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DEMONETIZATION ACT.

How the Coinage of the Silver Dollar was Dropped.

Richard P. Bland Tells the Story in a Speech to the People of Denver.

In the course of his recent speech in Denver, on the silver question, Richard P. Bland gave the following history of the act which demonetized silver:

"To comprehend the silver question and the battles fought in Congress for the free coinage of silver, it is necessary to begin with the act of 1873, known as the act that demonetized the standard silver dollar. From the passage of our first mint act in 1792, until the demonetization act of 1873, the standard silver dollar, 371/2 grains pure silver, was the legal tender in the United States. The amount of pure silver in this dollar was never altered, whereas the gold dollar had been twice changed. For over eighty years and up to 1873 the standard silver dollar, as now coined in pure silver, was the unit of our coinage. The act of 1873 was entailed as follows: "An act revising and amending the laws relating to the mints and the assay offices and the coinage of the United States." This act contains in all sixty-seven sections and deals with the management of the mints and assay offices. The title of the act and the context indicate the sole purpose of the act to be to amend the details relating to the management of the mints and assay offices and the coinage. There is nothing whatever in the title of the act giving notice that the purpose of the act was to displace this old silver unit and to put in its stead the gold dollar as the unit of value, nothing to indicate a purpose to prohibit the coinage of the old silver unit that had had the right of free coinage at our mints and full legal tender from the foundation of the government up to that time. Notwithstanding the act contains sixty-seven sections in all, there was no important change in the law relating to the mints and assay offices and the coinage, excepting that part prohibiting the coinage of the standard silver dollar and substituting the gold dollar for the silver dollar as the unit of account. And further proof that this revolutionary change from the silver unit to the gold unit, from the law providing for the free coinage of both gold and silver to the law that prohibited the coinage of any full legal tender money—except gold, it is only necessary to refer to the manner in which this important change in our monetary system was brought about.

The change could have been made in a few words and in one section, had the authors of the bill boldly gone to work to accomplish their purpose, but instead of that the work of demonetization was done by piecesmeal, by indirectness and evidently in a stealthy manner. The sections that did this are sections 13, 14, 15, 17, 20 and 21. Section 13 provides for standards of gold and silver coins. Section 14 provides that the gold coin of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grams, shall be the unit of value. There is nothing in the title of the act to indicate such a purpose as this, and before this section occurs and this change is made there are twelve sections preceding it, dealing only with the management of the mints and assay offices. Section 15 provides that the silver coin of the United States shall be a trade dollar; a half dollar, or fifty-cent piece; a quarter dollar, or twenty-five cent piece; a dime, or ten cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains, Troy. It further provides that said coins shall be a legal tender to the nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment, putting the trade dollar and the fractional coins on the same level as to legal tender, limiting them all to $5 only. It will be noted that the silver dollar, 371/2 grains pure silver, or 412 1/2 grains standard silver, that had been coined freely up to that time was dropped from the list of silver coins; yet the work was not quite done, and before completing the purpose it was necessary to conceal the object by putting intervening section 16, relating to the minor coins, or the nickels and copper; and then comes section 17, which completes the work begun in section 16.

Section 17 provides that no coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage, shall thereafter be issued from the mints other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth. Section 18 had set forth the silver coins authorized to be struck at our mints, purposely leaving out the silver dollar, so that section 17 clinches the work by inhibiting the coinage of any silver pieces except the coins named in section 15. Section 19, above quoted, had already provided for the coinage of the gold dollar piece as the unit of value; a quarter eagle, or $2.50 piece; a half eagle, or $5 piece; an eagle, or $10 piece, and a double eagle, or $20 piece. Section 20 provides that any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit, giving free coinage to gold. Section 21 provides that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into dollars of 420 grains, Troy, designated in this act as trade dollars; and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; thus absolutely inhibiting all coinage of full legal tender standard silver money, for the trade dollar was not a legal tender, except in sums of $5, and was put on the same plane as fractional coin or subsidiary money.

Gold was made the unit of value and given unlimited coinage at our mints, while it is evident from the manner in which this revolution in our monetary system was accomplished that it was done in an indirect and stealthy manner, yet it was the most important and far-reaching legislation on money ever enacted by our government. Even the trade dollar was finally struck from the list of coins. By the act of February 22, 1879, the coinage of the trade dollar was suspended, except to be coined in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and its legal tender character repealed.

The act of February 9, 1887, authorized the retirement and reconstruction of the trade dollar by exchanging standard silver dollars at that time outstanding, and the recoining of the trade dollars into standard silver dollars, and prohibiting any further coinage of the trade dollar. The act of February 12, 1872, was passed in the closing days of the last session of the forty-second congress.

I was first elected to congress in November, 1872. The term of service began on the 4th of March, 1873, not quite one month after silver was demonetized. The forty-third congress assembled in regular session in December, 1873, about ten months after the passage of the act demonetizing silver. James G. Blaine of Maine was chosen speaker of the house. During the whole third congress the silver question was not alluded to. Both congress and the country were entirely ignorant of the effect of the act of
February 12, 1873. Mr. Blaine himself, who at the time of the passage of the act of 1873, was speaker of the house, a few years afterward stated in the senate that at the time of the enactment he was not aware of the effect of the act demonetizing silver. The forty-third congress, however, very elaborately considered the currency question. At that time neither gold nor silver were in circulation: but little attention was paid to coin money by congress or the masses of the people. We were on a paper basis, consequently the discussion of the currency question related entirely to the greenback and national bank bill circulation. The forty-third congress passed what was commonly called at that time the inflation act. This act increased the greenback circulation from about $380,000,000 to $400,000,000, but was vetoed by President Grant. This so-called inflation act was passed during the first session of the forty-third congress and was intended and was expected to meet the difficulties of the country at that time, for an attempted retirement of the greenbacks had produced alarm in the country and brought on a disastrous panic.

At the last or short session of the forty-third congress the resumption law, so-called, was passed, providing for the resumption of specie payments on the first day of January, 1879. This law gave power to the secretary of the treasury to sell the character and description of bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, known as the refunding act. These bonds were payable in coin of the standard value of that date, July 14, 1870. The standard coins of July 14, 1870, were the silver dollar as the unit of account, having full legal tender power and free coinage, and also the gold dollar and its multiples as now coined. These bonds were based on the bimetallic system of free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of gold to silver of 15.98 to 1, commonly called 16 to 1, and the ratio at which we have subsequently coined over $400,000,000 of silver standard dollars.

It is under the authority of the redemption act that the power is still claimed to exist to sell bonds for resumption purposes, and under which our late bond sales took place. It will be seen that in the forty-third congress the law was passed, the purpose of which to ultimately retire the greenbacks and go to a coin basis. The congress prior to that had prohibited the coinage of anything but gold as a full legal tender money, so that the act of 1873, passed in the forty-second congress, demonetized silver, and the act of 1874 authorized the subsequent forty-third congress, providing for the resumption of specie payments, evidently intended to compel a resumption of specie payments on the single gold standard of payments.

**WEEKLY CROP REPORT.**

*High Temperature and no Rain but Irrigated Crops are Doing Well.*

The past week has been very favorable for irrigated crops and fruits, but very unfavorable for the stock ranges and unirrigated crops.

The temperature averaged above the normal and no rainfall was reported. All varieties of fruit advanced rapidly and the growth of crops under irrigation was unusually rapid. The little grass that had started on the stock ranges is curling up from the drouth and in places water for cattle to drink is becoming scarce. The drouth has had a bad effect on the lambing season and the percentage of increase will be materially reduced.

The planting of corn and beans is about completed. There is so far an abundance of water in the streams for irrigation.

The following extracts from a few of the reports received at this office will be found of interest:

**Albuquerque.**—Prof. M. R. Gaines.

High, variable winds; no rain. Weather very warm in the middle of the week. The conditions have not improved. Irrigated crops are doing well with the warmth and sunshine.

**Alma.**—Wm. French.

The ranges are very dry. Irrigated crops, being more directly under the control of human agency, are doing well.

**Antic.**—Prof. H. H. Griffin.

The latter part of the week has been unusually warm, and no frosts or high winds to damage crops. Grass on the range has started nicely, but is much in need of rain.

**E. Las Vegas.**—Dr. F. H. Atkins.

Crops more advanced than this time last year. Everything favorable. No rain, but ditches full of water.

**Española.**—Jim Cuney.

Our water supply is liable to run short during the summer as the snow is melting rapidly and no rain. The week has been dry, hot and windy. Crops and fruits doing well but rain is needed badly.

**Engle.**—G. A. Foley.

Dry and hot were the conditions for the week.

**Gallinas Springs.**—J. E. Whitmore.

Hot, windy weather, drying up crops, prevailed for the week. Stock is suffering for water and grass. Apples, pears, cherries and plum trees are in fine condition, and vegetables are doing well.

**Gila.**—Chas. H. Lyons.

No rain yet. Grass about all used up. Farmers are busy plowing and planting. Everything favorable and indicative of a prosperous season for them.

**Las Cruces.**—New Mexico Agricultural College.

Weather exceedingly warm during the greater part of the week, with a few high winds and no rain. Crops are doing well. Alfalfa is being cut and a good crop is assured. Fruit progressing nicely, especially the cherries and peaches.

Las Lunas.—R. Pohl.

Everything is progressing nicely. Rain is needed badly for the grass on the stock ranges. The first crop of alfalfa will be cut in about a week.

Osage.—E. M. Conner.

Crops and grass are making slow progress owing to the dry weather. Heavy losses in lambs are reported from part of the ranges caused by the dearth of grass and water. Heavy winds and high temperatures were prevalent.

Puerto de Luna.—P. R. Page.

Very dry and very poor grass supply. Sheepmen are losing a great many lambs. Irrigated crops doing well, also fruit.

Ranch of Taos.—Alex. Gudorf.

Weather has been warm and clear. Wheat has come up finely and is doing well. Fruit crop, especially apples and pears, promises splendidly.

Rimous.—C. H. Raitt.

The drouth continues here, with very warm days during the week. There is still plenty of water in the Rio Grande, and all irrigated crops that have been properly cared for look well, especially wheat and alfalfa.

Roswell.—Scott Truxton.

General results in irrigated sections are good. Ranges are badly dried up and cattle falling off rapidly. Rain needed very badly. Unusually large quantities of wool were shipped to eastern points during the week. Conditions here assure an unusually large crop.

**$100 for a Bottle.**

Mrs. S. B. Winship, 112 Washington St., Providence R. I., has organized a bottle of Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism, wrote to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48 Maiden Lane, New York, saying she would not take one hundred dollars for the benefit received. If you have any form of Rheumatism, and wish to get rid of it, send $5 to the Drummond Medicine Co, and they will send you to your express address two bottles of their remedy—one enough for a month's treatment. A gift wanted.

There is now a very heavy movement of Arizona and New Mexico cattle to Montana and other northern pastures. The Atchison reports that, during April, they took 1,045 cars from those two Territories, and that orders were in for 4,481 more to go to Montana, largely. During April, the Gulf, C. & O'rado & Santa Fe handled cattle to the Indian Territory, Kansas and northern localities as follows: Northern division, 1,724 cars, an increase of 421 over same month in 1894; southern division, 1,632, a decrease of 1,205 from a year ago. Total both divisions, 3,356, in 1895, a decrease of 783 from 1894.

House and four lots in Black's addition for sale cheap. Inquire at The Eagle office.
ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Newy Notes of Happenings Purely Local.

A Grist of Readable Paragraphs Which Should Not Be Overlooked By Our Readers.

James S. Fielder has leased the Darling residence on Yankie street. He took possession this week.

Photographer Miller is at Mogollon taking pictures in the camp. He will be there for several days.

A dance was given at the Timmer house last Friday evening in honor of Miss Mattie Johnson.

A pound party was given to Rev. Sinnock at the M. E. parsonage last Wednesday evening. The donations were quite liberal.

The snow in the mountains in this territory is melting rapidly and it is feared that the streams will get very low before the commencement of the rainy season.

Rev. Prof. George Selby will officiate at the Episcopal church, next Sunday, in the absence of the Rector, Rev. Edward S. Cross, at the Mogollons. All are cordially invited.

The board of regents of the Agricultural college at Las Cruces, at a meeting held last week, removed O. L. Miller, one of the instructors in the college. He has accepted a position on the Rio Grande Republican.

A large shipment of hay was made from this place last week to Mogollon. The last year’s crop in the Gila valley was exhausted some time ago and the supply will have to come from this place until the new crop is put on the market.

George Dickinson was in from Toulouse’s last Saturday and says that the work of developing water for the Janelish mill is going on with good prospects of success. The country is very dry now and if a sufficient supply of water can be found now to run the mill it is not likely that the mill will have to be shut down in the future on account of lack of water.

It seems to be the general impression among old settlers that there will be trouble on account of Indians here this season. The Indians on the San Carlos reservation have been uneasy for many months and have been getting supplies of ammunition for some time. Small bands have been seen at different points within the past two weeks and there is every indication of an outbreak. Troops are out and it would be well for ranchmen and miners to be on their guard.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Last week there were a number of men out searching for W. J. Vickery, a ranchman who lived near the head of Bear creek and had about 200 head of cattle. About a month ago he was in here and started out to his ranch. He was to have joined a roundup up soon after but he failed to put in an appearance. His non-appearance was commented on and finally some of the boys went to see what was the matter. No trace of Vickery could be found. His cabin door was open and, to all appearances, nothing had been disturbed. He was in the habit of riding his horses out to where there was good grass, taking off the saddle and hanging it up in a tree and then walking back to the cabin with his rope and spurs. His saddle was found hanging up in a tree and his rope and spurs were found at the house showing that he returned to the house after leaving his horse.

He had three head of cattle in a shipment made about a month ago, but he had not been in town since the shipment was made and had not received the money for the cattle. Several parties were out looking for the missing man on Sunday of last week and some were out looking all of the week. It is believed that he has been murdered and that the body has been concealed.

An attempt was made last week to get Juan Trujillo, who is confined in the county jail on a charge of killing Cipriano Gonzales, out on bond. The justice of the peace fixed the bail at $2,000 and a bond was made out in that amount, but Judge Banta stated that the justice of the peace had no jurisdiction in the matter and instructed the sheriff to accept no bond for the release of the prisoner. The judge holds that where a person is committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, on a charge of murder, a justice of the peace has no authority to fix bonds, and if it is desired to get the prisoner out of jail the proper method is through habeas corpus proceedings. It has been a common practice among justices of the peace to fix bail in cases of this kind, but in the future it would be well for justices of the peace to remember that where persons are held for murder they should be committed to jail without bail.

Baxter Bishop received a handsome, new soda fountain direct from Boston last Friday. The apparatus is of the latest design and has many new improvements. The syrups come in contact with nothing but glass, being contained in glass jars and coming through glass lined tubes, consequently there is no danger of the formation of injurious compounds within the tubes. Bishop will be pleased to have you call and see how the new fountain works.

Will Try Again.

The expected hearing in the bond case did not come off in Judge Banta’s court last Wednesday. The attorneys for the taxpayers who have brought the case overlook the fact that it was necessary to obtain service on the county clerk in cases brought against the county. District Attorney Harlee called attention to this point and stopped proceedings. The case has been set for the 7th of next month before which time proper service will probably be had.

People who have failed to deal at BAXTER BISHOP’S POSTOFFICE NEWS EMPORIUM. Call and examine our new stock of Fine Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco, Stationery, Notions, etc.

Fargo’s $2.50

...Shoes...

C. H. FARGO & CO. MFRS.
158-200 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 Townsmen.

J. N. Upson was at Santa Fe last week.

Fresh candles every day at Martin Maher's.

Miss Mary Foster, of the Mimbres, is in town.

C. H. Munson was from his ranch last Friday.

See the Cook Stoves and Ranges at Robinson's.

Chas. Fox was down from Pinos Altos last Monday.

Ice cold soda at Bishop's Postoffice Emporium.

J. J. Marshall is up from Deming attending court.

Commissioner Clark spent a few days here last week.

Mrs. M. A. Fielder has returned from a trip to Texas.

Best Kansas patent flour for sale at Martin Maher's.

Mrs. A. M. Little was in the city last week on business.

Ladies' Oxford ties just received at the Ten Cent Store.

Thomas J. Clark is in from the Gila on court business.

Piano for sale. Price $125. Inquire at The Eagle office.

J. F. Allard is here from Deming in attendance at court.

Elegant Sunday dinners are served at the Broadway Cafe.

R. O. Barrett is down from Pinos Altos attending court.

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

Clark Rodgers and his wife were in the city last Saturday.

Stylish summer goods cheap for cash at the Bank Building Bazaar.

Prescott Allen was in from his Walnut springs ranch last week.

Dress goods at prices to suit the times at the Bank Building Bazaar.

Judge Boone was here from Deming last week on legal business.

Henry Young is in the city from his ranch beyond Fort Bayard.

Con Whitfield keeps fine, fresh candy. Next door to the express office.

J. M. Harper was in from his ranch on the lower Gila this week.

Buy your furnishing goods cheap for cash at the Bank Building Bazaar.

B. F. Gooch was over from his ranch on the Mimbres last Saturday.

S. M. Ashenfelter is up from Deming in attendance at this term of court.

Ice cream every day at Con Whitfield's, next door to the express office.

Receiver Foster, of the defunct banks, came up from Deming last Sunday.

Gasoline stoves, Ice cream freezers and Poultry nettings at Robinson's.

Dr. Phillips returned, last week, from a trip to the Cochiti mining district.

The latest styles of straw hats just received at the Bank Building Bazaar.

John C. Berry was in the city this week, having been summoned on the jury.

Canary and Mocking bird cages—the only complete line in the city at Robinson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel King, of Deming, are in the city the guests of Dr. and Mrs. White.

Prices on clothing have been marked down to bed rock at the Bank Building Bazaar.

Mrs. J. A. Long, who has been at Hillsboro on a visit, returned last Saturday.

J. D. Nolan came down from Pinos Altos last week as a witness in the Mimbres case.

J. C. Cureton is out from his ranch on the Mimbres in attendance at the district court.

No Chinese help employed at the Broadway Cafe. It is first class in all its appointments.

Prof. R. H. Theilman, who is studying law at Georgetown, was over from that place last week.

All goods are being sold on very small margins by Aaron Schutz at the Bank Building Bazaar.

J. W. Foster, who ran for sheriff on the populist ticket last fall, is in the city from the Mimbres.

Have you seen the satr's at ten cents a yard at the Ten Cent Store? If not call and see them.

Mrs. Jewell and Miss Perry, who have been here for some months, have returned to Illinois.

Call at the Bank Building Bazaar and examine goods and prices. It is to your interest to do this.

Prof. Burke, who has been teaching school at Georgetown for several months, has closed school on account of lack of funds.

J. H. Bragaw came over from Georgetown this week in response to a summons to serve on the jury.

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

Will Farnsworth was in this week. He was summoned as a juror but succeeded in getting excused.

Take dinner at the Broadway Cafe next Sunday. The tables are supplied with the best in the market.

Harry Fleishman, one of the live, young merchants of Deming, came up this week to attend court.

O. C. Hinman has the sole agency for this section for the America Refrigerator, the best made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. A. Alexander is in the city from Tullock's. The Alexander and Galloway mine is looking better than ever.

John McMullen was here from his saw mill above Pinos Altos last week. He went out to his ranch on the Gila.

Spring and summer clothing at the Bank Building Bazaar at prices that will suit. Call and examine. It will pay you.

Julius English and wife were down from Pinos Altos last week and attended the preliminary examination of Espe- ridon Murillo.

Treasurer Bolich was up from Deming last week to attend the hearing of the injunction case to restrain him from paying interest on the railroad bonds.

S. S. Brannin, who recently resigned his position as a member of the board of county commissioners of this county, is in the city. He will soon leave for Montana.

F. M. Galloway is in from the gold camp in the Burro. He says that the Janieville mill started up Monday and that the company has water enough to keep the mill running about half the time.

Broadway Hotel.

NEWLY REFITTED and FUR-}
NISHED THROUGHOUT.

Sample room in connection with the Hotel.

Fee Bus to and from Trains.

A. ABRAHAM,
Proprietor.

The Silver City National Bank,

SILVER CITY, N. M.

CAPITAL $50,000.

SURPLUS $14,000.

Deposits Solicited.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

Advances made on Gold and Silver Bullion.

J. W. CARR, Cashier.

JOHN BRUCKMAN, Pres. THOS. F. CONWAY, Vice Pres.
PROGRAM.

Thursday Evening's Entertainment in Aid of the Episcopal Church.


Patrick Carmody Captured.

Patrick J. Carmody, convicted with two others of the murder of Wm. Wiggins, in this county some twelve years ago, was brought back on last evening's train, and is now in jail. A representative of the Advertiser found him this morning in good spirits, and although looking much older is in fairly good health.

Yesterday an Advertiser representative found Joseph Wiggins, son of the man killed, and of which crime Carmody was convicted, and induced him to talk. He says that after twelve years of investigation he has been convinced that Carmody was not connected with the killing of his father, and that he will do everything possible to secure him a pardon. He is moved to this course not only by a belief of Carmody's innocence, but from a knowledge of the suffering undergone by his family.—Secorro Advertiser.

Aaron Schutz returned this week from a trip to southern California where he has been for a short rest from business cares. While he was in Los Angeles he heard Joseph C. Sibley and A. J. Warner, who are making a tour of the Pacific coast states and talking silver, Mr. Schutz says that a large number of people went to hear these exponents of silver doctrine. California people are solid for silver and will support a silver man for president next year.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism has received the unqualified endorsement of the medical faculty, as being a safe and remarkably efficient preparation. Its work is so speedy and miraculous that benefit is felt from the first dose. A treatment consists of two bottles, and lasts a month. Price $5; sent by express on receipt of price, with full special instructions. One treatment will cure any ordinary case. Drummond Medicine Co., 48 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents Wanted.

Homer Tarbell was up from the Miners yesterday.

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.
VICKERY'S BODY FOUND.

He Was Shot Twice in the Region of the Heart.

After a search of about two weeks the body of W. J. Vickery, the Bear Creek ranchman, who has been missing for more than a month, has been found. The body was found in Wilson Gulch, about four miles from the cabin of the dead ranchman and was brought to Pinos Altos where the body was interred.

Vickery had evidently been out looking for his horses on the mountain beyond his house and was returning by way of the gulch when he was shot.

Two bullet holes were found in his breast, one directly over the heart and the other a few inches to the right of the heart. Either one of the shots would have killed him and it is not likely that he survived any length of time after being shot.

An inquest was held by Justice Lincoln, but no evidence could be got to importune any one in the killing. Vickery was an inoffensive man and the motive for the killing is not apparent at this time. It is hardly probable that he was killed with the intent of robbing him as he had no money and the fact must have been known to all of the residents of that section. It was suggested that Indians might have done the killing, but this is hardly probable as there have been no Indians seen in that section and there is no indication of Indians about the place where he was killed.

Smelter in Operation

Last week the Van Smelting Co., of this city, commenced operations at the Picher works below town. The smelter there which has been idle for a long time was blown in and everything worked smoothly from the start. It is expected that a sufficient amount of ore can be obtained from Pinos Altos and other camps to keep the smelter running continuously.

There was quite a large amount of ore on hand when the smelter was blown in, most of which came from Pinos Altos. Considerable ore will be furnished by mines in the Burro mountains and other districts which doubtless contribute a share so that there will be no difficulty in getting the 40 tons a day required to keep the new smelter going.

The recent advance in the price of copper is quite encouraging to the managers of the company and should the price be maintained there is hardly a doubt but that the new venture will prove a financial success.

D. P. Carr has moved to this city where he expects to reside for the present. He contemplated going to Cerrillos a short time since but has decided to remain here.
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.


The Institution is in a Prosperous Condition and Good Work is Being Done There.

The following report was made on the condition of affairs at the Agricultural College last week:

Hon. W. T. Thornton, Governor of the territory of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, May 13.—Dear Sir: On the first of the present month the territorial board of education met in the city of Santa Fe. During the session the subject of the Agricultural college was incidentally brought up, and at your request the members of the board agreed to accompany you to Las Cruces for the purpose of making an investigation into the conduct and affairs of said institution. After a thorough and careful investigation we have the honor to submit the following report:

On May 6 and 7, we held session at the college. We met the members of the faculty and the students in general assembly and were favorably impressed with the large attendance, general intelligent appearance and orderly manner of the students. After this we proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon us by first announcing to President McNiel that serious charges of mismanagement and misconduct are circulating against him and other members of the faculty. He was much pleased that the board had decided upon an investigation. The members of the faculty appeared before us in a body and declared that there was no ground for any of the charges of disorder and dissension, but on the contrary, that there was perfect harmony and good feeling among them and that they had no knowledge of any cases of insubordination on the part of the students. After this we examined the teachers separately and also a large number of students, only members of the territorial board of education being present, and all testified that perfect harmony and good feeling existed among the members of the faculty; that good and satisfactory progress is being made by the students and that the discipline is all that could be desired. In the evening of the first day two of us proceeded to Las Milla and there examined the books and accounts of Demetrio Chavez, the treasurer of the college, and found that there was only $1 difference between his accounts and the sum given us by the bookkeeper of the college, and that all the money charged to him was on deposit in banks of El Paso, Las Cruces and Santa Fe, with the exception of $386.82 that he has in his safe. One member of the territorial board, Mr. E. S. Stover, president of the Territorial University, spent the evening in the town of Las Cruces, and there additional charges were made against the management of the college by one of the instructors who had been absent during the day and other parties, and a list of witnesses, students of the college, was furnished. The charges were "mismanagement, discrimination against the instructors and students of the business department and general insubordination with the result that there has been a large falling off in attendance." We again entered upon an investigation and examined a large number of the students separately and with closed doors, no member of the faculty being present, assuring them that any statements made would be considered confidential and would not be made public, and after a most thorough and searching examination, we found that there were no just grounds for such charges and that they were not sustained by any witness or evidence whatever. The teacher of bookkeeping who made the statement to President Stover seemed to be the principal cause of all the discontent that exists. From his conduct in our presence we believe he is not the proper person to be in charge of a class of students and that the work of teaching is being poorly done under many disadvantages. We were much pleased with the result of his labors and believe him to be an earnest, able and scientific instructor.

A feature of the college which meets with our warm approval is the regulation requiring every male college student to spend seven hours each week throughout the freshman year in the shops learning carpentry, joinery, wood turning, blacksmithing; and five hours each week throughout the year in learning industrial drawing. The skill in the use of tools, and in the use of the pencil here acquired will prove of great value in any occupation in life. That the work is practical is shown by the fine cases, tables and desks made by the students for use in the various departments. We found that the faculty now employed are competent for their several positions and have been as successful as the conditions surrounding the college would permit.

There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers as to the qualifications of the president and some fault found because he is not a college graduate and is inexperienced in college affairs. His faculty do not find any fault with him and claim that he is not lacking in executive force, education or ability; none of them claim that his scholarship is deficient or seriously limited in extent. We feel that a graduate of the Indiana state normal school with fifteen years successful experience as a teacher in district schools, as a principal of graded, high and normal schools and as superintendent of the city schools should have sufficient scholarship and experience to conduct the affairs of the New Mexico College of Agriculture.

We found that the attendance at the college had been greatly increased, the standard of admission materially raised and that the discipline is good; that the faculty are enthusiastic and working for the best interests of the college, and that the expenses have been kept within bounds. These facts indicate that the college would be very successful if afforded the proper degree of support due it from the citizens of the community. We found that the rumors of disorder and bad management are largely due to the factional fights in the neighboring towns, the unfortunate division into two groups and the newspaper attacks on the college and its faculty, all of which will not only harm the institution, but will tend to disfavor the territory at home and discredit it abroad. Even with the factional fights conduct the affairs of the community and the newspaper criticisms that have been made on the president and on the faculty without just cause, we find by actual examination that the school is increasing in numbers, the standard raised, the grades improved, the student body was harmonious in the faculty, and feel certain that if the people of Las Cruces and vicinity will only cease their factional fight, and give their moral support to the institution, it would soon become what it should be, one of the greatest and most important educational factors in the west.

As you were personally present during the whole investigation and gave us most valuable assistance, for which we extend our cordial thanks, we believe you can vouch for the truth of the above statements. Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. S. Stover,

Pres., University of N. M.,

AMOS CHAVES,

Supt., Public Instruction,

P. J. SCHNEIDER,

Pres., St. Michael's College.

I was present at the above hearing and fully concur with the finding of the board.

(Signed) W. T. Tournoux,

Pres., Territorial Board of Education.

L. J. SMITH,

General Repair Shop.

Bicycles, Guns and Revolvers Promptly Repaired.

Rates Reasonable.

Yankie St. Silver City, N. M.
THE EAGLE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

The Eagle.
Published every Wednesday Morning by
A. J. LOOMIS.

Entered at the postoffice at Silver City, N. M., for transmission through the mails at second class rates.

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SILVER CITY, N. M., MAY 22, 1895.

Silver ............................................. 60% Lead .......................................................... 3.10

UTTERLY UNTRUSTWORTHY.

The Enterprise is the official paper of Grant county and, as such official paper, ought to attempt to get somewhere in the neighborhood of the truth in stating what the official action of the board of county commissioners is, but, well as in giving figures concerning the issue of the railroad bonds, the gross inaccuracy of which was shown in the last issue of The Eagle, the Enterprise shows its characteristic lack of reliability. Whether the motive is to deceive the taxpayers of the county, or whether these misstatements of facts are due to a series of blunders, the cause of which is unknown, must be left for the public to judge.

In its zeal to involve this county in litigation over the railroad bonds it has grasped at every straw in sight to support its position and most of these straws have been shown to be broken ones. In the last issue an attempt was made to make the taxpayers of this county believe that the county commissioners had ordered the payment of interest on the railroad bonds of this county when, in fact, the board of county commissioners has passed no such order. What is stated in the Enterprise to have been an order passed by the board of county commissioners at its regular meeting on April 1st really means nothing. The Enterprise says:

"The following from the proceedings of the board of county commissioners at its regular meeting April 1st which was bond sandwiched in among a mass of other matters and where least expected, shows just a small portion of the rat's nose through the knot hole."

"Whereas this board passed an order September 19, 1894, instructing and directing the treasurer of said Grant county not to pay the interest on any portion thereof upon any bonds of Grant county issued in this year 1895, until a record of said bonds shall have been filed with the clerk. We hereby rescind said order and authorize and instruct the treasurer to pay the interest due, or that may hereafter accrue upon said bonds as fast as he has money in the interest fund to enable him to do so."

"It will be seen how beautifully the railroad bonds are woven and interlaced with all the other bonds of Grant county in this apparently harmless little order."

"The order which was passed, and which is certified to by the clerk of the board of county commissioners is as follows:

"Whereas, this board passed an order September 19th, 1894, instructing and directing the treasurer of Grant county, not to pay the interest or any portion thereof upon any bonds of Grant county, issued in the year 1895, until a record of said bonds shall have been filed with the clerk of this board. And whereas satisfactory record of said bonds has been filed with said clerk, we hereby rescind said order and authorize and instruct the treasurer to pay the interest now due and that may thereafter accrue on said bonds as fast as he has money in the interest fund to enable him to do so."

"It will be observed that the Enterprise attempts to include the railroad bonds in the order, although it refers to bonds issued "in this year 1895." No such bonds, as the people of this county are well aware, have been issued. The order refers to bonds of 1889, as will be seen by the correct copy, and has no reference whatever to the issue of railroad bonds or any other bonds of the county except those issued in 1889. Because this, the Enterprise left out a very important clause in the order; that referring to the fact that satisfactory record of the bonds of 1889 had been made."

The Enterprise possibly attempted to give the facts in the matter and it would be uncharitable to accuse it of printing a misstatement, knowing it to be false, although that would be the natural inference of people who are unacquainted with the fact that errors frequently creep in between the column rules of the Enterprise.

The Enterprise is wrong in every position it has taken on the bond question, and the taxpayers of the county will eventually find that it has been misleading them all the time and for a purpose which The Eagle will fully explain.


evades the issue.

The Enterprise is doing a good deal of squirming on the bond question and makes a great deal of fuss about the legal rights of individual tax payers. No one has called in question the right of any tax payer to test the legality of the railroad bonds in court. No one has insisted that any tax payer or a number of tax payers can not institute legal proceedings to restrain the county commissioners from levying a tax to pay interest on the bonds of the county. The question has been raised whether the tax payers of this county can afford to go into court on this issue.

No one would question the legal right of a man to contest the payment of a note which could not be collected on account of its having been due for so long a period that it could be avoided under the statute of limitations, but it might not be a matter of good policy to go into court on such a question, especially if the person contesting the note valued his credit.

The Enterprise seeks to conceal the real issue by descanting to a great extent on the legal rights of the people who pay the taxes which go to pay the interest on the railroad bonds. It may be interesting to note just how far the taxpayers are interested in this interest question. The total annual interest on the railroad bonds of this county is $3,500, or less than fifty cents per capita. Is the credit of the county worth fifty cents a year to its residents? Are the people of the county willing to jeopardize all of the interests of the county for fifty cents a year? We think not. We think that the great majority of the people of this county would be willing to pay even double this sum to preserve the good name of the county, even though they could not be obliged to do so in a court of law. The resources of the county are immeasurable and we cannot afford to invite capital to stay away in order to save such a small amount, and it is by no means certain that the payment of the bonds can be avoided. If, after having lost our credit, it should turn out that the county would have to pay the bonds with accumulated interest for several years and a number of thousands of dollars of court costs, there would be a great deal of vigorous kicking and taxpayers who have commenced legal proceedings would kick as hard as anybody.

A FIASCO.

The debate on the silver question between W. H. Harvey, author of Coin's Financial School, and J. Laurence Laughlin, professor of political economy in the university of Chicago, at Chicago, last Friday evening, resulted in nothing more nor less than a fiasco. Harvey presented some strong arguments in favor of silver but it must be said that something better than was delivered was expected from Laughlin. He presented no arguments at all. He simply contented himself with making wild statements which may be accepted as sense by pronounced gold men who have never given the money question a serious thought, but which must be considered by fair minded men as trash and nothing more.

Among the many statements made by Mr. Laughlin the following is a sample:
"Free coinage of silver would not increase the quantity of money. Since gold must be inevitably driven out, the free coinage of silver would result in a diminution of the quantity of money, May 1, 1895, the official report of the gold circulation are $458,000,000. To adopt free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, when the market ratio is about 34 to 1 would mean the instant retirement from circulation of nearly $800,000,000 of gold circulation. It could not change prices therefore merely by increasing the amount of the medium of exchange. The way it would act, however, would be to change the price of everything, because reckoned in a cheaper medium than that of gold."

He takes the untenable ground that, by adding to the stock of coined money, the circulation would be diminished! The earth might open and swallow up all of our gold!

WHERE'S THE FOOL KILLER?

The fool killer has work on hand at Albuquerque. It is an urgent case and should be attended to at once. For many moons John J. Bippus has furnished occasional columns of trash, strange to say, the Las Vegas Optic has given publicity. Last week he paid his respects to Judge Bantz in the following manner:

Judge Bantz, of Silver City, U. S. district judge, down that way, has recently liberated Roper, the murderer of young Steele, at Las Cruces, in 1895. The liberation of this assassin from custody, without the form of trial, the judge finds necessary on the grounds that there was no money on hand to pay the expenses of holding court. This decision is as novel as it is absurd. It will be noticed that this learned (7) judge did not, while he was at it, liberate other prisoners, and grant them immunity for their crimes, for a similar reason; or that he dismissed the other cases on his court docket like grounds. The only thing that could be benefited by this decision, so far as known, is this man Roper, who killed young Steele, merely to see him kick while in the throes of death. Judges of the Bantz type not only make lynching judicially, but necessary, also, Bantz may be a good democrat, but as a judge he is a lamentable failure, hence should hand in his resignation.

It is needless to say that, like necessity, Bippus knows no law and knows no more about the case to which he calls attention. Where Judge Bantz is known and among people who are familiar with the legal aspect of the case, the vapors of Bippus will be treated with the utmost contempt, but the Optic circulates in communities where Judge Bantz is not known and some one might believe that Bippus knew what he was talking about; hence the necessity for action on the part of the fool killer.

Ten years ago this month Geromino left the Sun Carlos reservation and started on one of the bloodiest raids known in this part of the country since the days of Victorio. He remained out for sixteen months, during which time there were nearly two hundred people killed in the counties of Grant, Socorro and Sierra. Since Geromino was captured in September, 1888 there have been no serious depredations committed by Indians in this country as compared with those committed by Geromino. A few people have been killed and some stock has been stolen by Indians supposed to have belonged to Kid's band, but it is possible that these depredations were committed by Mexicans. At no time since the capture of Geromino has there been so great danger of a big Indian raid as there is now. Kid, who has had the advantage of an education in a government school, has eluded capture for some years and knows the country thoroughly. In the event of a big outbreak he would undoubtedly be the leader and it must be admitted that he would be a dangerous foe.

A new dam is to be constructed across the Rio Grande near Rincon for the purpose of irrigating the valley between Rincon and El Paso. It will take a large amount of capital, but the return is certain. Water enough runs to waste in the Rio Grande every year to make the entire valley as productive as any section of country on earth.

The Enterprise is as dumb as an oyster in its last issue concerning its figures which were shown by THE EAGLE to have been so crenuous as to be absolutely worthless. There was no reply to make and the Enterprise very wisely kept silent.

The business men of this city have concluded that it is not good policy to injure the credit of the country and city for a few cents a year. They have been doing some thinking on the bond question lately.

There was a big dance at Dimnick's, near Pinos Altos, last Saturday night. A number of young people of this place attended, but some of them arrived late, having spent the greater part of the night in locating the place and getting there. All the young folks had a jolly time.

W. D. JEFFERSON,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
PURE ITALIAN BEES.

Also a full line of Apriary Supplies of Leaky Mfg. Co., at their Prices.
Wm. F. Lorenz,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Office at Post-office.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.

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Stage Leaves Silver City for Mogollon Every Day Except Sundays at 8 a.m.
Office at Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Office.

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.
Lost on the Desert.

Two weeks ago it was stated that R.G. Smith of Farmington, while returning from a trip to Gallup, took charge of a man who had fallen by the wayside and conveyed him to the trading post at Chaco. Wm. Swire, proprietor of the store, visited Aztec this week and furnished the Index with the correct details of the affair. Smith did go to Gallup and it is charged that "while on his way" to that place he was informed by Indians that a white man was in need of assistance, which was not granted.

Two days later, about April 17th, Mr. Swire was proceeding on his way to Gallup with a load of pelts and skins. Twenty-seven miles this side of Gallup he was stopped by several red-men and informed that a white man lay under a tree about 200 yards from the road. Mr. Swire at once proceeded to investigate and found that the man in question was nearly naked, and in a very precarious condition. The Indians stated that the man had been there for nearly 10 days and in that time the only nourishment he would take was water. The stricken man was in a semi-insensible condition and it was with difficulty Mr. Swire removed him to a higher place out of the sand.

Hot coffee was given the man during the night, but he was too weak to take food. Word had also reached Fort Winsor concerning the stranger, and the next day, when within 12 miles of Gallup Mr. Swire met the fort physician and several other men who relieved the former of his burdensome charge. The injured man was taken to the fort where he died shortly after.

It is supposed that the man was overtaken by a sand storm, when he received severe injuries as his face bore evidence of a heavy fall. He was unable to give utterance to a single word while in the care of Mr. Swire, so nothing was learned concerning his antecedents.

Ten days, perhaps much longer, out on the sandy desert without food and only a few ragged clothes to protect him from the cold at night, the suffering this poor fellow endured no pen can describe. Deceased was about 35 years old, of medium height, light hair and blonde mustache.—Aztec Index.

Most Make A Choice.

Senator Henry M. Teller sounded the keynote for the next national campaign in Colorado in his short speech at the Bland silver meeting last Saturday night. It was not so much a special war cry to republicans, however, as a general warning to the members of all parties to rally round the one flag under which there is hope for the return of national prosperity. There will be no faltering or wavering on the part of the republicans of Colorado, when it is demonstrated beyond real
WHOLL BE NOMINATED?

Some Presidential Possibilities for the Next Campaign.

Strong Probability that Cleveland Will be a Candidate for a Third Term.

The Washington papers insist upon considering Senator Teller a presidential probability. The Star is out with a theory that he may be the candidate of the western and southern silver men of both parties, and argues the plausibility of such a combination on the possibility of a bolt from the republican party by the silver republicans and a bolt from the democratic party by the gold standard democrats. These theoretical bolts are based upon the Star’s belief that the republican national convention will declare against silver, and the democratic convention for it.

“II,” it continues, “in such circumstances, the silver republicans should bolt their party’s convention, and nominate as strong a man as Mr. Teller for president, what would be the effect on the free coinage democrats when the national convention of their party ascended? It seems now to be almost certain that the free silver men will control the one convention as that the gold men will control the other. Suppose, then, that the democratic convention should be in the hands of the free coinage men, and the power and the disposition to deny the prayers of the sound money democrats; suppose that the sound money democrats should threaten to bolt on their part, or such combination during the campaign as would make republican success at the polls certain. How would the democratic majority meet this? Would they put up a ticket of their own on a silver platform of their own? Or would they be willing, and think it the part of wisdom, to indorse the action of the bolting silver republicans and adopt the ticket nominated by them? It would be a question of give and take. They would have only to consider the matter of numbers. Would the silver republicans thus gained out-number the sound money democrats thus lost? If so, and the cause of silver was, as claimed, the paramount consideration, the bargain would be a tempting one and might be struck. One thing, at least, would be certain past all cavil, and this is that two silver tickets in the field would make a republican success at the polls as easy as falling off a log.

“This question resolves itself in the end into the old question: Can the west and the south be brought together to oppose the east on the money issue? The south hesitates. She is in favor of free silver, but is afraid to take the lead in a movement for the throwing off of old and very strong political affiliations. If the west takes the lead, and clears herself of old party trammels for silver’s sake, will the south follow? There seems to be no doubt about the admiration for Mr. Teller. He represents in her eyes a very high quality of public and private worth. She remembers with especial gratitude his opposition to the force bill in her interests. But Mr. Teller is not talking of bolting his party’s action next year. On the contrary, he has said that he expects concessions to silver sufficient to enable him to take an active part in his party’s campaign. Would any bolt from the republican convention without Mr. Teller amount to anything either in the south or west?

“In live with the above, so far as it points to a direct issue on the the silver question in the next campaign, is the talk of President Cleveland’s candidacy for a third term. Very few men in public life take any other view than that he wants the nomination of his party, and, falling that, would seek an indorsement by the gold men of all parties and become an independent candidate. Discussing the probabilities in this direction the other day with a newspaper correspondent, Senator Mitchell of Oregon said:

“I am sure that Mr. Cleveland is a candidate. Everything points that way. He is a man of high ambition who has tasted the sweets of power, a ‘man of destiny’ who believes he still has a mission to perform. He has set out to dominate the democratic party on the currency issue, and he has gone about it with characteristic directness and courage. With the tide apparently setting dead against him, he sprang into the food with the grim purpose of turning it the other way.

“No man can tell what the outcome will be. The president has tremendous influence at his back, and it will be a desperate fight to a finish. If the president should win, and bring the democratic party once more to his feet, there could be only one result. He must be the nominee for president. There is no other in the democratic party who stands as conspicuously as he for the gold monometallic idea or who could even be seriously considered in the event of his ac-

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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.

EAGLE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

The whole would be impossible. Should he fall and the democratic party remain true to the free silver dogma, it seems again that there can be only one result. The fight will be so fierce, the moral arguments put forward by the administration will not so compass a figure in the conflict, that there can be no yielding on the part of Mr. Cleveland’s friends. The struggle must be carried beyond the convention, and the ‘sound money’ democrats, so called, will be compelled to break from their old party associates.

“There will be two democratic candidates, one pledged to free silver, the other to the single gold standard, and the logical candidate of those who uphold the gold standard must be the man who has marshaled their forces for the fight. Any other candidate would be incongruous. It seems inevitable to me that Mr. Cleveland should be the democratic candidate or the candidate of a democratic faction in 1896.”

The opinion expressed by Senator Mitchell is endorsed by Senator Stewart of Nevada.

“Mr. Cleveland,” he said, “will be a candidate before the people for a fourth time as surely as he is alive in 1896. That is his ambition, and it will be gratified. The tremendous engine of federal patronage will be set in motion to bring it about. He will try to capture the democratic convention, and prevent the entire party from the support of free silver to the upholding of the cause of gold monometalism. He will fail in this.

“The great movement of the people cannot be stayed. I should not be surprised if the democratic convention, so far from taking up with Cleveland again, should adopt Sibley, the candidate of the silver party, who is a democrat of the democrats, and who is making a canvass throughout the west as giving him tremendous strength. The democrats may accept the choice of the free silver west, and then there would be nothing left for Mr. Cleveland except to have a party of his own composed of federal office holders and gold monometalists in the east. He will be the candidate of that party. He is bound to be president again somehow.”
Word comes from London by way of El Paso to the effect that the sale of $2,500,000 in bonds for building the storage dam across the Rio Grande at Rincon has been negotiated. This is cheering news. It has been known here for some weeks that a large bonus had been deposited guaranteeing the purchase of these securities in case the representation of the company proved correct upon investigation, and this later piece of information seems to be reliable.

The bonds were sold through the efforts of Dr. Boyd, formerly of Las Cruces, who has been in London for two years working to place them. There are eight or ten corporations having similar projects in hand on the Rio Grande between San Marcial and El Paso, but this one is what is known as the Boyd-Hopewell company, Hon. W. S. Hopewell, Mr. J. K. Livingston and a number of Dona Ana and Síchara county gentlemen being associated with Dr. Boyd. It is said construction work will begin this summer—New Mexican.

For years it has been the practice of bookkeepers about the court house to mark up and deface the walls of the building and no one has felt called upon to say anything about it. Judge Bantz does not propose to allow the practice to continue and people who have penciled in their pockets would do well not to try them on the walls of the court house hereafter.

A ball game was played here between the Silver City and Central mines last Sunday which resulted in the defeat of the home team by a score of 18 to 3. The Silver City base ball team is making a reputation for itself.

A troop of cavalry has been under heavy marching orders at Fort Bayard for several days on account of the reported Indian uprising. One troop is in the field in Arizona, having been ordered to old Fort Bowie last week.

Married, at the residence of R. G. Landrum, in this city, on Monday evening, May 20, 1885, by the Rev. J. W. Sinnock, Mr. W. F. Haines to Miss Sadie Bledsee.

The first shower of any importance this spring came last Saturday. It did not penetrate the soil to any considerable depth, but freshened up vegetation considerably.

Assessor Laird is gathering in the returns in this city as rapidly as possible. He says that this is one of the poorest communities he ever saw.

There will be services at the Methodist church next Sunday, by Rev. J. W. Sinnock at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m.

Mrs. A. B. Laird was down to Denning last week.

The spring term of the district court convened here last Monday morning. The juries were called as soon as court was opened but neither of the panels were filled from the venires. Several persons were excused from duty for good reasons. Special venires were issued and while these were being served the time of the court was occupied with matters which could be attended to before the organization of the juries.

There were two applications for admission to the bar, those of Prof. Burk and R. H. Theilman, both of Georgetown. The following committee was appointed by Judge Bantz to examine the applicants: John D. Ball, Thomas Hedlin, James S. Fielder, John J. Bell and J. C. Mulvane.

A quite a number of important cases have been set for trial at this term and, although court will have to adjourn about the 15 of next week for want of funds to continue longer, it is expected that most of the important cases will be disposed of. There are some in which Judge Bantz has been engaged as attorney which will have to be continued until some other judge can come here to try them.

Judge Bantz has made a rule giving preference to those cases in which five days notice has been given of intention to try at this term of court. This will give considerable time which would otherwise be wasted in discussion by attorneys in cases when neither side is anxious for trial.

Coin’s financial series is worth reading, “Coin’s Financial School,” “A Tale of Two Nations” or “Coin up to Date” may be obtained at The Eagle office free by paying a year’s subscription to The Eagle in advance. The books sell at 25 cents each.

Income Tax Knocked Out.

The United States supreme court killed the entire income tax law by its decision Monday. Income taxes which have been collected will be refunded.

J. L. Vaughn, one of the solid democrats of precinct No. 4, was in the city yesterday.

The military telegraph operator at this place hired a horse and buggy of J. J. Oswald one evening recently to go over to Central city. When he arrived there he hitched the horse in front of one of the stores and went in for a few minutes. When he came out the horse and buggy were missing. Next morning a horse was missing from Central and the horse which was hired of Mr. Oswald came back. The buggy was parked for a number of miles on the side of the road, and the horse was first lost.

This horse which was missing from Central has turned up all right and it is believed that whoever the fellow was, who borrowed the buggy and harness for a drive, he was anxious to get out of the country as soon as possible and to that end secured a fresh horse at every opportunity.

Upton Appointed.

J. N. Upton was appointed commissioner for the second district of this county by Governor Thornton last Monday. The appointment is an excellent one and will give general satisfaction.

You can get a copy of Coin’s Financial School free by paying a year’s subscription to The Eagle in advance. Call at the office, leave your subscription and get a copy of the greatest book on the silver question ever published.

Julius Welldhausen, administrator of the estate of Albert Strachw, was in town yesterday.

The price of admission to the entertainment for the benefit of the Episcopal church tomorrow evening is 50c.

For next—A handsomely furnished house of five rooms. Possession given after June 1. Apply to Mrs. Maud A. Fielder.

In Philo’s Hall and Railway Station, Motel dancing parlors, room accommodations and baths. All rooms have hot and cold water, all modern conveniences. A perfect place for召ieing. Call on the proprietors. You can’t get more for your money, and you will pay by receipt. Prices $1 to $2 to the proprietor and he will give you your city newspaper. Charles P. Butler, Wholesaler Druggists, 20 Central. New York’s finest cigars, pipes and tobacco in all qualities. Our running gray hat and whiskers a low price or less in a few minutes $1 a box.

RIPANS
ONE GIVES RELIEF.
About One-Sixth of the English Periodical Literature is Devoted to Sport. It may give some idea of the place of sport in English life to the sedentary American to say that it is difficult to find an Englishman between 18 and 65, in fair health and not supported by the rates, who is not a performer at some kind of sports, or interested in some phase of it. Of the 673 reviews and anecdotes of nonreligious character printed in England, says the Forum, one in six is largely devoted to some form of out-of-door sport or occupation.

Between 1872 and 1885, according to a private index kept in the British Museum, there were 250 books published on the subject of sport or athletics between 1838 and 1898. In 1870, the number of books on the same subject amounts to 300. So much for the theory that the sport-loving "young barbarians" were "all at play" when they were not fighting; racing their horses, taking up cricket matches, and off shooting such game as there was. The family—the Pelhams—have hunted the Brodick疱 pack of hounds for more than 175 years.

THE END SEAT IN THE PEW.

It is the Place Occupied by the Protector of the Family.

"It is common enough," said Mr. Gratelle, according to the New York Sun, "to see a man sitting in the aisle end of a pew in church get up on the arrival of some other member of the family to step out into the aisle to let the late comer in and then resume his seat at the end of the pew. It seems to me that I have read that this custom originated in New England in the early days, when the men all sat by the aisle so that they could seize their guns and get out promptly in case of attack by Indians. We don't have much to fear from Indians nowadays, but the seat by the aisle is still occupied by the head of the family. He stand, in the aisle, while the others pass in, and then calmly takes his place in the end seat at the head of the line, as a sort of general protector.

Sometimes in these days (we are so very free from Indians now) the head of the family thinks it is safe for him to stay at home when he has a headache; and then the young son takes his place. I imagine that he talks it over with his mother by the way to church, so that it is all understood. When they get to the pew he stands in the aisle while his

GUADALUPE MENDOZA,
Boot & Shoe Maker.

REPAIRING NEATLY
AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop on Tandy Street.

Legal Notice.

Fulton J. Davidson, in the District Court, Mexico, November, 1895.

The defendants, Albert Rothschild and Julius Rothschild, doing business under the firm names and styles of Rothschild brothers, at St. Louis, Mo., are hereby notified that suit has been brought against said firm by Fulton J. Davidson, plaintiff, to recover the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Four Dollars and Ten Cents, claimed to be due to you said plaintiff and your property has been attached. Unless you enter your appearance at the November term of the District Court to be held and held in and for the County of Guadalupe and State of New Mexico on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1895, judgment by default will be taken against you.

R. E. BARRITT
Attorney for plaintiff.

Have

You

Read

Coin's

Financial

School?

It sells for 25 cents, but may be had free by subscribers to THE EAGLE who pay a year in advance.
They Live in a Region That Is Rich in Precious Metals.

Their Bullets and Domestic Utensils Made of Pure Silver and Copper—A Tribe That Maintains a System of Slavery.

On the headwaters of the Copper river, in Alaska, about two hundred miles from the sea coast, where a white man has never been allowed to visit, dwells a strange and peculiarly mysterious race of Indians, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In recent years, through some unknown means, they acquired possession of a few guns, and now when they come down to the trading posts on Kneek river, at the head of Cook's inlet, they often bring bullets molded out of silver and other metals. The Alaska Company, the company's agent, three years ago, obtained several of these bullets and sent them to San Francisco to be assayed, and the returns indicate that sixty-five per cent was silver, the remainder being copper and lead, with a slight trace of gold. The Indians have a great many primitive weapons and cooking utensils, all of which are rudely, though skillfully, made out of pure copper. They have frequently informed the white traders that silver and copper abound in immense quantities at the base of a certain peak back of Spirit mountain, which is now reckoned as the highest mountain in North America by surveyors and engineers who have viewed it from a distance. It is known that these Indians have no means or knowledge of reducing ore, and it seems almost certain that they must be telling a true story about silver and copper being found in almost pure quantities in its native state. The winter is the only time the Indians visit the coast for trading purposes. In the summer the post on Kneek river is abandoned on account of the rapacious appetite of the mosquitoes. It being impossible for a human person to survive their attacks. Several instances are known where they have killed and devoured Indian dogs. The natives, for that reason, give the coast a wide berth in the summer.

They are shrewd and very active traders, and will tolerate nothing or decease on the part of a trader. Over a trivial mistake in the weight of a piece of silver or other article they killed the trader some years ago, and then fastened up the sore and left everything undisturbed, where it was done. It was a fine spring. The green pine made an unsuccessful effort to uproot the murderers. Subsequently the same learned that the real Indian murderer was, and the trader's successor killed him. He, however, lost no time in getting out of the country, and the murderer lived on his life. About the early spring some two hundred or three hundred Indians come down to the post laden with large bundles of rich arctic furs, the most valuable and highly prized of which are the black foxes. The trading begins by the Indians bartering one skin at a time in exchange for money, and then the trading goes the other way, the Indians purchasing domestic goods. This sort of thing usually lasts a month, and then they pack up and return into the mountains, which are impenetrable to a white man on account of the deep snow and dense undergrowth. The women carry the packs and the males act as escorts. The women are small and puny, though very wiry and active, while the males are very large, active, and of sinewy frames, very powerful and expert wrestlers.

They resolutely refused to allow white miners to go into their country. Three years ago a party of ten, armed and provisioned, started up the Copper river to find the traditional mountain of silver, where the natives molded their bullets. They were met by a large party of Indians who learned of their approach, and warned them if they persisted upon continuing their mission the whole party would be massacred. The miners very sensibly returned and abandoned the search.

Over in the interior, back of the country inhabited by the Copper Indians, lives another tribe, which are refused permission to visit the coast for trading purposes, and consequently are forced to sell their furs to the Copper Indians. It is also said that the Copper Indians have a system of slavery and that they have many tribes in absolute subjection. The Indians are exceptionally intelligent and observing, but very reserved toward the whites. When questioned closely they freely admit that their objection to close association with white people is on account of their debasing influence on the coast tribes, whom they ever were raised by affiliating with civilization.

The general opinion prevails that when the government forces these Indians to open this country up to exploration many rich gold and silver mines will be discovered.

Innovations in Umbrellas.

One of the later novelties in umbrellas is a form that can be carried in an ordinary gripsack and adjusted to a great variety of needs. For instance, it can be hitched to a bicycle in six different positions. In general essentials it corresponds to a carriage top. The handles are made in two or three sections and largely of aluminum. So popular has the device become, a large factory now employs several hundred hands turning it out in a great variety. Some years ago an attempt was made by an ingenious American to introduce a neat little umbrella that could be fitted either to the hat or the shoulders, leaving the hands entirely free for work. It was expected that it would be welcomed in the tropics and that it might even solve the great problem of rendering white labor possible in competition with black in tropical regions, while it was obviously just the thing to save marching soldiers from sunstroke. But this ingenious invention somehow did not "take," and another fortune thus remains uncharted.

In some it is a Protective Armor Made of Bone or Hide.

Osteologist Lucas, of the National museum, is preparing a new exhibit, which is designed to show the various modifications of the skin of animals.

To begin with, says the Washington Star, there will be a queer sort of alligator from South America called the "jaras." It is quite different from any alligator of North America, belonging to a peculiar genus that has bony plates on the under side as well as on the upper side of the body. This is a distinguishing mark of the tribe, such alligators as are known elsewhere in the world being thus armored only on their back. The armor plates of the alligator are of true bone—the same sort of bone as that of the animal's skeleton.

If you will examine the skin on the back of your hand you will find that it is corrugated and covered with small lines in such a way that you can easily imagine its texture transformed by exaggeration into scales. Now, you have been accustomed all your life to look for scale in a fish or in a lizard order to see such a modification of the skin. In Africa is found a yet more curious animal, called the "manis macrura," which is the most deadly of all scaly beasts. From the tip of his nose to the end of a very long tail it is clad in big horny scales that overlap one another. When alarmed it curls itself up into a tight little ball, and the scales become quite sharp, it is pretty safe against attack. In this case also the scales are only modified skin. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that the manis macrura possesses a greater number of vertebræ than any other mammal.

Mr. Lucas will show, in the same case with the jarasi and the armadillo, a "scleropus." This is a lizard from Sicily. The casual observer would take it for a snake, its legs being rudimentary and concealed beneath its skin. The entire body of the reptile is covered with little plates of bone. As in the case of the alligator, the scales are described, the bony plates of the lizard are merely modified skin. The same is true of the very remarkable "manis macrura" of the West Indies, which is clad in a complete armor of six-sided plates of bone, fastened to the skull and to the bases of the dormant and pins. An odd point about this fish is that it cannot bend its body at all, the vertebræ are only three or four near the tail, being fused together. Thus the backbone is a solid rod.

The scales of the armadillo are of bone, covered with horn and covered with and the horn corresponding, respectively, to the true skin and the epidermis of a human being or other animal. Horn plates and spines are modifications of the true skin, while horn is modified epidermis. Human beings sometimes develop horns, but they are abnormal growths. Another queer fish that will be shown in connection with this exhibition is the "globe fish," which is found in the neighborhood of the coast of Brazil. It is clad in an armor of interlocked spines, which are made to stand erect at the will of the animal, thus render-
TELEGRAPHING WITHOUT WIRE. 

Tesla is Convinced of the Practicability of the Scheme.

Mr. Thomas Commerford Martin has an article on Nikola Tesla and his inventions in the Century. Mr. Martin quotes Tesla himself to the following effect:

"In connection with resonance effects, and the problem of transmission of energy over a single conductor, I would say a few words on a subject which constantly fills my thoughts, and which concerns the welfare of all. I mean the transmission of intelligible signals, or perhaps even power, to any distance without the use of wires. I am becoming daily more convinced of the practicability of the scheme; and though I know full well that the majority of scientific men will not believe that such results can be practically and immediately realized, yet I think that all consider the developments of recent years by a number of workers to have been such as to encourage thought and experiment in this direction. My conviction has grown so strong that I no longer look upon this plan of energy or intelligence transmission as a mere theoretical possibility, but as a serious problem in electrical engineering which must be carried out some day.

"The idea of transmitting intelligence without wire is the natural outcome of the most recent results of electrical investigations. Some enthusiasts have expressed their belief that telephony to any distance by induction through the air is possible. I cannot stretch my imagination so far; but I do firmly believe that it is practicable to disturb by means of powerful machines the electrostatic condition of the earth, and thus transmit intelligible signals and perhaps power. In fact, what is there against the carrying out of such a scheme? We now know that electrical vibration may be transmitted through a single conductor. Why, then, not try to avail ourselves of the earth for this purpose? We need not be frightened by the idea of distance.

"To the weary wanderer coming down the mire posts the earth may appear very large; but to that happiest of all men, the astronomer, who gazes at the heavens, and by their standard judges the magnitude of our globe, it appears very small. And so I think it must seem to the electrician; few when he considers the speed with which an electric disturbance is propagated through the earth, all his ideas of distance are completely vanished. A point of great importance would be first to know what is the capacity of the earth, and what charge does it contain of electricity."

REYNARD IN HARD LUCK.

Pursued by Hunters, He Has Bitten the Hose of a Big 'Typhzing' Coon.

Some Dutchess county fox hunters had a curious experience the other day while out with the hounds. The hounds ran an old fox dog so fast through the snow that in less than an hour he "doubled," and the hunters had hard work to dig through the frozen ground and locate him, says the New York Sun.

The history written, in which the foe is expected to insert his fangs so that he can be drawn out, was inserted, but it proved utterly useless in this case, and it was agreed that some new plan was radically wrong with the fox, especially as the history when it was pulled out of the hole found to be accompanied with a bloody foam. Growls and snarls were heard in the hole, and the hunters could see the red fur of the fox occasionally as he twisted and turned in his narrow quarters. The famous "old man" of the party at last placidly crept out, and taking hold of his hide with his left hand, drew the fox slowly toward him, slipping as he did so his right hand up to the neck and grasping the fox's throat with all his strength. Then, holding the red chup up, he exhibited a badly whipped fox. Reynard's fur was in an alarming condition all along his sides on his blood-stained breast. The long, red tongue, cruelly torn and quivering, added a ghastly grace to the wicked-looking a conjunctive and the hunters ever beheld. He was knocked on the head instantly so as to end his agony, and the hunters then proceeded to finish the author of this mutilation, a tremendous male coon.

This big fellow gave a great battle. The narrow entrance to the hole prevented any use of a gun, and it was only after severe and exciting work that he was finally dragged out and thrown to the dogs. Even then he nearly whipped them all, and a crowbar had to be used to dispatch him. He weighed twenty-four and three pounds, and in a magnified condition, and that the fox was no match for him the appearance of Reynard plainly showed. They had evidently been fighting to the death, jaws locked, while the hunters were digging, and thus the inability of the fox to fasten his teeth and hold a whit with was fully explained. The fox must have made a poor defense, as there were no serious wounds on the coon save those inflicted, probably, by the hounds. The coon's swininess was something phenomenal. Not once did the show the slightest sign of hatred, but actually walked up to the dogs, like a miniature grizzly bear. The hunters almost regretted killing so brave a creature.

BORN A TRAITSIST.

A unique character was the late great Prof. Blackie, Scotland's most learned student of Greek. His wife was talker and humorist in his death-bed, of the three graces, and characterized them with a Greek word which, in the good woman's pronunciation, bore an incorrect accent. Her husband graciously corrected her, placing the accent where it should be, and then breathed his last. Speaking of this phenomenon of interest for Greek it was once facetiously reported at Yale that when the present Prof. Hadley came into the world he appropriated the name, in the laconic Greek phrase; whereas upon his father, the eminent professor of Greek at Yale, quite as properly pronounced in Hellenic musings that he had used an improper tone, and accordingly supplied him with the right word.