

9-18-1895

Silver City Eagle, 09-18-1895

Loomis & Oakes

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sc_eagle_news

Recommended Citation

Loomis & Oakes. "Silver City Eagle, 09-18-1895." (1895). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/sc_eagle_news/57

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Silver City Eagle, 1894-1898 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

The



Eagle.

VOL. 2, NO. 4 .

SILVER CITY, N. M., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

Why The United States Cannot Adopt a Gold Basis.

Will Ruin Us Financially and Render Us Utterly Unable to Compete With Foreign Nations.

The proposition that all debts and obligations of the United States should be paid in gold, is a question fraught with the gravest consequences to the people of this country. It is one which involves the best interests and material welfare of the great mass of our citizens; it is one in which the supposed necessities of the people are made the excuse for loading them with additional taxes, a large increase of the national debt, and a pledge and obligation to pay in metal which they have not now got, and which they cannot get without enormous sacrifices and suffering; and all this is to be done simply to gratify and satiate the selfish purposes and avarice of speculators in money who have a corner on gold, the metal they are attempting to foist upon our people at a high rate of interest, and to impose upon us the single gold standard in contravention to the declared policy of our government as expressed by congress, and against the wishes and desires of our people. It is an attempt to rend asunder at one fell blow the bimetallic cord of our financial system, and to inaugurate the system of European finance, which would be most disastrous to our prosperity and oppressive to our people. It is an effort on the part of the international gold trust to make the people of the United States promise to pay in a money other than that of the contract, a money which is constantly appreciating in value, a money which is now at a high premium and which is daily increasing. It is an attempt to make our people obligate themselves to do something which cannot be done without ruin.

It is a question simply of business. What would be thought of the shrewdness, sagacity, wisdom and tact of a man who had incurred a debt payable in coffee and sugar, and on its maturity finds that he has twice as much sugar as coffee, and decides to pay in coffee and sell his sugar at great loss in order to meet his obligation in coffee? Would he be considered wise? Would any one feel complimented if connected with such a

man in business? Why cannot this illustration be likened to the condition of the United States today? This country has the option to pay its debts and obligations in either gold or silver coin.

Speculators, for mercenary ends, are making a raid on the treasury for gold which they are exporting to foreign countries to enable them to maintain the gold standard, out of which they make considerable profit. They cannot obtain gold from any other source except this country, because Germany, Great Britain, and France protect their gold by carrying out the law in favor of the people. If speculators or exporters of gold, call on those countries for gold for export, they pay them in silver, and they are not considered dishonest in doing so. The credit and honor of the United States have been impugned and called in question by these money lenders, because it was intimated that the government would pay its obligations in the money of the contract, in the money it agreed to pay; Now, it is useless and unnecessary, as well as disastrous, to go in debt when we have the right to pay in silver, of which we have sufficient to meet all our obligations. If the law is executed in favor of the people by paying out silver instead of borrowing gold, these speculators who have been living on the distress of the people for the past twenty years, will see to it that the silver dollar they receive from this government is as good as every other dollar in the markets of the world. These men have robbed the government of its sovereign right of saying which is a good dollar and which is a bad dollar. As long as they have a corner on gold and are able to compel this government to issue gold bonds which afford them gilt-edged securities, they have us by the throat and will hold us in that indefensible position until the feudal system, now prevalent in India and Egypt, brought about by the gold standard, is inaugurated in this country.

It is absolutely impossible to contract a further gold debt and have any hope of a return of prosperity. On this theory at the present calculations, we have eleven hundred millions of silver and paper money redeemable in about one hundred millions of gold. How can such a policy of finance be carried out except at the expense and to the detriment of the best interests of our people? The day when these obligations must be met

will arrive, and how can we redeem in gold eleven hundred millions of silver and paper money with only one hundred millions of gold in the treasury? We will be compelled to borrow more gold and again increase the national debt, and this course must be pursued until a final collapse comes, which must come sooner or later.

We have only two methods of securing gold. One is by selling our products abroad for gold and bringing it to this country. In order to do this we must sell cheaper than India, China, Japan, and Russia, all of which countries are on a silver basis, with their gold reserved for war purposes and which is never used.

These countries produce on the silver basis and sell on the gold, while our people produce on the gold basis, which is 50 per cent. higher than the silver basis, and sell in competition with these Asiatics in the European markets on a gold basis. They have an enormous advantage over us which nothing but a return to bi-metallism can overcome. As long as we are on a gold standard and those countries on a silver standard, there is no hope that we can undersell them in any of the markets of the world.

The other way of acquiring gold is by borrowing it, and when we borrow we must expect to repay. If we are not able to meet our obligations in gold now, what prospects have we of doing so when these obligations and bonds become due? The shadows which overhang us are very dark. Those which our imagination can discern in the future are very much darker. It is suicidal in the people of this country to attempt to pay in gold. There is not gold enough in existence to do the business of the world, and that which is not already hoarded by European countries for war purposes, is cornered by speculators in bonds, who are eager to involve this country in an enormous gold debt, which is most positively against the prosperity of our country and advantageous only to a favored few who have been fortunate enough to accumulate millions upon millions of the wealth of the world.

There is only one way out of the wilderness in which the construction of the law by this and the last administration has cast us, and that is to return to bi-metallism; to the use of both gold and silver as money of ultimate payment;

each interconvertible with the other; make one as good as the other, which result can be attained by simply granting to silver the same rights of coinage that are enjoyed by gold and which it enjoyed before it was demonetized; by restoring to it the privileges which rightfully belong to it as a money metal ordained by the constitution, and on account of its having been used immemorably along side of gold as a legal tender in the payment of debts. Make no discrimination against either metal. If it is to the advantage of the government to pay out silver, let that policy be pursued; if it is to the advantage of the government to pay out gold, let that course be followed. The free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio fixed by law, is the solution of the great financial problem which is agitating congress and the country. There is not enough of either metal alone to do the business of the world. Both are essential to restore prosperity. There was not too much money when both were used. Surely with the increase of population, and business, which has taken place since 1873, when silver was demonetized there would not be too much if both were now used. Free coinage would at once revive business, stimulate enterprise, revolve the wheels of industry, provide work for the unemployed, increase wages, and create prosperity and contentment in this grand land of ours which has of late been the field of so much suffering and distress. If, however, the present policy of issuing gold bonds and increasing the national debt is pursued, then the prospect is gloomy indeed. Business will remain stagnant, and bankruptcy and disaster will continue. If the McKinley tariff act of 1890, was the culminating atocity of the Fiftieth congress, then the issuance of gold bonds in time of peace to pay debts which we have the right and power to pay in silver will be denominated the culminating crime of the Nineteenth Century against the people of the United States, to which they ought not and will not submit.—Silver Knight.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

The Weather Has Been favorable For The Maturing of crops.

The past week could not have been more favorable for farming operation. Warm, clear days prevailed with no rainfall reported from any station since the 2d of September.

Crops have matured rapidly and harvesting has proceeded without interruption.

Corn has pushed forward very rapidly and is already safe in the southern part of the territory and a few more days like the past will see it well ripened in the north.

The fourth cutting of alfalfa has been made in many localities and is being made in other and the crop secured is in splendid condition.

Wild gramma grass is being cut on the prairies for hay very extensively and furnishes forage that is unsurpassed in nutritive qualities.

Fruit is very abundant and of excellent quality.

Range stock is fat and the ranges in the best possible condition.

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

Alma.—Wm. French.—The weather working as if made to order this week. Last crop maturing in fine condition. All crops maturing well and cattle fat.

Ebby.—Geo. W. Lane.—Fourth cutting of alfalfa is in general progress. Markets filled with watermelons and cantelopes. Farmers preparing to harvest Egyptian and Indian corn and sorghum.

Eagle.—E. J. Westervelt.—Clear, bright weather with no rainfall during past week. Very favorable conditions.

Farmington.—J. G. Willett.—Weather dry and warm with cool nights. Crops in fine condition. Summer fruit about gone. Plenty of water for irrigation. Cattle fat and good range for winter.

Gallinas Springs.—J. E. Whitmore.—The past week has been fine for crops. They have ripened up very fast. Grass on ranges ripening and curing well.

Gila.—Chas. H. Lyons.—Rainy season appears to be over and we have not had near our share of rain but grass is much better than a month ago and cattle are looking first rate. All crops are doing well.

Las Cruces.—New Mexico Agricultural College.—The weather has been uniformly clear and exceptionally warm. All vegetation approaching maturity very rapidly. Corn crop beginning to ripen. Fourth crop of alfalfa growing well.

Las Vegas.—Dr. F. H. Atkins.—The week has been fine for all agricultural purposes. Harvesting has progressed without hindrance.

Los Alamos.—Wm. Frank.—Weather clear and warm with cool nights. Wheat

and oats being threshed and yield very satisfactory. Outlook for corn not so favorable on account of almost continuous rains of last month.

Lower Penasco.—H. Von Boss.—Pleasant weather; corn commencing to get hard. Vegetables of various kinds abundant. Potatoes of superior quality are being dug in the mountains twelve miles from here.

Melvin (formerly Ciruela).—A. M. Hollenbeck.—This week has been very favorable for maturing and harvesting. Hardly a cloud has been seen since last day of August. It will be of untold benefit. Gramma hay is being cut very extensively on the ranges. Cattle in good condition and there is a good demand for same.

Ranches of Taos.—A. Gusdorf.—Harvesting progressing lively with good weather.

Rincon.—C. H. Raitt.—A dry and very warm week. Clouds with thunder on the 7th indicated rain in the vicinity. Crops looking well.

Santa Fe.—U. S. Weather Bureau.—Weather conditions during past week as near perfect as could be for ripening and harvesting all crops. Everything looking well and farm work well advanced.

It is Search of a New Sensation.

Try the effect of a mud bath at Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico. Other forms of baths may be had there, all especially beneficial in rheumatic troubles and diseases of the blood. The cool, dry, tonic air of this resort is just the thing for tired nerves, and there is nothing so restful as New Mexico sunshine, especially when supplemented by such fine service as is given at the Hotel Montezuma, reopened June 20. This famous inn cannot be excelled anywhere in the Southwest.

Round-trip excursion tickets on sale to Las Vegas Hot Springs from principal points. Reached only over the Santa Fe Route. For illustrated pamphlet and a copy of "Land of Sunshine," address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. O. Grand Pacific building, Chicago.

Reduced Rates to Denver.

Pharmaceutical association Denver Colo Aug. 14 to 21 1895.

For this occasion Round Trip tickets will be sold August 11th and 12th at our lowest first class round trip rates. Tickets be continuous passage in each direction bearing a final fare of August 25th.

For particulars call at depot.

H. M. S. Agent.

The CLARK-
WHITSON-
LEITCH
MUSIC CO.

EL PASO, TEXAS,
119 San Francisco St.

The
EVERETT
PIANO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.,
203 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

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Newsy Notes of Happenings Purely Local.

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

The store rooms in the Skelty block are once more ready for occupancy.

H. H. Betts has collected in the neighborhood of \$150 poll tax and is still on the roundup.

The recent term of the United States Court placed about \$5,000 in circulation in Silver City.

T. J. Clark came in from the Gila Saturday and left Sunday for Albuquerque and the big fair.

J. J. Kelley left Sunday to take in the sights of the fair at Albuquerque. He will remain away all week.

The production of an operetta by local talent is booked as one of the first attractions of the season about to open.

The quantity and quality of Grant County fruit in the Silver City market this year has never been equalled.

Dick Hudson is back from an official trip to Santa Fe, a tending to his duties as member of the penitentiary board.

A 60 pound water-melon was one of the attractions at Whitehill's fruit stand last week. It came from the Mimbres.

The will of the late Dr. G. W. Bailey has been filed for Probate in the Probate Court, November 4th., is the day set for the hearing.

An Address to Young Ladies will be given by Rev. Prof. Selby, next Sunday morning, at the Episcopal church. All are cordially invited.

The next term of the United States court convenes here on the first Monday in February and the county court on the 15th of November.

As a result of the recent session of the U. S. Court in our midst 16 marriage licenses were recorded last week in the office of the Probate Clerk.

A great deal of assessment work is being done in the mining camps surrounding Silver City, and the miners generally are very hopeful of better times.

The Broadway Hotel is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy within a very few weeks. A. Abrahams will lease the hotel and conduct the same.

All the court officials, jurors and witnesses went away on Sunday's train, the former to Las Cruces, where court opened Monday and the others to their homes throughout the district.

R. P. Barnes, has been re-appointed a notary public for Grant county.

The contracting outfit of A. L. Hoy, of El Paso which has been at work on the local division since the flood, has completed the work and the same has been received by the Santa Fe people.

S. A. Alexander came in from the White Signal District, he reports having struck a very rich body of ore in the Elnora mine at a depth of twenty feet, Aleck says its the biggest strike in many a day.

S. D. Bride, a well known assayer from Monterey, Mexico, has been inspecting mines in this vicinity recently and has returned to Mexico. It is understood that he made some very favorable reports.

Mr. Wm. Childers of Pinos Altos left Monday morning for Marietta Ind. Terr., being called to the bedside of wife, who is reported on her death bed. Our sympathy goes to Mr Childers and his family.

Rev. Prof. Selby will officiate, next Sunday, morning and evening, in place of Rev. Edward S. Cross, who will preach, at Deming, the sermon at the ordination, as Deacon, of Mr. E. H. J. Andrews, by Bishop Kendrick.

Monday morning Deputy Marshall McAfee assisted by Deputy Marshall H. J. Loomis escorted H. H. Hansberg, the defaulting post-master of Hansberg, and Octaviano Torres to the penitentiary, the former to serve one year, the latter to serve five years.

It will be two weeks yet before the Silver City and Northern Railroad will be prepared to resume the hauling of ore from the Hanover mine. In the meantime the syndicate and owners of the Copper Flat properties are taking out ore right along, and when shipments are resumed, they will go out by the trainload every day.

The transcripts of brands sent up to the Territorial Sanitary Board for making a record of all the brands in the territory, are reported to be of little value, as no care seemed to be taken by the Clerks making them up, the records from Grant and Santa Fe counties being the only one of any use, the matter is in such a shape that it may be required that all brands be re-recorded.

District Attorney Harlee returned Saturday from Sierra county and Socorro where he had gone on business connected with a big tax suit which he has just filed in the district court against the owners of the Armendaris Grant, in Sierra county. The amount claimed to be due is over \$8,000, and would be of assistance to the taxpayers of Sierra county. District Attorney Harlee is proving himself a most capable official, and the newspapers at Hillsboro, San Marcial and Socorro have been full of his praise during the last week.

Sunday morning bright and early a party of nearly a dozen hunters pulled out for the Gila Hot Springs under the guidance of Herb Martyr and John J. Bell, they will meet Geo. Bell and Charley Ashton at the Springs and from there they journey to the headwaters of the Gila, on a fishing and hunting and general outing expedition, the party consisted of John Bell and son Bob, Herb Martyr, John Mudge, Billy Roach, George Morgan, Juan Wiley, Lou Coe and Harry Bell. George Bell and Ashton went with the "chuck wagon" to care for the grub and wet goods. They will send in bear meat regularly, so leave your orders for steaks at the White House.

John J. Bell has gone to Cook's Peak on a short outing.



RIGHT IN IT

up to our eyes making ICE CREAM and CONFEC-TIONERY. Fresh Candy every day and Ice Cream all the time. Call and see us. Next door to the express office.

C. C. WHITEHILL.

Fargo's \$2.50



...Shoes...

C. H. FARGO & CO. MFRS. 186-200 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.

Home Made candy at Wm. Rose's.

Miss Winie Powell has been sick for a few days.

Fresh candies every day at Martin Maher's.

J. M. Morris is in town from the Mile Creek regions.

See the Cook Stoves and Ranges at Robinson's.

Wm. Dorsey of Pinos Altos was down last Saturday.

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

Norman Pronger was in the city last week a few days.

Clark Rogers was in town last Saturday with some fine fruit.

Judge J. Crockett Givens was over from Central Saturday.

Don't read your neighbor's paper but subscribe for THE EAGLE.

E. O. Rabb, the Mimbres cattle owner, was attending court last week.

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

Mrs. Charlie Fox and Miss Cora Derbyshire were down from Pinos Altos last week.

Con Whitehill keeps the best line of fruits, next door to express office.

Mr. Geo. G. Foote, accompanied by Mrs. J. W. Posey, came in on Sundays train.

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

The smiling countenance of Judge T. F. Conway again graces his down town office.

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

Judge G. D. Bantz left Sunday for Las Cruces, where he will open Court Monday.

William Hughes was in from the Mimbres Friday and reports everything prospering.

Miss Gertrude Scott was in last Saturday from the Mangus, where she is teaching school.

Charles Dennis, accompanied by his son, George, represented the Mimbres in the city Friday.

Editor Joe E. Sheridan, of the Enterprise, made an overland trip to Cook's Peak last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Davidson were in the city last Saturday. Mr. Davidson was here attending court.

Go to Con Whitehill's, for fresh candies.

A. B. Laird and wife spent a few days of last week at the ranch of Col. S. P. Carpenter on the Sapello.

Beautiful line of Suits at the Ten Cent Store. To make room for new goods, we offer clothing at 75 cents on the dollar.

Mrs. Dr. Woods sprained her ankle last Wednesday evening while going up some steps she slipped and fell but nothing serious.

The only place to get fresh home made candy in Silver City is at Wm. Rose's, next door to Abraham's barber shop.

County Clerk E. M. Young writes that he is visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., and will return home about the 1st, of October.

Mrs. Charles Dennis, wife of the prominent ranchman on the Mimbres has been seriously ill, but is now considerable better.

Our congenial Express Agent Charles Merriott and wife will leave this week for a few weeks visit to his old home in Indianapolis Indiana.

No Chinese help employed at the Timmer house. A first-class American cook is in charge of the kitchen and the dining room service is excellent.

Sunday morning District Clerk Walton and Deputy Fall left for Las Cruces where they were to open Court Monday morning for Dona Ana county.

S. W. Burdick makes a specialty of Sunday dinners and suppers at the Timmer house. The tables are supplied with the best in the market.

"Doc" Howard of Porterfield & Howard of Mogollon is in the city "Doc" says its a business trip," he reports business quite brisk and steady.

John C. Berry, one of the best known residents of Grant county, who for years past has been interested at Georgetown, has gone to Albuquerque where he will enter the drug business.

Miss Mildred Brahm has gone to Separ. this county, to teach the school there during the winter. Miss Mildred is well fitted for a teacher and THE EAGLE predicts a successful term for both pupils and instructor.

Mrs. Julia Woodville, left Monday morning for her home in California, she has been visiting her sisters Mrs. G. Bradley and Mrs. C. P. Crawford of this city for the past two months.

Judge A. A. Freeman and son of Sororro, arrived in the city Sunday evening, then left Monday morning for the Gila Hot Springs at which place they will join the party headed by George Bell, and make camp in the headwaters of the Gila for four or five weeks.

FOR RENT.—Nice Furnished rooms inquire of. MRS. J. E. KILBURN.

GILLETT & SON
are temporarily located in the old BREMEN '76 STORE, two blocks below our former place of business.

Until FURTHER NOTICE we will sell CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES in cases to CONSUMERS at cost. These goods were in the basement which was flooded with water, but are not damaged in the least.

JOHN BROCKMAN, Pres. THOS. F. CONWAY, Vice Pres. J. W. CARROLL, Cashier

3539.

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.

ADVANTAGES OF IRRIGATION.**Wherein The Artificial is Vastly Superior to the Natural.**

Fruits grown by irrigation find a ready market of the world. The flavor of the irrigated fruit is more natural, the juice more abundant and the quality cannot be excelled. No better test of this fact can be made than the Denver fruit market. There the eastern and western fruits are sold on the same stands and the rainbelt and irrigated products come in direct competition. The fruits of irrigation are taken long before other products, and all classes of people, eastern and western, remark upon the superiority of western fruits.

The irrigated fruits never lack for moisture at the proper time. When the buds are swelling the orchardist puts on the water which is absorbed by the growing trees. As the blossoms come forth sufficient water is applied to make the fruit form and throughout the entire season there is no setback to the formation, development and ripening of the products. The insects do not so greatly disturb the trees because they are always in a healthy and thrifty condition. The foliage of an irrigated tree is more luxuriant, and hence its fruits are more perfect and luscious.

Different systems are used for irrigation orchards and vines and vary according to the lands and climatic conditions. The old Spanish method of basin irrigation is still practiced in many sections of the west. This consists of a circle cut around the trees into which the water is poured or carried by a ditch. When the basin or hole is filled the water is left to stand and seep down to the roots. Many objections are raised against this method and in some advanced fruit growers sections it is not practiced. The bottom of the basin becomes crusted and causes the water to percolate away from the roots of the tree or vine, the water if left too long rises to the trunk and damages the trees, and the incrustation causes the roots to be burnt by the sun's rays. Another objection is that the roots are kept in a puddle of water and cannot grow or spread upon the sub-surface strata.

The furrow system is practiced almost universally among western fruit growers. This consists in running water by means of small ditches alongside the trees and vines. The water naturally sinks to roots and gives all the moisture necessary. In some advanced districts sub-irrigation is becoming the only method. Pipes of vitrified clay are laid beneath the surface deep enough to prevent freezing, and the water is conducted through these pipes to the roots of the trees and vines. By small openings the water oozes out and gradually penetrates the soil within a radius of several feet.

This gives moisture to the roots where it is needed and aids the trees better than any system of surface irrigation.

Any system of irrigation may be practiced in the rainbelt as well as the arid and semi-arid regions. Water may be taken from streams or ponds and distributed by means of canals and mains to orchards and vineyards. If sufficient rainfall is had the artificial watering need not be used. Every man can judge by the general appearance of a tree whether or not it needs water, and apply the moisture as required. With proper pruning, sufficient spraying and correct irrigation good fruit can be grown in any section of the country during years of drouth or excessive rainfall.—Phoenix Gazette.

Chief Skelly Resigns.

At a meeting of the fire department held Wednesday evening Chief Skelly tendered his resignation as chief, on account of ill health or rather fear of over-exertion from the laborious work necessary at a fire. The resignation was accepted, but not without regret from every member of the department. Mr. Skelly has proved a most capable chief and has worked untiringly for the advancement of the department, and he has the thanks of every person for his effective and unceasing labors in that office. The following resolutions explain the question of his successor:

At a meeting of the members of the fire department held last Wednesday, Mr. L. A. Skelly tendered his resignation as Chief, on account of ill health. It being understood that the city fathers desire to consult the choice of the fire department, it was decided to call a meeting for Wednesday, Sept. 18th., at 8 p. m., to elect and submit the name of a new chief for appointment; at which

time the boys intend giving a banquet and inviting the city officers. The following persons were nominated, for chief; St. Geo. Robertson, Gus. Maiser, Dick Neff, the nominations remaining open. A full attendance is desired.

L. A. SKELLY, Chief.
C. L. DOTSON Secty.

Recent marriages recorded in the office of the Probate Clerk are as follows; Pasqual Bencomas to P. Rodrigues, both of Pinos Altos; Pedro Ortego to Louise Acosta; Juan Builla to Evangelista Aleota; Pedro Moreno to M. Chaves; Henry Mailland to Ella Smith; all of Silver City; Nathaniel Caldwell to Prejeras Castijlo, both of Central City; John E. Waker to L. Jackson, William R. Wood to Teafilia Sais, all of Silver City. Judge Givens was the committing magistrate in all events.

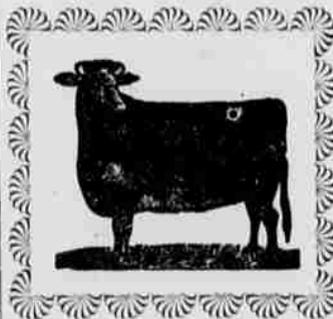
James H. Metcalfe met with quite a painful accident at his home on the Mangus Wednesday evening. While engaged in watering land, he slipped and fell down a six foot embankment, breaking the collar bone. The night was dark and Mr. Metcalfe having poor eyesight was the cause of the unfortunate occurrence. The injured man was taken into the house and Dr. Gilbert sent for, who rendered medical attendance and Mr. Metcalfe is now getting along as nicely as can be expected.

Fred Mast, a former resident of Silver City, who is now located in Monterey, Mexico, sent Bell & Harvey a consignment of thirteen parrots last Wednesday and as a result the family that does not boast one of the birds these days is altogether out of the fashion.

The two little children of John J. Bell who have been down with typhoid fever, are much improved.

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.

Causes of Mining Failures.

It is undoubtedly true that more than one-half the failures of mining enterprises in the west have been due to the misconception and ignorance of mining as a business upon the part of owners or stockholders controlling and directing the operation of the mines. It seems a hopeless task to endeavor to eradicate from the minds of eastern people the false impression which a majority of them have of mining for the precious metals. Gold mines are to them (and silver mines were formerly) where untold wealth is hidden, to be revealed by a little preliminary work; the payment of dividends is to begin almost immediately, and the price of stock take an upward shoot that will make the fortunate possessor of a few hundred shares, who went in on the ground floor a capitalist.

This belief has been encouraged, we are sorry to say, by unprincipled men knowing the difficulties and uncertainties of mining, to subserve their own sordid ends. Newspapers in the mining regions have also been instrumental in promoting this deception by immoderate praise of mines and prospects, with the laudable intention of benefiting the district, but it is mistaken policy, for the sale of a claim made upon such misrepresentation almost invariably results in injury to the district. The expectations of the purchasers are not realized, and they become unreasonable prejudiced against the district and influence others who might, otherwise, engage in mining to their own profit and benefit of the locality.

There is much truth in the saying that, "mines are made, not found." The history of many of the great mines in this country reveals the fact that money and work were largely expended upon them before they became productive.

The same methods necessary to success in mercantile pursuits much be applied to mining to make success reasonable sure, and were intelligent and honest management has been faithfully adhered to, the proportion of failures in mining has been no greater than in other kinds of business.—Globe Belt.

Mrs. Geo. Hemingway's Death.

This community was inexpressibly shocked last evening upon reading the announcement of the death of Mrs. Geo. Hemingway in Mississippi. She was the wife of Senator George's private secretary and with her husband left Washington last spring to spend the summer at Senator George's plantation near Greenville, Miss. Some three weeks since she was taken with chills and fever, resulting in her death on Tuesday night.

The deceased spent last fall in Santa Fe, coming here as a bride from Wash-

ington, and by her many womanly graces and charming personality soon won the hearts of all those pleasure it was to know her. The keenest sympathy is felt for her husband and his parents, Hon. J. B. H. Hemingway and wife. Mr. Will Hemingway left last night for Washington, to which point his brother is now en route with the remains of his wife, accompanied by his uncle and his wife's mother.—New Mexican.

U. S. Attorney Hemingway received the sad news above stated while here last week and was so prostrated that he was unable to conduct cases for a couple of days. The deceased was a great personal favorite with Mr. Hemingway and her death was the first intimation that he had received of her illness.

Companies E and F of the 24th Infantry, stationed at Fort Bayard passed through this city Wednesday morning en route for the Mogollons, where they go on a practice march. Capt. Markley was in command. An average of 15 miles per day will be made on the march out and this will be increased to 20 miles on the return. Maps will be made of the route taken and observations will be taken at different points for the information of the department.

There is but little doing in the Georgetown camp just at present, but the ore being extracted is of the highest grade. As soon as silver goes a little higher several of the best properties will again be worked.

Grass is higher on the Mimbres range than 1888, an more than compensates for the partial loss of the second and third crops by the heavy rains of the summer.

Mrs. Julia Black was on the sick list last week, but is better.

Nothing Cheap About it.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism is put up in large bottles, and once seen it is never mistaken for any other preparation. All the cheap remedies put together are not worth one bottle of Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and any sufferer who has taken it, will bear witness to its marvelous power, and say they have never seen its equal. Particulars sent by mail and the full month's treatment of two large bottles, by express, upon receipt of \$5. Drummond Medicine Co., 48 Maiden Lane New York. Agents Wanted.



ARE THOSE WHO HAVE FAILED TO TRADE WITH BAXTER BISHOP.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—Dealer in—

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, etc.

Books, Stationery and Periodicals of all Kinds.

POSTOFFICE STORE.

SILVER CITY,

NEW MEXICO.



Which Shall It Be?



YOUR ORDERS for High Grade Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Vehicles, Baby Carriages, etc., placed with local and retail dealers with three to six middlemen's profits, or with the old reliable CASH BUYERS' UNION, with only one small profit above actual factory cost. If you are a money saver there can be no doubt as to your decision. Write to-day for one of our illustrated catalogues and note the unapproachable bargains we are offering—30 different style Sewing Machines, ranging in price from \$8.00 to \$30.00—Bicycles, all styles and prices, from \$10.75 to \$75.00. Those of the latter price being equal to wheels sold by agents and dealers at \$125.00. We show 150 designs in Baby Carriages—the latest, the handsomest—all new patterns, many direct importations. We handle everything under the sun in the VEHICLE AND HARNESS LINE, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROAD WAGONS, CARTS, HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC., at prices out of reach of competition.



IN PIANOS AND ORGANS we show an endless variety, at only 10 per cent. above actual cost to build. In writing for catalogues, state which to send, as we have a special catalogue for each line. Address in full

CASH BUYERS' UNION.

E 878. 159-161 W. Van Buren St., CHICAGO, ILL.



U. S. COURT ADJOURNED.

Grand Jury Send in Their Report to the Judge.

Last Proceedings That Were Done by the U. S. Court Here.

United States Court adjourned Saturday evening after a two weeks session. The grand jury made their final report at noon Saturday, handing in their last lot of indictments.

Joseph Bomback, mentioned of whose conviction was made in the last issue of THE EAGLE, was called up for sentence Wednesday morning and after a severe lecture by the Judge was given the maximum penalty, six months in the county jail. Bomback's conscience evidently made itself known for before the day was over, through some friends he made arrangements to marry the young lady in the case and at seven o'clock in the evening in the dimly lighted court-house Judge Bantz performed his first marriage ceremony and did it well, too. Thursday morning, an order of the court was made reducing the sentence of Bomback to one day, to date from Wednesday, and he was consequently released.

Francisco Padilla, charged with violating the Edmund's Act, had a trial Wednesday afternoon and was acquitted and Victoriano Ortega, for a similar offence, was also declared by the jury not guilty. Perfecto Chavez, arrested for fornication, met with similar good luck Friday.

The charges against Louis Kim, a Chinaman, was dismissed, for the simple reason that Louie has gone to China on another charge and it was not deemed proper to keep standing transportation open for him. Bernarda G. de Duran was discharged on the charge of violating the Edmund's Act but is still held on her own recognizance for perjury.

In the case of the Deming park settlers against the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company to vacate a patent for forty acres, lying in the center of the park, leave was granted to file an amended bill at the next term of court.

The case of the U. S. vs. Octaviana Torres, for Polygamy, this case was tried before a jury, who returned a verdict of guilty.

Torres was married in Texas years ago, he removed to Las Cruces where he again took unto himself a wife, the evidence adduced by the prosecution was complete in every detail, the Texas wife, and the now husband of the Las Cruces wife testifying against him. His honor Judge Bantz severely lectured the defendant and sentenced him to the full extent of the law, five years in the territorial penitentiary and pay a fine

of \$500.00.

The case of the U. S. vs. Silvero Sueta, charged with smuggling the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case of the U. S. vs. Serapio Herrera, of Lordsburg, charged with Adultery, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

To the Honorable Gideon D. Bantz, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, and Presiding Judge of the Third Judicial District Court Thereof.

Sir:—The United States grand jury, in conformity with the instructions given by your Honor at time of our organization, have made careful and diligent inquiry and investigation into all crimes and offences against the people of the United States and this Territory, committed or triable in this district, of which we have had evidence, and have returned indictments where the facts warranted the same. In our investigations we have taken particular care to not permit ourselves to be made the agents of petty jealousies and factional quarrels, and in this we trust that we have been successful.

Having no further business before us, we respectfully submit this our final report.

Respectfully,

M. V. Cox.

Foreman of Grand Jury.

Shooting in Las Cruces.

The trouble which has been brewing in Las Cruces for some months reached a culmination Saturday evening about ten o'clock when Deputy Sheriff Joe Morgan and Constable B. Williams came together on the principal street, and both were shot.

Reports are altogether conflicting as to the origin. Judge Fall and Morgan were coming down the street and Williams was met, but here reports disagree, each claiming that the other was the aggressor. Williams was shot in the left arm and the bone so badly shattered that amputation will be necessary and his condition is regarded as dangerous. Morgan was also shot in the arm, but it was only a flesh wound. Judge Fall, who was with Morgan, escaped injury.

From the appearance of the buildings

on the street near the scene of the trouble, several shots must have been fired and it is claimed that others were involved, but of course, this is mere heresy, and if any know, they are not talking about it.

Old Timer Gone.

George Schaeffer, an old resident of Pinos Altos, died at his home near Fort Bayard Sunday evening, his passing away was quiet and painless.

He was a resident of Pinos Altos and vicinity for nearly 30 years. Mr. Schaeffer was a German by birth, was about 62 years of age he leaves a large family of grown up children. He was buried Tuesday morning by I. S. Tiffany lodge, I. O. O. F., he has been a member of the order of Odd Fellows for over 35 years.

E. E. GANADAR.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH.

Jewelry Made to Order—Repairing Neatly Done.

PRICES REDUCED. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Yankle St. Silver City, N. M.

L. J. SMITH,

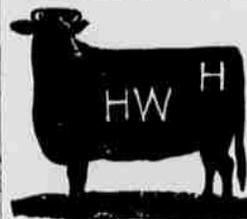
General Repair Shop.

Bicycles, Guns and Revolvers

Promptly Repaired. Rates Reasonable.

Yankle St. Silver City, N. M.

FLEMING CATTLE CO.



Range: Fleming and vicinity.

Postoffice: Silver City, N. M.

GUADALUPE MENDOAZ,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop on Market Street.

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.

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.

Office on Yankie Street between Texas and
Arizona Streets.
Advertising Rates on Application.

Subscription Rates, Postage Prepaid:

One year	-	-	-	-	\$2.00
Six months	-	-	-	-	1.00
Three months	-	-	-	-	.50

SILVER CITY, N. M., SEPTEMBER 13, 1895.

Silver67
Lead	3.30

WHERE IS OUR GOLD?

Not many months since, when a person presented a check for any considerable amount at the cashier's window of any of the banks in New Mexico, it was usually paid in gold. This was done for the very simple reason that there was more gold in circulation in the territory than paper and the banks paid out the gold freely. Now it is quite different. There are more silver certificates in circulation in New Mexico than there is gold, and the bulk of the payments made are made in silver certificates. The question very naturally arises, Where is the gold?

For a number of months past the country has been systematically drained of its gold and the coin has found its way into the banks in New York or has been shipped to Europe. Silver certificates have taken the place of gold to a very great extent in the west, and in this way the eastern banks and the United States treasury have been able to maintain their gold reserves. The gold bugs of the east have frightened the people there so thoroughly that they are afraid to take silver or silver certificates and this has, in a measure, operated to send silver certificates west where they are circulated among people who are not afraid to take them.

It will be remembered that in the latter days of the Harrison administration a special train was sent from San Francisco, loaded with gold coin, to the east to keep up the gold reserve, and ever since

that time the west has contributed gold constantly to keep up the reserve until now there is very little more to contribute. The gold of the country is nearly all in the hands of the big bankers or in the vaults of the treasury in Washington, and its various branches in the large cities. The gold coin of the United States is so nearly under the control of the bankers that they might, at any time, demand a premium for it, and it is by no means unreasonable to suppose that such a state of affairs might be brought about in the near future. Since the incoming of the present administration there have been issued more than a hundred and fifty millions in bonds for the sole purpose of keeping up the gold reserve which is now near the hundred million mark where it is proposed to keep it.

Notwithstanding the issue of this enormous amount of bonds, for the purpose of bringing gold into the country, there is less gold in the United States now than there was at the time of the first issue of bonds, and yet the advocates of the gold standard say that this is the way to maintain gold reserve and keep our gold in the country.

The voters of this country have been given a long continued "object lesson in finance" and the masses of them are coming to the conclusion that the present financial policy ought to be changed.

WHERE'S MORRISON?

It is a matter of some surprise to the democrats of this territory that the republican wool growers of the territory do not all join in the chorus for McKinley and protection. It was not many months ago that Morrison, the great tin plate and protection orator of New Mexico was telling the wool growers, the cattle men and the lead miners that a democratic tariff would ruin them and all of the republicans assented to his utterances. When it became apparent that the democrats would pass a tariff bill, many of the republicans in New Mexico who allow such men as Morrison to do

their thinking for them, sold their sheep and cattle and concluded that the country was going to the demerit bow-wows.

After the bill had passed and business began to improve they began to wonder whether Morrison had not been talking for revenue only instead of for the welfare of the people of New Mexico. Now that the McKinley boom in this territory is likely to collapse unless the protection doctrine be spread among the faithful immediately and in an earnest and effective manner, it behooves the great disciple of protectionism to appear and exhort the multitude to come over into the protection camp and help.

The democrats have dealt protection its death blow and its days are numbered. The masses of the people have seen that a low tariff is of much more benefit to them than protection and the votes of the great masses in the west and south will, in the future, be cast against protection. Perhaps Mr. Morrison realizes this and has resolved to let protection in New Mexico die a quiet death. The republican papers have long since given up the case as a hopeless one and are trying to get a new issue before the people next year.

THE refusal of Lord Dunraven to sail the third of the series of yacht races for the American's cup simply demonstrates that he had a bad case of the sulks. Englishmen hate to be beaten by Americans, but they may as well give up the idea that they can build a yacht that will take the cup over to the other side of the Atlantic. It cost the American syndicate about \$250,000 to build the Defender and sail the races, but it is worth that amount to know that we can build faster boats than they can construct in England.

It is to be hoped that the irrigation convention at Albuquerque this week did a great deal of good to the territory. A good deal of money has been spent in advertising it and there ought to be some return for the money.

THE issue of the Sentinel of last week contained some pretty severe strictures on the governor in connection with the commutation of the sentence of William Davis, now serving a sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of Hugh Fox, at Pinos Altos. In commenting on the matter, the Sentinel says: "His sentence at first appears light enough and now to reduce even that, appears to be open perversion of justice." This is drawing it mildly enough. No one who is acquainted with the facts in the case pretends that it was anything but a cold-blooded murder and Davis was indeed lucky to escape with as light a sentence as he did. What led the governor to commute the sentence of the court is a matter of considerable speculation. This is one of the cases where the governor would have done well to have refrained using his pardoning power.

It ought to be an easy matter for the democrats of New Mexico to carry the territory next year. But for the stubbornness of some of the democrats, the territory might have been carried last year. With a good man nominated for delegate and an efficient campaign committee the territory can be carried by a good round majority for a democratic candidate for delegate to congress at the next election. New Mexico is democratic on a full vote and a fair count, but the democratic party stands little show when the sheep are voted in Valencia county.

THE three and a half mill levy which the county commissioners have made for the purpose of paying the judgment obtained by Collector Laird is just one mill larger than the levy for the current expenses of county for the coming year. This makes the tax rate in this county higher this year than it has ever been before and will give the taxpayers of the county some idea of what would have to be levied to pay the interest on the county bonds which is now long past due.

ENTERPRISE'S IDEA OF ROBBERY

The holders of the Grant County Bonds who have paid their money for them, will be somewhat surprised to learn through the columns of the Enterprise that they are robbers. It has generally been supposed heretofore, that those who received, or had the benefit of the money, were the robbers, and not those who paid it. But our friend Joe always had peculiar ideas of robbery.

THE territorial fair is in session at Albuquerque and there are some very fine exhibits there. The Pecos valley exhibit is an exceptionally fine one and was evidently made with a view of getting some of the many visitors to the fair interested in the valley and getting them to settle there. This method of advertising is a good one and might be adopted by other sections of the territory with profit.

It should not be forgotten that there are charges pending against Thomas B. Catron, delegate elect to congress from New Mexico which, if substantiated, will cause his disbarment. As there appears to be very little doubt but that the charges will be proven beyond peradventure, the citizens of New Mexico will have very little reason to be proud of their delegate in congress.

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.

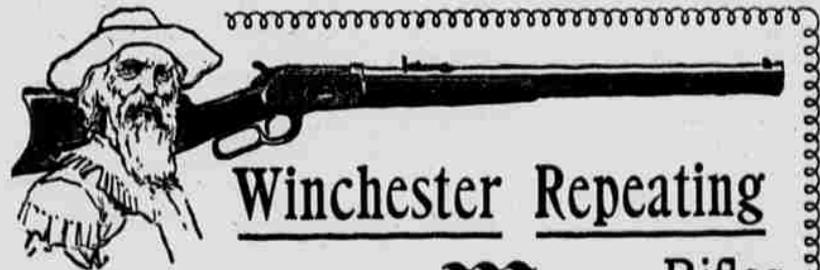
FRUIT TREES.

I am still prepared to furnish FRUIT TREES suitable for this climate in any number. Persons contemplating planting trees will find it to their interest to write me; and if I have not in stock what is desired, I can readily secure the same at reasonable rates and in all varieties. Address: CLARK RODGERS, Silver City, N. M.

BORENSTEIN BROS.

TEN CENT STORE.
Drives in DRY GOODS and CLOTHING!
Special Bargains in LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Also a full line of GLASS-WARE and CROCKERY.
We sell everything CHEAP FOR CASH.

Wm. F. Lorenz,
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at Post-office.
SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.



Winchester Repeating

Rifles

Our Model 1893 Shot-Gun is now used by all the most advanced trap and game shooters.

Shot-Guns
Single Shot-Rifles

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THIS GUN.
Everything that is Newest and Best in Repeating Arms as well as all kinds of Ammunition are made by the
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., Winchester Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Send a Postal Card with your address for our 112-page Illustrated Catalogue.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Eleventh Session of the New Mexico English Mission.

Other Matters of More or Less Importance to the People of Southern New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 16.—The eleventh annual session of the New Mexico English mission of the Methodist Episcopal church closed here today. The conference opened last Thursday morning and was presided over by Bishop W. X. Ninde, who delivered a very interesting lecture on Thursday evening on China, Japan and Corea. The Bishop was in these countries during the late war between Japan and China and, being an intelligent and observing man, he was able to present a very entertaining and instructive lecture. The attendance was small, not exceeding a hundred people, who did not fill the small church on San Francisco street where the conference was held. Those citizens of Santa Fe who did not attend the lecture missed a rare treat.

The Epworth League anniversary was held on Friday evening, Rev. A. A. Hyde presiding, and the day Saturday was largely taken up with conference work. Bishop Ninde preached yesterday and this morning the appointments for the year were read. Rev. A. A. Hyde, who was a resident of Silver City seven years ago, but who, for about six years past, has been at Springer, was appointed to Silver City and he will probably arrive there towards the end of this week.

Mr. Wm. Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury department was here last week from Washington and inspected the government building at this place. As it was his first trip through this part of the country, he took a great deal of interest in the sights of the ancient city, particularly the architecture of the ancient adobe buildings which he visited. From this place he went, to El Paso to inspect the government building there. It is not unlikely that the result of his visit will be some needed improvements on the government building here. Since its erection, the structure has settled considerable and there are other indications that the work of construction was not done as it ought to have been done.

Ex-Governor Ross, who has been east for some months, making arrangements for the publication of a book which he has written concerning the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson and other interesting events of that period, stopped over here last week on his way to Albuquerque where he now resides.

Mayor Fleming, of Silver City, was here two or three days last week, leaving here for the coal mines at Monero, in

the northern part of the territory on a tour of inspection.

For some weeks past an interesting novel entitled "A Little Queen of Tragedy," has been discussed in literary circles here. A great deal of interest has been taken in the book in Santa Fe for the reason that its author, Miss Laura B. Marsh, is a resident of this city. This work is not her first successful literary venture as she succeeded in getting the \$500 prize offered by the Youth's companion for the best prize story. "A Little Queen of Tragedy" is an interesting story and what adds not a little to its charm for New Mexico readers is the fact that the plot is laid in this part of the country and the characters are such as are frequently met with in the southwest.

Arrangements have been made to run an excursion train from this place to Albuquerque daily and return during the fair this week. Trains will leave here in the morning, arriving at Albuquerque about noon. Returning the train leaves Albuquerque late in the afternoon, arriving here in the evening. Many of this city will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to go to Albuquerque to the fair every day and return home the same night. It was expected that a free excursion would be run from Albuquerque to this place next Thursday to allow the delegates to the irrigation convention to come here and see the city, but, as there have been no preparations made for the reception of the delegates, it is probable that the excursion will not come this way.

For the past two weeks the weather has been dry and warm and crops are ripening rapidly. There is a good yield of fruit in this county, but the crop is not so large as it has been in the most productive years in the past. The apple crop is excellent, but the pear crop is below the average.

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.

The second annual ball given by Troops "B" and "I" First United States Cavalry will be had next Friday evening, September 20th, at Fort Bayard. A big time is anticipated.

Russell Agree is back from Morenci, Arizona, where he has been for some months. Mr. Agree has just undergone a severe illness and came back to Silver City to recuperate.

Married:—At Central by J. Crockett Givens, J. P. Robert Waters to Miss Martha Job, both of Silver City.

F. W. Parker, the Hillsboro attorney, came over Saturday on business before Judge Bantz.

Do You Want a Good Ranch.

A first class ranch in the vicinity of Aztec San Juan Co., N. M., offered at a bargain. Farm tools and stock included. Sheep taken as part payment. If you mean business, THE EAGLE, Silver City, N. M., is prepared to give you a bargain. Write now for particulars.

Notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the Third Judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, within and for the County of Grant.

Godfrey Gelsler vs. Valentina Gelsler
No. 3121. In Chancery.

The said defendant, Valentina Gelsler is hereby notified that a suit in chancery has been commenced against her in the District Court in and for the County of Grant and Territory of New Mexico by said complainant Godfrey Gelsler to obtain a decree for divorce from said defendant upon the ground of abandonment on the part of said defendant, and that unless said defendant enter her appearance in said suit with the clerk and register of said court on or before the first Monday in November A. D. 1895, a decree pro confesso will be entered against her therein.

[seal] W. B. WALTON, CLERK.
ARTHUR H. HARLEE, Sol. for Compl't.

Notice

EN LA CORTE DE DISTRITO del tercer Distrito Judicial del Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, en y por el Condado de Grant.

Godfrey Gelsler vs. Valentina Gelsler
No. 3121 En Cancilleria

La dicha demandada Valentina Gelsler es por este notificada que un pleito en canchilleria se ha entablado en su contra, en la corte de Distrito en y por Condado de Grant y Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, por el dicho quejante Godfrey Gelsler para obtener un decreto de divorcio de la dicha demandada, por razon de abandono de ella, y no ser que vd. la dicho demandada comparezca a defender dicho pleito ante el Secretario y Registrador de la Corte en o antes del primer lunes de Noviembre de 1895, un decreto pro confesso se dara en su contra.

[seal] W. B. WALTON, CLERK.
ARTHUR H. HARLEE, Sol. for Compl't.

R·I·P·A·N·S

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

GRAND ARMY.

Address of the Commander-in-Chief Delivered at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept., 12.—On the subject of pensions the commander-in-chief said:

"We know that all the legislation enacted by congress in the interest of the old soldier has been brought about by, or through, the influence of this great, powerful organization—and those of us who are more fortunate physically than others propose to keep it up just as long as we live. And while we are not asking for any new pension legislation, we do ask and insist that when a law is passed by congress that its provisions as intended by them shall be carried out and not misconstrued and misapplied by any man set of men of any party who may be in power.

"I am not a lawyer, but I know the verdict of any court of loyal men would be that after a man has furnished the proofs and has been granted a pension, that pension cannot be taken away from him without due process of law.

"I know this is being done, however, all over the land, for I have seen the evidence of it in every department in which I have been—pensions reduced from \$12 to \$8, and from \$8 to \$6, and many cut off entire.

"Then again, a man who applied for a pension two or three years ago will receive notice that his claim is rejected, then notified that his case is re-opened and allowed, put only from the time of re-opening, thus cheating a worthy man out of \$300 or so.

"Many of our comrades thus dealt with are not able to bring suit to test the constitutionality of this sort of ruling of a pension commissioner. I would, therefore, recommend that the incoming council of administration be empowered to select a case and prosecute the same.

"It has been the custom of encampments to appoint a committee to prepare some testimonial for the retiring commander-in-chief. I recommend that no such committee be appointed this year, but that this money be used in making a test case as to the constitutionality of the act of June 27, 1890."

On the question of Decoration Day, the commander-in-chief said: "Let us see that the day is kept as a memorial day; let us denounce in our own communities any desecration of the day, such as races and games, excursions, balls and other entertainments, of which there is too much on this day. The tendency is to forget the object of its observance and make it a day of pleasure and recreation."

The commander-in-chief said in conclusion: "On my first visit to Washington, D. C., (when I did not see the president), my heart was pained as I listened to the recital of the sufferings of our

comrades, caused by their dismissal from the departments, and their belief in the power of our great organization to again restore them to places from which they were dropped without cause, convinced me that we ought to have a special committee to look after and help them."

The report of Adjutant General C. C. Jones showed that the total membership in good standing on July 1st was 357,639. The number of members suspended at the same date was 49,600, figures which he regards as astounding. Nearly 8,000 veterans died during the year. There are 7,245 posts in the country.—Citizen.

Mexican Prosperity.

Free silver advocates are pointing to Mexico as an object lesson in favor of unlimited coinage. Silver orators and newspapers of high and low degree are proving that Mexico is the most prosperous country on earth, and in proof of it, is said, there has not been a bank failure within a year. Even so well informed a man as Mr. Bland has made use of the Mexico argument. As will be herein after shown, free coinage of silver has as much to do with the immunity of Mexican banks from failure as it has to do with insuring the inhabitants of Ireland against snake bites.

As a matter of fact there are comparatively few banks in Mexico. In the whole great state of Sonora there is not an organized bank. Many of the leading merchants of Mexico transact a general banking business in connection with their mercantile business. It must be admitted that business failures in Mexico are very rare. The Mexican law, some of whose features we could copy with profit, regards as a crime things which in this country are looked upon as a misfortune. Any accident in Mexico involving life, limb or property becomes a subject of official investigation. Should a man fail in business involving others in his disaster, he would likely be held responsible either for criminal intent or criminal recklessness. This feature of Mexican law absolutely prohibits an intentional failure and represses speculative tendencies which might lead to disastrous results and a Mexican prison.

A few nights ago the writer met a gentleman who is known throughout Arizona as an advocate of free silver. He is also thoroughly acquainted with the Mexican situation. Said he: "I am sorry to see free silver men using this Mexican argument when there are so many good ones in favor of the white metal. There is absolutely nothing in it. In all the length and breath of Mexico there is no such thing as prosperity. I do not believe there is another civilized country on earth in which squalid poverty is so general. The lower classes have got used to it though and can't

take the place of plenty. I know, for instance, a Mexican cattle herder who lives twenty-five miles below the line. He supports a large family on a salary of fifteen Mexico dollars, \$8.10 of our money a month. In addition to this he receives enough flour and beans to constitute rations for himself alone. He seems contented and must be so, for by moving twenty-five miles north he could find work of the same kind at three times the salary he receives. That is Mexican prosperity among the common class. I should regret if our silver friends could make the people of this country believe that free coinage is responsible for the condition of affairs in Mexico. If having made them believe it I should more deeply regret if the voters of this country should go to Mexico to see what kind of a condition exists there."—Tucson Star.



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



THE FATHERS FOR SILVER.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Talks to the People of Georgia.

At Griffin, Ga., a short time since Senator Morgan, of Alabama, addressed a large audience of people from the surrounding country upon financial issues. Among other things the senator said:

"I am here as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and many others of the consecrated fathers, to speak in defense of an act of congress that was approved by George Washington in 1792 for the free coinage of silver; which was re-enacted in 1837, and was approved by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, and was stabbed below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873, and was left for dead."

Continuing, he said that Mr. Sherman's law of 1873 was such a death blow to silver as a money metal that it seems marvelous that silver has in it enough life left to take up its bed and walk. "But," he said, "it is moving to the front with uplifted head and vigorous step again, in union, if not in full harmony, with gold, and the parade is so inspiring that even Great Britain is keeping step to the music of the union."

Mr. Morgan combatted what he termed "the false issue invented by Mr. Sherman and adopted by Mr. Cleveland;" that it is the duty of the government to preserve the parity between the metals by adjusting their coinage to meet the fluctuations in their commercial value. "England," he said, "wanted gold because she was the largest creditor nation and killed silver to get rid of this parity issue."

Speaking of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, he said: "It was a sort of 'jackpot' put up by Mr. Sherman that has kept up the gambling in our money. It was never needed to give strength to the United States. A country that has paid in debts and interest more than \$3,000,000,000, in thirty years could not need the support of \$100,000,000 deposited in the treasury to support its credit."

Referring to the charge that the opening of the American mints to the coinage of silver would make this country the dumping ground of the world, Mr. Morgan said: "With some it is an idle apprehension of danger and with others the convenient stalking horse of a false prophecy."

SILVER AND PRICES.

The Whole Question Briefly Summed Up by an Alabama Mechanic.

A western man wrote to the New York Herald that an Alabama mechanic recently gave him something to think about in connection with the silver question. He put this question to the Alabamian:

"What is the difference to you if we have the single gold standard? The prices of all the staple commodities needed by you are reduced in price in proportion to the reduction in the volume of primary money, the measure of values. Cutting silver out has reduced the price of flour here to \$3.75 per barrel, and here, where it is raised,

you can buy cotton at 5 cents per pound. These are the chief staples you require for food and clothing."

In reply the mechanic gave his views as follows:

"When flour was from \$10 to \$14 per barrel and cotton worth from 10 to 12 cents per pound I always had plenty of money with which to buy flour and clothing; now it is difficult for me to raise sufficient to buy a barrel of flour when needed, and I have to go short on clothing. When prices were high money was plenty and everybody was constantly employed at good wages. Now employment is very uncertain. Mechanics not altogether cut off from work do not have steady employment, and they find it difficult to secure the bare necessities of life.

"The manufacturers and agriculturists who favor the reduction of the life-blood of commerce, real money, to the smallest volume possible, are cutting their own throats, for they are reducing, in proportion, the consumption of their products, and the same may be said of the mercantile class, who have the handling of these products."

Parity of Wood and Coal.

"Defuelization" is a new word added to the language, told in a story by Senator Palmer about an Illinois farmer who for several years had been selling him wood for \$6 a cord. "This year," says Senator Palmer, "he came to me with a load and I told him I did not want it. He offered it at \$2 a cord. I still refused, and he wanted to know why I would not take it at \$2 a cord. I told him I was using soft coal, for which I paid \$1.37 a ton. 'Gosh!' he exclaimed, 'I heard you was trying to demonetize silver, but now you're trying to defuelize wood.'"

A Point to Think Of.

A southern exchange says there has been much talk of gold going out of circulation when this country undertakes the free coinage of silver, and asks each reader to count up the amount of gold he has had since, say January 1, as compared with other kinds of money. Then bear in mind that gold comprises about one-quarter of the total currency of the country, and he will then be able to judge how gold circulates now.

Apptly Put.

The men who fifty years ago wanted to demonetize gold for their profit are those who to-day clamor for the downfall of silver and who to-morrow will strike down both metals and substitute a diamond standard. The gold standard was born of avarice and is sought to be perpetuated for personal gain.—Hon. W. J. Bryan.

Daniel Webster's Views.

Daniel Webster said: "Gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace that standard."

Wait and See.

From the way the gold constructionists talk they don't think that the "silver craze" is going to amount to ucl. after all.

A TALE of TWO NATIONS.



A Tale of Two Nations should be read by every one who has read Coin's Financial School.

The book can be obtained free by any subscriber to THE EAGLE who pays a year's subscription in advance. It will open the eyes of thousands who are unacquainted with the particulars concerning the demonetization of silver.

Send in your subscription today.

SILVER'S CHAMPION.

THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

Established 1859.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(IN ADVANCE.)

DAILY.

One year, by mail.....\$7.50
Six months by mail.....3.75
Three months by mail.....1.90
One month by mail......65
Sunday edition, (16 pages) year.....\$2.50
Daily Editions include the Sunday.

WEEKLY.

One year, by mail, in advance.....\$1.00
Sample copies of either edition on application.

The News is the only consistent champion of silver in the west, and should be in every home in the west, and in the hands of every miner and business man in New Mexico.

Send in your subscriptions at once.

All communications must be addressed to

News Printing Co., Denver, Colo.

THE FRENCH OF GOLD.

A Single Standard Disciple Tercely Answered.

Edward O. Leech, director of the United States mints during the Harrison administration, contributes an article to the July issue of the North American Review, entitled: "How Free Silver Would Affect Us." The line of prophecy developed by the single standard theorists in 1878, and followed since that time in the press, in congress and at conventions of bankers, is closely adhered to. "National dishonesty," "a silver basis," "dumping ground for the world's silver," and "flight of our stock of gold" are the evils specifically predicted should the United States return to the policy of the early days of the government and coin gold and silver at its mints on precisely equal terms at a given ratio of 16 to 1, or such other ratio as congress in its wisdom might adopt.

The recent director of the mints adds nothing new to the silver discussion. None of his gloomy forebodings are fresh, and most of them were proved to be false by the partial and unfriendly enforcement of the Bland-Allison act, which at no time received the favorable consideration of the executive department of the government, including the director of the mints. This experiment in limited free coinage was preceded by all the prophecies of disaster which are newly set forth in the Leech review. But it did not, between 1868 and 1891, a period of over twelve years, result in national dishonesty—it did not place this country on a silver basis, did not draw from other countries their stock of silver, and it actually added, as shown by the mint reports prepared and published by Director Leech, to our stock of gold. The reason for the latter result is easily found in the increased prosperity of the country. The balance of trade was in our favor, and as international balances are settled in gold, our stock of the yellow metal was steadily built up by these balances until 1890 when, according to the official report of Director Leech, an outflow of \$70,000,000 in gold from New York was artificially caused by the banks and bankers of Europe, in spite of the fact that "the rate of sterling exchange was below the point (\$4.88) at which gold shipments can be made without loss. The movement," says the mint director, "must have been artificially stimulated by banks and bankers in Europe paying a premium on gold or making discounts to bill-drawers for cash remittances. This was the result of a condition of affairs very unusual in the mercantile world."

The reader can take his choice between the official report of Director Leech in 1891, page 37, and his gloomy forebodings in the current issue of the North American Review. If the report was correct—and it is fully sustained by the treasury statistics and market quotations of the time—then the predictions in the North American Review article may be lightly dismissed as the result of bad digestion, or of a desire to cater to the gold standard element of the east, which

expects to control the two great parties in 1896.—Denver News.

A FRIEND AMONG ENEMIES.

A Successful New York Banker Defends Free Coinage of Silver.

At the late meeting of the bankers' convention at Saratoga, N. Y., a resolution was offered in opposition to the free coinage of silver. In that gathering of gold standard advocates the people had one friend in the person of William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile national bank of New York city, one of the most prominent and successful bankers of the country. In opposition to the resolution Mr. St. John said:

"Alone, if not supported, I must oppose this resolution. Convictions which antagonize it forbid me to acquiesce in its adoption.

"I spent six of a ten years' research into the world's experience of money in eager pursuit of facts with which to substantiate the assumptions and allegations on which this resolution rests. I am satisfied that truth told accurately will not substantiate it.

"The repeal of the so-called 'Sherman act' linked the United States practically with all Europe to the untied attempt at one time to base the money of all upon one commodity—gold; to restrict all increase of money to the little yearly new supply of gold that the arts and India do not absorb. On estimates of statisticians whom my opponents honor, about one-third only of the annual production of gold is thus available for money. Hence, to fasten this attempt upon the United States and bind the expansive energies of our seventy millions of people by such a restriction upon their money would seem to me to welcome peril if not to court disaster.

"Some recoveries in prices from the great depression which seemed to culminate last year are reported and more seem likely. Nevertheless, my profound conviction is that to grant again to silver the right of transition into money at the will of its possessor, while continuing that grant to gold, is essential to the well-founded prosperity of the United States.

"The assumption, under present and prospective conditions in the trading world, that the reopening of the mints of the United States to silver would banish gold is no better founded on experience than was that identical prediction with which the 'Bland-Allison' act was threatened in 1878 and which was put to scorn by the experience of the United States in the subsequent twelve years. Instead of our expelling gold as the result of that enactment we gained gold, beginning with the following year, until the aggregate sum of gold attracted from abroad approached \$300,000,000.

"In this connection I am prepared to prove in detail that our coinage act of 1792 did not demonetize and banish gold; that our coinage act of 1834 did not demonetize and banish silver; that excessive issues of bank notes supplanted much of both metals during both these periods, and much of both in each period was exported in settlement of our debit balances in foreign trade."

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail.....\$6 a year

Daily and Sunday, by mail.....\$8 a year

The Weekly.....\$1 a year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, \$2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

Men Don't



Further waste money on drugs, treatments, etc. They you. You have them and know. **WAYS** willing cure you, and no from the following **Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Partial or Total Impotence, Brain Exhaustion, Losses, Forgetfulness, Indiscretion, Sleeplessness, etc.** But nature's own remedy must be scientifically used. It is **ELECTRICITY**, and the greatest possible perfection for its application is attained in the well-known **Dr. Sanden Electric Belt**. This invention has been sold and given complete satisfaction for nearly thirty years, and we refer sufferers to hundreds of cures in every State. Throw drugs to the dogs, and join our army of cures in blessing the greatest boon ever given weak men. This belt also cures:

Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and general ill-health.

A pocket edition of **Dr. Sanden's** celebrated book

"Three Classes of Men,"

will be sent free, sealed, upon application. Every man should read it. It is the only full and complete guide for self-treatment ever offered. Free to everybody. **Send for it.**

The Sanden Electric Co.,

No. 926 Sixteenth St., Denver, Col.
Also New York, Chicago & London, Eng.

Largest Electro-Medical Concern in the World

THE PEOPLE WILL WIN.

They Are Opposed by Powerful Influences but Will Ultimately Triumph.

The difference between the cause of American bimetalism and that of the British gold standard is clearly illustrated in a recent editorial in the Atlanta Constitution by the methods which are employed in presenting them before the country. The cause of American bimetalism is entirely in the hands of the people. It has behind it no purchased or purchasable newspapers. It has behind it no combination of bankers, no money clique, no gold ring, no horde of Shylocks and money lenders. In every state, district and county it has been taken up by the people. In every case where the politicians display doubt or hesitation the cause of American bimetalism has been taken out of their hands by the plain and honest voters of the country. Thus we see the movement taking shape in the west and in the south, having behind it the patriotic purpose of the people.

On the other hand, the movement in behalf of the British gold standard has behind it every selfish interest that depends on the contraction of the people's money supply and the enhancement of the purchasing power of the dollar. It has behind it all the wealth and power of the banks of this country; all the political influence that money can buy; all the newspapers that can be influenced with money or patronage, and all the business men who are compelled to depend on the banks for accommodation. It has behind it all the power of Wall street, and all the secret influences that flow out from that corrupt and reckless money center to all quarters of the republic.

That, under all these adverse influences, the cause of American bimetalism should display any vitality at all would be surprising under ordinary circumstances; but the fact that it has developed a vitality that is more than extraordinary, shows that the people are at last arousing themselves to the necessity of defending their dearest rights and interests. The people in all parts of the country are beginning to agitate this great question with the force and fervor that they threw into the political campaigns that took place in the better days of the republic—the days when the will of the people recorded at the ballot box was regarded as a thing too sacred to be tampered with. And the people will win this time as they have always won when engaged in defending their rights and liberties. They will overthrow the British gold standard even as they overthrew the less intolerable political conditions imposed on them by the aggressive and selfish policy of Great Britain. They will win, and woe to the time-serving politicians who stand in their way or strive to thwart them!

—Silver men are for sound money. They want both gold and silver as primary money—as it was before 1873. The gold men want to continue and set up the single gold standard—and after awhile every private contract would be made payable in gold only.

WHY SILVER DEPRECIATED.

It Was Not the Result of Overproduction but of Hostile Legislation.

A writer in the Chicago Record, discussing the question of why silver has fallen in value, takes up the cost of producing both gold and silver and says:

"I hold that there is not an argument produced to show that silver production is cheaper than does not apply to gold. I affirm that it costs less, dollar for dollar, to produce gold than to produce silver. I affirm that from the great Bonanza mine the output was 47 per cent. silver and 53 per cent. gold, so that if it was a silver bonanza it was 6 per cent. more of a gold bonanza mine. Again, it is a fact that of the silver now produced a large per cent. comes out of the mines that produce both metals; mines that were it not for the gold output could not be worked at all. Of the world's output of gold much more than half comes from alluvial deposits, where the cost of production is merely nominal, while every ounce of silver comes from rock fissures, where, from the very necessity, the cost of production is expensive."

There is no question but that the cost of production has very little to do with the fall in values. In this state and all along the coast hundreds of Chinese make a living washing gold out of the sand along the river banks, at the expense of much less labor than is expended in mining the same value of gold, and comparing mine with mine, the world over, probably the labor, as the Record says, expended on mining silver is much greater than that employed in obtaining gold. The labor argument was weak as the production argument, which seeks to show that the value of silver has fallen because there has been an overproduction of the white metal.

The depreciation must be due to artificial causes. Of course the friends of gold declare that the law of supply and demand is the only factor in determining prices; but they forget that in depriving silver of the demand for it as money metal, the demand was decreased and its value fell.

Legislation is a very potential factor in sustaining the value of money. Here is an example:

About forty-three years ago Germany, Austria and Russia demonetized gold. In 1842 the English parliament enacted a law stating that an ounce of gold should never be worth less than 3 pounds 17 shillings and 9 pence sterling. Then, as now, England was the great creditor nation of the earth. Australia and California were adding hundreds of millions of gold annually and these nations mentioned had demonetized it; yet the act of parliament maintained gold steadily at its money ratio value.

The passage by congress of an act placing silver on an equal footing with gold would at once increase the value of the white metal, because it would increase the demand for it, and would add to the purposes for which it is utilized.—Los Angeles Express.

Send With the Order.

The C. F. Riskey Co., Wholesale Druggists, 62 Cortlandt St., New York, ordered a large supply of Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism, and sent this with the order: "It is strange that your remedy is not more generally known, as its effects on rheumatism are simply marvelous—superior to any rheumatic medicine we have ever sold." This is high praise, but the remedy fully deserves it. If you have the rheumatism send \$5 to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48 Lane, New York, and they will ship to your express address two large bottles—enough for a month's treatment. Agents wanted.

Excursion Rates.

Between the dates of June 1st and September 30th, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co., will sell from Silver City, round trip tickets to various eastern and northern points at greatly reduced rates, limited for return until October 31st, 1895.

Having recently shortened our time from Silver City to eastern points, we are now in position to place our patrons in Kansas City, St. Louis, or Chicago, twelve hours ahead of any other line. Our Eating Houses are unequaled, road-bed smooth, and equipment modern.

For further information regarding rates, limits, connections, etc. call upon H. M. Secker, Agent, Silver City, or address E. Capeland, General Agent at El Paso, Texas.

PHILOTOKEN

Is Woman's best and Reliable Friend. Relieves the only pain cures nervousness and hysteria and restores to perfect health. Sold by druggists and dealers for \$1 a bottle. Pamphlet mailed on application. If you can't get it from your druggist, send \$1 to the proprietor and he will send to you promptly by express. Charles F. Riskey, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.

SEPIA Will restore Gray Hair and Whiskers to a brown or black in a few minutes \$1 a bottle.



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.

ANOTHER CHAMPION.

Free Silver Finds an Able Advocate in Congressman Black, of Georgia.

Congressman Black, of the Tenth Georgia district, has written a letter to ex-Senator Walsh which the Atlanta Constitution produces in part:

Mr. Black makes it clear that gold and silver are the money of the constitution, and constitute the standard of value. In this connection he quotes Justice Clifford, of the federal supreme court, as follows:

"Argument to show that the national treasury was organized on the basis that the gold and silver coins of the United States were to be the standard of value is unnecessary, as it is a historical fact which no man or body of men can ever successfully contradict."

Justice Field, Daniel Webster, Mr. Benton and the late Judge Warner, of Georgia, are quoted on the same line. These authorities held that gold and silver are our constitutional money, and therefore a legal tender without any further legislation on the subject. Referring to Mr. Carlisle's professed inability to understand what is meant by a double standard, Mr. Black declares that it is a well established historical fact that both gold and silver have been used as standard money by practically the whole world for hundreds of years and until the last quarter of a century. From the foundation of our government until 1873 the dollar has been our unit of value and this unit rested upon silver as well as gold. Mr. Black also reminds Mr. Carlisle that our government has participated in three monetary conferences called for the purpose of re-establishing the double standard.

After quoting from numerous American and European financiers and statesmen of high standing to show that bimetallism is the natural standard, Mr. Black takes up Mr. Carlisle's Memphis and Louisville speeches and overthrows every important statement in them.

The congressman argues that this country is able to restore and maintain the double standard. Even if we had only the single silver standard he holds that our increased trade with the silver countries would enable us to hold our own. In conclusion he says:

"We have tried devices and make-shifts, and we have suffered, as must always be the case when we depart from correct principles. The situation seems to demand that we shall do something. Shall we go further in the wrong direction or shall we turn our faces again to the right path, although we must reach it through difficulties? Can we not, and ought we not, to restore the old landmarks? May we not run what risk there is in reasserting and undertaking to re-establish the supremacy of views and policies which are certainly in harmony with, if not demanded by, the constitution of our country, and under which we have heretofore lived and prospered? They tell us we are weak, but when shall we be stronger?"

"I am opposed to the single gold standard for the following reasons:

"First, because there is a grave doubt as to the constitutional author-

ity to do what it openly proposes and what I believe it will irresistibly lead to. If the constitution has joined gold and silver together as part of our monetary system, it is not within the power of congress to strike either one of them out of it.

"Second, because I do not think its final establishment will promote the general good.

"Third, because it is contrary to the traditions, doctrines and policies of the democratic party as heretofore uniformly and everywhere expressed in its platform, national and state, in both houses of congress, before the people through its press and public speakers.

"Fourth, because I believe it will still further centralize and strengthen influences in the country that are already too powerful.

A MORAL ISSUE.

That Is What the Free Silver Question Has Become.

There is nothing funny in Senator Stewart's proposition that the destruction of silver coinage is reducing the number of marriages. Prudent persons do not marry, as a rule, unless they have some prospect for self-support; and the proportion of marriages is, therefore, a pretty fair guide to the financial condition of the people and the general average of comfort among the masses.

Gold monometallism involves stringency, depression and the grindstone of hopeless and poorly requited labor for the workingman, the farmer and the tradesman.

Free silver coinage, on the other hand, by assuring a sufficient supply of money for all the needs of industry, and by making the American people independent of British gold monopoly, would foster the interests of labor, promote the general welfare, encourage matrimony and prevent the growth of immorality inevitably attendant upon a decrease in the number of marriages. Free silver is, therefore, not merely a financial and economic, but also a moral issue.—N. Y. Mercury.

War of the Money Power.

Possibly the hardest fight that has ever been waged in political battles is that now being made on the financial question. The money power is making a hard fight for the single gold standard of England, while the people are in revolt against the scheme and are making open rebellion against being so garged and robbed. This is the most important battle of ballots that has been waged since our forefathers waged a battle of bullets and declared this to be an independent country. The attempt is now being made to throttle our freedom and break down our liberties by putting us completely under the power of the money sharks.—Vienna (Ga.) Progress.

—When the gold-bug policy has been fully carried out the 25,000 who will own the country will emigrate to England—that is those of them who are not there now can go, and we will then be in substantially the same condition that Ireland is to-day. What a lovely prospect!—Butler (Ga.) Herald.

Official Directory.

FEDERAL.

Thomas B. Catron.	Delegate to Congress
W. T. Thornton.	Governor
Lorion Miller.	Secretary
Thomas Smith.	Chief Justice
N. C. Collier.	
H. B. Hamilton.	
N. B. Laughlin.	Associates
G. D. Bantz.	
W. B. Walton.	Clerk Third Judicial District
Charles F. Easley.	Surveyor General
Charles M. Shannon.	U. S. Collector
J. B. Hemmingway.	U. S. District Attorney
Edward L. Hall.	U. S. Marshal
H. W. Loomis.	Deputy U. S. Marshal
J. W. Fleming.	U. S. Coal Mine Inspector
J. H. Walker, Santa Fe.	Register Land Office
Pedro Delgado, Santa Fe.	Rec'v'r Land Office
John D. Bryan, Las Cruces.	Rec'v'r Land Office
J. P. Ascarate, Las Cruces.	Rec'v'r Land Office
Richard Young, Roswell.	Rec'v'r Land Office
W. G. Cosgrove, Roswell.	Rec'v'r Land Office
W. W. Boyle, Clayton.	Rec'v'r Land Office
P. C. Pickels, Clayton.	Rec'v'r Land Office

TERRITORIAL.

J. P. Victory.	Solicitor General
J. H. Crist, Santa Fe.	District attorney
R. L. Young, Las Cruces.	" "
T. N. Alkerson, Albuquerque.	" "
A. H. L. Lee, Silver City.	" "
H. M. Daugherty, Socorro.	" "
A. A. Jones, Las Vegas.	" "
John Franklin Eddy.	Librarian
Jose Segura.	Clerk Supreme Court
H. S. Clancy.	Superintendent Penitentiary
E. H. Berzmann.	Adjutant General
Geo. W. Knaebel.	Treasurer
Samuel Eldott.	Auditor
Murcelino Garcia.	Supt. of Schools
Amado Chavez.	Coal Oil Inspector
M. S. Hart.	

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Joseph B. Reed, of Iowa, Chief Justice.
Associate Justices—Wilbur F. Stone, of Colorado; Thomas C. Fuller of North Carolina; William M. Murray, of Tennessee; Henry C. Sluss, of Kansas.
Matt G. Reynolds, of Missouri, United States Attorney.

COUNTY.

R. V. Newsham.	Probate Judge
N. A. Bolleb.	Treasurer
E. M. Young.	Probate Clerk
Byrler Shannon.	Sheriff
A. B. Laird.	Collector
T. N. Childers.	Assessor
G. R. Brown.	Surveyor
J. N. Upton.	Commissioner
A. J. Clark.	Commissioner
Thomas Foster.	Commissioner
B. T. Link.	School Superintendent

CITY.

J. W. Fleming.	Mayor
J. W. Carter.	Treasurer
Wm. F. Lorenz.	Clerk
Frank Wright.	Attorney
C. L. Cantley.	Marshal

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

C. Bennett.	Wm. Brahm.
	R. L. Powell.

COUNCILMEN.

M. K. White.	Jas. Gillett.
Martin Maher.	Geo. D. Jones.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

L. A. Skelly.	Chief
St. George Robinson.	Assistant Chief
C. C. Whitehill.	Foreman, R. B. Hose Co.
Steve Uhle.	Foreman, J. W. F. Hose Co.
W. F. Lorenz.	Foreman, Hook and Ladder Co.

Silver City Post Office.

Office open daily except Sunday from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Open Sundays from 9 to 9:40 a. m., and one hour after arrival of railway mail.
Money order department open daily except Sundays from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Mail closes for Fort Bayard, Central, Hanoover, Georgetown and all railroad points daily at 9:25 a. m.
Mail closes for Mogollon and all intermediate points at 8 a. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Mail closes for Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 4:15 p. m.
Mail arrives from the east, west and south daily at 4 p. m.
Mail arrives from Mogollon and intermediate points at 7 a. m., Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.
Mail arrives from Pinos Altos daily except Sundays at 9:30 a. m.

L. A. SKELLY, POSTMASTER.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DAIL & ANCHETA,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of the territory. Office corner Texas and Spring streets.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

JAMES S. FIELDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Broadway Hotel
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

H. L. PICKET,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

A. H. HARLLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
District Attorney for Counties of Grant and Sierra.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

JOHM M. GINN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

C. T. PHILLIPS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at Bailey's drug Store. Room's at Dr. Bailey's residence.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

WILLIAMS & GILBERT,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Office in Broadway block.
SILVER CITY - - - N. M.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

R. A. M.
Silver City Chapter, No. 2, Masonic Hall. Regular convocations on 3d Wednesday evening of each month. All companies invited to attend. E. Cosgrove, H. P. Perry B. Lady, Sec'y.

A. F. & A. M.
Silver City Lodge, No. 8. Meets at Masonic Hall, over Silver City Nat'l Bank, the Thursday evening on or before the full moon each month. All visiting brothers invited to attend. C. BENNETT, W. M. PERRY B. LADY, Sec'y.

O. E. S.
Silver City Chapter No. 3, O. E. S. Meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall. Mrs. E. C. T. WARREN, W. M. MRS. NELLY B. LADY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.
Jas L. Ridgely Encampment No. 1, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Visiting patriachs cordially invited. A. E. ATKINS, C. P. J. J. KELLY, Scribe.

J. O. O. F.
Isaac Tiffany Lodge, No. 13, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Bank building, Thursday evenings. Members of the order cordially invited to attend. F. P. JONES, N. G. CHARLES G. BELL, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.
Helen Lodge, No. 7, Rebekah Degree Meetings—second and fourth Friday nights in each month, at hall of I. S. Tiffany Lodge No. 13, Bank building. Mrs. M. A. CHILDERS, N. G. Miss PEARL DOTSON, Sec'y.

K. O. P.
Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday nights of each month, at Odd Fellow's Hall. Visiting Knights invited. J. E. WHITE, C. C. J. J. SHERIDAN, K. R. & S.

A. O. U. W.
Meets on the 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month. Fellow workmen cordially invited. C. L. CASTLEY, M. F. E. M. YOUNG, Rec.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
In Effect Aug. 4, 1893.

No. 306, Arrives.	DESTINATION.	No. 305, Departs.
3:15 p. m.	Silver City	9:55 a. m.
11:10 "	"	12:25 p. m.
12:05 "	Deming	12:50 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	Nutt	1:40 p. m.
9:10 "	Rincon	2:25 "
6:30 "	Las Cruces	4:55 "
4:10 a. m. Leaves.	El Paso	7:40 p. m. Arrives.

H. M. STECKER, Agent

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The Interesting Operations of the Glass-Blowers.

Those who take an interest in taxidermy will be glad to know how birds' eyes made.

A visitor to a small factory in New York found two glassblowers at this work. One held a bar of clear glass in the flame of a gas blow-pipe, and worked a lump of fused glass around the end of a wire and then pressed it into a mold. When he drew it out of the mold, a crystal eyeball ornamented the end of the wire. This he passed to his companion, who took a thin bar of yellow glass, and heating it, worked it into the crystal ball, forming a round, glowing eye on the end of the wire. As the glass cooled the yellow iris showed more plainly, and by the time it was cold and hard, it appeared as a good-sized owl's eye, the pupil being a section of the wire on which the glass was heated. While this was going on the first man was busy molding another crystal eye. Later the men took up the work of making dolls' eyes. One molded the clear eyeball, the other worked in the blue or brown iris, as the style might be, precisely as the owl's eyes had been made.

The superintendent of the shop said that, while many dolls' eyes were made, the demand was mainly for eyes for taxidermists' use—chiefly for stuffed household pets. These were made of all sizes and shapes, to suit the varied requirements of the taxidermist. The largest eyes are made for the moose, the smallest for the trushes. Each variety of birds or animals, when mounted, has to have eyes modeled from nature, if its natural expression is to be preserved.

PLEASURES OF MINING.

There Is a Fascination in Digging Out the Golden Ore.

An old miner of Cripple Creek, Col., who for years has been engaged in prospecting in the Rocky mountains, while talking to a party of friends the other day, gave the following interesting description of gold mining in the far west: "It's the prettiest work I ever did," he said. "It's the fascination of it; when you have struck it pretty rich and see your gold right in front of you, when you are piling it up every hour of the day, with a nugget now and then as big as a bullet to cheer you. And then, when evening comes, you count it up and you find it worth hundreds of dollars, just picked up out of the earth in one day—well, I tell you, there is nothing like it. Then, when you don't strike it, you always think you are going to the next day; and it is just as exciting hearing other men tell in the evening what they pulled out during the day as in counting your own. Why, I have gone for months at a time without making a dollar, and without a cent in my pocket, but the excitement of the work don't give a man time to realize how hard up he is."

The Novel Exodus of the Mormons from Missouri.

The most remarkable case of house-moving ever heard of was at Nauvoo, Ill. When the Mormons were driven out of Missouri by an armed force they built the town of Nauvoo on the banks of the Mississippi. Here they erected their temple and constructed a thriving town. Then the Illinois people arose, burned the temple, murdered the prophet, Joseph Smith, and the entire community fled to Utah. Mennonites from Russia came along and bought the land. They had no use for the three hundred and fifty buildings in the town. They wanted the land to plant vineyards upon. They sold the houses to a Missourian by the name of Boyd for a trifle.

"The next winter he began to put rollers under the houses, slid them down the banks to the surface of the frozen river, and then slid and rolled and pushed them six miles up the river and founded the town of Fort Madison, Ia., all except about forty of the houses which are to-day on the left bank of the river, opposite the site of the extinct town of Nauvoo."

Tree Trunks as Filters on Ships.

A well-known Australian engineer, M. Pfister, is stated to have discovered a remarkable property of the trunks of trees, namely, that of retaining the salt of sea-water that has filtered through the trunk in the direction of the fibers. He has consequently constructed an apparatus designed to utilize this property in obtaining potable water for the use of ships' crews. This apparatus consists of a pump, which sucks up the sea water into a reservoir and then forces it into a filter formed by the tree trunk. As soon as the pressure reaches 1.5 to 2.5 atmospheres the water is seen at the end of from one to three minutes, according to the kind of wood used, to make its exit from the other extremity of the trunk, at first in drops and then in fine streams, the water thus filtered being potable, freed, in fact, from every particle of the usual saline taste which is such a drawback to water obtained in the ordinary manner.

Whitest City in the World.

There cannot possibly be a whiter city than Cadiz, unless it be built of snow. The best way to approach the port is to take a trip on one of the small steamers which ply between the ports of Morocco and Spain. As you near the coast you see in front of you a white mass which appears to be floating upon the water, just as you are. The first thought of a foreigner is that he is in sight of an iceberg. The white mass, glittering in the sun and rendered more dazzling by the blue sky and sea, looks exactly like a monster ice mountain partly melted, so that outlines of castles and hills appear upon it; but only for a second does the illusion last, for you know there are no icebergs in that part, and you are quickly informed that you are looking at Cadiz. No other town in the world presents such a magic appearance.