SILVER IN ENGLAND.

Bimetallists are Getting Numerous in the Island.

The Bank of England’s Directors are Beginning to See Light on the Financial Question.

There is no man who deserves more credit for earnestness, active, everyday vigorous work in the cause of bimetallism than Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the chairman of the bimetallist parliamentary committee, writes Robert P. Porter from London to the Philadelphia Press.

“Has the sentiment in relation to bimetallism in England undergone considerable change since 1867?” I asked Mr. Grenfell.

“Any one,” was the reply, “who had an opportunity of gauging the feeling of the house of commons on the monetary question in 1865 and 1866 could not fail to be struck by the great change of opinion which has taken place in it. In 1865 bimetallism was considered not merely a fad, but an unclean thing, too low for serious discussion; in 1865 the closing of the Indian mints, the great fall in price of silver which was the inevitable consequence of that policy, the depressed state of agriculture and serious position of the great productive industries of the country, owing to the ruinous fall in prices, have forced the currency question upon the attention of the most ignorant and the most bigoted, and the two form one class.”

“The same measure was rejected in 1867.”

“The same house of commons which rejected in 1865 a resolution in favor of an international monetary conference has in 1865 passed a unanimous resolution in favor of one; the same chancellor of the exchequer who in 1865 experienced a difficulty in finding words to express his contempt for the contents of an international bimetallist ratio to be both possible and necessary has in 1865 assented to the statement that this house regards with increasing apprehension the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and heartily concurs in the recent expressions of opinion on the part of the government of France and the government and parliament of Germany as to the serious evils resulting therefrom.

“It therefore urges upon Her Majesty’s government the desirability of co-operating with other powers in an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate these evils. It is true that the chancellor salved his conscience by saying that the motion was a bimetallitic motion with the bimetalllic left out, but if removing or mitigating the evils arising from the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver is not bimetallism, what is it? It would be easy to describe the object of those who believe in what is called bimetallism in plainer or simpler language.

“What is the principal aim of bimetallists in England?”

“The great aim of bimetallists is to mitigate and remove the evils arising from the constant fluctuations and growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, and the fact that the house of commons has unanimously passed a resolution embodying the significance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. It is an actual, visible and tangible result of the change of opinion in the house of commons. Bimetallism is in the air, it is everywhere discussed, the feeling that there is something very wrong somewhere, which can be redressed, is growing. The textile districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire are getting sore and impatient. The Textile Operatives’ Association of these districts has subscribed £500 to the funds of the Bimetallitic League. There used to be an old saying in political circles that what Lancashire thinks first the rest of the country thinks soon after—and Lancashire has already begun to ask the reason why.”

“Seriously, then, you believe that public sentiment in England will soon favor bimetallism?”

“It is only a question of time when England will follow. The heresy of bimetallism is already creeping into banking circles hitherto devoted exclusively to the worship of the golden calf. Seven directors of the Bank of England are favorable to the bimetallitic cause. One of the best known of them—Mr. Liddell—has of late taken an active part in the work of the league, and has supported it on public platforms. The league, too, numbers well-known bankers among its vice-presidents. Bimetallism, in fact, in England, is merely a question of time, but unfortunately in this case every moment of delay is of the most serious importance. The question is, cannot something be done at once? The United States of America agree with the government of France and the government and parliament of Germany and the British house of commons, that the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver is a growing evil, and that measures should be taken to stop this evil. Why cannot these governments approach each other and ascertain how far it is possible to go, before a conference is summoned?”

“What would be the practical outcome of a conference so far as England is concerned?”

“The next conference that is called should be called to settle the details of an international monetary agreement, the main principles of which should have been agreed upon before. The chancellor of the exchequer says that he will be no party to altering the currency of this country, but England can do much toward an international bimetallist agreement, and her people can still maintain the barbaric custom of casting golden sovereigns in their trousers pockets. If England would open the mints of India to the free coinage of silver, if England would consent to put into use the powers which she already possesses by act of 1861, keeping one-half of her reserve in silver, she would do perhaps as much as any other nation toward the reestablishing of silver’s position in the market, and without infringing upon any of the conditions laid down by the chancellor of the exchequer. India absorbs silver as the sand absorbs water; the open mints of India did as much for silver as the bimetallistic ratio of the Latin Union. If France, Germany and the United States could agree upon some basis which to reopen their mints to silver, and upon which England would agree to reopen the mints of India and keep one-fifth of her reserves in silver, bimetallism would be established all the world over on an absolutely secure basis, and a arrangement could be speedily arrived at without in any way affecting the prejudices and ignorance of the British people.”

“Has not this proposition, or one similar to it, been made before?”

“It is a most remarkable fact, and one to which sufficient attention has not been called, that Mr. Gladstone’s govern
ment in 1881 made a very similar proposal, and offered, if the mint of the Latin union were reopened to silver, to keep one-fifth of the bank reserves of the Bank of England in silver, which can be done by the present methods. Surely we have here the basis of an equitable arrangement. Personally, I would much rather see England become frankly and openly bimetallistic, with absolutely free coinage of gold and silver at the international ratio, but recognizing the obstinacy of the English character, and the fact that England has been on a gold standard since 1816, and the frightful consequences which will follow from delay, I believe that if England were to make the important concession I have mentioned, the bimetallistic system would be established and obtained all over the world, England included."

"But will the present government be called upon to deal with the question again?"

"The present government in England is holding on to office by an exceedingly small majority. There is no doubt that if a government under Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour succeeded the present one, the cause of international monetary reform would be in the hands of firm friends instead of frightened enemies, and the way to a practical issue would be much smoother; but if the United States, Germany and France are in earnest in the matter, a preliminary interchange of views would certainly tend toward saving any unnecessary delay."

I was in one of the cozy directors' rooms of the Bank of England the morning after the resolution assenting to an international monetary conference passed the house of commons. One hardly associates the Bank of England with this event, and yet I find there has been a marked change in the attitude of British bankers on this question. The occasion was, in fact, a sort of accidental meeting of bimetallists in the room of Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, director of the Bank of England, formerly governor of the bank, and now president of the Bimetalllic League. Mr. Gibbs is a fine looking man, with full snow white beard, and hair parted in the middle and brushed back, displaying a high, intellectual forehead. Naturally, Mr. Gibbs was delighted with the result. To say the least, it is a recognition of bimetallism as an issue which heretofore those opposed to it in England have refused to accord. Always charming and courtly, the president of the Bimetallic League seemed unusually so upon the day in question. A number of friends had dropped in to congratulate this firm believer in bimetallism. Mr. Gibbs seems to think that if the right men are selected for the congress or conference, something will be done. He spoke of General Francis A. Walker, of Senator Allison, and of other moderate silver men who would make excellent and practical American members of such a commission. They were all loud in praise of Mr. Leonard Courtney's closing speech, which was admirably the ablest on the side of the bimetallists. He considered it an honor to have been present and that he would have made a strong speech on the subject.

**Blown To Pieces.**

A miner named Carl Green, employed in the Bennett-Stephenson mine in Oregon district, was killed by an explosion of giant powder in the tunnel at 3 o'clock last Monday morning. Green was working alone in the tunnel and had half a box of giant powder with him. The powder was exploded by some means, and Green was blown to shreds.

Buildings at the mouth of the tunnel were wrecked, and ore cars and tools were scattered all over the country. The end of the powder house was blown off but the contents were not disturbed. Men working in other parts of the mine were alarmed by the detonation, and had no difficulty in getting out.

Superintendent Rogers and another man tried to get into the tunnel, and penetrated far enough to find a piece of Green's body and to smell burning flesh and clothing, but were driven back by the suffocating fumes of powder.

Green's father, who lives at Cerrillos, was notified by wire and telegraphed a request that the remains of the young man be recovered and sent home. Young Green was an unmarried man.—Independent Democrat.

**Nothing in This Report.**

Another dirty republican falsehood has been exploded. The other day the Las Vegas Optic stated in its editorial column that ex-Judge A. B. Fall had preferred some sort of a charge or other against United States Marshal Hall. The latter named gentleman returned to the city from Albuquerque yesterday and last night he was asked about it. With that genial smile of his, Mr. Hall said: "There's nothing in it. I was satisfied of that long ago, but I have just had a letter from Judge Fall saying that the story is a malicious falsehood, and referring me to the department of justice for confirmation of his statement." Thus another republican mare's nest has been exploded.—New Mexican.

Some eastern exchanges tell of a counterefeit half dollar, which has made its appearance recently. Several persons have been caught, as the false coin, at first glance, has the appearance of the genuine article. The color, ring and weight of the metal is good, but when closely felt, the fingers can detect a smooth surface that suggests lead. Besides, the stars on the back of the coin are somewhat blurred.

**Inquiries About New Mexico.**

Mr. T. J. Curran, the photographer, who is a member of the special committee of Monteumia lodge, A. F. and A. M., Alternative, to promote the work of establishing a lodge at Santa Fe, a national Masonic home for consumptives, returned yesterday from an extended trip through the east. He talks most entertainingly of his trip. Among other things, he said today to the New Mexican: "I was surprised at the number of inquiries regarding New Mexico. There seems to be a general dissatisfaction among the masses of the eastern people on account of the late depression, and those that are now back at work chafe under debts remitted during the dull season and are anxious to better their condition; and they believe they can do so only by leaving the over-crowded east."

"The irrigation people are also doing good work for the west by organizing colonization clubs and have begun what they call a campaign of evacuation. So it is not an uncommon thing to have people asking about the storage of water, etc., showing their interest, I predict that there will be a great move westward in the next year. Everything tends that way; I mean to the Rocky mountain region, where water can be stored. The people of western Kansas and eastern Colorado are also very much discouraged because of droughts, and it will take very little to start them on a move to the mountain valleys. They have grave doubts as to the success of any plan to help their condition. Literature sent among them now would help New Mexico considerably.—New Mexican.

An effort is going to be made this season to do something in the mines at Carlsbad. Since the Carlisle Gold company closed down its mine and mill there has not been much done in the camp. Several strikes of rich ore have been made and some of the mines have been worked in a desultory way but for the past five years there has been little work done in the camp compared to what had been done there before. Within the past few weeks more work has been done there than there has been before for months and some very rich ore has been found. Whether it will hold out remains to be seen. An attempt will be made to work the old Carlisle property and with economical management the venture may prove a success.

The mining outlook is more encouraging for this part of New Mexico than it has been in many months. There are few idle miners in this county now and there will be employment for more within the next few weeks.

A number of new bicycles have made their appearance on the streets of this city within the past few days.
ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Newsy Notes of Happenings Purely Local.

A Grist of Readable Paragraphs Which Should Not be Overlooked

By Our Readers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenberg gave a party last Wednesday evening.
A 4000-gallon tank was made at Black's mill last week to goont to White Signal.
It is reported that there was a lively movement in real estate at Deming last week.
The students of the normal school and their friends will go to Santa Rita next Friday for a picnic.
The social club gave a dance at the ranch last Friday evening at which there was a good attendance.
Wm. Smith came up from Deming last Friday afternoon and was taken to the sisters' hospital. He has a broken leg.
J. A. Acheson has temporarily thrown off the cares of state and is engaged in harvesting the egg crop on his father's ranch.
The supply of beef in this city came near giving out last week. Fat cattle are rather difficult to obtain at this season of the year.
The spring term of the district court for this judicial district will be held in Sierra county this month and in this county in May.
There were some rainy days last week, but, taken as a whole, last month had fewer rainy days than usual for the month of March.
B. T. Link altered the interior of his meat market last week so that now he has more shelf-room and he will carry a larger line of groceries.
A number of men were employed here last week and went out to White Signal to take out ore for the new mill there which is nearing completion.
The funeral of Mrs. Hunter, who died on Tuesday of last week, took place on Thursday afternoon last. It was conducted by Helen Rebekah lodge of this city and was largely attended.
It is quietly whispered around that there will be some more weddings in this city soon. The interested parties are trying to keep quiet about it and The Eagle wouldn't publish their names for anything.
The search for James Dolan, who mysteriously disappeared from Gold Hill a few weeks ago has been given up. It is believed that he was murdered and that the body has been concealed by the murderer or murderers.

Taxpayers of this county do not seem to be in any hurry about paying their taxes for 1894. Payments on account of taxes are not expected to be very heavy until June. Taxes of all previous years become due on the first of July next.
Robert Black has the contract to roof the Miller residence which was badly damaged by fire some time ago. This was the finest residence property in the city previous to the fire. It is now owned by C. F. Grayson, who has become quite heavily interested in real estate in this city.
Shipments of bullion from this place have been heavy this year but ore shipments have been light. Most of the bullion shipped comes from the Mogollon district and it is expected that the shipments from this district will be very largely increased within the next three or four months.
Sapp & Haines shipped another car load of copper ore to the Pennsylvania Salt company last week. The last shipment by them ran 32 per cent. copper. They have out about 300 tons of second class ore which they think can be smelted here at a good profit, but they expect to get out at least 1000 tons before they commence smelting once more.
Last month there were 17 prisoners, on an average, confined in the county jail of this county. The number during February was 17. The expense of maintaining the jail was about the same during these two months that it has averaged per month during the past three or four years, that is to say that the jail is now costing the county about half the amount it has been costing.
When the precinct school elections are over there will be no more elections until next year. Within the past five months there have been three elections held in this city: the general election last November, the precinct election last January and the city election yesterday. School officers are to be chosen in the precincts outside of this city and then there will be no more elections until next year. If the legislature had passed a law providing for the election of precinct officers at the general election a deal of time and expense would have been saved.

Charles Bishop of this place, carried a bullet in his upper jaw for thirty-two years, but parted company with it last week. He was shot in the right cheek thirty-two years ago and the bullet lodged near the inner corner of the right eye. It gradually worked down and was, at times, troublesome. Last week it caused severe pains on the left side of Mr. Bishop's face and he finally succumbed in getting it out. The bullet is flattened so that it is in the shape of a wedge and was apparently of .38 caliber. It is not corroded in the least.

About 1,200 shade tree were planted in Las Vegas last month. This makes Las Vegas the banner town for tree planting this year. Silver City might have followed the example with profit although this city now has more fine shade trees than can be found in any other town in New Mexico.

John M. Wright, esq., formerly a prominent attorney of this city, is now engaged on a big mining case in the United States circuit court in California. The case is that of the Argonaut Mining company vs. the Kennedy Mining and Milling company and Mr. Wright is the attorney for the defendant. Since his residence in California, Mr. Wright has established a reputation as one of the leading attorneys of San Francisco.

Cattle buyers have been quite numerous in this part of the territory for the past few days. The prospect for good prices for cattle this year is brightening considerably. Many thousands of cattle have already been sold and some of the stock raisers of the county are making preparations to ship their stock on their own accounts. The ranges will be lightened considerably within the next two months.

Black's mill resumed operations last week. This mill was dismantled some time ago, most of the machinery being sent to Oklahoma in anticipation of a boom in that part of the country, but no boom came. A few weeks ago Mr. Black went to El Paso and secured a complete outfit of wood working machinery. An engine and boiler were secured at the Flagler works here and the mill was fitted up and is now running as of yore. Mr. Black is one of the oldest residents of Silver City and the fact that he has fitted up his mill is sufficient evidence that he has confidence in the future prosperity of this city.

Fargo's $2.50...Shoes...

C. H. FARGO & CO. MFRS.
108-200 Market St. Chicago
For Sale by
C. C. Shoemaker.
PERSONAL PALAVER.

Mention of People You Do and Do Not Know.

Other Interesting Matter Which Can Be Read With Profit By All Our Townspeople.

W. H. Jack was at Las Vegas last week. New goods just received at Robinson's.

W. D. Duke was up from Deming last week. If you want a Parlor stove go to Robinson's.

R. P. Hart was here from Lordsburg last week. Fresh candies every day at Martin Maher's.

Mrs. Fielder went out to the Mimbres last week. See the Cook Stoves and Ranges at Robinson's.

Clarence Bayne is back from a trip to the Mogollons. Fine line of cigars at Bishop's post-office store.

H. FitzSimmons was in from Alhambra this week. Best Kansas patent flour for sale at Martin Maher's.

Alvah Mason was down from Pinos Altos last Monday. Easter Hats and Bonnets today at Gilbert's. Prices to suit all.

Miss Cora Derbyshire is here from Pinos Altos on a visit. Rev. and Mrs. Fitch left for the east last Saturday morning.

Don't read your neighbor's paper but subscribe for The Eagle.

M. H. Twomey has gone out to the new camp at White Signal. Fine line of Packet and Table Cutlery at St. George Robinson's.

J. X. Upton came in from his ranch on the Mimbres this week.

Easter Hats and Bonnets today at Gilbert's. Prices to suit all.

P. J. Dohle and Fred Shelton will soon start out on a prospecting trip.

Mrs. C. H. Fox was in town this week visiting Mrs. S. S. Derbyshire.

United States Attorney Money arrived in the city last Sunday afternoon.

George D. Lincoln, one of the legal lights of Pinos Altos was here last Monday.

Books, Stationery, Notions etc at the Postoffice Emporium.

Baxter Bishop.

Assessor Childers was at Deming last week rounding up the taxpayers of that place.

Easter Hats and Bonnets today at Gilbert's. Prices to suit all.

Mrs. J. English and daughter Jennie were down from Pinos Altos last Thursday.

Don J. Kedzie, editor of the Western Liberal, was over from Lordsburg last week.

Lloyd Payne, brother of Mrs. Gordon Bradley, was in the city from Lordsburg last week.

Harry Booth, who has been in Kansas City for some time, arrived in the city last week.

Misses Amelia and Mary Ott, who have been to Denver on a visit, returned last Thursday.

J. L. Vaughn, one of the staunch democrats of the Mimbres valley, was in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Fielder returned from their wedding trip last Saturday afternoon.

Bring your job work to The Eagle office. It will be done neatly, promptly and at reasonable rates.

Rev. Edward S. Cross, of the Episcopal church here, will lecture at Deming next Saturday evening.

The celebrated Wilson Heaters, the most economical Heating Stove manufactured, can be found only at Neff's. Call and see them.

Tom Boone, who went to Oklahoma from this place some months ago, returned last Sunday afternoon.

Easter Hats and Bonnets today at Gilbert's. Prices to suit all.

Send in your subscription to The Eagle and get the World Almanac free. See our offer on another page.

Mayor Fleming returned last Saturday from a trip in the northern part of the territory inspecting coal mines.

The choicest, freshest and most complete stock of candies and fruit in the city at Bishop's Postoffice store.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Bolich came up from Deming last week. Mrs. Bolich is here undergoing medical treatment.

Fresh Strawberries every day at the Postoffice Emporium.

Baxter Bishop.

Mrs. Amelia Donohoe, sister of Mrs. J. L. Vaughn, who is visiting her sister on the Mimbres was here this week.

Library Lamps, Banquet Lamps and a large variety of Plain and Ornamental Lamps, at lower prices than can be found elsewhere, at Neff's.

Broadway Hotel.

NEWLY REFITTED AND FUR- 
NISHED THROUGHOUT.

The management of this popular hotel has been resumed by Mrs. J. Black and the public will find it FIRST CLASS in every particular.

Broadway, Silver City, N. M.

The Silver City National Bank,

SILVER CITY, N. M.

CAPITAL $50,000.

SURPLUS $14,000.

Advances made on Gold and Silver Bullion.

DEPOSITS SOLICITED.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE.
SIBLEY ON SILVER.

Some Sensible Ideas on Intrinsic Value.

Extract From Congressman Sibley's Speech on the Caribbean Currency Bill in The House of Represent- 
teatives.

Men tell me that money must have intrinsic value, forgetful of the fact that a paper bank was established in Venice in the eleventh century whose bills of emission at no time failed to command a premium over and above gold and silver. Historians inform us that the premium upon the paper over gold in commercial transactions rose as high as 32 per cent. until by law the republic declared that it should be illegal to demand in excess of 20 per cent. premium on the paper money over gold and silver coin of standard value. That bank was founded, stood the shock of arms, the mutinies of time and governments, for five hundred years, and until the day that Napoleon marched his conquering legions into Venice. The faith and the property of the Venetian republic stood as a sure foundation for issue.

Let some politician deny this proposition, but before he does so he had better step into the congressional library and call for Covitti's History of Money, or any one of the multitudinous works published before this question became a burning issue in American political life. You demand intrinsic value in your money, and yet you propose to found and perpetuate in your present financial scheme money which has no value whatsoever outside the credit which we may ascribe to the value of individual obligations, except so far as the government must stand under this money as its final guarantor.

You demand intrinsic value, and say you must have money which will stand the fire test and the hammer test. Will the paper currency you propose stand the fire test? Will the bonds which gentlemen propose to issue in place of the legal-tender money to the extent of $300,000,000 defy the elements? You have a gold dollar and a silver dollar. We each strike our dollar with the hammer, and you then tell me that your gold dollar is worth 100 cents, while mine is worth but 50. Why is it so? In company we go to the director of the mint, and you hand in your gold dollar and say: "Sir, I have met with an accident and mutilated my gold dollar and desire to have it recouped." "Certainly," replies the director, "but you need not await the recouping process, here is another gold dollar for its stead." I state to him: "Sir, I have met an accident with my silver dollar, occurring at the same time that the gold dollar met with its accident. I am therefore impelled to ask you to recoup my silver dollar or to give me one from the pile that I see at your side." "His reply is, "No, we can neither recoup your silver dollar nor give you another in its place." Is it great wonder that with the equal mintage privilege denied by legislation the one maintains its value and the other loses one-half its value? Does not the wonder lie in the fact that in spite of such discrimination it maintains its value as well as it does?

The struggle today is between the debtor and creditor classes. With one half the world's money of final account destroyed, the creditor can demand twice as much of the products of your fields, your shop, and your enterprise and labor for his dues. In this struggle between debtor and creditor the latter has taken undue advantage and by legislation doubled and trebled the volume of the debt. For example, suppose you had given a note to your neighbor promising to pay, one year after date, 1,000 bushels of wheat. You thresh the grain, measure it into the bin, and notify your creditor that the wheat is at his disposal. He goes to the granary, sacks the wheat and then brings up your note and states, "I have taken 500 bushels, which I have endorsed on your note, I will call on you for the balance when next year's crop is harvested." You say, "Why did you not take all the wheat and let me make full payment?" The note holder answers, "I did take all the wheat, and there were only 500 bushels if the bin instead of 1,500." You fail to understand how that can be possible. You know that you threshed out and measured into that bin 1,500 bushels of wheat. You go to the granary and find that it is true. No wheat is there, but there appears to be an enormous lot of wheat upon those wagons for 500 bushels, and you ask the note holder, "Who measured this wheat?" and let me see how you measured it." You see something in the form of a measure about as large as a washtub, and you ask him what that is. He tells you that is the half-bushel measure with which he measured your wheat; but you reply, "My dear sir that holds more than half a bushel; that measure will hold 6 pecks." He answers, "Correct, it does hold 6 pecks, but it now takes 12 pecks to make a bushel, instead of 4 pecks. Together with other friends who had wheat coming to us we went before the committee on coinage, weights, and measures and secured the passage of a legislative enactment, that it should require 12 pecks instead of 4 pecks to make a bushel. We have secured this legislation without the protection of the holder of half bushels obligations, for our own security, and for fear that we should become timid and lose confidence in your ability to pay unless we changed the standard of measure." But you reply, "Sir, we who have obligations maturing, contracts long outstanding, have never asked or desired a demand of such legislation. Our representatives in congress never permitted us to understand that any such legislation was pending." He replies, "Sir, you might have known it had you desired to do so, or you might accept yourself as well posted in legislative affairs as do the holders of obligations calling for products of the soil for payment. We have our representatives in congress. We reward them for their fidelity to our interests; we punish them for inability to rouse. You are not capable of comprehending problems of such intricate nature as are involved in the system of weights and measures. While you have been debating the tariff we have been students of the financial school taught by Rothschild and his disciples. For example, suppose you should produce so much wheat, or should devote your attention to better tillage of the soil. You should be steadfast and loyal to our congressmen and to our party. Vote the straight ticket and beware of the evils of overproduction."

Mr. Chairman, this, in my judgment, is not a far-detached illustration, but depicts the exact condition against which production to-day protests. The debtor's obligation, true, does not call for wheat in specific terms. It calls for dollars, but by legislation we have made the dollar three times as large in purchasing power or in measuring values as it was before. We talk about gold being the only money of intrinsic value, and attempt to befog and mystify the masses by telling them that it has intrinsic value, when its value is merely the artificial product of legislation.

Enact a law, to be rigidly enforced, providing that no meat of any kind, whether 'fish, flesh or fowl,' except mutton, shall be sold for less than the intrinsic value of your beef cattle, of your swine, your poultry, and your fish tomorrow? The mutton-headed monetarists would tell you that you are taking a great decrease in the value of your cattle, because of its intrinsic worth. Let this nation and the commercial nations of the globe enact a law tomorrow, that neither cotton, nor silk, nor fabric should be used for clothing or covering, forbid the factories of the world to spin or weave anything but wool, and what will be the intrinsic value of cotton or silk thereafter? Wool will be king; its value will be enhanced, but cotton, hemp, and silk will be as valueless as weeds or as gossamer wels.

With the mints open to free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver for one cent, the powers of the mints were enormous. When silver has not maintained its parity with gold, and at a ratio of 16 to 1 commanded a premium of more than 5 per cent., over
THE MANANA RAILROAD.

Strong Probability That It Will be Built in the Near Future.

Mr. C. F. Grayson, of the Silver City National bank, returned from a trip to the east last Sunday afternoon. He says that there is a marked revival in business in New York and that there is a better feeling there now than there has been for many months. Capital is seeking investment and New Mexico is looked upon with more favor than for some time past.

While there is no money for wildcat speculation there is enough for all legitimate enterprises. The project of building a railroad from Denver into Mexico is looked on with favor by some of the leading capitalists of New York and London and it is quite probable that the road which has been under consideration for so long a time will be built and at no distant day, in fact Mr. Grayson will immediately look into the matter and communicate his views to the interested parties in New York.

Mr. Grayson is the agent and adviser of some of the leading capitalists of the east who are willing to invest in legitimate enterprises here and the fact that he has determined to make this his home is a matter of great importance to this section. Much eastern capital has been wasted in this part of New Mexico in visionary schemes and wildcat speculation and now capitalists are naturally timid about placing their money here, but if they have reasonable assurance that capital will be used conservatively there will be no difficulty in getting it here.

Mr. J. R. Hicks, successor to J. A. Kennis, will soon add to his stock of jewelry a fine selection of watches, chains and other goods. It is his intention to keep a first class stock of jewelry and he will do all kinds of repairing and engraving.

Aaron Schutz returned from El Paso last Sunday after a week's visit there with his family. Mrs. Schutz and children are still in El Paso.

Mrs. Berry and Miss Brownell are here from Georgetown on a visit.

There is a probability that the Denver and Rio Grande railroad will be extended to the Mogollon mining district in the near future. Denver capitalists of almost unlimited means are interested in these mines in the Mogollon country and they will use their efforts to have the railroad extended to this important camp. It would pass through a part of the territory which, as yet, is far removed from railroads and would open up a large section of the territory in addition to giving an outlet to Mogollon.

Mrs. Cobb and Miss Lilian Young left yesterday morning, for St. Joseph, Mo., on a visit to Mrs. Goldsmith, a daughter of Mrs. Cobb.

THE EAGLE, Silver City, N. M.

The Clark-Whitson-Leitch Music Co.

EL PASO, TEXAS, 119 San Francisco St.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., 305 Railroad Avenue.

Sell reliable goods on easy monthly payments.

Can refer to many families with whom they have dealt.

Tuning of Pianos in Grant county attended to.

Write them for catalogue of new style Pianos, Today.

The coin’s Financial School

has made more converts to the silver cause than any other publication. We will send it free to any one paying a year’s subscription to The Eagle in advance. Send $2 and get The Eagle and this valuable book. Address:

THE EAGLE, Silver City, N. M.

Administration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Albert Strach, lately deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate, and also all persons who are indebted to the same, are hereby required to present the same to him on or before the expiration of one year from and after the date of appointment of the probate court in and for Grant County, New Mexico.

ELIAS WELLGEHAN, Administrator.

March 13th 1896.

THE CLARK-WHITSON-LEITCH MUSIC CO.
Killed in a Drunken Row.

John Galvin, one of the oldest residents of Deming, was brought up and put in jail here last Saturday to await the notice of the county grand jury. He was charged with assault with intent to kill. Bail was fixed by the justice at Deming at $3,000, which Galvin was unable to give. Wm. Smith, the man whom Galvin assaulted, was brought to the sisters' hospital here last Friday with a broken leg and other serious injuries from which Dr. Koonon stated that he could not recover. He died on Monday morning last and Mr. Galvin will probably be tried at the next term of the district court here for murder.

Mr. Galvin has the reputation of being a peaceable man when sober but this is not the first time he has got into trouble on account of his bibulous habits. The killing of Smith resulted from a drunken quarrel.

A. H. Morehead, after a residence on a ranch above town for some time, during which period he has not been in Silver City very frequently, has accepted a position in T. B. Link's meat market. This is not a new business for Mr. Morehead, he having been engaged in the same business here more than twenty years ago.

The Siempre Viva whist club met at the residence of Eugene Cosgrove last Saturday evening, Mrs. M. A. Fielder and Col. Dick Hudson captured the first prizes while Miss Derbyshire and Mr. Himman received the prizes for proficiency, in the art of holding their tables against all comers. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Mail service has been discontinued between Cliff and Gila postofices on the Gila river. Cliff is on the stage route between this place and Mogollon and mail has been carried from Cliff to Gila which is a side route. How mail will be supplied to Gila or whether the office will be discontinued is not yet known here.

The biggest stock run, in the history of the Atchinson road, has been begun and a number of trainloads went east yesterday and today. The shipments will continue through two weeks, the number of cars provided by the road, for the service, amounting to 4,000. The cattle are chiefly from Mexico—Optic.

Wednesday evening John Galvin and Billy Smith failed to see matters, under discussion, in the same light, so Galvin assaulted Smith with a stove poker; the curtain went up on the second act, Smith was discovered with a broken leg and Galvin in the city "strong box." Upon being arraigned this morning, Galvin waived examination and was bound over to await action of the grand jury. He will be taken to Silver City tomorrow.—Headlight.

Trouble at a Dance.

At a dance at Hanover recently there was a free fight which resulted in the serious injury of one man and several minor injuries to a number of others. A man named Potter, who was said to have been drinking, made himself a little too free with Mrs. Clark, wife of Thomas Clark who was indicted some time ago for the killing of a Mexican over in the Sapello country. Mrs. Clark told her husband about the matter and Clark called Potter out and beat him over the head with a pistol very severely. Others came out and the trouble resulted in a free fight. Clark has left the country and it is quite probable that he will not return soon.

If all reports are true, the mining camps of northern Sierra county will soon be flooded with mining experts and capitalists. The gold properties of Chloride and Grafton are beginning to attract attention, and if the development of our gold mines start up with careful, liberal investors and developers, Cripple Creek will have a strong rival.—Black Range.

The Mushroom whist club is a new organization which numbers among its membership some of the most proficient whist players of Silver City. The first meeting of the club will be held this evening at the residence of Wm. Rivers.

The entertainment given by the Fort Bayard minstrels last Friday evening was not very well attended. It takes a different kind of a performance to draw a large audience in this place.

The freeze last week killed peaches in some parts of the country. Some were killed in town while other trees show no evidence of having either buds or blossoms injured.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the many kind friends who rendered services in my late affliction, also to the members of Helen Rebekah lodge for their assistance.

Mrs. M. J. Clayton.

Alfalfa is a curious grass, but a paying one says an exchange. It is better than a bank account, for it never fails or goes into the hands of a receiver. It is weather proof, for the cold does not injure it and the heat makes it grow all the better. A winter flood will not drown it and a fire will not kill it. As a burner it is equal to an arsienic well. When growing there is not stopping it. Begin cutting a twenty acre field, and when your last load of hay is handled at one end of the field the grass is ready to cut at the other end of it. For filling a milk can, an alfalfa fed cow is equal to a hand pump. Cattle love it, hogs fatten upon it and a hungry horse will want nothing else. Bees will leave all other bloom for alfalfa. If your land will grow alfalfa, you will have the drop on dry weather. Once started on your land, alfalfa will stay by you like Canada thistles or a first-class mortgage, but only to make you wealthier and happier.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the telephone line between this place and Mogollon. The new line will soon be in working order.

Wm. F. Lorenz,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Notary Public.
Office at Post-office.
SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

B. T. LINK,
Proprietor of the

PEOPLE'S
MEAT MARKET

Will constantly keep on hand the choicest

BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.
Oysters, Fish and Game in Season.

Also a full line of FRUIT.

We solicit your patronage.

BULLARD ST., SILVER CITY, N. M.
THE EAGLE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895.

Published every Wednesday Morning by
A. J. LOOMIS.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

Although the question as to the legality of the railroad bonds of this county was raised some time ago there have, as yet, been no steps taken looking to a settlement of the question. As to the bonds of the county it has often been asserted that the election which was held to decide the question of issuing the bonds was not legal and a decision of the supreme court of the United States in a case from Arizona, which presented similar points to those which have since been raised as to the legality of the issue of bonds by this county, was to the effect that the bonds were absolutely void.

Whether the supreme court of the United States would decide that the bonds of this county, issued to aid in the construction of the Silver City, Dening and Pacific railroad, are illegal and void remains a matter of conjecture, but from the similarity of the cases it is quite probable that the court would so decide. Such a decision, which would undoubtedly be followed by a refusal on the part of the county commissioners of this county to pay either principal or interest on the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the railroad, would probably seriously impair the credit of the county and make the sale of future issues of Grant county bonds a very difficult matter. This would, of course, be of no great importance at this time or for four years to come, but after that time, when some of the bonds will become due, it may be a very serious matter. The taxpayers of the county are now paying high taxes and to add to the burden for the purpose of paying off and discharging a portion of the debt, as well as provided for a sinking fund for the bonds of 1889, as will have to be done in the year 1899, will necessitate the levying of not less than four per cent. on the property of the county.

Such a state of affairs would make it very desirable to refund at least a portion of the debt of the county and it might be very difficult to find a market for the bonds should the county commissioners refuse to pay any portion of the bonded debt of the county. On the other hand, if the railroad bonds should be declared illegal, the county would be relieved of a considerable portion of the debt and the remaining part could be paid off in the ten years during which time the law requires a sinking fund to be provided for if the taxpayers could pay the increased rate of taxation for that period.

The original indebtedness of this city was incurred for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the same railroad and the same law which would apply to the county issue would have applied to the city issue, but the city bonds have been refunded and a different decision might be rendered in the case of the city.

The railroad bond question demands the serious consideration of the county commissioners and of the city council. There are many points to be considered and action should be taken advisedly and for the best interests of the taxpayers of the county and city.

Quota a large proportion of the prisoners who have been confined in the county jail of this county during the three months past were committed for vagrancy and for periods of from 30 to 60 days. In addition to the cost of feeding these prisoners, which has averaged perhaps 40 cents a day, the county has been obliged to pay the cost of bringing them to jail here which is no inconsiderable item. If officers would compel tramps to "move on" instead of arresting them and making expense for the county it would be better for all concerned. After a term of 30 or 60 days in jail a tramp is no better than he was before he was imprisoned. He is turned loose in the same county in which he was arrested and there is just as much reason for arresting him again for vagrancy as there was in the first instance. He is just as much a vagrant as he was when he was committed to jail and is just as liable to beg for money, food and clothing as he was before being arrested. Neither the tramp nor the community has gained anything by the arrest and imprisonment and the taxpayers are obliged to foot the bills. It is gratifying to note that fewer tramps have been committed of late than were sent to jail during the first few weeks of the year and it is to be hoped that officers will send tramps out of the county rather than arrest them for vagrancy.

It is hardly probable that much will be done toward restoring the capital at Santa Fe this year. As congress did not approve the act of the legislature which authorized the issue of $75,000 in bonds for the rebuilding of the capitol, it is not likely that anyone can be found who would be willing to take the issue of bonds on the assumption that congress would approve the act. Without the money which would be obtained from the sale of the bonds there can be little done toward restoring the capitol more than the convicts can do. The superintendent of the penitentiary has had a number of prisoners at work for some weeks clearing up the debris and much more can be done by them in getting material on the ground ready for the workmen. It is possible that the capital may be ready by the time the next legislature meets.

Silver advanced a few cents an ounce during the past month and there was a perceptible improvement in business all over the country. This is an object lesson which Grover Cleveland might turn to good account were he not so blinded by prejudice as to be unable to see any good in silver. He may ascribe the improvement in business to the adjournment of congress, which is now off his hands, to the operation of the Wilson tariff or to the recent sale of bonds and attribute the rise in silver to a coincidence. He will find some reason or other for it and the reason is quite certain to be wrong. Silver governs the prices of commodities and Grover Cleveland might better accept this fact and not on the ark before the flood comes.

Don't make fun of Representative Carr, he is not exactly in full sympathy with good government, or he would not have been able to oppose the resolutions of the convention held in Santa Fe. He does the work which is assigned to him by his constituents and has done it well.

Most of the counties in the territory will be in very fair financial condition before the end of the year. The law passed by the last legislature which provides for the payment of the delinquent territorial taxes into the court and interest funds of the various counties in which they are collected will enable most of the counties to pay off existing indebtedness other than bonds now outstanding.

This county holds judgments for many thousands of dollars against the bondsmen of ex-officials of this county and it is expected that a large part of the money due will be paid this year. This will help very materially to enable the county commissioners to pay off the floating indebtedness of the county.
Cleveland has increased the public debt of the United States $162,000,000 during the first half of his administration. He had been willing to coin the silver bullion in the treasury and pay government obligations in coin he would not have been obliged to sell bonds in order to keep the treasury from being drained of its gold. The seigniorage would have amounted to nearly $600,000,000 which would have been much more than the deficit and foreign bankers would have presented very few treasury notes for redemption had these notes been redeemed in anything else than gold.

Last week Juan Silva was tried in the district court at Las Cruces for murder and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. Judge Banta in sentencing the convicted man for 90 years in the penitentiary at hard labor said that he could not and would not set a premium on murder. A few sentences like the one given last week in Dona Ana county will go a long way toward discouraging bad men in this country. The prospect of a 90 year sentence to the penitentiary is not a pleasant one for bad men to contemplate.

McKinley is looking pretty closely after the drift of sentiment in the republican party and he has recently declared against silver and will go into the republican convention on his record as a protectionist. It seems to be settled that the republican party will fight the next campaign on the tariff question. The tariff has really been the one idea upon which the republicans have fought every campaign since the reconstruction period. It will work well enough in the east, but in the west and south the battle will be won under the silver banner.

The silver sentiment is growing in the east with wonderful rapidity and the few gold bugs who will be left when the next presidential election comes around will not be able to control votes enough to elect the strongest candidate they can put up. Cleveland's object lesson had a disastrous effect for a time but in the end it will overwhelm the moonshiners. Their doom is sealed.

The silver republicans of the west are making an effort to bring about the nomination of Don Cameron for president, but they will hardly be able to control the national convention. Eastern republicans will have a majority and it is safe to say that whoever may be the nominee of the republican party for president, he will not be a silver man.

The Albuquerque Citizen danced a jig on what it supposed was the grave of the Albuquerque Democrat last week, but the Democrat proved to be a very lively corpse. The Citizen went to attend the funeral of the Democrat with a great deal of pleasure, but it is hardly probably that the opportunity will be presented.

The slow but steady rise in the price of silver is quite encouraging to the miners in this part of New Mexico. While the most of the silver mines will remain idle until the price of the metal goes considerably higher, there are a good many mines which can be worked at a better profit than they could be a few weeks ago.

Rev. Fred. Selby will officiate, next Sunday (Palm Sunday), at the Episcopalian church, in place of the rector, who will officiate at Deming. Lenten services, this week (Passion week), on Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p.m. Next week (Holy week), services on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 4 p.m. On Thursday, the original institution of the Holy Communion will be commemorated by its administration, at 8 p.m., and members of other churches are cordially invited to participate in this sacrament. Services on Good Friday, at 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to these various services.

A kite of peculiar design and Chinese manufacture has been attracting the attention of residents of this place for several days. It continually makes a sound like a planing mill in operation and many people have been deceived by the noise, thinking it came from one of the planing mills here.

Grading is now being done at the Mand S. Mill at Mogollon to put in vanners at the mill.

The telephone office at this end of the Silver City and Mogollon telephone line will be at the postoffice store. The wire was put in last Monday.

Steve Ulle is blasting rock in the rear of his building on the corner of Broadway and Texas street.

The confidence mill at Mogollon has been doing very good work since it started and now it is said that there is a probability that it will soon be enlarged 50 or 100 stamp mill and that vanners will be put in. The outlook for Mogollon is better now than ever before.

---

**City Election.**

The city election was held yesterday and there were 109 votes polled or about the same number as were polled at the election last year when there was practically no opposition to the ticket placed in the field by the people's convention. The result yesterday was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR MAYOR</th>
<th>104</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Fleming</td>
<td>Scattering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR COUNCILMAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Mahler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. D. Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the eighth time Mr. Fleming has been elected mayor of Silver City.

There is talk at Mogollon of enlarging the Sheridan mill there.

---

**NO FUN ABOUT IT**

E. ROSENBERG,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER

I promise you faithfully, in the long run, you shall save half your money by having your work neatly and promptly done by yourself at E. ROSENBERG'S Silver City, N. M.

---

YOUR ATTENTION PLEASE.

I desire to inform you that having purchased the stock, fixtures, etc. of Mr. J. A. Kemmis, Watchmaker and Jeweler, I will continue the business at the same place.

A select line of WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC. Carried.

I make a SPECIALTY of FINE WATCH REPAIRING and will appreciate a trial and will guarantee satisfaction.

Very Truly,

J. R. HICKS.
Will Bayard be Abandoned?

The Denver News says: "At army headquarters the intelligence is expected at any hour that Lieutenant General Schofield and party have left Washington on a trip as far west as the Pacific coast. The general of the army will be accompanied by Quartermaster General Bachellar, Adjutant General Ruggles and others. Many of the army posts will be inspected on the tour and a stop will be made in Denver.

"One object of the trip is the selection of a site for a regimental post in New Mexico. The impression is that General Schofield will decide in favor of re-establishing Fort Marcy at Santa Fe. In that event it is probable that Fort Bayard will be abandoned, as it is considered too far south to be of importance owing to the changed conditions of recent years. The fort is now the headquarters of the 24th infantry, Colonel Bliss commanding, four companies of the regiment being stationed at the fort and two troops of the 1st cavalry."

Ingersoll Interviewed.

Col. Bob Ingersoll was interviewed at La Porte, Indiana, the other day, concerning the presidential possibilities for next year, in the republican household. He thinks Allison has a good chance and that Harrison will show considerable strength. "McKinley," he says, "is an idol just now, but idols are easily shattered." This was before Governor McKinley's recent silver declaration. Col. Ingersoll does not think Tom Reed will figure prominently in the convention. As to himself, the colonel says he is a republican, but will never take part in any more political campaigns. But the most important declaration in the interview is one concerning free-silver coinage.

He says that the nomination in 1896 will go to an advocate of free silver, and that no candidate nominated on the issue of a single standard can hope to be successful.—Optic.

The Headlight has received information that A. C. Baxter, of this city, has purchased the Driscoll herd of cattle, ranging in central Arizona, and numbering about 7,000 head. These cattle are reported to be in fine condition and the trade is one of the largest that has been made in cattle circles for a long time. Mr. Baxter's intention is to ship the greater portion of the herd for pasture during the summer and fall months, bringing the feeders to his range near Denison.—Headlight.

A letter to the New Mexican from a military officer at Fort Bayard says: "The impression prevails here that in the summer a new regiment will be ordered to this department relieving us, and that then the headquarters and two companies of it will be ordered to Santa Fe."—New Mexican.
The Adventures of a Pin.

[Written by Miss Besicle Hood, aged 14, and read in the Normal School as a regular exercise.]

As I was walking through the hall the other day, I saw a pin lying on the floor. This brought to my mind the familiar couplet:

"See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck."

I of course picked it up, and as I did so I perceived it was a crooked pin but thought this would bring me luck in an indirect way.

I was standing looking at the pin when I was startled by a small voice saying: "Why didn't you let me stay where I was?" As I could see no one around, I resolved that it must have come from the pin yet this seemed impossible for I never before heard a pin speak. I turned and looked in every direction, still holding the little crooked object in my hand, when again the little voice said: "I had hoped to be seen into some crack or corner and there remain as I am worn out with travel and use." Thinking that if I spoke pleasantly to the pin I might learn something, I asked it as pleasantly as I could to relate some of its travels; so in a small squeaking voice it began: "I was manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut, and taken to one of the large dry goods stores in this city. You should have seen how bright my companions and I looked. We were in straight rows like soldiers. From our appearance I think the saying as 'neat as a pin' is very true. After we had been in the store two days a young lady came and purchased us. When she arrived at her home she took about twenty of us out of the paper and stuck us into a dainty blue cushion which proved a delightful resting place. "The very same evening I was among the ones selected to pick her corsage bouquet and accompanied her to the theater where we witnessed a pleasing drama. On our return I was cast carelessly on the toilet table where I lay gazing with envy at my companions on the cushion, "The next morning the maid, in dusting the room, whisked me off the table onto the floor. There I remained until the young lady's little sister coming into the room espied me; she picked me up. I was then used for the purpose of fastening the mantle of her favorite doll and she took us out for an airing. I suppose most people know that the real pleasure of playing with dolls is to dress, undress, and dress them again; so I was taken out, put in again and again and pushed into that poor doll's body, until I wished over and over that I might be left to rest any where. Finally relief came, One day as the little girl was taking us out for our usual airing she, being tired, sat down on a large stone to rest and of course had to take the doll's mantle off. In doing so she dropped me; although I fell right at her feet she did not see me and all the time that was looking for me I was trembling for fear she would find me. My head fairly swam at the thought of being used again on that poor unfortunate doll but the child soon tired of her search and gave it up.

"I lay on the ground for some time, when two little boys came along and seeking me said: 'There is a pin, let us make a fish hook of it and go fishing' the other boy consented and I was taken up, bent nearly double, fastened to a string and thrown into the water, but as they did not catch a fish they felt very much discouraged and started home. Just as one of them was leaving the stream his sleeve caught on some shrubs and was torn. He then tried to straighten me to pin the rent but did not succeed very well as you may see for I have never been the right shape since then.

"When this little boy's mother took me out of the sleeve she put me on a cushion, not like the one I was placed on in the early part of my story, but one that had seen hard usage. I did not complain; however, for was not this better than lying on the ground? This woman proved to be your dress maker and when she sent some sewing here she planned the piece with me. I was taken out of the paper in the hall and dropped where you found me.

I don't suppose I shall ever stop traveling until I am beheaded, then I guess some one will make a hole in my neck and use me for a needle." Here the pin stopped and I assured it that it would not have any more trouble while I owned it, and I put it away to rest.

Born, to the wife of Wes Welty, in this city, on Saturday, March 30, a girl.

Silver City Base Ballists Beaten.

Last Sunday the Silver City and Central City base ball clubs met on the diamond and the Central City boys literally wiped the earth with the home club. The Central club had 46 tallies to their credit at the end of the 6th inning while the Silver City ball throwers succeeded in getting 8 runs in seven innings. Following are the names of the players with the number of runs made by each.

Central City.
O'guin, 1. f. 4
Welch, c. f. 5
Holland, c. 6
Lucas, p. 6
Wilton, s. s. 7
Murry, 1. b. 8
Forrest, 3. b. 5
Castillo, 2. b. 4
Grabriel, r. f. 3

Total runs 46

Silver City.
Commer, p. 1
W. Rowlee, s. s. 1
Duran, 1. f. 1
Conland, 2. b. 1
H. Rowlee, c. f. 1
Guzvier, 3. b. 1
Sallazar, 2. f. 0
Rosecrans, c. 2
Williams, 1. b. 1

Total runs 8

Mrs. Ed, Elrage was in from the Manges last week.

GUADALUPE MENDOZA.

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

If You Want to go to the Mogollons Get on Murphey's Passenger, Express and Mail Line.

Stage Leaves Silver City at 8 a.m. every day except Sunday for Mogollon and intermediate points.

All passengers and express must go to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office from which place the stage starts.

W. M. Murphey.
A COLONIAL HOUSE.

It is Over Two Hundred Years Old and Still Standing.

The First House Built in the Settlement of New London was One of the Curiosities of Curiosities that It Contains.

There stands on the road to Bridgeport, not a mile from the depot, at the historic old town of Milford, an old yellow house that was built by Enos George Clark in 1644, and was the first house built outside of the town. This little frame building, standing on a hill near the east side of Milford, contains the New Haven register. These logs or "palisades," as they called them then, were kept in trains from their homes, and when Enos Clark started to build his home five rods away from the palisades he was joined at, and prohibitions were not in any way that his house would not stand more than a year. But there it stands as sound as the day it was built, its big oak timbers, of which it is built, having withstood some twenty-five by twenty-five feet a fire and storm of the first floor, are two of the rarest fire places in New Haven county.

In the same room is a fire place big enough to hold a dozen men, though some years ago it was partly bricked up. This room, with its long, low ceiling of oak, has eight doors; running along the ceiling is a big oak beam called "the husband," for it supports the house. In the fireplace is a huge log, too heavy for two men to lift, and hanging from a hook is the iron flink-dog, used to heat the flip at Gov. Treat's wedding in 1647. At one side is the old brick Dutch oven that is used on large occasions at the present day. Over the fireplace hang several historical dill-backs. One is seven feet in length and was used by one of Mr. Pond's ancestors in the Queen Anne war. Under it hangs a sword carried in the war.

At one side of this room hangs a little fire place framing a rare piece of news paper lore. It is an original copy of the Boston Post Boy of Monday, February 6, 1744. The first page is a letter dated London, October 26, 1743, and among the news items are: "The marriage of the Infanta Maria Theresa with the dauphin will be declared on the queen's birthday." The same letter reports that "this royal highness was received in the winter at Paris; all the difficulties to the ceremony being adjusted, particularly with regard to the duke of Orleans, on his account it has been publicly Delayed." Among the "ads" is the following:

"Any taylors, inholders of others that want any choice good naked eyster the ensuing spring may be supplied by giving their names and quantities and the best price will be given for the forty shillings per barrel they finding cash.

In the front room, the parlour, is a large fireplace to the south room. This, while not larger, is much more elegant. The workabout for it is caned in elaborate pattern and has what the other lacks, a cupboard, the only one in the house. In this cupboard is stored a rare and beautiful individual basin made from Mr. Pond's design. Each piece has burned in its beautiful surface a picture of houses and memorials in which he was interested. On the big tray is the Milford memorial bridge, that he was instrumental in procuring, encrusted with a ribbon design on which is the motto of the bridge. On the top are inlaid silver of Sir Charles Hosly, Mr. Pond's ancestor, and of the Strong and Pond houses. The province house and the Peter Frisken stone are on either side of the sugar bowl; on the milk jar is the coat of arms of the Hobby family, and on the two cups are the insignia of the societies of Cincinnati and Colonial wars.

A PATERNAL TOWN.

Where Everything Is Ordered and Done by Public Signal.

The village of New Hartford, in Connecticut, is a matter of town pride. The halls of the Vigilant are made there. The duck mills where they were made are the sole industry of the place, and they are managed with a sort of paternalism. For forty generations, says the Philadelphia Ledger, it has been the custom of the managers to look after the comfort of the employees in a variety of little ways on the theory that better work and more of it is produced thereby. One of the paternal institutions that has been established is the "potato bell." At 11 o'clock every morning the big bell of the mills rings loudly. That is the "potato bell."

The wives of the workmen know that when that bell rings it is time to put the potatoes on to boil for dinner. No workman's wife would think of putting on the potatoes until the bell rings, and as a consequence dinner is always on time when the men reach home. There is no excuse, therefore, for any man being late on returning to work when the war spell is ended. The watchman of the mill is compelled to ring the bell every hour of the night to make sure that he is awake and doing his duty. Nobody in the village is disturbed by the night bell, it is said, although visitors are kept awake by it.

FORMED IN OWN STYLE.

Eccentricities of Francis Key Dunlop, of Washington, Who Died Recently.

Students of mental eccentricities will find an interesting study in the character of Francis Key Dunlop, who died in Washington recently, says the New York Evening Post. Mr. Dunlop was a scholar and a poet who was known to everyone who has spent much time in Washington during the last third of a century. At college he was an athlete and developed himself physically to a remarkable degree. He received a severe fall while still at college, and this resulted in brain trouble that made him the most eccentric man in Washington in dress. Belonging to one of the oldest and richest families in Washington, he was supported with an abundant income. The effort for physical development he had made in college caused an impression on his mind which resulted in his padding his shoulders to a tremendous degree. With this eccentricity he also had a tendency to large-sized collars and cuffs—the cuffs always being much longer than the collar and twice the size ordinarily worn by men. His neck he painted red and his face was coated with white which gave him a ghastly appearance. This mode of attire Dunlop continued to the day of his death, his clothes being made by the most fashionable tailors here. During his earlier years he was a constant attendant at theaters and social events, for he never stood "on any formality," and would go to receptions without invitation, his well-known family always guaranteeing a family reception for him in the coteries which he was familiar. But notwithstanding these eccentricities, Mr. Dunlop is pronounced by men who knew him most intimately to have been one of the soundest and most discriminating literary critics of his day. He left an immense library, buying and reading every new book of any kind that appeared, and before a couple of weeks ago he visited the capital building for the last time. He was only seventy years of age, but the enormously padded shoulders and arms walked badly. He was the most unique eccentric character that Washington has ever known.

COSTUMES FOR DOGS.

A Frenchman Who Passes as a Worth for the Pet Prop—Is One of the fashionable dog owners.

It is interesting to learn through the channel of a Paris correspondent of the London Daily Graphic that the French capital can boast of a tailor for pets. The writer recently said: "No matter what the dress may be, the indispensable companion of the woman who wears is her little dog. Short-haired terrier or long-haired toy is of no moment, provided that it is very fine. At the moment the pet suits the owner, the dog sports the forms which are the most popular, as he furnishes a further excuse for the exhibition of fur, in that his smooth coat does not appeal to the lightning mistress a salutary protection from the cold of this season of the year. And so the little dog has his tailor as does his owner. An old pair of the Palais Royal may be called the Worth of the kennel. With garnishes.

FORMED IN OWN STYLE.

Eccentricities of Francis Key Dunlop, of Washington, Who Died Recently.

Students of mental eccentricities will find an interesting study in the character of Francis Key Dunlop, who died in Washington recently, says the New York Evening Post. Mr. Dunlop was a scholar and a poet who was known to everyone who has spent much time in Washington during the last third of a century. At college he was an athlete and developed himself physically to a remarkable degree. He received a severe fall while still at college, and this resulted in brain trouble that made him the most eccentric man in Washington in dress. Belonging to one of the oldest and richest families in Washington, he was supported with an abundant income. The effort for physical development he had made in college caused an impression on his mind which resulted in his padding his shoulders to a tremendous degree. With this eccentricity he also had a tendency to large-sized collars and cuffs—the cuffs always being much longer than the collar and twice the size ordinarily worn by men. His neck he painted red and his face was coated with white which gave him a ghastly appearance. This mode of attire Dunlop continued to the day of his death, his clothes being made by the most fashionable tailors here. During his earlier years he was a constant attendant at theaters and social events, for he never stood "on any formality," and would go to receptions without invitation, his well-known family always guaranteeing a family reception for him in the coteries which he was familiar. But notwithstanding these eccentricities, Mr. Dunlop is pronounced by men who knew him most intimately to have been one of the soundest and most discriminating literary critics of his day. He left an immense library, buying and reading every new book of any kind that appeared, and before a couple of weeks ago he visited the capital building for the last time. He was only seventy years of age, but the enormously padded shoulders and arms walked badly. He was the most unique eccentric character that Washington has ever known.

COSTUMES FOR DOGS.

A Frenchman Who Passes as a Worth for the Pet Prop—Is One of the fashionable dog owners.

It is interesting to learn through the channel of a Paris correspondent of the London Daily Graphic that the French capital can boast of a tailor for pets. The writer recently said: "No matter what the dress may be, the indispensable companion of the woman who wears is her little dog. Short-haired terrier or long-haired toy is of no moment, provided that it is very fine. At the moment the pet suits the owner, the dog sports the forms which are the most popular, as he furnishes a further excuse for the exhibition of fur, in that his smooth coat does not appeal to the lightning mistress a salutary protection from the cold of this season of the year. And so the little dog has his tailor as does his owner. An old pair of the Palais Royal may be called the Worth of the kennel. With garnishes.
of velvet, trimmed with fur, or of cloth strap, studded and embroidered, the clothing of most little creature harmonizes with that of his possessor. Some ladies provide mackintoshes for their pets for rainy days, and have them marked with full hood, which covers the ears. Others tire of who choose turban, having pointed band at the sides, and fastened with a strap round the head. But those beloved to be particularly chilly, the coats are provided with collars of quite Moth light, and are lined throughout with a velvet, or even beaver, as these short ones are not so cumbersome for the pet's habits. There are some which particularly love to do their bit, which they have been taught to carry quite straight and steadily between their teeth in the event of a sudden shower! They are also provided with handkerchiefs in case of accident, a clip packet in which to carry these things, and banded capelike, I should add, and tied quickly when madam stops a few us in front of the confectioner's and can only say that you must provide them with a pocket or pouch to keep his share in the delicacies she buys.

Strange Incident of the Mail.

A lady in Boston wrote some letters and sealed them, as is her custom, with a Moorish coil having a tiny hook in its back. Her correspondents, says the Boston Herald, all knew this peculiar seal and how highly it is prized, from its antiquity and the stylish form it takes in the wax. Called such, or even beaver, as these short ones are not so cumbersome for the pet's habits. There are some which particularly love to do their bit, which they have been taught to carry quite straight and steadily between their teeth in the event of a sudden shower! They are also provided with handkerchiefs in case of accident, a clip packet in which to carry these things, and banded capelike, I should add, and tied quickly when madam stops a few us in front of the confectioner's and can only say that you must provide them with a pocket or pouch to keep his share in the delicacies she buys.

Maine's Winter Mosquitoes.

"Stopping over night at a little Maine hotel that stands on low ground near a marshy pond," said the commercial traveler, "on a cold night with three feet of snow on a level out of doors. I thought I heard a mosquito's note. Of course I knew it to be possible that mosquitoes should be humming about in midwinter, but soon I felt an unmis- takable bite, and saw several of the winged insects flying between me and the light. 'Oh, they're mosquitoes sure enough,' said the hostess in answer to my query. They were biting her. We have 'em all winter long. It's the lights at night that bring 'em upstairs. They're kind o' sluggish at this season of the year, but bite as hard as they do in summer, but sometimes they're poor vixens to folks not used to summer's ant whitecaps with 'em.'"
NERVOUSNESS INCREASES

The Causes Leading to It—Too Much Hurry.

Rushing from Change to Change Seems to Be the Only Alternative—Women and Men of To-Day a Restless Lot.

Under this rather startling title, Prof. W. Erb, at Heddelberg, gave an address some time ago which demands more than a passing notice. Prof. Erb takes it for granted that there is a marked increase of functional nervous disorders, and he believes that the events of the present century have naturally led to this result. The nineteenth century, says the British Medical Journal, began in disorder and commotion, and its place was soon taken through a bloody revolution which was to be followed by the excitement and exhaustion of Napoleonistic adrenalin, restlessness, political and social, was followed by a period of calm, but, with the advancing years being followed by more rapidly replaced man and increased wealth, and rendered communication easy—as our author says, time and space seemed to be annihilated. In science, in literature, all were developing, and with it there appeared increased rapidity for transition from change to change seeming to be the only alternative work. With overwork there was overworking and overstimulation; alcohol and tobacco were used in greatly increased quantities; railway traveling and its nerve-jarring motion still further tended to increase tendencies, so Prof. Erb convinces himself, with all this there has been a clear loss of nerve tone to the whole of the highly civilized nations. Nothing could have been more brilliantly put than the contrast between the normal reaction to work and worry, and then the relaxation and abnormal reaction to the same conditions, and it will be for us to see whether we agree with Prof. Erb. He says the working to him, all this rapid, restless movement has left an irritable and slow-recovering nervous system, which must be considered as neurotic. The essentials of this disorder, which has not been recognized twenty years, are increased sensitiveness, with weakness, weariness, lack of power of endurance, and defective recuperative power. This disorder is a refinement of hysteria and neurasthenia, and it is the outcome of the conditions of life. He thanks it ought to be found in all periods of excitement and of luxury, but owns that there is no evidence of its existence in Greece or in Rome. The disorder is to be recognized and to be met by changing conditions, and nerve hygiene is to be considered as much as sanitation. From school days to professional life the human being is to be trained in the mental, moral and physical education is to be regulated, his holidays are to be methodized, his business is to be conducted in healthy surroundings and leisure are to be made healthy and beautiful, with fresh air and beautiful surroundings. Thus, the professor is a preacher of hygienic socialism. As we look before we have been charmed with his address, but not convinced.

The old question reappears in another form. Is increased insatiation and nervous disorder in necessary correlation to development and the velocity of society? It must be recognized that the more complex the rules of society, the more frequent will be breaches of these rules at all events, for a time. In developing civilization, too, we have a very perplexing factor added in the survival and the propagation of the most新形势下, and this double plus adds to the increasing number of the nervous. We are inclined to believe that there is some slight increase of nervousness, but that there is much greater knowledge of the subject, and with knowledge comes misjudgment and confusion. We remember the time when hysteria, in its present connotation, was looked upon as a new and increasing danger to society. This disorder is now recognized as no longer a defect of will for which the patient is to be blamed, and has been subordinated. Hystericalphobia in the same way is no longer considered to be a malady imaginaria, but is recognized as having some organic basis, and with this progress the so-called functional disorders have to be studied apart and are now placed under the head of neurasthenia. We do not believe more women, at all events in England, have nerves now than they had fifty years ago. With the increase of excitement there has been a still greater tendency to more freedom of expression, more freedom from conventionalism and much healthier home surroundings.

Stories of a Fly to Oscars.

When lecturing before a negro convention in Louisville, Ky., some years ago he said that the question of social equality did not disturb him. "I have no desire," said he, "to associate with any man, white or black, unless my company is acceptable. However, if a white man is well educated, clever and respectable I would just as soon be caught in his company as in the company of a negro." While speaking on accommodation another time his eyes glasses bothered him by sliding from his nose. "I wish," he broke out, "we could get up some sort of an alloy for the negro which would cause him a sense capable of holding glasses.

Cut Out a Dow Fools' Play.

A young man was paying his attentions to a "beloved object" contrary to the wishes of her family, met persevering in it, was seized upon one day by her father, "a man of threats and sinews," and kicked violently into the street. In a day or two after recovery he called at the house once more. "What, again?" explained paterfamilias, pulling on his boots for action. "No, no," said the young man. "I have given up all hope of winning your daughter, but in consequence of what took place the other day, I have been requested by a unanimous meeting of the committee to ask you to join our football club."
snake hooked his tail into his lip and the two went away together. 

"The powder snake of Texas often snares death if you tap it on the back with a stick, and sometimes when you make a quick strike at it and don't quite hit it, the natives assert that a badly scared opossum snake will remain quiescent until sunset, no matter how much you beat the ground near it. And then it will glide off at great speed. I once frightened an opossum snake by switching the ground near it. The snake made believe it was lifeless, and I hid in a clump of bushes and watched it. It couldn't possibly have seen me, and for an hour and forty minutes it remained perfectly motionless. It needed two hours and twenty minutes of sandown, but I had concluded to stay there and see whether the snake would clear out. I lost the chance, however, for within a few minutes a pair of turkey buzzards lit on the snake together. It began to struggle and hop and beat the ground, but it had waited a little too long, for the buzzards pulled it in two pieces, each sailing away with a writhing half."

"At another time I watched an opossum snake for two hours, and was paid for it a little after sunset by seeing a monster serpents' nest tie in into knots, and sail off with it."

**Bed Napoleon Died Upon.**

A French traveler who has been visiting the island of St. Helena declares that the house in which Napoleon died is only one of dilapidations, nor has it been neglected. Not a vestige of furniture remains within its four walls, the only object visible being a bust of Bonaparte in the room in which he expired. If the edifice is devoid of furniture, however, there are at least ten times as many chairs, wardrobes, washstands, etc., in other parts of the world, purported to have been in it, as would fill a dozen houses of like proportions. For instance, the bed on which Napoleon died is to be found at the Invalides, at Paris. Tussaud's and at the Greve museum. The very same bed is in the possession of M. de Bon, and of the family of Marshal Bertrand. Prince Murat also has it. It is needless to state that all these beds are the real and only authentic ones on which the great Cesarion breathed his last.

**Costly Emissaries.**

Mignolet, that at the moment in a perfume greatly in favor for its delicate and refreshing fragrance, is compounded as well from some of the rarest and most precious principal stock in the perfumer's laboratory, and even violet extract is two-thirds of it, comes of the country of Arabia, and is the result of the most elaborate treatment. Though violet is the most popular perfume, the true extract of the purple flower is made in France, is costly and only to be bought at a few places in New York. Its rare sweetness is expressed from the violets that grow at Genoa and Greece, where the countryman extracts what American eyes is unbelieveable perfusion of size, color and odor, and where the roses over their sweetness yield to the beauty of the grape. Who sprang the two to the pollen from the blossoming orangeb

**SWALLOWED BY THE JUNGLE.**

**In One Year It Will Send Creepers One Hundred Feet High Over a Clearing.**

The stages in the onward march of the forest over a clearing are most interesting. Perhaps two or three hundred acres, in one instance, had been planted with sugar canes and fifty in plantains, vegetables and fruit. There would be a fair-sized dwelling house, a water or cattle sugar mill, huts for the Negroes and a wharf on the river bank. says a writer in Popular Science Monthly. The planter decided to give up the place, as he had an offer of a fertile farm of land on the coast. Taking away everything portable, including the machinery of his mill, he abandoned the rest, carrying away his acreage, and left the clearing to nature.

**Look on the plantation a year later.** Already a thickets has grown up which is only penetrable by the constant use of a cutlass. After a great deal of labor you reach the borders of the once tidy clearings. What a wonderful sight! Along the line of forest trees a dense wall of creepers rises sixty to a hundred feet high, forming an effective wall to the dark, deep beyond. From these stretch out long ropes, twining vegetable serpents and giants fingers, all moving toward what was once the open space. Some are hundreds of yards long, rooting at the joints, whereas other branches radiate and from the dense obstruction we have to eat through.

The creepers, twiners and scramblers have not yet reached the house, but nature is at work there also. Round it was once an orchard of oranges, limes, star apples and other tropical fruit, with a few flowering shrubs. Most of these are now overrun with the blood sucking loranthus — vegetable leeches which are continually draining their juices and evidently fattening on the soil. These exotic bushes and trees have no business here; they are intruders. If man protects them and destroys their enemies they can thrive and spread, but if he allows them they must perish. Perhaps you are thirsty and look for an orange; but among those trees not a single fruit can be found, and never will be again.

**BILLY'S BRIGHT IDEA.**

**A Helped His Mother in Her Trunk Packing.**

The Churchman has given us Billy's idea, which is surely valuable enough to be spread abroad. His mother was going to the seashore, and while she was packing her trunks he was popping in about every five minutes with something of his that must be packed also.

"I'd like to help you, mother," he said once, preparing to pitch his fishing tackle in on his mother's face gown. "cause you look so tired.""

"Never mind, Billy," said his mother, catching the tackle. "I shall rest after awhile. Packing is hard work for a full person, though, for it makes one stoop so.""

"Why," said Billy, with his bands in his pockets and his head on one side, "why don't you put the trunks upon something? Hullo, I know; horses, modern horses, you know, mother; carpenter's horses; there are some in the basement. I'll bring 'em."

And directly there he was again with a load of vehicles.

"Mother, one's coming with Sam," he said, panting, "and we'll lift up the trunks.""

"Better boy," said his mother, straightening up her tired back, "I believe your plan is a good one."

Since enough, the packing went on comfortably after that, and at dinner Billy's mother said she had never packed so easily and comfortably. **Polly's Useful.** Installed as a Solicitor or Money for the Poor.

It has hitherto been customary to frighten the intellectual force of parrots by merely teaching them to say "Pretty Polly" and things of that sort, but the municipal authorities of France's town have invented a plan which, if it be of the kind, will be an actual happiness, and the poor. The poor-box at the town hall, it seems, had for a long time been in a condition disgraceful to the more prosperous of the inhabitants. To right their affairs they made several poorer neighbors a parrot was purchased, which was installed close to the box and trained to cry: "For the poor, if you please!"

The result, it appears, has been highly satisfactory, peace and silver having been freely given in response to the bird's appeal. The idea is capable of being applied in a variety of ways. Parrots might be used, for example, to warn passers-by of the proximity of wet paint on fences or shop fronts, or to remind people on entering a house to wipe their feet. In fact, parrots might be made really useful members of society. **The Dog Reformed.**

**Turned Over a New Leaf After A Nearly Fatal Illness.**

Lovers of dogs will appreciate this amusing story culled from Dr. Kitchen's memoirs of the late Dr. Edwin Cooper. Of one of the bishop's pet dogs he writes: The dog was a creature of bad disposition, with many evil tricks and ways. It was nursed by an old servant of the house through a bad illness with the utmost care and affection, and when the creature recovered it was found, to the surprise of all, to have turned over a new leaf: it had become perfectly sweet-tempered, had forgotten or laid aside all tiresome tricks and ways, and was, as they said, altogether another dog. After the animal's death the servant said of him, "He was so kind to it seemed inexorable, and Mrs. Harold Brown, by way of cheering her, said to her: 'But, you know. The bishop thinks they are very useful lives for animals as well as for men, so, perhaps, you will see him again,' and the poor woman, with tears in her eyes from the reality, 'I know I, you mean. I didn't. But I didn't think it was right to say so; but now, if the bishop thinks so, too, I know it is all right with the poor beast.'"