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\$3.00 A YEAR.

NEW MEXICO'S GOVERNOR.

Imposing Ceremonies Connected With His Inauguration.

Special to Denver Republic.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 17.—The reception accorded Governor L. Bradford Prince to-day was imposing and cordial in the extreme. When he alighted from the train that brought him home from Washington at noon, he was greeted by a salute from the guns at Fort Marcy, and 5,000 citizens, representing every section of the Territory, cheered him.

An executive committee, composed of Colonel Matt Frost, W. M. Berger, Hon. R. E. Twitchell and C. H. Gregg, had made ample arrangements for the reception, which were carried out amid great enthusiasm.

From the depot the Governor was escorted to the handsome new Capitol, and there the inauguration ceremonies were held, at the conclusion of which the procession escorted the Governor through the principle streets to his home.

The occasion was generally observed as a holiday. The street decorations were elaborate.

The procession was led by the Tenth United States Infantry band followed by a battalion of the Tenth Infantry, distinguished citizens in carriages, the G. A. R., the fire department and a number of local societies. A band of Pueblo Indians, gaily bedecked marched in the throng, carrying a huge American flag. Apache boys and girls from the two Indian industrial schools and a long division made up of children from the public schools, the university and the kindergarten also helped swell the crowd.

Ex-Governor S. B. Axtell delivered the address of welcome.

In his response and inauguration address Governor Prince said:

"For over 200 years the Governors of this Territory, Spanish, Mexican and American, have lived in this beautiful city of Santa Fe, but during less than ten years of that long period has the office been held by an actual resident of the Territory. To-day 'home rule' is the established policy of the National administration and this is but the forerunner of the happier era of self rule as a State. Our resources are the greatest in the whole land. We have the cattle upon a thousand hills, the sheep upon the vast plains, wheat fields about which would amaze the farmers of Minnesota or Dakota and our orchards and vineyards are unsurpassed. We have the gold and silver, the copper and the lead, and the iron and the inexhaustible fields of coal, which alone would insure our prosperity. Truly it is a land flowing with milk and honey. It is for us to develop these resources. Onward is the watchword. We must have universal education and intelligence. We must encourage enterprises and invite new capital. In short we must have progress in all directions. A new era dawns upon us. The day of territorial infancy is about over and the fruition of full-grown manhood is at hand. Let us see that we are worthy of the high destiny before us."

To-night a social reception in honor of Governor Prince is in progress at the Palace Hotel. His appointment gives almost universal satisfaction.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Opinions of Prominent Men in the South on the Subject.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 18.—The Inquirer will publish to-morrow interviews which it has collected with prominent politicians of southern States in answer to the questions: "What is the Southern question?" and "How should it be met to produce the greatest good to the South?" The responses nearly all voice the same sentiment that the race question is the great one to be solved, and that the South should be allowed to manage her own affairs without interference.

Among the most prominent gentlemen from whom replies were received are Governor Richardson of South Carolina, Governor Lee of Virginia, Governor Buckner of Kentucky, the Attorney General of Mississippi and Lieutenant Governor Mauldin of South Carolina.

The tenor of their replies is contained mainly in that of Governor Richardson, who says:

"The Southern question is the race problem—shall the African or the Caucasian predominate? The solution is in a strict avoidance by the government of any distinctly Southern policy and leaving to those States themselves the management of their own domestic affairs."

Governor Buckner of Kentucky protests that there is no Southern question. Such unpatriotic sectional agitation, whether originating in the North or the South, should not be encouraged, and the injury resulting from such agitation would be reduced to a minimum if the people of each State would continue to attend to their own affairs and unite in supporting the General Government in its just exercise of all its legitimate powers.

Attorney General Miller of Mississippi says the contrast between negro and white governments has been so decidedly in favor of the latter that white people are determined there shall be no return to the former. Indeed, a military despotism would be preferred. When interest and judgment, instead of passion and prejudice, shall control the Southern negro, then the whole question will be solved.

Lieutenant Governor Mauldin of South Carolina says that the Federal Government can help the South by appointing to the offices men of character and capacity, by dealing generously in the matter of internal improvements and by refunding cotton tax. In other words, says he, let the South alone.

The first car load of iron, the product of Trinidad's new rolling mill, was loaded Monday. It was consigned to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Denver and comprised thirty tons of what is known as merchant iron.

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Some Facts Brought Out by the Recent Visit of Congressman Flower.

Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, is now visiting the West for the purpose of acquainting himself with its needs and especially with the subject of irrigation reservoirs. He was given a reception by the Denver Chamber of Commerce the other day and from the Denver News we take the following interesting extracts:

Congressman Flower was greeted with loud applause upon rising. He said that he thanked the Real Estate Exchange and Chamber of Commerce for the courtesies which they had so kindly extended to him, and said that he much enjoyed his visit. He continued: "I am much struck with your growth. Here, away up among the angels, I am losing my voice. I will soon be in danger of putting on wings, like your real estate men."

"The most wonderful thing I have seen is that great peak of Pike's. It is mighty hard to get past it, but I find that it can be seen better from Denver. It is to Colorado as Mecca to Moslem and Jerusalem to the Jew. Your scenery is superb beyond belief. Mexico nor Switzerland can equal the Marshall Pass. Denver is over 600 miles away from any competition and must grow. Denver must go to 500,000 to 700,000 people. It has room for growth. Helena, Montana, will be another entrepot. I say to you and to the young men growing up, do not take too big a hold, but when you do hang on. Real estate cannot go down here. The future will bring more than 500,000 and none need fear. This is a wonderful State of a wonderful country."

"In 1870 there was not a mile of railway in the State, and to-day there is not a State in all the broad land which has resources approaching Colorado. The agricultural resources are just beginning to be known. In California the rush was all for gold, nothing else was thought of, but soon other matters came to the front, and to-day her wheat crop is worth \$40,000,000. The time will come when your green products must equal your gold and silver products. Other things will help to fill your State. The best medical authorities are agreed that Colorado is the one spot in all the wide world where consumption can be cured and it and other places they will come in thousands. We like to see the whole West blossom as the rose. When I was here before silver was the burning question. It has been said that an unlimited production of silver and gold government coinage would ruin upon the country. Judging from the past we in the East would like to have a little more ruin. You and I may differ as to the policy of making the silver dollar, but the common sense says that a double team will pull more than a single horse. Subterfuges cannot deceive the business men of this country."

"If there is a way to save the water which comes down in winter in torrents and is lost, the energetic and go-ahead business men of Colorado will find the way to do it, and the best way to do it. I want to hear your idea about this, and that is why I am here. In Mexico they have done it for 300 years. There are on file consular maps showing the enormous irrigating works which have been constructed in France, Spain, Egypt and in fact in most of the great lands of the world. This great chain of mountains from Mexico to the Canadian border will some day be the fountain of other wealth than that of their vast mines. It is your duty to get up plans showing where to dig, and I don't say that the general government will give you what you want or that it will not."

"I want to get from you bright business men of Colorado a statement of your views—some of them for me to think over and suggest when I get back home—something upon which I will be able to work, knowing that I am in accord with the views and wants of the people of this region."

When the Chamberlain said that Judge Symes had kindly consented to act as spokesman of the two bodies in conveying to Mr. Flower that which they thought was most desirable to be done for the benefit of the Rocky Mountain region.

JUDGE SYMES' REPLY.

Judge Symes said that he had much pleasure being present this afternoon, especially as much that he intended to do in Congress had been prevented by ill-health. He complimented Mr. Flower, and said that Denver may congratulate itself upon having a man having thought proper to so far interest himself in the question as to take the trouble to come out here for the purpose of making a personal investigation. He continued:

"The great difficulty which meets those who are working to secure action upon this matter is that Eastern statesmen are largely ignorant of its importance, of the tremendous interests which are involved. When the \$200,000 appropriation passed the Senate last July it was to some extent scoffed at by gentlemen who, if they were better informed or even partly informed of its vast bearing upon the future of the country, would be willing to vote millions where it took continued pushing to obtain a few hundreds of thousands. Therefore we should be pleased that Mr. Flower is among us to-day. Others will follow and the movement will grow until Congress will be made thoroughly conversant with the pressing necessity. In the United States of America, outside of Alaska, four-fifths of the whole country is an arid region. Over 500,000,000 acres are contained in this so-called arid portion. Major Powell reported over ten years ago that 100,000,000 acres of the land can be brought under cultivation by a proper system of storage reservoirs. That land in its arid condition is worth almost nothing. Most of it belongs to the government, and by a system of irrigation they can increase the value of the land so that settlers will gladly buy it at \$2 or \$3 an acre or more. On such a vast body of land that small sum will amount in the aggregate to quite enough to be a profitable speculation for the government."

"Irrigation would add to the national wealth over \$5,000,000,000. We are staggered by the magnitude of the idea. In Colorado there are 10,000,000 acres of land—and in stating that figure I am careful to be exact—which can be added to the cultivatable portion of the State. Mr. Flower has seen that the water of the streams is nearly all appropriated by those along their banks, shutting out large areas. In Colorado the law is very different from in the East, and right of previous appropriation of water exists. All through the history of the world the value of irrigation is shown to be enormous. Millions of dollars spent by different countries of the world have proved to be far the most profitable investments which were ever made by them. When the question was before the House it was objected that it was sought to draw the government into a great and endless scheme of expenditure, absorbing immense sums and which could never be brought to a close like other internal improvements. That is not the case. The proposition was that the government

would appropriate the sums asked to enable the government surveyors to select sites suitable for reservoirs which would add hundreds of millions to the value of that portion of the land which is still in their hands. We only asked the government to help itself—that it should improve its property for the benefit of itself and the teeming millions who will, in years to come, populate the large extent of country proposed to be benefited."

"Something like \$500,000,000 has been appropriated during the past fifty years for river and harbor and other improvements of public importance, and when we ask a few hundred thousands for the water purpose, it is said to us that we are trying to draw the country into wild and unending schemes."

"By a natural site for a reservoir I mean where a small expenditure will do a great amount of good. There are many sink holes provided by nature which may be utilized. The work of the topographical survey has been carried on in most parts of the country and shows upon correct maps the vast number of reservoirs, mineral and other, of the old North and of the new South. Major Powell says that the small portion of the topographical work which has been done in the Rockies shows large bodies of mineral wealth."

"We squeezed out a small appropriation after a long struggle. Powell made a survey down in New Mexico on the Jemez river out of that money which showed that 150,000 acres of land there could be brought under water, and the cost of that survey was not more than \$25,000. The Indians on the Jemez river were using irrigation 300 years ago and the practice has been continued ever since, but at no time has more than 3,000 acres been cultivated. Now it is shown that by spending a small sum 150,000 acres of splendid land will be brought into use."

"Now, Mr. Flower, snow melts on our mountains in the spring and rushes away in a thousand streams without doing that which it might do. Colorado has to-day a system of irrigation laws which are excellent so far as they go, and are studied and copied in many of the countries of Europe."

"That little example about the Jemez river shows what can be done to-day to hundreds and hundreds of rivers. In 1870 there was not a mile of railway in the State, and to-day there is not a State in all the broad land which has resources approaching Colorado. The agricultural resources are just beginning to be known. In California the rush was all for gold, nothing else was thought of, but soon other matters came to the front, and to-day her wheat crop is worth \$40,000,000. The time will come when your green products must equal your gold and silver products. Other things will help to fill your State. The best medical authorities are agreed that Colorado is the one spot in all the wide world where consumption can be cured and it and other places they will come in thousands. We like to see the whole West blossom as the rose. When I was here before silver was the burning question. It has been said that an unlimited production of silver and gold government coinage would ruin upon the country. Judging from the past we in the East would like to have a little more ruin. You and I may differ as to the policy of making the silver dollar, but the common sense says that a double team will pull more than a single horse. Subterfuges cannot deceive the business men of this country."

TELEGRAPH POLES CUT.

All Wires in New York Must Be Put Under Ground.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The department of public works to-day proceeded to remove the overhead telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, to force compliance with the law requiring them to be laid underground.

About 10 o'clock Mayor Grant's secretary received a certified copy of Judge Wallace's order dissolving the injunction procured by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Mayor and board of electrical control. The order was sent to the department of public works. Before 11 o'clock the Poles at Fourteenth Street and Union Square were being cut down. Hundreds of people gathered to witness the novel sight. Two gangs, one on each side of the street, attacked the poles. Another company of strong armed wood-choppers made an attack on the poles on Sixth Avenue near Twenty-third Street.

The mayor has sent to the commissioner of public works a letter notifying him of the poles and wires that were to come down. They were as follows: On Sixth Avenue from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-eighth Street, except the Western Union wire of the elevated railroad structure; on Broadway from Fourteenth Street to Forty-fifth Street, except the fire department line; on Twenty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway; on Twenty-fifth Street from Sixth Avenue to Broadway, and on Twenty-second Avenue from Sixth Avenue to Madison Avenue.

The work of cutting down the telegraph poles was continued until nightfall and will be resumed again early to-morrow morning. The only poles left standing by the workmen were those which hold the department wires. These will all be removed by that department this week. The electric light, telegraph and telephone poles are helpless and say that they can only grin and bear it.

Madison and Union squares, usually after nightfall the brightest and gayest locality in the city, were to-night in gloom. Within the squares there was no flicker of light and the tramps upon the park benches were less frequently disturbed in their slumber. Young people filled the settees and there were excursions by citizens from different parts of the city, curious to behold the results of the first day's work of axes among the wire poles. The only illumination to these great piazzas was from lamps in the side streets, where the circuits had not been cut off. Gas jets flickered along the trail of the road in Broadway, but in the cross streets, where the poles had been cut, there was absolute darkness early in the night, so that in Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets, pedestrians picked their way, lighted only by the diffused glare in the sky against which the house tops broke dark and jagged lines. Fifth Avenue was as dark as a country street, and few people were astray upon it late at night. When the moon rose the dark streets were lighted and many, who in the electric light did not know if the moon is shining, to-night remarked that fact.

THE WORLD.

The Pope is seriously ill.

A navy yard is to be established at Puget Sound.

James A. Sexton has been appointed postmaster at Chicago.

The representatives of this Government to the Berlin Conference have sailed.

John P. Usher, the last surviving member of Lincoln's cabinet, died last week.

The peach crop of Kansas and Missouri promises to be the largest ever known.

The town council of Edinburg have conferred the freedom of the town on Mr. Powell.

The President intends removing his office from the White House to the State Department building.

Robert P. Porter, editor of the New York Press, has been appointed Superintendent of Census.

The military authorities of the Indian Territory have issued an order forbidding liquor being brought into the territory.

Word reaches San Francisco by steamer of a cholera epidemic in the Philippine Islands. Out of 1,500 cases 1,000 were fatal.

All the United States troops within several hundred miles are being concentrated at Oklahoma to prevent anticipated trouble.

Arkansas City, Kansas, had ten thousand Oklahoma colonists on their way to the promised land added to its population last week.

The telegraph and telephone poles on many of the principal streets of New York are being cut down by the police authorities.

The Cimarron River is on a boom and the Oklahoma boomers on the north side of the stream are puzzled to know how to get across.

Over 500,000 Pigs in Clover puzzles have been manufactured and sold to date. Crandall, of building blocks fame, was the inventor of the puzzle.

Stock men are highly pleased with the present outlook for the cattle industry. The winter has been unusually mild and the ranges are already green.

The Secretary of the Interior has awarded the contract for the erection of an Indian industrial school building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to A. M. McKenzie, for \$27,000.

Six thousand emigrants, at Liverpool, Wednesday, embarked upon seven steamships. The majority are bound for the United States, a few going to the Argentine Republic.

Ferocious forest fires have been raging in Virginia in the neighborhood of Danville. Great numbers of cattle, hogs and horses have been burned and one hundred families are reported homeless.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are trying to saddle an expensive and undesired insurance system upon their employees. The latter object most vigorously and threaten to strike if the company insist.

David Sheehy, member of Parliament, undergoing imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act, has been confined in a cell and placed on bread and water diet for refusing to perform menial work about the prison.

One hundred to 150 fourth-class postmasters are being appointed daily. Of these one-third fill vacancies, another third are appointed in the places of postmasters removed for cause, and the other third succeed postmasters who have served about four years.

John Albert Bright, the candidate of the Liberal Unionists, has been elected to succeed his father, the late John Bright, as representative of the central district of Birmingham in Parliament. Bright received 5,610 votes against 2,560 for the Gladstonian.

A special from Kaw, I. T., says that Patrick Ryan, late of Kansas City, and Sister Eleonora, a beautiful black-eyed nun from the convent at the Osage agency, passed through there in company yesterday, having eloped from the convent. They were bound for Oklahoma. The sister said she was tired of a convent life.

The United States consul at Havre informs the State Department that from and after May 1, next, a duty of 60 cents per 100 pounds net will be levied on all importations into France of lard mixed with cotton-seed oil, irrespective of the percentage of such mixture, and that all lard imported from the United States will be subject to governmental examination.

A bold and nearly successful attempt was made at noon to rob the State Bank at Minneapolis, Minn., the other day. Two men went into the bank when only two employees were present. One covered the employees with revolvers and the other vaulted over the railing and thrust \$8,000 on the teller's table in valise. At this moment a depositor entered and the robber threw the valise to his accomplice, who dashed out. They were pursued and captured and gave the names of James Henry and Fred Douglas.

TREE CULTURE ON THE PLAINS.

By B. E. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Division.

There is no better proof of the pudding than the eating. While people are debating what could and what could not be done some curious men will answer the question by trying.

While some people contend that we cannot plant trees in the so-called arid regions without irrigation, others have done it. I am not familiar with the locality from which I have the following report, but believe that the section from which it comes has the reputation of belonging to the district where irrigation for tree growth is considered a necessity.

Says Mr. Charles Green of LeRoy, Colo.: "I am located thirty-five miles north of the north line of Kansas and about fifty miles west of the east line of Colorado on the table lands, fifteen miles south of the South Platte."

"I have planted in the spring of 1887, catalpa speciosa, Russian mulberry, white ash, soft maple and white willow cuttings, all without irrigation; in now, unrotted sod. The losses during the first two seasons up to September 1, 1888, were as follows:

Out of 144 catalpas, 18 were dead; of 60 maples, one-half succumbed the first season, but of the 30 left not more than 2 died the second summer; of the 12 mulberries only one was killed.

The growth was very small except of the willow cuttings, one of which making only a few inches the first season, but two feet the second season. Box elder seed planted last February, very thick, did well, making a growth of one to two feet, many nearly two feet. Ash has not done so well. Some of my neighbors have tried black locust, which, in dry, gravelly soil, made a fine growth. Black walnut seems to stand the climate well, but grows slowly.

What may be learned from this report is this: The kinds of timber tried, with the exception of ash (which is not fit for uplands), can be started in the region referred to without irrigation. The losses occurred not from an inherent incapacity of the species to live under the local conditions, but from an oversight or carelessness in handling the material.

It is not safe to generalize from this success in the first two seasons upon the further progress of the plantation, unless regard has been had for the future in the first plan of planting. Such regard consists in the proper grouping of the various species, namely one of the kinds, which retains a dense foliage underneath a less densely foliaged one; such a combination would be the locust mixed with the shadier mulberry or box elder; the soft maple with the catalpa. Only by such combination can we expect that our plantations will progress satisfactorily through many seasons, the one kind supporting and aiding the other in maintaining favorable conditions—a shaded ground, which prevents evaporation.

"In union there is strength!" I should propose the following method of planting for the region in question, which I know is not orthodox, but yet having been advocated by me three or four years ago has been tried with success in Western Nebraska.

Break the sod and harrow it fine with a disk harrow in spring as soon as the soil is workable. Plant trees at once in trenches four feet apart, leaving the rest of the soil undisturbed. In this manner you avoid drying out the soil, into which the plants are set, providing a mulch by the harrowed sod, avoiding the growth of weeds during the first season at least, and catching the falling rains in the trenches where it is most needed. Do not cultivate between the rows unless absolutely necessary.

I should add to the desirable kinds to be tried in the region, and one that is a good trader and rapid grower, the wild black cherry (Prunus serotina).

B. E. FERNOW, Chief of Forestry Division Department of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1889.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

This Time the Cashier of the Grover Bank is Relieved of \$1,000.

Special to Denver Republic.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 15.—A successful bank robbery was committed at Grover, just over the line in Colorado, this morning, the robber taking all the cash in sight and getting away with his booty to the hills. The bank of Grover is a private institution owned by C. C. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith is also cashier. This morning shortly after the bank was opened, a medium sized man with light, sandy hair and moustache and wearing a cowboy suit, sombrero, chaps and canvas coat, presented a check for payment to Mr. Smith, who was alone. The check was written with pale ink and Mr. Smith bent his head down to examine it closely. When he looked up to tell the man the check was not good he looked into the muzzle of a six shooter held within a few inches of his head.

The cowboy said very calmly: "Mr. Smith, I'll trouble you for the funds of this bank." Although a Winchester rifle was almost at Mr. Smith's elbow, there was nothing for him to do but hand out the cash. The robber pocketed all that was given him, reached over the counter and took the Winchester rifle and backed out of the door. His horse, a dun-colored cow pony, was at the curb. He mounted and rode away.

THOUSANDS OF SEALS.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence the Scene of a Remarkable Occurrence.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Dispatches from the Lower St. Lawrence and the gulf tell of the most remarkable event that has ever occurred in these localities. From the upper end of the Anticosti Island to the Magdalen Island, a driving, blinding snow storm began on Tuesday and on the night of the same day great flocks of ice began to come down from the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. The few people along the north and south shores and on Anticosti, who were astrir Wednesday morning witnessed a sight that startled them. As far as the eye could see up, down and across the gulf the flocks, still moving, were packed with harp or Greenland seals. The ice was fairly black with them. It was impossible to hunt them in the moving ice, but during the afternoon the snow storm ceased and the ice packed. Then everybody, old women, boys, girls, old men, priests and farmers from miles around armed themselves with clubs, hatchets or any other weapon they could get hold of and went on the ice after the seals. It was a fearful slaughter and the poor animals seemed so dazed by the sudden attack that they were absolutely incapable of making their escape. A knock on the head was sufficient to settle them and before night every person that could walk had his or her pile of dead seal awaiting transfer to the shore, from Cape Desrosiers and Lauseau Griffin to Fourillon.

In Gaspe there were over 4,000 killed, and one priest had 300 to his credit. Along the north shore, from Cape Tiennot to the Mingan Isles, there were 3,000 taken and in the Esquimaux Isles the slaughter was fearful. On Anticosti the greatest number were taken at Point Anepinetti, where the shores are still heaped with the carcasses awaiting skinning and boiling down. The son of the lighthouse keeper at Point Cormorant killed 450 seals, and lost 100 of them because he could not get them ashore before night set in, when it became dangerous to go on the ice. In the Magdalen Islands and on the bird rocks the killing amounted to 7,000 up to Friday morning, and it was still going on.

At Havre au Basque the inhabitants continued their work at night, the flocks covered with seals drifting in the horse-shoe like harbor and remaining there. At Grinshue the wonderful incursion of seals was a God-send to people who have earned enough within a few days to keep them a year. In the Bird rocks the carcasses are piled up like so many bags of potatoes, and the people are opulent in their richness. There must have been at least 500,000 seen altogether and the total number killed during three days will reach over 150,000. They are not the fur seal of Alaska, but are valuable for their oil, and their hides are used for boots, trunk covers, etc. They are worth here \$3 each and the fat is worth \$5 per 100 weight. Fishermen have been sent from Quebec to the gulf and an enormous number of seals are expected to be killed. Never in the history of the gulf have so many been seen at one time and the more ignorant are offering up masses as thanks for the God-send.

Arizona Dissatisfied.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 15.—The call by the new Governor of Arizona for a special session of the Legislature has created dissatisfaction among the people of that Territory. Governor Wolfley's first veto of a bill passed in extra session, providing for the creating of a new county, has been the main cause of much unfavorable comment, citizens of Flagstaff going so far as to burn the executive in effigy. Much interest is felt in W. H. Whitman and the people are decidedly in favor of his receiving a recess appointment, claiming that the men about the capital in this Territory who are against him are of such character their opposition should be their highest recommendation for Mr. Whitman. A strong opposition to the appointment of J. A. Spradling is to be received of public moneys exists mainly from the fact that Mr. Spradling is a partner of Max Frost, and that in the event of Spradling being favored Frost will have much to say as to how the office should be run. Max Frost was register of the land office in Santa Fe six years ago.

A Deadly Encounter.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The following dispatches were printed exclusively by the Times this morning: ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 15.—News is received from a place called Henshaw's Bend, about 15 miles to the southwest of Caldwell, that an open battle was fought this evening between a large party of the original boomers and two colonies of Illinois and Wisconsin men who were moving south to take possession of some claims already staked by their advance agents or hired grabbers.

Nothing is known regarding the immediate cause of the difficulty, but enough was ascertained to-night to show that it was in every respect a most horrible collision.

The names of a few killed and wounded only have been received here. Among the killed were: Amos J. Kinkley, E. L. Curtis, Marion Adams, Andrew Jenning, Nate C. Thompson.

Some of the killed were from Illinois, some from Wisconsin, and some of the boomers party.

DIXIE CITY, Kan., April 16.—Refugees and tramps who have been arriving from Horseshoe Bend during the last hour report a fierce pitched battle as having occurred at that place this evening.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....D. C. NOWLIN, Lincoln.
Probate Clerk.....GEO. CURRY, Lincoln.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of Lincoln, San Miguel, Colfax and Mora counties, with headquarters at Las Vegas.

LAND OFFICE.

The land office for the district to which Lincoln county is attached is situated at Las Cruces, Dona Ana county, N. M.

PRECINCT NO. 7.

E. C. BESSELIEU, Justice of the Peace
C. C. FREY, Deputy Sheriff
R. H. DUMARCO, School Directors

PREACHING SERVICE.

Services will be held in this circuit at the following times and places:
On the First and Second Sunday of each month in the school house at Roswell.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern mail arrives: Daily at 10:50 a. m.
Departs: Daily at 7:30 a. m.

Sour Grapes.

The editor of the Las Vegas Optic appears to have a bean of bitter bile burning beneath his bosom button. He does not know exactly how to "size up" this country.

What a glorious prospect. It is an absolute certainty for the farmer who locates under it, there can be no danger from drouth or temporary stopping of the river. Every snow upon the mountain side is finally deposited at the pleasure of the farmer on the rich land in our valley.

Our Nathan in Germany. ZWEXEN, April 8th, '89. EDITOR REGISTER:—According to promise I herewith send you my first letter, describing my journey abroad.

There is a large ditching outfit from Pecos gone up to work on the great irrigating ditches in New Mexico as well as from various parts of Texas.

New Mexico led all the territories last year in the amount of public lands sold to settlers. This territory is making a rapid growth.—New Mexican.

SURVEY COMPLETE.

THE FIRST NEW MEXICO RESERVOIR SURVEY COMPLETE.

Figures Showing the Capacity of the System.

Mr. L. M. Long, chief engineer of the Reservoir company, has completed the survey of the three reservoirs and canal leading from the distributing reservoir through the land they propose to irrigate.

There are three reservoirs, two storage and one distributing. The area of the storage reservoirs is 5 1/2 square miles or 3,520 acres, and its capacity is 4,371,463, 218 cubic feet of water.

The main average daily consumption for the city of Chicago for all purposes between the years 1872-1874 inclusive, was 28,750,000 gallons, that would be 10,493,750,000 gallons each year for the period.

What a glorious prospect. It is an absolute certainty for the farmer who locates under it, there can be no danger from drouth or temporary stopping of the river. Every snow upon the mountain side is finally deposited at the pleasure of the farmer on the rich land in our valley.

We wish to make one more calculation to meet an objection that some one not interested in the project has suggested. It is in regard to the sediment from the river filling the basin in time, let these figures answer the objection.

The board of immigration met the 22d ult. and arranged to send an agent to Oklahoma to represent New Mexico, with the view of inducing disappointed home seekers to locate in our fair country.

A revivalist at Tama, Iowa, recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All arose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscriptions.

The amount of private capital invested in irrigating ditches and reservoirs in New Mexico, not to say anything about government aid in this direction, argues well for the agricultural and horticultural future of the territory.—Optic.

Notice for Publication.

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our usual business hours, they consume in taking things easy, eating dinner and drinking wine. By the way, I actually believe people drink more beer and wine in Germany than water. At the dinner table you are not asked if you will have a bottle of wine, but "What kind of wine will you drink?" Another amusing incident in Bremen, before dinner we thought we would enjoy a wash, but thought this an expensive luxury, when a bill was presented to each of us for "Washing" 2 mks. 50 pf. Everything here is paid for as you get it, even for light in your room, whether you use it or not.

We left Bremen at 4 p. m. for Hanover where we remained over night. This is a beautiful city, and an American feels considerably encouraged seeing this city after leaving the dull town of Bremen. Being anxious to reach home I did not stop long, nor stay over in any other city, but came through from Hanover, and now am comfortably settled among relatives and friends in this little village called Zwexen. After a few weeks I shall visit all that is worth seeing, and then will let you hear more from me. Until then believe me yours etc.

NATHAN JAFFA.

Communicated.

A fly young man of hereabouts one day last week took two ladies (one of them a belle of our city) to the round-up above town, on the Hondo. They passed the day pleasantly and profitably, materially aiding the boys in their work. They were so interested that they failed to notice the approach of night and clouds. The Diamond A ranch, eight miles distant, was their objective point, and they drove rapidly, having a good and plain road for that place. But somehow they didn't get there. At 10 o'clock they came to the Missouri Plaza on the Hondo, only two miles above their starting point. It seems they had been making the rounds of the hills, presumably looking out for sites for lime kilns. The f. y. m. went down to the water, carefully noted that it was running up stream, and, of course, started off in the wrong direction. After two hours more of aimless wandering they brought up at a Mexican camp, being attracted thereto by hearing coyotes, whom they mistook for dogs. The Mexicans told them they were on the Lincoln and Roswell road and nine miles from the latter place. But our lost party had been fooled too often that night and only laughed at their situation, feeling confident they were fully ten miles further west. The ladies found a pleasant couch of two sheep skins in a covered wagon, with a saddle blanket to shield them from the piercing night air. Their skillful escort found solace in his Tucson blanket, which he always carries with him. The whole party had frequently traveled the road, but told the Mexicans after daybreak that they would have proof of their statements of the previous night. So one of the campers attended them two miles back on the way, pointing out several prominent land marks. Afterwards their horses took them back to the ranch. Our advice to this party is this: When you go driving again, take a guide. **

Immigration Movement.

The board of immigration met the 22d ult. and arranged to send an agent to Oklahoma to represent New Mexico, with the view of inducing disappointed home seekers to locate in our fair country.

Geo. W. Hartman of Las Vegas, was selected as the man to go, and we do not hesitate to say a better choice could not have been made. Roswell and the Pecos valley will not be neglected by Mr. H. who by the way, built the first house ever in this town, and says in a recent letter to the editor of the REGISTER "he has always determined to have a piece of land in the valley." Mr. Hartman is an energetic man and thoroughly understands the value of this valley as an agricultural country. Bring along your Oklahoma ties, we will provide them with better land than Oklahoma can boast of.

A revivalist at Tama, Iowa, recently asked all of the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All arose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the rest of the congregation owed him on subscriptions.

The amount of private capital invested in irrigating ditches and reservoirs in New Mexico, not to say anything about government aid in this direction, argues well for the agricultural and horticultural future of the territory.—Optic.

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Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., April 4, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Perry M. Allen, of Eddy, Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 753, for the s 1/2 sec 9, 1/2 sec 10, 1/2 sec 11, 1/2 sec 12, 1/2 sec 13, 1/2 sec 14, 1/2 sec 15, 1/2 sec 16, 1/2 sec 17, 1/2 sec 18, 1/2 sec 19, 1/2 sec 20, 1/2 sec 21, 1/2 sec 22, 1/2 sec 23, 1/2 sec 24, 1/2 sec 25, 1/2 sec 26, 1/2 sec 27, 1/2 sec 28, 1/2 sec 29, 1/2 sec 30, 1/2 sec 31, 1/2 sec 32, 1/2 sec 33, 1/2 sec 34, 1/2 sec 35, 1/2 sec 36, 1/2 sec 37, 1/2 sec 38, 1/2 sec 39, 1/2 sec 40, 1/2 sec 41, 1/2 sec 42, 1/2 sec 43, 1/2 sec 44, 1/2 sec 45, 1/2 sec 46, 1/2 sec 47, 1/2 sec 48, 1/2 sec 49, 1/2 sec 50, 1/2 sec 51, 1/2 sec 52, 1/2 sec 53, 1/2 sec 54, 1/2 sec 55, 1/2 sec 56, 1/2 sec 57, 1/2 sec 58, 1/2 sec 59, 1/2 sec 60, 1/2 sec 61, 1/2 sec 62, 1/2 sec 63, 1/2 sec 64, 1/2 sec 65, 1/2 sec 66, 1/2 sec 67, 1/2 sec 68, 1/2 sec 69, 1/2 sec 70, 1/2 sec 71, 1/2 sec 72, 1/2 sec 73, 1/2 sec 74, 1/2 sec 75, 1/2 sec 76, 1/2 sec 77, 1/2 sec 78, 1/2 sec 79, 1/2 sec 80, 1/2 sec 81, 1/2 sec 82, 1/2 sec 83, 1/2 sec 84, 1/2 sec 85, 1/2 sec 86, 1/2 sec 87, 1/2 sec 88, 1/2 sec 89, 1/2 sec 90, 1/2 sec 91, 1/2 sec 92, 1/2 sec 93, 1/2 sec 94, 1/2 sec 95, 1/2 sec 96, 1/2 sec 97, 1/2 sec 98, 1/2 sec 99, 1/2 sec 100.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., April 4, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Charles B. Eddy, of Eddy, Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 561, for the s 1/2 sec 9, 1/2 sec 10, 1/2 sec 11, 1/2 sec 12, 1/2 sec 13, 1/2 sec 14, 1/2 sec 15, 1/2 sec 16, 1/2 sec 17, 1/2 sec 18, 1/2 sec 19, 1/2 sec 20, 1/2 sec 21, 1/2 sec 22, 1/2 sec 23, 1/2 sec 24, 1/2 sec 25, 1/2 sec 26, 1/2 sec 27, 1/2 sec 28, 1/2 sec 29, 1/2 sec 30, 1/2 sec 31, 1/2 sec 32, 1/2 sec 33, 1/2 sec 34, 1/2 sec 35, 1/2 sec 36, 1/2 sec 37, 1/2 sec 38, 1/2 sec 39, 1/2 sec 40, 1/2 sec 41, 1/2 sec 42, 1/2 sec 43, 1/2 sec 44, 1/2 sec 45, 1/2 sec 46, 1/2 sec 47, 1/2 sec 48, 1/2 sec 49, 1/2 sec 50, 1/2 sec 51, 1/2 sec 52, 1/2 sec 53, 1/2 sec 54, 1/2 sec 55, 1/2 sec 56, 1/2 sec 57, 1/2 sec 58, 1/2 sec 59, 1/2 sec 60, 1/2 sec 61, 1/2 sec 62, 1/2 sec 63, 1/2 sec 64, 1/2 sec 65, 1/2 sec 66, 1/2 sec 67, 1/2 sec 68, 1/2 sec 69, 1/2 sec 70, 1/2 sec 71, 1/2 sec 72, 1/2 sec 73, 1/2 sec 74, 1/2 sec 75, 1/2 sec 76, 1/2 sec 77, 1/2 sec 78, 1/2 sec 79, 1/2 sec 80, 1/2 sec 81, 1/2 sec 82, 1/2 sec 83, 1/2 sec 84, 1/2 sec 85, 1/2 sec 86, 1/2 sec 87, 1/2 sec 88, 1/2 sec 89, 1/2 sec 90, 1/2 sec 91, 1/2 sec 92, 1/2 sec 93, 1/2 sec 94, 1/2 sec 95, 1/2 sec 96, 1/2 sec 97, 1/2 sec 98, 1/2 sec 99, 1/2 sec 100.

Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., April 15, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. Stevens, of New York City, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 559, for the s 1/2 sec 9, 1/2 sec 10, 1/2 sec 11, 1/2 sec 12, 1/2 sec 13, 1/2 sec 14, 1/2 sec 15, 1/2 sec 16, 1/2 sec 17, 1/2 sec 18, 1/2 sec 19, 1/2 sec 20, 1/2 sec 21, 1/2 sec 22, 1/2 sec 23, 1/2 sec 24, 1/2 sec 25, 1/2 sec 26, 1/2 sec 27, 1/2 sec 28, 1/2 sec 29, 1/2 sec 30, 1/2 sec 31, 1/2 sec 32, 1/2 sec 33, 1/2 sec 34, 1/2 sec 35, 1/2 sec 36, 1/2 sec 37, 1/2 sec 38, 1/2 sec 39, 1/2 sec 40, 1/2 sec 41, 1/2 sec 42, 1/2 sec 43, 1/2 sec 44, 1/2 sec 45, 1/2 sec 46, 1/2 sec 47, 1/2 sec 48, 1/2 sec 49, 1/2 sec 50, 1/2 sec 51, 1/2 sec 52, 1/2 sec 53, 1/2 sec 54, 1/2 sec 55, 1/2 sec 56, 1/2 sec 57, 1/2 sec 58, 1/2 sec 59, 1/2 sec 60, 1/2 sec 61, 1/2 sec 62, 1/2 sec 63, 1/2 sec 64, 1/2 sec 65, 1/2 sec 66, 1/2 sec 67, 1/2 sec 68, 1/2 sec 69, 1/2 sec 70, 1/2 sec 71, 1/2 sec 72, 1/2 sec 73, 1/2 sec 74, 1/2 sec 75, 1/2 sec 76, 1/2 sec 77, 1/2 sec 78, 1/2 sec 79, 1/2 sec 80, 1/2 sec 81, 1/2 sec 82, 1/2 sec 83, 1/2 sec 84, 1/2 sec 85, 1/2 sec 86, 1/2 sec 87, 1/2 sec 88, 1/2 sec 89, 1/2 sec 90, 1/2 sec 91, 1/2 sec 92, 1/2 sec 93, 1/2 sec 94, 1/2 sec 95, 1/2 sec 96, 1/2 sec 97, 1/2 sec 98, 1/2 sec 99, 1/2 sec 100.

Notice for Publication.

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Notice for Publication.

[Desert Land, Final Proof.] U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 15th, 1889. Notice is hereby given that Henry L. White, of Eddy, Lincoln county, N. M., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 572, for the s 1/2 sec 9, 1/2 sec 10, 1/2 sec 11, 1/2 sec 12, 1/2 sec 13, 1/2 sec 14, 1/2 sec 15, 1/2 sec 16, 1/2 sec 17, 1/2 sec 18, 1/2 sec 19, 1/2 sec 20, 1/2 sec 21, 1/2 sec 22, 1/2 sec 23, 1/2 sec 24, 1/2 sec 25, 1/2 sec 26, 1/2 sec 27, 1/2 sec 28, 1/2 sec 29, 1/2 sec 30, 1/2 sec 31, 1/2 sec 32, 1/2 sec 33, 1/2 sec 34, 1/2 sec 35, 1/2 sec 36, 1/2 sec 37, 1/2 sec 38, 1/2 sec 39, 1/2 sec 40, 1/2 sec 41, 1/2 sec 42, 1

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 hold 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, occupying less than six inches of space, \$1. per inch, per month, net; over six inches at the rate of \$12.00 per column, 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.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

GIVE EXPRESS NOTICE.
1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

UNTIL ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE UNTIL YOU PAY UP.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

REMOVING.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

INTENTIONAL FRAUD.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office of removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

AND FINALLY.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their term, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice of payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

THE LATEST POSTAL LAW.

The latest postal law decision is to the effect that publishers of newspapers can, under the law, arrest any man for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law it is a dangerous trick for a man to allow his subscription account to run on for six months to a year and a half unpaid, and then tell the postmaster to mark it "refused," or send the editor a postal card to discontinue the paper.

Locals.

J. A. Gilmore is headquarters for fine cigars.

J. H. Bonney was in from the ranch on Monday.

The base ball boys have their new ground in shape.

Golden Spear and Cuban Plantation Cigars at Gilmore's.

M. Whiteman will visit Roswell next week.—Interpreter.

A light overcoat felt very comfortable Tuesday morning.

Wm. Fears, of White Oaks, left this week for Roswell.—Nogal Nugget.

Notice the ad. of the Stanton House Mrs. A. O'Neil proprietress, in this issue.

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

Nathan Jaffa is enjoying himself visiting all the wine cellars in the "Fatherland."

Messrs. L. M. Long, Scott Truxton and Thomas Long Si, left for Ft. Stanton on Sunday.

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

The fish law passed by the last legislature is being entirely ignored at Roswell.—Nogal Nugget.

Notice the ad. of the Post Store in another column. Goods will be sold at cost for the next sixty days.

The Roswell Dramatic Club has re-organized, books have been sent for, and they will present a play some time between this and June 1st.

Died, infant child of Geo. Robbins, on Monday night. Funeral services were held at the cemetery on Tuesday at 4 o'clock by Rev. Caleb Maule.

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

Mr. Hodge Wilson, of Seven Rivers, spent the latter part of last week in the city. Like every one else he was surprised to see so much improvement and building.

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

Don't fail to see Ovard's addition if you want to buy a residence lot. They are large size, and good pure water can be had by digging from 9 to 12 feet on any part of the addition.

Mr. F. H. Huntsman, a leading florist of Cincinnati, was in the city last Saturday and Sunday. The gentleman is looking for a location, being obliged to leave Cincinnati on account of his health. He thinks the Pecos valley is the place for him.

J. S. Lea has again gone to Ft. Stanton to attend to the closing out sale of the Post store, of which he is the receiver. Mr. Lea is a first-class business man and the business under his management will certainly have a boom. He will be gone 6 or 8 weeks.

S. A. Nelson was up from Mound Spring Valley this week and reports the colony of farmers there in good shape. They are about ready to begin their farming in earnest, which has been delayed on account of the extensive ditch work to be done first.

We call attention to the ad. of Hampton & Hill, contractors and builders, in this impression of the REGISTER. These gentlemen are first-class business men and skilled mechanics, and those in need of work in their line would do well to give them a trial.

—We were escorting our best girl home from the dance at the school house the other night, and just before crossing the Hondo the enchanting warble of a mocking-bird came to our ears and she immediately inquired of me what that prairie-dog was doing up so late!
J. D. L.

—C. D. Bonney and wife have returned from their extended trip east. We welcome them back to Roswell, where they have many friends and the young wife is admired by all who know her for her many excellent social qualities. Mr. Bonney says he could not be induced to live in the east, and the only reason he stayed as long as he did was that he knew he could get away whenever he pleased. They will live in Roswell.

—As an evidence of the building work now going on at Roswell, Capt. Overton has not received—though it is a long time since he advertised for them—a single bid for the construction of the large building he proposes erecting on Main street. We have many contractors and mechanics here, but as they are too busy to take additional contracts we know of no better field for good and skilled mechanics and artisans.

—Capt. Garrett has returned from his trip and is about ready to start part of his force on the upper canal. He is making arrangements to put a large number of teams and men on his work, he will also use the two big graders. We have no doubt but that the Captain will be equal to the task of building the upper canal by the time the contract says it shall be completed. He goes to Kansas City in a few days on business in connection with this work.

—Mr. Fred V. Piontkowsky, chief clerk of the Las Cruces land office, paid our valley a visit last month, spending the latter part of it in the "Pride of the Pecos." Mr. P. is off on a months leave of absence on account of failing health, brought about by too close attention to the business of the office. He is a very pleasant gentleman and a most efficient office man. We are pleased to note the interest taken in our country, he purchased two lots in the Ovard addition to Roswell. He returned to Las Cruces on Monday last.

—P. F. Garrett, the well-known Lincoln county ranchman, and W. H. Bradbury, a large railway contractor of Colorado, are down from the Pecos valley. Mr. Bradbury has contracted to complete the two large irrigating canals in the above named valley, and which are to be finished on or before January 1, 1890. Mr. Garrett has secured the contract to build the upper canal and is pushing the work onward with his accustomed energy.—El Paso Tribune, April 27.

—Mr. Sol Jaffa left on Sunday morning for his home in Trinidad. During his stay of one month here Mr. Jaffa carefully studied the resources of the Pecos valley, and expressed his opinion that no where in the southwest was there a valley of such importance with such a future. Mr. Jaffa in company with Mr. A. D. Wright made a trip to the lower Pecos country, and on his return said that he should not be surprised to see both Roswell and Eddy attain to five thousand population each in a very few years. Mr. Jaffa has large real estate and commercial interests in this valley and expects to return to it soon.

The New Hotel.

Mrs. O'Neil has opened her house to the public, last Monday morning was the first regular meal given by her, and we are glad to say she started in with quite a large number of regular boarders. Every one of whom up to this time are loud in the praises of the table spread for them. The house is furnished very nicely and everything about the place has a very home like appearance. Owing to the small house, she has not as many sleeping rooms as is needed, but what she has are furnished almost elegantly, at least very much better than the traveling public has been accustomed to in Lincoln county. An addition will be built to the house as soon as material can be procured, which will give at least two more good rooms. We predict for Mrs. O'Neil a good business, and if our wishes will do any good Roswell will prove a bonanza to her.

Two New Additions to Roswell.

Geo. T. Ovard and A. D. Wright have had surveyed and platted two forty acre lots as additions to our city. They are called Ovard's addition and Wright's addition. They lay directly west of the city and on elevated ground. There are several very decided advantages to these additions; they lay so as to overlook the town, and then there is plenty of fall so that a perfect water drainage can be had. One of the greatest advantages is that good pure water can be had by digging anywhere on them from 9 to 12 feet. Lots in these additions are offered and selling for the small sum of \$25 and \$50 each, which we consider remarkable cheap, however there are only a few to be sold at that price. We have no doubt but that in a few months both these additions will be largely built up and improved. The streets are 80 and 100 feet wide, and the owners are intending to plant numerous trees to beautify them. No one should be without a lot to build a home upon when they can be had so reasonable.

—The Canadian Pool is holding a large herd of cattle north of the Berendas, waiting for the lower roundup outfits to arrive.

TRIP DOWN THE PECOS VALLEY.

A Country of Marvelous Resources.—Notes Along the Route.

We left Roswell early in the morning of April 22d, and driving about five miles made our first stop at the famous Chisum ranch, here we were delightfully entertained. Our stay was short. We want to say right here, that no description of this ranch can be given that will convey a full idea of its extent and beauty; one should go there, meet its genial host and his charming wife, sit in the shade of the beautiful trees, be entertained in the magnificent home, and then, if east or west, he finds anything much better he is welcome to it. The drive from the Chisum ranch to the Rio Felix is through a country that for fifteen or twenty miles stretches before you like a great level plain, with scarcely a break in it, and towards the east reaches the Rio Pecos and westward spreads out until the plain is lost in the foot-hills twenty miles away, a magnificent part of the Pecos valley.

At the Rio Felix we camped for dinner, made our coffee and took a good after dinner nap, while our horses grazed near by. At 2 o'clock we start out again. The same great extent of country spreads before us as north of the Felix. Passing Tar Lake we stop for a few minutes rest and chat at Danner's new ranch, and then drive on to the home of Mr. Wallace Holt, manager of the Holt Land & Cattle Company. At dusk we drove up to the door of this home, and were made to feel at home instantly upon our arrival. Early in the morning accompanied by Mr. Holt we start for Eddy, a distance of thirty miles. We make a stop at "Holtworld," about five miles above Seven Rivers, the future home of Mr. Holt; here waving fields of alfalfa greet the eye, a beautiful building spot has been selected which gives a view of over ten miles up and down the valley, trees have been set out, one avenue which approaches the house is to be one and a quarter miles in length shaded by trees on either side. Mr. Holt showed us his orchard and garden, and in the strawberry "patch" we found that "best of American small fruits" just getting ripe. Strawberries the 23d of April in the open field. "Holtworld" will be a famous place in the lower part of the valley we think.

Two hours stop at Seven Rivers, dinner, and a pleasant talk with Mr. Pierce, its leading merchant, and we drive on to Eddy, before sundown we are at the ranch opposite the town. Here we are introduced to Mrs. Fox, sister of Mr. C. B. Eddy, and Mrs. Mermod, wife of the son of the leading jeweler of St. Louis, charming ladies who are just as much in love with the climate and surroundings of the great Pecos valley as any where in the world. We are well cared for by Mr. Eddy, who on the following morning orders out teams and takes us a drive down the valley about fifteen miles below the town, then back to the new city, named, as is the new county, after Mr. Eddy, and a well deserved compliment. The new city will be of great commercial importance to the lower Pecos valley besides being the headquarters of the lower canal company, will be the county seat and the trade center for over fifty miles. It is well laid out, with double rows of shade trees and blue grass plots outside of the walk and between the drive way of each street. Contracts are let for fifteen new buildings by Chicago parties, and the general indications are for a very healthy and rapid growth. Our stay here was made very pleasant, Mr. Eddy doing everything possible for our comfort, and we left the New Metropolis of the Lower Pecos with feelings of great satisfaction.

Wednesday night found us again at Holt's ranch enjoying the hospitality of this pleasant home. Had we been brothers of this family we could not have been better cared for, and when we sat down at the table to partake of the excellent meals prepared by Mrs. Holt we could easily forget that we were on what is called the frontier. (If the Pecos valley has one thing above another to be proud of it is her grand ladies. In every home we find them.) Thursday night finds us back in Roswell, pleased with our trip, and more convinced than ever of the greatness of the Pecos valley and of its wonderful future.

The abundance of wild flowers all over the valley makes the effect to the eye very pleasing. We noticed them of almost every shade and color, and of such peculiar beauty as would make them valuable enough for the flower garden. Such a valley, so great in length, and of a width of from 20 to 50 miles, with rich soil, surely will make a home for a community of no small numbers. It need not be surprising if the next five years finds thousands where hundreds are now, and rich fields of grain where now the traveler sees the wild flower and the ordinary prairie grass. The problem of how to get water is solved by the great canal systems and the large reservoir systems, of which your valuable paper gave a full account two weeks ago, and doubtless the question of railroads will be settled by the same kind of energy and enterprise that could bring half a million of dollars into the valley to take the water from the Pecos and put it at the disposal of the farmers. It will be but a few short years when a trip like ours will be through the valley of continuously cultivated fields. Even as it is to-day one is well repaid for the journey.

SIGMA.

Mr. Bradbury's Outfit on the Ground.

One week ago yesterday Capt. Mann, the superintendent of Contractor Bradbury's force, passed through our city with a strong force of men and teams headed for Eddy, where he expected to go into camp and to work on the ditch immediately. Capt. Mann has been with Mr. Bradbury for a number of years, and was one of the men who did the heaviest work on the Colorado Springs branch of the Rock Island railroad last year. One thing is particularly noticeable about the outfit, and that is the excellent grade of stock and tools. The stock consists of mules mostly, all of which are large and in the best kind of order.

Tuesday morning of this week Mr. Metcalf, a heavy railroad contractor, and the one who built the White Oaks road, passed through town also with a force as large almost as Capt. Mann's. Mr. Metcalf was also one of the largest Rock Island contractors; he has equally as good and complete an outfit, and there is no question but that the work is going on in good shape by this time.

Mr. Bradbury is on the ground himself, and we understand is so taken up with the county that he is contemplating making his permanent residence in our valley. He is just the kind of man to see and understand her prospects, and we hope his interests will become large enough to hold him here for good.

Strong Faith.

This letter shows how property holders in Roswell think her prospects are for the future:

FORT STANTON, N. M.,
April 26, 1889.

MR. J. A. ERWIN:
DEAR SIR:—Yours' of the 24th inst. is before me. You tell me you have a customer for one of my Main street lots and ask me to fix a price on one. I can not now fix a price that would be at all acceptable to a present purchaser. My faith in the future of Roswell is so strong that I intend holding on to those lots until I can get \$10,000 each for such as I do not want to build on myself, and I do not expect to wait very long to get that. I am sorry we cannot do business this time but your commission will be greater when you finally sell for me at my price.

Yours very truly,
G. E. OVERYON.

A New Mercantile Firm.

Messrs. Williams and Sanders, mentioned last week as looking for a location for a general merchandise store, have concluded that Roswell is the place. They have leased the lower floor of the Masonic hall and expect to occupy it by the first of July. This firm is a strong combination, they are doing now a large business in Texas, are men of large capital and thorough business qualifications. We give them cordial greeting and assure them there is room for a good business.

Recompensa de \$50 !!

Una recompensa de cincuenta pesos sera pagada por el abajo firmado, por el aresto y la conviccion de alguna persona culpable de vender, robar, o matar a algunos de mi ganado menorilegal miente.
FRED ROTH,
Roswell, N. M., March 11, '89. 16-1f

Strayed.

From my ranch on the Pecos, about 50 miles north of Roswell, three mares, branded MA connected, on left shoulder. Any information or return of mares will be liberally rewarded.
W. H. FUGUE,
Ft. Sumner, N. M.

E. H. SKIPWITH,

Physician and Surgeon.

ROSWELL, N. M.

J. A. ERWIN,

Attorney, Solicitor & Counselor at Law,

ROSWELL, N. M.

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

H. L. WARREN, G. A. RICHARDSON,
H. B. FERGUSON, Lincoln, New Mexico.
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

WARREN, FERGUSON &
RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

W. T. THORNTON, JOHN J. COCKRELL,
Santa Fe, New Mexico. Lincoln, New Mexico.

THORNTON & COCKRELL,

Attorneys at Law,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

TEXAS HOUSE,

Mrs. Wm. Fountain, Proprietress.

Board and Lodging at Reasonable Rates

D. J. Gorman & Co

CONTRACTORS

& BUILDERS.

Jobbing at Shortest Notice.

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.

Geo. W. HARTMAN.

A. WEIL.

HARTMAN & WEIL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants.

Bridge Street, Las Vegas, N. M.

NEW MEXICO SEED HOUSE.

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

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

A. M. Robertson & Co.,

DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Shingles and

MOULDINGS, FENCE POSTS, &C.

Roswell, - - - New Mexico.

Notice of Sale.

De Lany vs. Terrell.

Having been appointed Receiver, by the order of the District Court, in the above entitled matter, now pending in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and having been ordered thereby to sell the stock of General Merchandise, the property of De Lany & Terrell, now located in the Post Traders store at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, I hereby give notice that I will sell, at retail, said stock during the next sixty days, at cost for cash; after said sixty days, I will sell remainder of said stock in one or more large lots.

Persons indebted to said firm of De Lany & Terrell, are requested to call at the Traders store and settle all debts without delay, or legal steps will be taken to collect same.

J. S. LEA, Receiver.

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

STANTON HOUSE,

Roswell, New Mexico,

Mrs. A. O'Neil, Proprietor.

JOHN W. FOX.

J. S. LEA.

W. H. GOSBOWE

Poe, Lea & Cosgrove,

Dealers in—

General Merchandise of Every Kind,

Roswell, New Mexico.

OVARD'S :: ADDITION.

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

On the West side of Roswell within

Four Blocks of Main Str.,

CHEAP!

Call on or Address **J. A. ERWIN, Agent**

GARMENTS GUARANTEED TO FIT PERFECT

FREE J. JAY JOSLIN, RY GOODS.

Our exhibit of SPRING GOODS exceeds in quantity, style, beauty and cheapness any stock we have ever before presented. Dress Gowns, Evening Wraps, Cravattes, etc. are particularly beautiful this season and our stock comprises all the latest novelties of all foreign countries as well as America. Our Millinery and Department are also very attractive. Buying as we do direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, we are enabled to charge eastern prices. Our Mail Order Department is a model in its management. Orders filled the day received. Careful and explicit description of the articles wanted will insure complete satisfaction or money refunded. Write for samples and our latest illustrated catalogue sent free. J. JAY JOSLIN, Cor. 15th and Curtis Sts., Denver, Colo.

by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF GRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address: MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

I CURE FITS!

I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long enemy. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason or not now receiving a cure, send at once for treatment and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give name and full address. H. G. KIMM, M. C. 123 Pearl St., N.Y.

THE BEST PRICE COUGH MEDICINE

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Write for circulars from A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass. "Fish Brand" trademark. Illustrated Catalogue from A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

ALWAYS USE CROCKER'S CRACKERS

THE BEST MADE EXCLUSIVELY OF BEST COLORADO FLOUR

Which is admitted by all to be the Best Flour made. CROCKER'S CRACKERS are always Fresh. If your grocer does not keep them, write to

F. W. CROCKER & CO., Factory, Nineteenth and Blake, DENVER, COLO.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DWIGHT'S COW BRAND SOA SALERATUS

TO MAKE A Delicious Biscuit

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COW BRAND SOA SALERATUS. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

FREE

ONE OF THE BEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD. THE BEST DOUBLE-BARRELED SHOT GUN.

their national and associate firms in one of our Grand Double-Barreled Shot Guns made. We are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are of such merit that when a person possesses them, in any locality, their fame spreads, and many people purchase a large and profitable trade always results. We can supply free only one present in each locality. Those who write at once, will receive sure of their reward, while those who delay will lose the chance. Best time to send Telegram. No one to explain further here. Those who write at once will receive prompt delivery. State your express-office address. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 400, Portland, Maine.

AN HONEST DOCTOR,

finding his patient suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or, in other words, from Torpid Liver, associated with indigestion, advised him to go to the drug store and get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery the world-famed remedy for such ailments.

Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing and strengthening them and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. It is the only medicine of its class, guaranteed to benefit or cure, in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

\$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head

Symptoms of CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, breath offensive, smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THOSE RICH SOUTHERN LANDS.

The Time Has Come for Us to Reap of Their Great Wealth.

The empire of the future will be a commercial one. The merchant is in this age the pioneer of advancing civilization. Great armies march for him, and the navies of the world train their guns to defend his interests. To be a nation of shopkeepers is no longer a term of reproach. It is, on the contrary, a synonym of honor, an assurance of internal strength. The world recognizes these facts to-day and in no other country on the earth is this sense of commercial energy so prevalent as in our own. New fields of trade are sought for and cultivated with an energy and success that are but the fore-runners of greater and more profitable ventures in the future.

Below us stretch the wide and trade inviting nations of the South American continent and to the rich possibilities of enlarged commercial intercourse with these, our neighbors, this country is fast awakening. The Nicaragua canal, the Panama canal, the establishment of the American Export and Trading Company, the projection of railways and the proposed new lines of steamships to Brazil—all indicate the direction in which many of our most intelligent business men are now turning their attention.

Our English cousins are quick to mark the drift of this business sentiment in this country. Only lately the London Times, referring to projected enterprises like the American Export and Trading Company, said:

"No little significance attaches to these beginnings of a movement on the part of the United States for establishing an understanding with the Central and even the South American states, which cannot but give something in the nature of a directive influence to a nature so far surpassing in wealth and power all the others put together. Those who love to speculate on manifest destiny and kindred topics may find a good deal that is interesting in the probable relations of the United States to their southern neighbors. Any great expansion or diversion of commerce would immensely accelerate the establishment in some form of American influence and control over regions which at present lie theoretically outside of the sphere of the United States. Such a development must be looked for in any case as the American union approaches more closely by age and consolidation to the condition of the nations of the old world."

The Times is right, and this country recognizes fully the importance of securing to itself the bulk of the great trade that stands thus invitingly at its doors. That the national administration soon to come into power will give its aid and steady countenance to a project calculated to bind us and our South American neighbors closer in the bonds of commercial intercourse is, of course, unquestioned, and one of the most encouraging achievements of the new men who are to take charge of the government next month would be the successful opening up of the South American countries to the merchants and manufacturers of our own land. If the new American Export and Trading company, started and sustained by our great merchants, can solve this important problem of commerce, its projectors will deserve well of the people of this country, and the thanks of the nations of South America.—New York Press.

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, 229 George St., Baltimore, Md., who was for many years so prostrated with rheumatism as to be entirely helpless, has awakened wide-spread interest in this remedy. It costs only 25 cts.

"If the heart of man is depressed with cares and suffering, the mist is dispelled when the bottle appears. Not a bottle of spirits, oil, or any small vital of that in valuable compound known to civilization as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure a cough or cold immediately.

Whether or not Behring's is a closed sea may be regarded by foreign nations as an open question.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Mothers who have delicate children can see them daily improve and gain in flesh and strength by giving them that perfect food and medicine, Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Dr. W. A. Hulbert, of Salisbury, Ill., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Scrofula and Debility. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure." Sold by all druggists.

A Western ball club has just signed a player by the name of Stich; perhaps he has been taken in time to save the nine.

"The disease proceeds silently amid apparent health." That is what Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says in regard to Bright's Disease. Is it necessary to give any further warning? If not, use Warner's Safe Cure before your kidney malady becomes too far advanced.

A monkey show is to be held in London. Next time we know some person will go a step lower in the social scale and have a dingo exhibition.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County, S. S.

FRANK J. CENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, '88.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

When Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

A QUERY.

What "Subscriber" Would Like to Know.

We have recently received a letter from one of our well-known subscribers upon a subject which we prefer to publish for the perusal of our readers, anticipating that in so doing some one will relieve us of the responsibility of answering "Subscriber's" questions. Here is the letter:

"My Dear Editor—For several years past I have been the recipient of several pamphlets issued from time to time by Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., which, in addition to containing an extensive treatise upon kidney disease, its origin, usual symptoms and growth, also includes numerous testimonials from parties whose fac-simile signatures are attached thereto, attesting the statement that they have been individually relieved by the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which is prepared by the above firm, for the use of persons so afflicted. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know if the statements made by those parties who testify to the great good which Warner's Safe Cure has done them, can be relied upon. They seem honest enough from the way they read. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life after the doctors had given me up," says John Doherty, 133 N. Main street, Concord, N. H. "I was given up to die with Bright's Disease of the kidneys. The doctors said they could do nothing for me. A friend advised me to take Warner's Safe Cure, and my family consider me as given back from the grave," says Mrs. Carrie A. Fry, of Wathona, Kas. Dr. L. B. Rice, of Hanover C. H., Va., says that Warner's Safe Cure cured him of Bright's Disease.

Each pamphlet which I have received contains a hundred or more testimonials, and the same one does not appear in more than one pamphlet so it seems that there are a good many who are being helped by that remedy.

It strikes me that there is a good deal of sense in the claim which those parties make that the doctors are treating too many persons for wrong causes, and that oftentimes, people are treated for consumption, brain, heart and nervous disorders, when they are suffering from kidney disease which should be treated, as they say, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure and as a result, when disease is first removed therefrom, that which is supposed to be disease in the lungs or other organs will disappear. Many of my neighbors tell me that this remedy has done much good for them—more good than their doctors. If kidney disease is the real cause of so many other diseases why, Mr. Editor, don't the people who are afflicted with sickness, insist upon a more careful inquiry being made in order that the true cause may be ascertained, and the proper treatment given?"

Revenue officers usually keep closely to the customs of the country chiefly because it is their duty to do it.

He Won \$15,000.

Providence, (R. I.) Telegram, March 26.

Mr. Fred A. Young, treasurer of the Union Eyelet Company of this city purchased for \$1 the twentieth part of the ticket No. 2,887 to the Louisiana State Lottery. That ticket at the recent drawing took the \$300,000 prize and entitled Mr. Young to one-twentieth of the sum viz., \$15,000. The gentleman was credited by the Telegram with having this stroke of luck about two weeks ago, but a denial appeared in one of the papers. This morning the Telegram learned that the money had been collected for Mr. Young through the Bank of America of this city. At the bank no information could be obtained, the tellers having apparently been instructed to furnish no facts for publication. At the office of the Eyelet Company a Telegram reporter found Mr. Young and learned that the ticket bought by him through the Boston agency had indeed won the money and that the \$15,000 had been collected through the bank named. His object for keeping the news of this great luck from the masses he said, was because he thought that it would stimulate so many others less able than himself to indulge in lottery tickets to invest their dollars. Just why those with less means than himself should not desire \$15,000 Mr. Young did not state, but he did say that he objected to the general public being made aware of his good fortune.

Worth Knowing.

The worst scald or burn can be cured without a scar if Cole's Carbolic is promptly used. It instantly stops the pain. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents.

The Italians may be a light-hearted enough people in their own country, but here it is common to find them in the dumps.

Sheriff's Sale.

Smoke Sheriff Sale Segar, a straight 10c Havana cigar for 5c.

The paying-teller of a bank should stand on a raised platform when at work so that strangers may not think he is short.

Better Than Oklahoms.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two boxes of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
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Among the best remedies Allen's Lung Balsam is guaranteed to cure Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other lung troubles. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy. It is sold by all druggists.

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Mrs. ANN BOWRELL,
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Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancer, mailed free.

The SWIFF SPECIFIC CO.,
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from 2 to 8 weeks ago now being your ailments for six weeks and in no day has my cold been less than 25c. Some days I have had a cash profit of over \$500. John R. Goodwin, Troy, New York.

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W. N. U. Denver, Vol. VI, No. 16.

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