paid in fifty years.

That the Union Pacific Railway company shall give a mortgage on all of its property of every name and description, and also preserves to the United States its present statutory lien.

That in the event of the failure of said company to accept the provisions of the act there shall be carried to the credit of the sinking fund one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government, and in addition

thereto the sum of \$2,000,000 a year, or seventy-five per centum of the whole net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway company; extending also the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific Railway company, and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad company; that on failure to pay, a receiver shall be appointed to take charge of, manage, and operate the road, branches, and lines of said company until the principal and interest of the debt shall have been fully repaid.

For the ascertainment of the present worth of the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad company; for the payment of interest at the rate of two per cent payable semi-annually, and of so much of the principal as shall result in the payment of the entire debt in seventy-five years. The road during the next ten years is permitted to capitalize for that time one-half of the two per cent. to be paid.

A mortgage of the entire property of the Pacific Railroad company, and also, that the Southern Pacific Railroad company and the Central Pacific shall make the present lease subsisting between them additional security to the United States for the payment of the debt.

That either of said companies may extend the payment of or refund indebtedness prior to that of the United States to the extent of the par value of such first mortgage bonds, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent.

That, in the event of any default for ninety days in the payment of interest or principal as required by the act, the entire debt shall immediately mature; also, for a record of the mortgage by the secretary of the treasury in conformity with the law of the various states and territories where the property is situated.

That the United States may retain all money due to these companies for services until the installments of principal and interest upon their bonds next maturing after such services are rendered shall be fully paid.

That the companies shall pay no dividends unless the same shall have been actually earned, and unless such committee shall have paid all interest and matured indebtedness due.

For a repeal of the law requiring government directors.

## "There's Pa."

There were eight or ten passengers in a Grand River avenue car the other day when a woman and her little boy entered, says the Detroit Free Press, and they had scarcely taken seats when the boy fastened his eyes on a man at the other end of the car and called out:

"Ma! ma! There's pa."

"Hush!" she said as she gave him a pinch.

"But there's pa!"

"Yes—hush."

He hushed for a moment, but suddenly continued:

"Pa's got sand, hasn't he! He said he wouldn't come home for three months, and he's keeping right away, ain't he? Let me go up and see if he remembers me."

But "pa" slipped out of the front door and dropped to the street from the front platform, while the woman gave the boy a pinch that kept him howling for two blocks.

## Why, Oh! Why!

If marriage is a failure why do widows now and then

When through with one disaster set about to fall again?

And widowers whose married lives were full of bleak distress

Wed just as often as they can, if 'tisn't a success!

## Married Couples Resemble:

Do married people come to look alike? The New York Commercial Advertiser says: It has long been accepted as a fact that married couples who are not only exposed to the same conditions of life, but the influence of whose minds must necessarily react upon each other, assume a more or less facial resemblance to each other. The Photographic society of Geneva, Switzerland, with a view to determine this question, has made photographs of seventy-eight young couples. The result is that in twenty-four cases the resemblance in the personal appearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister; in thirty cases it was equally great, and in only twenty-four was there a total absence of resemblance.

## Fall of the Poet.

"Mr. Penny," said the editor, gently but firmly, "I fear the time has come to sever the relations which have so long existed between us. I have allowed you to rhyme 'pain' with 'gain' and 'door' with 'moor' but when you go so far as to try to make a rhyme of 'peaches' and 'aches' you are several chips over the limit. You will find your check in the counting-room."

—Terre Haute Express.



**Pecos Valley Register.**

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**ERWIN & FULLEN, Proprietors.**

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**

Sheriff, D. C. NOWLIN, Lincoln. Probate Clerk, GEO. CURRY, Lincoln. Assessor, J. W. NEATHERLIN, Lower Pecos. Treasurer, G. R. YOUNG, White Oaks. Sup't. of Schools, F. H. RICHMOND, White Oaks. Probate Judge, FRANK ROEMER, Lincoln. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. First District, M. CHONIN, Lincoln. Second District, T. W. HENLEY, Nogal. Third District, A. GREEN, Seven Rivers.

**THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**

Composed of Lincoln, Sierra, Dona Ana and Grant counties, with headquarters at Las Cruces. District Judge, HON. JOHN L. McFEE. District Attorney, E. C. WALK, Las Cruces. District Clerk, A. L. CHRISTY, Las Cruces. TERMS OF COURT. Dona Ana—Second Mondays in March and Sept. Lincoln—Third Mondays in April and October. Sierra—First Mondays in May and November. Grant—Third Mondays in February and August.

**LAND OFFICE.**

The land office for the district to which Lincoln county is attached is situated at Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. The officers are: Register, JOHN H. MILLS. Receiver, FRANK LESNER.

**PRECINCT NO. 7.**

FRED W. JOYCE, Justice of the Peace. SCOTT JORDAN, Constable. C. C. PERRY, Deputy Sheriff. G. A. RICHARDSON, School Directors Dist. No. 18. J. M. BROWN, School Directors Dist. No. 19. J. R. CUNNINGHAM, School Directors Dist. No. 20. A. C. ROGERS, School Directors Dist. No. 21. M. L. PIERCE, School Directors Dist. No. 22.

**Signal Service, United States Army. METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. WEEK ENDING MARCH 23, 1890.**

PLACE OF OBSERVATION: Garrett's Ranch, five miles east of Roswell, N. M. Latitude 33 degrees 24 min.—Longitude 104 degrees 24 min.

Table with columns: DATE, EXPOSED THERMOMETER, SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER, MAX. MIN. RANGE. Rows for 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and monthly/annual means.

Highest Temperature, 72. Lowest Temperature, 24. Total Precipitation, 0. Frost, 0. Mean Temperature, twice daily, 57.2. Maximum and Minimum, 49.2. M. A. UPSON, Voluntary Observer.

"I state it deliberately after long observation and a full consideration of its broad significance that New Mexico is endowed with a greater variety and extent of natural resources and advantages than any state of the union.—Gov. Prince.

What railroads can do for a town is exemplified in the rapid growth of Cumberland Gap, Ky. Three years ago this town was a corn field, now it is said to contain over 5,000 people, the result of the completion of railroads to coal and timber fields.

The resignation of Col. E. W. Wynkoop, adjutant-general of the Territory of New Mexico, has been accepted by Gov. Prince, to take effect April 1, 1890. Col. Winfield S. Fletcher, of Las Vegas, was appointed his successor. Col. Wynkoop resigns to take the wardenship of the penitentiary.

E. G. Shields, ex-register, and F. V. Piontkowsky, ex-chief clerk of the United States land office here, are again in town for a few days, called here as witnesses before the grand jury. Both are overflowing with enthusiasm over the present prosperous condition and future prospects of the fertile Pecos valley.—Mesilla Valley Democrat.

An enterprising Larimer county Colo., farmer has commenced to make sugar and syrup from the sap of the box elder tree. He claims that they are equal in exquisiteness of flavor to the best Vermont maple products. If this be correct, and if the box elder can furnish sap enough, a great future is opened for that modest and unpretending tree.

A reception was tendered Hon. John R. McPhee at his residence in Las Cruces by neighbors and friends in commemoration of the anniversary of his confirmation, as Judge of the Supreme bench of New Mexico. The reception was a surprise to the Judge and Mrs. McPhee. The band serenaded and the evening was enjoyed by all. Judge and Mrs. McPhee are deservedly popular both at home and abroad, and as an official he is giving the very best of satisfaction.

The matter of preparing an enabling act for New Mexico under the constitution framed in September last has been referred to a special committee of five representatives; now, with a united pull, the matter is in shape to go through. Let all and patriotic and good citizens of New Mexico having the welfare, progress and prosperity of New Mexico at heart work for statehood for New Mexico. All possible aid and comfort in that direction is welcome.—New Mexican.

Engineer-in-Chief H. H. Cloud, of the Pecos Valley railroad, returned from the lower country Tuesday, and reports the final connection of the survey from Eddy to the Texas and Pacific railroad. The connection was made at a point about five miles east of Pecos City, and at a distance from Eddy of about 92 miles. He reports the line, both as regards curvature and grades, a very easy one, and that there will be no trouble in making the very best of time over the entire line.—Argus.

**Will Not Confirm His Appointment.**

The St. Louis Republic of the 25 inst gives Judge Whiteman a column where in it claims that the Senate will refuse to confirm his appointment. It seems that the charges preferred against him at the time of his appointment have been revived. These charges were concerning some business with the settling of the estate of a Swiss citizen who died in Albuquerque. It was alleged that Mr. Whiteman withheld \$1,800 that should have been paid over to the heirs, and he answered by alleging that this money was ready to pay over as soon as the legal aspect of the case were such that he could wind up the estate properly and that the money was in his safe at hand for that purpose. This was discovered to be true and Mr. Whiteman was appointed Associate Justice of the Territory. Now it is alleged that this money in the safe was a scheme of Mr. W., and his political friends that, they, his friends, agreed to put up the money necessary for him to meet his obligations in the case of the Swiss citizen. Several men contributed this money; it was placed in an envelope properly marked; put in a safe in Whiteman's office; Mrs. Whiteman was instructed how to open the safe and knew what to do in a general way in response to instructions from Washington. When this was all fixed Whiteman started for Washington, cleared himself of the charge by asking the department to telegraph to his wife to ascertain the truth of his statement. We must say the whole thing looks very fishy and hope Judge Whiteman will clear himself from this villainous double dealing with which we think him unjustly charged.

**A New Mexico Justice.**

WASHINGTON DISPATCH. The house committee on judiciary has made favorable report upon the bill to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.

DELEGATE JOSEPH OBJECTS. The action of the house committee on territories in the case of the New Mexico bill for statehood is not relished by Delegate Joseph, of that territory. The Committee, in effect, decided that if New Mexico is to be admitted at all this session it must come in under the constitution recently adopted by the citizens of that territory.

Delegate Joseph and some other Democrats are opposed to this constitution. They would rather have New Mexico remain a territory than be admitted under this measure. The consequence will be that the Republicans, if they should make any report at all upon the subject, will probably be opposed by Joseph and his brethren, but then New Mexico has never had any chance for admission since the Democrats came out in public opposition to the constitution and the recent proceedings before the committee. It was apparent to all close observers in Washington that the opposition will not amount to anything.

**Important Land Legislation.**

Washington, March 22.—All land laws relating to arable lands west of meridian 97 are to be repealed. A new homestead law is to be adopted. Under it, homesteads are to be forty, eight or 120 acres in extent. The amount of the homestead in each irrigation district will be determined by reports of the department of agriculture as to the capacity of the district for production. For instance, in fruit growing districts only the smaller or forty acre homestead will be permitted. In the irrigation districts, where grain must be grown, or depended upon, from the nature of the climate and soil, larger homesteads will be authorized.

The production of timber and grazing lands will be dealt with separately from the irrigation bill, by the committee on public lands. Mineral lands are not interfered with by the bill.

**Education in New Mexico.**

Santa Fe, N. M., March 22.—The annual report of the auditor and superintendent of public schools of the Territory, published to-day, shows that the number of children of school age is 43,864, an increase of 3,000 over last year. The public school attendance number 12,000, and the amount expended for schools amount to \$23,000.

In addition to this the children in private schools number 2,107, and these schools own property valued at \$300,000. The auditor says the year has been marked by substantial progress. Attendance has increased; new buildings with valuable improvements have been opened; teachers have shown more zeal in carrying forward the work of instruction. Not less gratifying than these evidences of improvement has been the interest in the schools.

It is understood by those near the presidential throne at Washington, that Judge W. H. Whiteman will not be confirmed by the senate, but that his name will be withdrawn by the president within a short time, and that of another applicant for the judgeship in the first judicial district be substituted. All on account of the disposition of those funds belonging to Swiss heirs.

Hurrah! The greatest flume on earth was completed Wednesday, and is now ready for business. The great dam will surely be finished in six weeks, and then the headgate will be lifted; water will be turned into the grand canal and everybody will rejoice.—Eddy Argus.

**FORT STANTON ITEMS.**

From our Special Correspondent. Pay day was very quiet but company "Q" looms up all the same. Seventeen recruits for the cavalry troops here will arrive on April 3d. The paymaster arrived on 23d, paid off and left on 25th. The garrison court martial and the chronic drunks are now having their inning. The court is at the bat and the drunks are on it.

The canteen board met on the 27th and decided to establish a canteen in lieu of post trader. This is in accordance with general orders from the war department. We regard canteens, as Gen. Hancock did the tariff question, simply a local issue. Posts situated in or near cities or towns, where there is competition for the soldier trade, and where necessaries and comforts can be obtained at a reasonable price and without delay, can without detriment to the service abolish the traders store and depend on the canteen to supply its place. But a post situated at Stanton is ninety miles from the railroad, express charges from the road 75 cents for any small package and six cents per pound for large ones, freight from 6 to 13 days en route, with no city or town near, cannot dispense with the trader without depriving itself of many comforts and conveniences. Those who originated the order and are clamoring for its enforcement, live in or near the cities, where a post trader means only an additional merchant or huckster and they cannot realize that a post trader can be anything more to anybody. If they had to live here as we do they would require two post traders instead of one. Canteens were ordered to replace the traders stores for the purpose of mitigating the suffering and elevating the poor down trodden private soldier, to promote temperance, improve discipline and correct all the radical evils of the service which they seem to lay at the post traders door. Will it do any or all of these at this post, or at posts so situated? Does it promote temperance to give a soldier double rations of grog for his money? Will the knowledge that he is getting drunk on the canteen for the purpose of getting pay for him by his superior officers make him more self respecting and patriotic? Does it improve discipline for non-commissioned officers to stand behind the bar and sell and pour out liquors for privates of the garrison, and encourage the men to spend all their money for canteen supplies to benefit the canteen fund? With a white apron on, the popping of corks all around him, a lot of drunken privates at the bar clamoring for more liquor, the metallic click of the nickles as they drop into the till, together with the melody of chaste songs and constant gustations of Sunday school maxims, must increase the military ardor of any patriotic non-commissioned officer. The Capt. or Lieut. who is required by regulations to run this establishment is also enabled by such work. To supply a good quality of beverages at a reasonable figure for men of the command; to take stock of liquors every evening and compare number of nickles received with number of drinks taken; to put detailed statement of business done and money received during the day in canteen rooms for inspection of the patrons of the place; to be instructed by a council of non-commissioned officers how you should run the canteen; the mistakes in your method pointed out by them and reported to the commanding officer; all these things are conducive to good order and military discipline and should make an officer love his profession. But the grandest and most complete satisfaction is derived from the knowledge "within yourself" that you have at length attained the dignity of a saloon keeper. Disguise it as they may by calling it canteen officer, you know that none can rob you of that high honor of your station, that of a saloon keeper "pure and simple, all wool and a yard wide." A few more reforms like the canteen system and we will have an army that Fredrick the Great would have been proud of; desertion will be a thing of the past, breaches of discipline will never occur, (because there will be none to break it) and the court martial will only exist on the statute books. Then look out for the Millennium.

**Out of the Ordinary Run.**

A strange story is now being circulated in India about a gold plate, with inscriptions upon it in the Tamil and Telegu languages, which is said to have fallen from heaven. The Hindoo Patriot gives the following version of it: A plate made of the finest gold, containing the following inscriptions, fell from heaven and was found in the temple grounds at Benares by the person who saw it fall. The inscription is as follows: "From the month of June, 1890, God himself will rule as emperor of Hindoostan, incarnating himself in human form. From that time forward there will be justice all over the world, and the munis (sages) will be worshipped by the people. All the diseases of men will be cured; dogs will walk and talk as men do, and man, whose life is now established at 70 years, will in the future have it extended to 125 years."

The annual meeting of the northern New Mexico stockgrowers' association will be held at Springer, Monday, April 7th. The attendance promises to be large.

W. H. LUMBLEY, Brand, Z E D left shoulder, side and hip. Range: Arroya Seco, north side Capitan mountains. P. O.: Ft. Stanton, New Mexico.

MILNE & BUSH LAND AND CATTLE CO. Postoffice, Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range: on the Pecos and Bermejo rivers. Main brand. Horse brand same as cow on left hip.

L. M. LONG, P. O. Roswell, N. M. Range, Rio Hondo. Other brands.

LEA CATTLE COMPANY. J. C. LEA, Manager. W. M. Atkinson, Range Foreman. P. O. Roswell, Lincoln county, N. M. Range on the Hondo, North Spring and Pecos rivers, and on the Aqua Azul, Blackwater and Bacon Ranches, all in Lincoln county. Ear marks, crop and split left, split right. Brand as in cut on left side, but sometimes on right side. Ear marks sometimes reversed. E side, and also some on side and hip. W side, J B on hip or loin. LEA on side, or shoulder, side and hip. Cross on side and hip. And various other old brands and marks. Horse Brand: Same as cow on left shoulder and left hip or thigh. Part branded only on left shoulder.

**J. A. ERWIN,**

Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law,

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

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PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

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Complete Maps and Abstracts of all lands embraced in the Pecos Valley. Lands bought, sold and located for settlers.

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MAIN ST., ROSWELL, N. M.

**G. E. BAXTER,**

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**Meals at all Hours.**

Table supplied with the best the market affords and money can buy. Give us a trial. Charges reasonable.

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DIRECTORS:—John A. Lee, S. M. Folsom, J. A. Williamson, M. S. Otero, E. D. Bullock, A. M. Blackwell, C. H. Dane, J. E. Saint, M. Mandell.

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We carry a complete stock of all goods in our line, and can supply you at exceedingly low prices with Fruit Trees of all kinds.

Your Patronage is Solicited.

Will call on you this fall and take orders for spring delivery. Do not place your orders until you have consulted our agent.

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**Drugs, Stationery -:-BIG BARGAINS:-**

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And Lumber of all descriptions, and everything in Building Material at the New Mexico Planing Mill, E. LAS VEGAS, N. M.

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Enlargements made to any size, either Bromide or Crayon.

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

Local, 10 cents per line, per week.  
Advertisements contracted by the year and ordered out before expiration of term will be charged at transient rates and published until paid.  
All accounts are due and must be paid promptly at the end of each month.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.  
Eastern mail arrives daily at 10:50 p. m.  
Departs: Daily at 7:00 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.

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

### LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Nathan Jaffa got back from White Oaks Friday.

Our Las Vegas and Lincoln visitors have all returned home.

Prof. J. K. Byers county school superintendent came in from Lincoln Monday.

G. A. Richardson returned Friday evening from Eddy where he was on business.

Miss Pera Smith has returned from her visit to Lincoln and is again at the Stanton House.

A chilling north wind struck us last Monday morning that makes it uncertain for the budding fruit.

Sidney Prager left for Midland in company with Edgar Harrell for a trip to his old home in Pennsylvania. He expects to be gone several weeks.

At the cattlemen's meeting held in Roswell Tuesday the first inst. it was decided not to begin work on the range until May first on account of the scarcity of grass.

What's struck the Roswell Register? It has improved wonderfully here of late.—Argus.

The REGISTER is a progressive institution and will always keep abreast of the times.

The raffle of the business lot opposite court house square on Fourth street will come off on Saturday evening after supper at Rivers saloon. All parties who have not paid are requested to do so before that time.

A. H. Whetstone is back from the east, but solitary and alone. It was thought he would bring a wife back with him and we understood such a thing was in his own mind when he went away. Why is it thusly?

J. B. Mathews and J. F. Hinkle of the Champion Cattle Co. Lower Pecos spent several days in town this and last week. They represent one of the leading concerns of Lincoln Co., and both are men of sterling worth and ability.

We have another two story 50 foot front brick business block to announce for Roswell soon. It will be but a few short months until our Main street will have a different and more substantial appearance with its numerous bricks.

"If we had a citizen like your Mr. Eddy," said a Roswell man recently, "we would tender him a banquet every month."—Argus.

We would do more than that, we would give him the help of every man in the county in the great work he is doing.

Complaint has been made to us by several parties about beef heads, and other butchers' offals being thrown along the road south of town. They are not only unclean to look at but frighten horses passing by. These offals should be dumped in some out of the way place or buried out of sight.

Mr. M. C. Nettleton one of Albuquerque's leading jewelers paid Roswell a visit accompanied by his wife. He was more than pleased with the town and country and declared his intention of keeping his eyes on Roswell for a future location when our town becomes a city. Mr. Nettleton brought some goods with him to Lincoln county and sold nearly \$1,000 worth while here, besides taking a grip full of watches home to repair. Notice his ad. in this paper and if you are in need of any thing in his line patronize him.

George Ovard returned from Las Vegas last Wednesday evening. He brought with him a span of horses purchased while there, that are about the best team we have seen in the country. Mr. Ovard's family was with him on his trip, they all seem to have been improved by their visit to the meadow city.

The First New Mexico Reservoir Co., of Roswell, is now an established fact, and the contract for the work will be let by the 1st of June. Roswell is happy over the prospect, and well she may be. The company will guarantee to furnish water for its patrons by next spring. 5,000 acres of land under this reservoir have already been filed on.—Independent.

The M. E. Church was occupied for the first time last Sunday A. M. by the Sunday School and in the evening by Rev. P. W. Rhoads. The building is commodious and comfortable and when entirely completed will be a very neat house. Mr. Gibbons, the pastor, deserves credit for the energy displayed in securing the funds and so successfully superintending its construction.

County Clerk George Curry, lawyer W. S. Ryan, editor James Kibbee, Jack Thornton and George Sena all of Lincoln came down to Roswell last Saturday. They are prominent citizens of Lincoln county and are all either already interested in or about to become identified with the interest of the Pride of the Pecos and Chaves county. Mr. Kibbee and Mr. Sena filed on some good Hondo land while here.

Mr. J. R. Fuller and another gentleman have planted on Judge Stones farm 70 acres of ground in fruit trees, principally apples, this spring. These gentlemen have arranged with the Judge to plant 320 acres in fruit, on this place which will be done as soon as possible. Mr. Fuller is a practical nursery man and understands the care of an orchard, so also does Judge Stone and they will make a success of their venture.

Messrs. Ewing and Garrad from up the Pecos were in town Monday looking for a surveyor to complete some work on the big irrigating ditch they are making. John Campbell was employed. These gentlemen and C. W. Haynes have about completed a dam across the Pecos and a system of ditches that will irrigate from 10 to 20 thousand acres of land about 30 miles north of Roswell, they have done good substantial work and will reap a rich reward for their labor.

The Editor and his wife passed the third mile stone in their dual journey of life Monday of this week. A number of friends added to our happiness by their presence at our home in the evening. The three years just gone have been short and happy, labor has been lightened by love and life has been directed by a purpose that has prevented its burdens from galling. We look forward with the hope that the years to come will be fraught with the same tranquil felicity as has been the past.

The Messrs. Jaffa, of Jaffa, Prager & Co., of Roswell and Trinidad, in company with Mr. Rosenthal, of Rosenthal & Co., of Lincoln, were agreeable callers at the Interpreter office on Wednesday last. These gentlemen are among the best known merchants in the Southwest. They are interesting themselves in coal properties near Ft. Stanton.—Interpreter.

Mr. N. Jaffa denies the coal interest claimed for them. There is abundance of opportunities in the Pecos valley to claim their money and interests.

R. M. Parsons returned from an extended visit to his old home in Louisiana, but he did not return alone. Mrs. Parsons came with him to make her home in the great and beautiful Pecos valley. Mr. Parsons was just becoming looked upon as a confirmed bachelor and his marriage was some what of a surprise to many of his friends. The bride is a handsome and intelligent looking lady and we are glad to welcome her among us in this far west home, and wish for her a happy and prosperous life.

Mr. Nathan Jaffa has had a new well dug on his place 1 1/2 miles southwest of town in which he struck a fine stream of water. The well is 30 feet deep and there seems to be a large swift running stream passing through it. The current is so swift that the sand and gravel through which it runs is washed along. It is impossible to dig any deeper on account of the great amount of water. Mr. Jaffa will put in a force pump to be operated by a wind mill. Such an abundance of water so near the surface is a fortune of its self for the country.

Fresh Colorado garden and flower seeds of all varieties adapted to this climate at Jaffa, Prager & Co.

## Roswell's Boom.

S. H. Jaffa, of Trinidad, was in the city yesterday on his way home from a trip to Roswell. The Democrat learned from him that the First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation company have undoubtedly negotiated their bonds and a portion of their stock, and have secured an abundance of capital for the building of the reservoir dams. It has been concluded to modify the original plans to the extent of expending more money in the construction of the dams, and no expense will be spared to make them absolutely safe from the possibility of accident. The plans of work are now being prepared, and as soon as completed the contract will be let. The company expect to let water next spring; and as the entire enterprise is to be carried out to a successful finish, it assures homes for hundreds of farmers and horticulturists. The town of Roswell is naturally reaping a great benefit from this work, and prosperity is written on the face of everybody there. The new hotel building is nearing completion; the Roswell bank, with \$25,000 capital, will open June 1st; the ground has been broken for a \$30,000 court house; and many other valuable improvements are under way. Last but not least the railroad up the Pecos valley will reach Roswell as soon as it can be built.

The following are the officers of the Reservoir company, under the new management: Peter J. Pauly, Sr., of St. Louis, president; C. H. Sparks, of Roswell, vice president; P. J. Pauly, Jr., St. Louis, treasurer; W. S. Prager, Roswell, secretary; L. M. Long, Roswell, chief engineer.

It may truly be said that the impetus to the development of south-eastern New Mexico, which the successful inauguration of this enterprise will certainly produce, will be unequalled even in the history of California.—Albuquerque Democrat.

The Roswell bank with \$50,000 paid up capital will open up June 1st, instead of \$25,000 capital.—Ed.

## Clean Up.

It is now time to clean up the streets, alleys and yards of the town. There accumulates through the winter season, around almost every property, old rubbish, cast off clothing, tin cans, bones etc., that with the warm weather becomes putrid, disease breeding filth, besides giving the town a dirty ragged look unwholesome and discouraging in the eyes of strangers. All this ought to be raked up and either burned or carted away. In a few days our trees will all be out in leaf and the filth and dirt on the ground will show up in strange contrast to the fresh green of the newly clothed trees. Do not allow this to remain an eye sore to ourselves and strangers, rake it up and burn every thing combustible and cart all else out of sight. It will improve the health of our town and add to the beauty and consequently the value of all property. Let us have a general cleaning up.

## The School Exhibition.

The school house was crowded Friday night to witness the performances of the children and others. The entertainment was proclaimed by all a success and Miss McPherran highly complimented for her ability as director. The program was long and we can not notice the individual performances, but all was well appreciated. Servants by Legacy caused much amusement and the singing of Mrs. Erwin, Messrs. Zimmerman and Erwin received hearty applause. Miss McPherran, school was very successful and we are glad she has decided to continue teaching. A select school will open next Monday morning and we hope it will be largely attended.

Why not set out a few almond trees? When they get to bearing they will yield on an average 30 pounds of nuts to a tree, which are worth from 15 to 20 cents per pound. This will give a revenue of from \$600 to \$700 per acre for this fruit. The almond will grow well in the Pecos valley, and there is money in its cultivation.—Argus.

We will have for sale in Roswell and vicinity, between the 15th day of April and the 1st day of May, two hundred and fifty head of good horses, from four to seven years old, and from four to fifteen hands high, and free from blemishes.  
WILLIAMSON & SANDERS.

Strayed or Stolen.  
One bay horse, silver tail, has collar marks, brand T on left hip. \$5. reward for return. LEE L. WELLS, Roswell.

New arrival of spring stock consisting of Swiss mull, India and Victoria lawns, dress, Irish and Butcher's linen, P. K's lawns, challies, chambrays, satines, etc., at Jaffa, Prager & Co.

Neat and artistic work done by Gus Siber, with Garrett & Hill. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Subscribe for the REGISTER.

A complete line of men's and boy's clothing and furnishing goods just received at Jaffa, Prager & Co.

Notice.  
To whom it may concern: The partnership hitherto existing between Walter T. Booth and R. G. McDonald, under the firm name of Booth & McDonald, is this day dissolved, the said W. T. Booth withdrawing from the concern. The business will be carried on hereafter by R. G. McDonald, under the management of his agent in Roswell, James Parker Wells. All persons indebted to the former concern of Booth & McDonald will please make immediate settlement to James Parker Wells, and all persons having accounts against said firm will please present them at once to the said James Parker Wells.

R. G. McDONALD,  
Wholesale Dealer in Liquors.

## JAFFA, PRAGER & CO'S. COLUMN.



JUST RECEIVED!

A FULL LINE OF  
Jno. Deere  
Plows,  
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Harrows,  
Double Shovels,  
Hay Rakes,  
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

CLOTHING TO ORDER!

We carry a line of about 500 styles of samples for clothing, and you can find any color, weight, or style just the same as in a large city.

We take your measure, guarantee a fit, and make you a suit or a pair of pants, as good as any merchant tailor.

Our goods will be made up by Mills & Averile, of St. Louis, and their reputation as Merchant Tailors is too well established to require special mention.

Your measure will be taken by our Mr. Jaffa, who has about 10 years experience in that line, and is as much at home in measuring you for a full dress or wedding suit as a plain business suit. Give him a trial and let him convince you.

Our prices are the same as if you order direct from St. Louis.

JAFFA, PRAGER & CO.



## J. W. CARTER.

### New Store! New Goods!

We have just opened up a full and complete line of General Merchandise,

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Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Fine Shoes, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Stoves and Tin-ware, Agate Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

## Hardware And Farm Implements.

We have a first-class line of Farm Machinery, including the Standard and Buckey Mowers, Standard Rakes, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Forks, Shovels and Field Implements of all kinds. We also have a large stock of FARM WAGONS, all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price. We invite the people to call and

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We have come to stay, and will endeavor to satisfy you in our dealings. We have a complete stock of CLOTHING to which we invite your special attention. Call and see us.

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### Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C.

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Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Staffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes,

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### ALL KINDS FARM IMPLEMENTS,

And Solicits the inspection of Implements before parties purchasing elsewhere.

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