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New Mexican Printing Company

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WATER AND NERVE!

Man's Genius Sways the Magic Wand of the Former Along the Pecos Valley.

"The Chosen Valley" and Its Riches Recounted for New Mexican Readers.

The Most Perfect Irrigation System in the World and Its Fruitful Results.

Thrifty Farms and Metropolitan Cities That Have Sprung Into Life in a Few Years.

Roswell and Eddy to Be United by Rail in Ten Days—A Progressive People Rejoicing.

Varied Fruits of the Soil—The Farmer's Paradise—A Prosperous Past and a Brilliant Future.

The New Mexico legislature of 1889 passed two bills creating the counties of Chaves and Eddy in the southeastern portion of the territory. The passage of the bills was really the creation of two empires of immense richness. At that time the two new counties consisted mainly of sage brush and jack rabbits. Now, however, all this has been changed and the two counties literally blossom like a garden. They are situated in the lower Pecos valley, and during the past four years there has been nearly \$4,000,000 spent there by one company in improvements.

The average mind is unable to understand the wonderful progress that has here been made. From sage-brush plains to rich farms and thriving towns in practically four years is a change indeed, and it is no wonder that the man who proclaims the beauties of the Pecos valley and the splendid progress it has made is often met with smiles of incredulity. What has caused this wonderful change? The answer is simple:

WATER. The Pecos valley is a land of promise, but it was not until the water was brought to it that it became a land of reality. The Pecos river, which flows through the heart of the valley, is the source of life and vitality. It is the life-giving blood of the valley, and it is the life-giving blood of the world.

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Eddy Court House



Pecos Valley Railroad from Pecos City to Roswell.

The magnitude of the undertaking and the energy with which it has been prosecuted may be judged by

THE RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Already farmers have settled upon 70,000 acres, of which 30,000 acres are under actual cultivation. Two great canals that render irrigable 250,000 acres of land have been built, covering a distance of 170 miles. They will be extended as rapidly as possible, so that when they are completed they will irrigate 160,000 acres more.

A standard gauge railroad has been built from Pecos City, Texas, to Eddy county, and work is now being pushed on it, so that the road will be completed to Roswell, the county seat of Chaves county, by the 15th of this month. The road is now built to within a few miles of Roswell, a distance from Pecos City of 120 miles.

No section of this western country is blessed with a better water supply. It is not a question of supply, but how to control it. This question has been solved by the construction of two immense reservoirs. To three men is due the work of the reclamation of this vast area of arid land primarily due: Messrs. J. J. Hagerman, C. B. Eddy and Chas. W. Greene.

There are at present two flourishing towns to derive benefit from the valley. Eddy and Roswell. One is situated in the northern part of the valley and the other in the southern part. As their interests are identical, the resources of the valley will be treated first and the latter part of this article will be devoted to a separate

description of each town. This has been thought best by the writer, as two separate articles descriptive of the two towns would necessarily contain much matter of an identical nature.

THE VALLEY.

Eddy and Chaves counties were formed out of Lincoln and contain within their boundaries resources varied and rich enough to support an immense population independent of outside help. The valley is situated in the extreme southern part of the territory and runs parallel with the Rio Grande valley, being an immense trough deeply eroded by the Pecos river between the Llano Estacado, or the staked plain, on the east and the central range of New Mexico. The dividing range at the Santa Fe mountains towers to a height of 12,000. Here the Pecos has its head, flowing southward and taking through a network of creeks the great rain and snow-fall of this area. It pursues its course almost up to the wall of the staked plain and from its drainage the river as it turns south takes up another dozen of small tributaries. Below its most northern spur the Llano Estacado is dry and the river receives no further moisture from that source. On the west, the Pecos is fed by the waters of the inter-Rio Grande-Pecos divide arguments in its valley with the waters of a great many streams. It drains an area of over 30,000 square miles. In length the valley is over 300 miles, while it varies in width from twenty to fifty miles. Geologically the soil is part of the immense area known as the Red Beds, which in eastern New Mexico, Indian territory and western Texas cover an area of more than 100,000 square miles.

In this connection it may be well to quote from Prof. Robert T. Hill, at one time state geologist of Texas and who was employed by the U. S. government, to make an examination of the Pecos valley. Prof. Hill said: "To one accustomed to the green-landed landscape of the east or its sombre colored formations the vast landscapes and brilliant colors of the Red Beds are striking, especially if seen in some bold cliff for scores of miles. Glaring vermilion or deep brown chocolate sometimes prevails, varied only here and there by a snow-white bed of gypsum."

Along the eastern escarpment of the Llano Estacado there are beautiful bluffs of these vermilion beds with an occasional butte or mesa.

HOW IT BECAME KNOWN. The New Mexican is primarily the cause of the wonderful possibilities of the Pecos valley becoming known and Mr. Charles W. Greene is the man through whom the deed was accomplished. In 1888 the New Mexican commissioned Mr. Greene, as special U. S. geologist, to examine and report upon the resources of the valley, which was at that time the abode of few people and was principally inhabited by herds of cattle. Mr. C. B. Eddy had, however, undertaken the construction of a small irrigating system by building a series of ditches on the "La Luna Vista." Mr. Eddy and Mr. Greene were both greatly interested in the valley and became imbued with the idea of making it an ideal garden spot. Mr. Greene bears the reputation of being an organizer of great ability. He at once left the newspaper field with the avowed intention of organizing a company with sufficient capital to carry through the immense undertaking of reclaiming the valley.

What might be termed a temporary company was formed, consisting of Mr. Eddy, Mr. Greene and half a dozen Chicago capitalists. This company did some preliminary work, but it was not until a reorganization was effected that the real work began. Through the efforts of Mr. Eddy the attention of Mr. J. J. Hagerman, the Colorado Springs capitalist, was attracted to the scheme. Mr. Hagerman is well known as the promoter of the Midland railway, and any scheme that he interests himself in is found to be successful, if money and brains can make it so.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS. The reorganization of the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement Company. The management of the undertaking was enough to cause an ordinary mortal to desist, yet these men took as their motto: "There is no such word as fail." They are not beginning to reap the harvest. The deed they sowed was not wild.

The agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the valley are so varied that a farmer is not obliged to confine himself to the growth of any one product, but may raise anything his fancy desires. As an alfalfa raiser it has no equal. As an apple raiser it is only second to the best of the old orchards. This valley can grow apples for the whole world. Up there the varieties are largely hybrid, but all grow to perfection. Here I have vineyards that are beautiful, though they have two months yet in which to get size and color. I think the fruit of the apple raiser in the United States which can equal them.

"I am delighted and I must catch on to something around here. This is certainly the finest apple country in America, for its fruit cannot be excelled, if equalled. The crops are sure-growing to climate, which is cool enough and yet not too severe. The acid quality is developed and the absolute freedom from fungi and insect troubles is of inestimable importance."

Mr. Earle did "catch on" to something in the valley, as the big fruit and orchard company which he represents now owns 2,000 acres near the town of Roswell which they propose to set out in apples. This is surely an endorsement that cannot be overlooked by eastern farmers seeking change of location.

WHERE THE WATER IS OBTAINED. This valley is probably the only section of New Mexico where rain is considered almost a detriment, but nevertheless it is true, as during the writer's stay in Eddy the plains it is destined to reclaim is the great and superabundant supply of the precious fluid obtainable from the Rio Pecos and other small streams in the valley. The Pecos rises in the heart of the Rocky mountains and travels a distance of over 200 miles before it reaches the plains. It is fed by the waters of the inter-Rio Grande-Pecos divide arguments in its valley with the waters of a great many streams. It drains an area of over 30,000 square miles. In length the valley is over 300 miles, while it varies in width from twenty to fifty miles. Geologically the soil is part of the immense area known as the Red Beds, which in eastern New Mexico, Indian territory and western Texas cover an area of more than 100,000 square miles.

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The project of the company, the converting of an arid waste of land into beautiful farms was a staggering task; time, labor, engineering, skill and millions of dollars were required, but at last the projectors are about to see their efforts crowned with success. Had it not been for the financial depression, it is safe to say the population of the Pecos valley would have increased during the past year a hundred fold. Despite the hard times, however, the population has increased very materially and in no place in the west to-day can be found people more prosperous.

THE RESERVOIRS AND CANALS. The question naturally arises: How is this water saved and how distributed? The answer is simple. By one of the most complete systems of storage reservoirs and distributing canals to be found in the United States.

An account of how the company proposes to reclaim the valley for the greater portion of its 170 miles must prove interesting to the average reader. The company has constructed two immense reservoirs and has up to the present built water conduits of a total length of 1,200 miles. Then in view of the fact that only four years have elapsed since the initiation of this vast project, the wonderful progress made is truly marvelous.

The series of canals begins with what is known as the Northern canal. It draws its supply of water from a mountain tributary of the Pecos, near Roswell, and known as the Rio Honda. At present it is only thirty-five miles long, but it is the intention of the company to extend it southward when needed. In width it is thirty feet and carries a stream of water six feet deep. The head of the canal is situated on what is known as the old Fort Garrett place, three miles from Roswell and one of the oldest farms in the valley. There is now under construction a reservoir with a capacity of 1,300,000 cubic feet, for the purpose of increasing the already large supply of water, when the canal is lengthened. The surplus of the Spring river about Roswell has been added to the flow of the Honda.

The most important system of the company at present is known as the Southern canal, which takes its water from the Pecos, the Eddy distributing reservoir and the Seven Rivers storage reservoir.

The Seven Rivers reservoir is located eighteen miles above Eddy and has a capacity of 9,000,000 cubic feet. Out of a natural basin has been constructed this immense reservoir. The hills close in from either side, and across the river, resting on rock its entire length has been thrown a massive dam and across the entire flow. The length of the dam is 1,686 feet, the greatest width at the base is 306 feet, the crown of the dam is 80 feet across, its greatest height is 52 feet and the submerged area 8,100 acres.

This reservoir is the largest in America and one of the greatest in the world. It covers 8,100 acres of land, at some places to a depth of fifty feet. The width of this body of water varies from a quarter of a mile to three miles and is eleven miles long. The breaking of the dam is an extremely remote possibility. Ample waste ways have been provided to permit the escape of surplus water in case of a sudden rise. From one filling, 80,000 acres of land may be irrigated. Twice a year it is filled to its utmost capacity and at such times it is a grand sight. This reservoir is used for storage purposes only, the water in the Pecos being sufficient to furnish the entire canal with all the irrigation fluid necessary.

Twelve miles below the Seven Rivers reservoir is located the Eddy distributing reservoir. Across the Pecos river at this point has been thrown a dam 1,150 feet long, fifty feet high and resting upon a solid rock foundation. It has a capacity of 30,000,000 cubic feet and it surmounts an area of 1,032 acres. It has been protected from overflow by the construction of ample waste ways. This reservoir feeds the southern canal through a rock cut at the east end of the dam. Its length is at present forty miles, it is forty-five feet wide at the bottom and carries seven feet of water. It crosses the Pecos river three miles below the dam by means of a flame 468 feet in length. It continues southward from this point and its name is changed to the West side canal, where it crosses the Black river in a similar manner and terminates fifteen miles further down. The East side canal taps the main canal just before it crosses the Pecos river above Eddy, and continues for a distance of nineteen miles, supplying the farmers and suburban tracts of La Huerta, the northern addition to the town of Eddy. This is one of the small canals, being only fifteen feet wide.

There are several other small canals. The numerous springs above mentioned have a sufficient flow to replenish the river, and consequently ten miles below Eddy a solid masonry dam has been thrown across the river to divert the water eastward into the Hagerman canal and Lake Surprise reservoir. This canal and reservoir are capable at present of irrigating 15,000 acres of land.

The Highland canal is the last of the series. It is thirteen miles long and begins at a point sixty miles below Eddy. When completed it will be forty-two miles in length and will save the purpose of irrigating the 35,000 acres of land owned by the company in Texas.

It will thus be seen from the facts above written that the company have provided ample for the irrigation of all the lands lying in the Pecos valley and whether it be a dry or wet season the farmers located in this new paradise need have no fear of a drought. If the farmers of the drought stricken centers of the east could only be made to realize and comprehend this fact, the Pecos valley would in a very short space of time become densely populated.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL. During the writer's stay in the valley (Continued on Fourth Page.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BLOODY BUSINESS.

Terrible Scenes that Characterize the War Over Korea—Japs Moving Toward Peking.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.—The anti-foreign feeling at Peking is increasing hourly and the authorities find it difficult to repress outbreaks among the Chinese population. The leading Chinese representatives at Peking fear if the Japanese march upon Peking the capital will be captured, as the Chinese soldiers gathered to defend are disheartened and unreliable. It is reported that Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Korea.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Tien Tsin.—It is officially announced that 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Passlet Bay, near the Russian frontier. Previous to this announcement it was reported here that the Japanese fleet had been sighted, September 29, ten miles from Shan-Hai-Kwan, 200 miles from Peking. Large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district during the last few days to prevent the Japanese from landing.

A BLOODY MESS.

London.—The British naval officer attached to the Chinese naval squadron, which was engaged in the fight off the mouth of the Yalu river, has written to the Graphic as follows: "On board the Chen Yuen the fighting was awful. The decks and the space around the guns were strewn with human fragments. Three out of five men were blown up by a shell from the Japanese whirling Naniwa. The fourth gunner was shot while trying to escape from the turret, and the fifth fired three rounds at the Naniwa, one shell entering the engine room of the Japanese ship and another crashing through her forebridge."

"The Naniwa then heeled off. The Chinese admiral rewarded the surviving gunner with a present of 1,000 taels. A shell glanced from the deck of the Chen Yuen and went through the tower, shattering everything therein. The lieutenant speaking through the tube leading to the engine room was blown into atoms and his head was left hanging on the speaking pipes. Huge fragments of armor were carried on board by the shot, crushing a large number of sailors into shapeless masses. The European engineer, groping about in an endeavor to repair the steam pipe, was drenched from head to foot with the blood of his assistants, who were disemboweled by the shot from the enemy's ship." The writer expresses the opinion that if the European rulers could have seen the decks of the Chen Yuen they would have fore sworn war henceforth and forever.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Corbett is disgusted with the New Orleans talk about Fitzsimmons. Senator Hill has not yet accepted the nomination for governor of New York. Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, is today unconscious and in a critical condition.

A tornado demolished buildings in north Wichita, Kas., last night, but there were no fatalities. The Ohio Democrats to-day nominated for congress from the 1st district, H. D. Peck; from the 2d, M. W. Oliver.

Thomas Morrissey, 60 years old, supposed to be a miner from the west, died at a Hoboken, N. J., hospital to-day. U. S. Senator Allison spoke to a large crowd at Tipton, Ia., to-day. He was introduced as Iowa's candidate for the presidency in '96.

The Italian bandits near Foggia were tried to-day, fourteen being acquitted and sixty-eight being sentenced from five to ten years.

W. H. Pugh, of Ohio, late commissioner of customs, was to-day appointed superintendent of the income tax division of the internal revenue bureau.

A tornado near Pawnee, Neb., last night did considerable damage, blowing John Nelson's family of seven persons into an adjoining field, and fatally injured a girl 9 years old.

Martin Irons, made famous by the part he took in the railroad strike of 1886, was arrested on the charge of having attempted an assault upon a 7-year-old child at Fort Worth to-day.

An eight round prize fight was fought to-day at Lyons, New York, between "Black Frank," of Canada, and Michael Murphy, alias Moran, of New York. Moran was knocked out in the last round.

Clabbing by police was the subject of to-day's enquiry by the Lexow investigation committee in New York. Mr. Goff, the prosecuting attorney, charged that the police had in the past clubbed citizens, practically with impunity. Mr. Moss, attorney for the Parkhurst society, testified. The 500 policemen present looked unhappy.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2.—Money on call, 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 @ 5. Silver, 62 1/2; lead, \$2.05.

Kansas City.—Cattle, market about steady; Texas steers, \$2.10 @ \$2.25; Texas cows, \$1.85 @ \$2.20; beef steers, \$3.00 @ \$3.50; native cows, \$1.60 @ \$3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 @ \$3.45. Sheep, market about steady.

Chicago.—Cattle, market dull and weak. Sheep, dull with a tendency to lower prices.

NUTMEG VILLAGES.

They Go Republican in the Local Elections—Large Gains Claimed.

New Haven, Oct. 2.—Returns from the towns in Connecticut show unprecedented gains for the Republicans in the elections yesterday. In Waterbury, the A. P. A. movement aroused the Catholics, who elected the entire school board of Catholics. In New Britain, the "no license" vote of one year ago is reversed. The liquor question has been under constant discussion during the year. In almost all the towns where the A. P. A. has a fight they met with defeat. Meriden, Norwich, Middletown and New Milford, which have been Democratic for years, were captured by the Republicans. New London elected a Democratic mayor, displacing a Republican. The Republicans, however, captured all the other offices.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Forty Years the Standard.

Wrapping Paper.

Old Papers for sale at the New Mexican office.

Grand Canon of Colorado River.

On the Santa Fe route, in northern Arizona, 1,262 miles from Kansas City, is the town of Flagstaff. A tri-weekly stage line runs from Flagstaff to the Grand Canon of the Colorado river. More than a mile in depth, this is the sublimest of gorges—a Titan of chasms. Twenty Yosemite-like hidden scenes below, and Niagara would look scarcely larger than a brook.

Don't fail to visit this first wonder of the world. You can "read up" about it by asking G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A. A. T. & S. F. R. Co., Topeka, Kas., to mail you a free copy of an illustrated book describing this terra incognita. The book is no common affair; but is entertainingly written, beautifully illustrated and a gem of the printer's art.

THE PECOS VALLEY

\$25 PER ACRE. THE FRUIT BELT OF NEW MEXICO. \$25 PER ACRE.

Has the finest system of Irrigating Canals on the Continent; over 30,000 acres of choice Farming and Fruit Lands; water enough to irrigate half a million acres; a climate equal in every respect and superior in some respects, to that of Southern California.

good Schools, Churches, Railway and Telegraph facilities; good society.

Lands for Sale at \$25 an Acre, on 10 Years Time with Interest at 6 Per Cent.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Post Office in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Democratic Ticket



FOR DELEGATE TO THE 54TH CONGRESS, ANTONIO JOSEPH.

CASES 3240 and 3502 are a pair to draw to.

The Las Cruces Independent Democrat's definition of Catronism has made the Republican managers sick.

The Roswell Record says: "The smile on the face of the sheep men has broadened since the price of wool has advanced, after being placed on the free list."

Mr. Catron's Water street organ seems to have forgotten that Mr. Catron's famous libel law no longer disgraces the statutes of New Mexico. The southern New Mexico contingent put the kibosh on that enactment several years ago.

The Silver City Sentinel is agitating an ordinance in that town limiting the speed of bicycle riders. This is characteristic of our chivalrous friend, McDonald, whose special concern in this instance is the protection of the ladies and children of that fair little city.

Mr. JOSEPH does not believe in the good old Democratic doctrine of rotation in office.—Albuquerque Citizen. Not when rotation to Republicanism will give an opportunity for a violation of that other good old Democratic doctrine that "a public office is a public trust."

The Albuquerque Democrat shows symptoms of reformation in giving expression to the two following chunks of horse sense: "That if the statehood bill passes next winter New Mexico will see the most prosperous times she has had in her history. * * * That if Republican hogheadedness for office and spoils is not made paramount to everything it will be the state of New Mexico."

ALL authorities agree that the next house of congress will continue to be Democratic by a healthy majority. This being the case, no business man who desires to see New Mexico prosper through the medium of statehood can afford to vote any but the Democratic ticket. The sending of a Republican delegate to congress would certainly spoil every vestige of a chance for New Mexico's admission for years to come.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT. By a clever legislative trick, manipulated by Mr. Catron, the New Mexico poll tax law was so changed four years ago as to disfranchise fully 5,000 Democratic voters. Happily, this iniquity was promptly wiped out by the legislature of two years ago, and the Republican candidate for delegate will this year meet Mr. Joseph on an equal footing for the first time. His defeat will be a righteous judgment for his intermeddling with legislation to further his own personal ends.

THE PECOS REGION.

The New Mexican to-day publishes an extensive write-up of the Pecos valley region. To us who have resided in the territory for several years the story of the marvelous growth of that delightful quarter of New Mexico reads like a fairy tale. It is simply wonderful. But in the west the magic wand of water, backed up by the energy and enterprise of such men as J. J. Hagerman, Charles B. Eddy and Charles W. Green can accomplish such things, and the Pecos country

stands to-day as the model irrigation district of the world. Here nature's elements and man's genius have combined to make it the farmer's paradise, the horticulturist's home, and the business man's admiration. The reader will be repaid for a careful perusal of the article to which the New Mexican to-day devotes much of its space.

A GOOD RECORD.

The U. S. court of private land claims will adjourn to-morrow until January next. During the present session of this high and important tribunal it has made most satisfactory progress in its work. All cases set for trial were heard and decisions were rendered in all cases except a half dozen in which consent has been granted for the filing of briefs on either side. It is the opinion of the court that the existence of the court, which ends, under the law, on December 31, 1895, will have to be extended several years. Up to the present time not more than a third of the cases on the docket have been heard, and it is estimated that by the end of 1895, when the court's existence will cease, unless prolonged, not more than one-half the cases for trial shall have been determined. This state of affairs is not due to any lack of diligence on the part of the court or of the government attorneys. On the contrary the zeal and energy which have characterized both has been a matter of universal comment. The delay has simply been due to the fact that the bulk of business has been only recently filed and the labor involved in the preparation has been beyond computation. As an illustration of the work necessary, Judge Fuller's trip to Mexico may be cited. A little later one of the judges will go to California for the purpose of taking testimony and it is very probable that within the next few months one will go to Spain to make a personal inspection of the records in Madrid. In view of the great service which this court is doing the people of the west it is not believed that there will be any difficulty in securing an extension of the existence of the court.

From all indications thus far apparent New Mexico will not only return a delegate to congress this fall, but will have a good working majority in both branches of the legislative assembly.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Honest Journalism.

A number of journals in this territory seem to take pleasure in casting aspersions upon Gov. Thornton. While we believe the affairs of this territory would be better managed under a Republican administration, we can find no reason or excuse for the senseless falsehoods of these papers. While the corruptness of most of the Democratic ring masters around the capital is evident enough, the governor has ever held to a straightforward, progressive course.—Roswell Register.

We lift our hat to the Register, not that we are interested in Gov. Thornton, but because we admire a man who can recognize the good qualities of his political opponents, and who is honest enough to say so. Mr. Redfield, here's how!—thanks.—Springer Stockman.

AYER'S PILLS

"For fifteen years, I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst form. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible suffering of dyspepsia as Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. PRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.

AYER'S PILLS
Received Highest Awards
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SOL. SPIEGELBERG,
CLOTHING & GENT'S
FURNISHINGS.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also a complete line of Boy's Clothing. Clothing made to order and perfect fit guaranteed.

CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her **SWIFT'S**. The first bottle seemed to **SWIFT'S** aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

Dr. L. D. RITCHIE, Mackey, Ind.
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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J. T. FORSHA, Prop.

\$2.00 Per Day. Located in the business portion of city. S. E. Corner of Plaza.

Special rates by the week or month for table board, with or without room.

DAVID LOWITZKI,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FURNITURE,

NEW AND SECOND HAND

AT BED-ROCK PRICES

The highest prices paid for second hand goods. Your furniture will be taken, overhauled and repaired and sold on small commission. Give him a call before buying new or auctioning off your old household goods.

Henry Krick,

SOLE AGENT FOR

LEMP'S

St. Louis Beer.

The trade supplied, from one bottle to a carload. Mail orders promptly filled.

Guadalupe St. - Santa Fe.

Fresh Oysters.

N. Y. Counts, in bulk, also Quails, Squabs, Cotton Tails, Mountain Trout, P. H. Steaks, Pork, Veal and Lamb Chops, Chicken Stew, Rabbit Stew, Boston Baked Beans also Lye Hominy, can be had at the Bon Ton Restaurant this evening.

Wanted—A lady waiter at the Plaza restaurant.

For Live Telegraph, Territorial and Local News take the DAILY NEW MEXICAN.

Fine McBrayer whisky at Colorado saloon.

The Santa Fe Southern and D. & R. G. R. R.

Announce the following reduced rates for the season:
To Denver and return, \$28.50.
To Colorado Springs and return, \$23.85.
To Pueblo and return, \$21.05.
Tickets good to return until November 15, 1894. No higher rate will be charged to intermediate points.

T. J. HELM,
Gen. Supt. Santa Fe Southern.

YOU CAN SAVE

[25 Per Cent]

BY THE DOOR OF HOPE

WE have a fine line of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes.

MENS' shoes at most any price and every style.

AGENTS FOR THE

"YOUNG AMERICA"

SCHOOL SHOE

If you want to save money buy a pair of this brand for your boys.

GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR.

TRY our Ladies' Finest DON-COLA LACE. We have them in all sizes and all widths at

\$3.50 Per Pair.

THEY are the finest in the market.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN TOWN.

GUSDORF & DOLAN

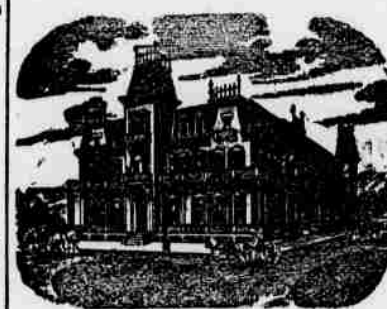
ALUMINUM BICYCLES Free

We will send you free of cost four books on Aluminum Bicycles if you will send in your address. And we will pay one man in each town of New Mexico \$20 for showing to his friends the points in the Aluminum Wheel. Write to-day.

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W. H. GOEBEL,
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THE FILIGREE JEWELER.
Gold Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware and Clocks.
Watch Repairing Strictly First-class.
Keeps all kinds of Sterling Silver Novelties and Filigree articles suitable for presents at lowest prices.
South Side Plaza, Santa Fe, N. M.



THE
PALACE HOTEL,
SANTA FE, N. M.,
HERMAN CLAUSSEN,
Proprietor.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN THE CITY.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.
Terms, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per Day. Special Rates to Persons or Parties by the Week or Month.

CHAS. WAGNER, LOUIS HEFFNER.
WAGNER & HAFFNER
FURNITURE & QUEENSWARE

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

We carry a large stock of picture frames and mouldings. We buy and sell all kinds of second hand goods. We will furnish you from the parlor to the kitchen on easy payments and bedrock prices. Bedroom suits \$18, woven wire springs \$2.50, wood seat chairs 55c, cane seat chairs 90c, double bed \$2.75. We carry the largest stock in the city. We repair all kinds of furniture, sewing machines and musical instruments. Remake mattresses and all kinds of upholstering. Call and be convinced. No trouble to show goods.

S. WEDELES,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions.

Office and Warehouse Lower 'Frisco St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico

CAPITAL RESTAURANT.

Just Opened at Ireland's Old Stand on the Plaza.
EVERYTHING BRAND NEW. SERVICE FIRST CLASS.
REGULAR MEALS OR SHORT ORDERS.
Private apartments on second floor for families.
WONG SING, Mgr.

GOTTFRID SCHUBER, Pres. HENRY B. SCHUBER, Secretary & Mgr.
THE SANTA FE BREWING CO.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF
Santa Fe Lager Beer.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SODA, MINERAL & CARBONATED WATERS.
PATRONIZE THIS HOME INDUSTRY.
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The Mesilla Valley its Garden Spot!

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Choice Irrigated Lands (improved and unimproved) attractive ly platted, for sale on long time with low interest. WARRANT DEEDS GIVEN. Write for illustrated folder giving full particulars.

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CURE ALL FORMS OF NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES
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Send 4 Cts. for their new 120-page book, "CONSULTATION FREE."
Call upon, or address with stamp, **DRS. BETTS & BETTS**, 220 Seventeenth Street, corner Curtis DENVER, COLO.

The Daily New Mexican
SHOOTING STARS.

The Plight of Li Hung.
Oh, my three-eyed peacock feather!
Oh, my slant-eyed head!
Oh, the insults heaped upon me!
Oh, that I were dead!
Yellow jackets, plumes and buttons,
One by one they go.
Shall I lose my silk suspenders?
Oh, this world of woe!
Every thing is turning topside
Downward in the dust;
More and more my royal master
Byes me with distrust.
Oh, my Emperor, glorious, mighty,
Radiant Heaven's son!
Who can say a man is happy
Ere his race is run?
If your after-dinner wish is
That your were dead,
With the three-eyed peacock feather
Take my slant-eyed head.

If your child is puny, fretful, troubled with glandular swellings, inflamed eyes, or sores on the head, face, or body, a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is needed to expel the scrofulous humors from the blood. The sooner you begin to give this medicine the better.

The farmer with the hemp whiskers was talking to the drummer on an accommodation train which was banging along over an Ohio railroad.

"I used to live out West, he was saying. How long ago?" inquired the drummer. Ten years or so.

How did you like it?
Not much.
What was the matter?
Cyclones and grasshoppers and things. I should think if you had cyclones and grasshoppers together they would offset each other.

You mean, I reckon, that the cyclones would blow the grasshoppers away?
Yes, and the drummer smiled.
Well, they did some. You see, when I first got there I was always scared of cyclones till the hoppers came, then I wanted a cyclone; but I never had much luck now, and I was pretty sure I wouldn't get it, but by hooky it came and it came a-tarntin'.

Did it blow the hoppers away?
Yes, but it blew the farm along with them, and landed me, the hoppers and the farm all over in the next county. I thought the hoppers a great deal, and I thought I was having fair luck, when I found out that the taxes hadn't been paid in that county for ten years, and when they come round to me for back taxes I began to think it was kind of rubbin' it in, so I said, says I, Dern Kansas, and I come straight back to Ohio.

Mr. T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City, says that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him of a dry and solitary humor, from which he had suffered intolerably. He adds: "I have not now a blemish on my body, and my cure is wholly due to Ayer's Sarsaparilla."



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the New Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 329 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, sold by all druggists on a positive GUARANTEE, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, 25c per bottle, six bottles for \$1.50, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold by all druggists.

A Wise Conclusion.
West Corinth, Maine.—I doctored for years for dizziness, but nothing ever helped me like Simmons' Liver Regulator. I shall take nothing else hereafter.—N. M. Oskmann. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

You can get engraved visiting cards at the New Mexican, or have them printed from your plate if you have one.

A ROUMANIAN SONG.

In the green garden sitteth on a bed Of columbine a young and rosy maid, Under the shade of roses white and red.

A young man lingers as he passes by, "Oh, fair, and over fair for such a I. Art thou a maid, dear heart?" is all his cry.

"Or art thou some glad peasant's mated dove Or a white goddess strayed from heavens above?"

"No goddess I, nor any peasant's love, "But a carnation in this garden grown. A red carnation in this garden grown. Youth, hast thou not some flower for thine own?"

"Nay, none I have," he said. "The dew am I. I come at nightfall when the leaves are dry, And when I go, carnation, thou shalt die." —Nora Hopper in New York Ledger.

HAD TO HAVE A BATH

In the morning of a sultry July day Professor Botkine of the University of California was sitting on his front steps at Berkeley.

He was delightedly watching the efforts of his pet toad to capture a very large angleworm, and his enjoyment was enhanced by the fact that his beautiful German wife, who usually declined to interest herself in anything which she even suspected of a connection with science, was seated beside him, giving eager little pressures to his hand and uttering a pleased exclamation in her pretty foreign accent whenever the toad made an extra effort.

The worm gave a little wriggle as it began to come out of the ground, when, quick as a flash, the toad made a leap and seized the end of the worm in its mouth.

Then began the tug of war. But the toad was not to be discouraged. It jerked and jerked until it fairly stood on its hind legs. Still it could not dislodge the worm.

At this interesting point a train whistled.

"Why, Selma," said the professor, "there is the train already! I had quite forgotten that I must go to the city today. Where is my hat?"

"Do wait an instant, dear. Just see what that toad is doing!" she answered, holding him back.

He glanced down and saw the toad twisting its legs about until the worm was wrapped twice around it. Then the toad gave a hop, and out came the worm. This had been too fascinating a spectacle to the unwary professor. He dashed into the house and back again, kissed his wife, and with a regretful glance at her rippling hair and soft blue eyes started off.

Suddenly he rushed back.

"Why, dear," he cried, "I forgot to tell you that Mr. Smith, the Canadian who wrote the paper on bacteria, will be here this afternoon to stop a day or two. He may come before I am back."

She clasped her hands in mock despair.

"Oh, don't be alarmed! Just let him have a good soaking in a bathtub. Then he will come out perfectly human and happy. He's an Englishman, you know."

She grew sober as she thought how ruthlessly science and scientists seemed to dog her unwilling footsteps. Her husband certainly loved her, but he had a way of becoming utterly absorbed in his studies and then bursting into her reflections with remarks which sounded perfectly ghastly.

Now here was this Canadian coming! And how was she to be properly interested in his old bacteria and not disregard her husband by betraying her ignorance on the subject? she asked herself.

Manifestly he must take a bath, and everything possible must be done to make the bathroom attractive, so that he would stay there as long as possible. She went up stairs, and her own dimpled hands got down a new cake of perfumed soap.

She eyed it critically. Perhaps his severe scientific mind would be disgusted with such effeminate luxury.

She would place beside it a cake of white castile. Then, whatever his tastes, he must be pleased.

She put the alcohol and a cologne bottle within easy reach, got out smooth and rough towels and a bath blanket, saw that the shower bath worked, and, with a sigh of relief, went down stairs to impress the cook that during the entire afternoon there must be plenty of hot water in the boiler.

Suddenly a happy thought struck her. She went into her husband's study and brought out every book on bacteriology that she could find. These she ranged on a shelf at the foot of the bathtub. Standing on a little beyond the others, as if but just shoved in, was Mr. Smith's own pamphlet on bacteria.

Mrs. Botkine pinned on the wall some colored illustrations of various forms of bacteria and then surveyed the effect with the calm satisfaction of a general who foresees the success of his maneuvers.

She had done all she could. With this virtuous feeling she was able to go about her occupations for the day and in the afternoon even banished the thought of her expected guest enough to take a quiet nap.

She was awakened by a knock at her door, and the maid handed her a card bearing the seemingly innocent inscription, "Mr. Worthington Smith."

She lingered outside the drawing room as long as she dared, and then, putting her trust in the bathroom, walked in and greeted her visitor with a smile of timid welcome.

He did not look at all alarming. She was surprised to see that he was young, darkly handsome and dressed with more regard to fashion than the scientific mind generally deigns to bestow.

After the first polite commonplaces Mr. Smith smilingly observed, "Professor Botkine's recent researches have been of such interest to scientific men that they must lay him open to a great deal of persecution from inquiring admirers."

"Oh, not at all," she answered rather incoherently, "or rather I should say

he likes to be persecuted—that is (with some confusion) he will be delighted to find you here when he returns. He was so sorry that he had to go to town for a few hours. In the meantime I hope that you will let me look after you."

"Thank you very much. Perhaps you would be so kind as to explain to me a few things I should like to know about Professor Botkine's theories on bacteria?"

He was surprised to see a deep flush and a look of distress come over her face.

Here he was, plunging into science the very first thing and turning shy besides. Oh, she must send him off to that bath! It seemed rather awkward, but she served herself to the effort.

"No, Mr. Smith," she said gayly, "I am sure that I could not tell you anything on the subject, and I cannot think of leaving you here alone. You must let me make you comfortable. I know that after your journey you would like a bath."

He looked amazed and then embarrassed.

"Thank you very much, Mrs. Botkine," he stammered, "but I do not care at all for a bath. I shall do very well here, and—"

"No, no!" she said nervously. "I know that you are only afraid that there is no hot water on such a warm day, and you do not wish to give trouble. Not a word if you please, Mr. Smith. You will really annoy me if you refuse."

She thought to herself that he little knew how more than annoyed she was at the thought of his possible questions.

As he followed James, Mr. Smith remarked to himself that before this experience he would have vowed that she was too pretty to be eccentric. He had no wish to bathe, but fearing to vex her meekly proceeded to perform his ablutions.

She was so elated that she went to the piano and sang for half an hour.

She was startled by hearing some one come rushing into the room behind her. She wheeled on the stool and encountered the gaze of Mr. Smith, who stood before her, looking decidedly uneasy.

"I beg pardon for interrupting you, Mrs. Botkine," he said, "but I wished to thank you for your kindness and to make my adieu."

"Why, Mr. Smith"—she began, but he waved his hand apologetically and continued:

"I am very sorry not to have found Professor Botkine, but perhaps I can come again. There is just time for me to catch the 5 o'clock train."

For a moment she felt stung. Then a flood of questions poured through her mind. Was the man insane, or what had she done to offend him? What was there in science to turn an apparently "nice" young man into such a distrustful savage? The rest of the day seemed endless, but at last she described Professor Botkine and with him a rather desiccated and "dug up" looking man.

"Here we are at last," said the professor. "I found our friend on the train. He had mistaken the train and gone to Alameda. Mr. Smith, let me present you to Mrs. Botkine."

She welcomed her guest cordially, but the minute she was alone with her husband she seized him by the lapels.

"What joke have you been playing on me?" she demanded. "Who is this Mr. Smith?"

"Why, my dear, there is no joke. This is the Mr. Smith that I told you I was expecting this afternoon. What is the matter?"

"Matter!" she cried. "Who is the Mr. Smith that came here this afternoon with a satchel and asked about your theories?"

"Why, we met him at the station. He had a few specimens to show me. He is the son of my friend Com Smith of San Francisco. He had just run over for a short call."

"A short call!" she echoed again. "What will he think of me? I sent him up stairs to take that bath!"—Argonaut.

The Slang of the Drawing Room.
If the slang of the streets is vulgar, which is granted, what of the slang of the drawing room? In how many drawing rooms is some such remark as this being made every day of every year: "Thank you so much, Miss Montmorency; it was perfectly charming. So good of you! Sure you didn't mind? Much too sweet of you, really!" Is not this italicized, adverbial sort of observation quite as much slang as the slang of the streets, which is not so vulgar only because it is more idiomatic?

Listen to the fashionable young lady of the period. Lady Gwendolen Vere does, speaking in the "smartest," most "exclusive" house "in town." "It was an awful lark! He's so frightfully screaming, don't you know. I thought I should have died—fact!" And young Lord Adolphus Grandseigneur in reply: "He's a caution, but I've had a sicker of the chap. He's all very well the first time of asking, but I think he's a bit of a rotter, don't you know?" Lady Gwendolen and Lord Adolphus continue in this strain until the conversation finishes. The one picture is no more overdrawn than the other. Put their conversation and the business in parallel columns and say which you prefer.—All the Year Round.

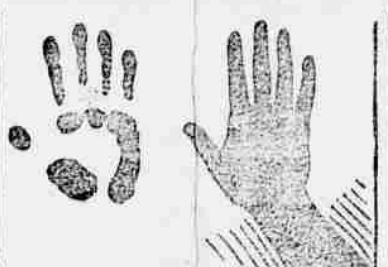
A Very Sensitive Sick Man.
Supersensitiveness is a quality which often subjects those possessing it—perhaps the phrase "a victim to it" better expresses the idea—to a great deal of suffering—suffering endured simply because a peculiar sensitiveness in some one direction prevents the utilizing of means directly at hand to prevent that suffering. A resident of Lansdowne, who may properly be said to be supersensitive, when taken sick recently, for a long time refused to have a physician sent for. When pressed for a reason, he at length explained by saying, "Well, you see, it's been so long since I was sick that I'm ashamed to look a physician in the face."—Philadelphia Call.

Reduced Rates.
\$25 to St. Louis via the Santa Fe route, reduced rates to points east of St. Louis. For particulars call at city ticket office. H. S. Lutz, Agent.

Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A.

City of Mexico.
Round trip tickets to the City of Mexico on sale every day in the year at \$67.70. Tickets good six months from date of sale. Reduced rates to all other principal points in Mexico. H. S. Lutz, Agent.

Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A.



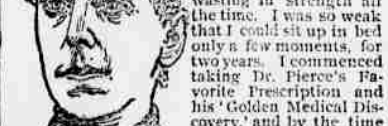
LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well! That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of nature, cures the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as a specific, tonic and nerve, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb., writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles of each I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health ever since—that was two years and a half ago."



A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed sealed, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice.
Sealed proposals marked "Bids for Timber" addressed to the undersigned at the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received until the hour of one o'clock, p. m., on the 31st day of October, 1894, for the purchase of twenty thousand dollars' (\$20,000) worth of timber on the unallotted portion of the Jicarilla Indian reservation in New Mexico. Bids should state the rate per thousand feet will be paid for mountain pine (green), for red spruce (green), and for dead and down timber; said bids to be made with the understanding that all the merchantable timber available be taken from any tract or tracts entered for the purpose of removing timber therefrom.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a certified check or draft for at least one-fourth of the value of the timber bid for, drawn on some United States depository, such to contract and giving bonds, will forfeit their certified checks.

Bids will be opened at the office of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, at one o'clock p. m. on October 31st, 1894.

Bidders are invited to be present. The contract will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder or bidders, but the right to reject any and all bids or portions of bids is reserved.

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to enter into a contract, and must give satisfactory bond in double the amount of the contract for faithful performance of same, such contract and bond to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

One-half the cost of sealing must be paid by the contractor.

A copy of the rules and regulations approved by the Department on August 27th, 1894, governing the sale and purchase of timber, and its removal from the reservation, and form of contract and bond, may be had on application to the undersigned.

John L. Bullis, Captain 24th Inf., Acting U. S. Indian Agent, Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 21st, 1894.

Proposals for Beef, Corn, Feed, Coal, Oats and Hay.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, U. S. Indian Industrial School, October 24, 1894.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for Beef, Corn, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Santa Fe, New Mexico, will be received at this school until 1 o'clock p. m. of October 30, 1894, for furnishing and delivering at this school about 60,000 lbs. of beef net, 12,500 lbs. of oats, 12,500 lbs. of corn, 12,500 lbs. of feed, 26 tons of hay and 20 tons of coal. The coal must be clean and free from slate and dirt. Oats must be bright and clean, well sacked, and weigh not less than 32 lbs. to the bushel.

Corn must be sound and clean; to weigh not less than 56 lbs. to the bushel, and to be delivered in sacks of about 2 1/2 bushels capacity, made of 8-ounce burlap, well sewed.

Net Beef must be good in quality and condition, fit for immediate use, and from fore and hind quarters, most proportionally, including all the best cuts thereof. Beef from bulls, stags or diseased cattle shall not be delivered. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint and the breast trimmed down; the shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and the hind-quarters eight inches above the hock joint. Necks, shanks and kidney tallow will not be received. Delivery must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the undersigned.

Feed must be of clear corn and oats, fresh ground, of good, sound grain. All articles will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Proposals must state specifically the proposed price of each article offered for delivered under a contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or portions of any bid if deemed for the best interest of the service.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.
Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository or solvent national bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered.

For further information apply to **THOMAS M. JONES, Superintendent.**

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX FROST,
Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

W. J. EATON,
Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M.

RALPH E. TWITCHELL,
Attorney at Law, Catron block, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

GEO. W. KNAEBEL,
Office in Griffin block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,
Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office, Catron block.

HENRY L. WALDO,
Attorney at Law. Will practice in the several courts of the territory. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Office in Catron block.

T. F. CONWAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Practice in all the courts in the territory.

E. A. FISKE,
Attorney and counselor at law. P. O. Box "F," Santa Fe, N. M., practices in supreme and all district courts of New Mexico.

Home-Seekers' Excursion.
On Sept. 11 and 25 and Oct. 9, 1894, the Santa Fe route will place on sale at all Missouri river stations and east thereof, round trip tickets to all points in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and other southwestern territory at one fare plus 52 for the round trip. Tickets good for twenty days, allowing stop over privileges. Call on ticket agents A. T. & S. F. R. R. for particulars.

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If you could pick up \$21,000 in gold by one week's work, it would be worth going a few hundred miles to get, wouldn't it?

That's just what the Aztec mine (Colfax Co., New Mexico) produced in seven days with total product to date of nearly a million dollars.

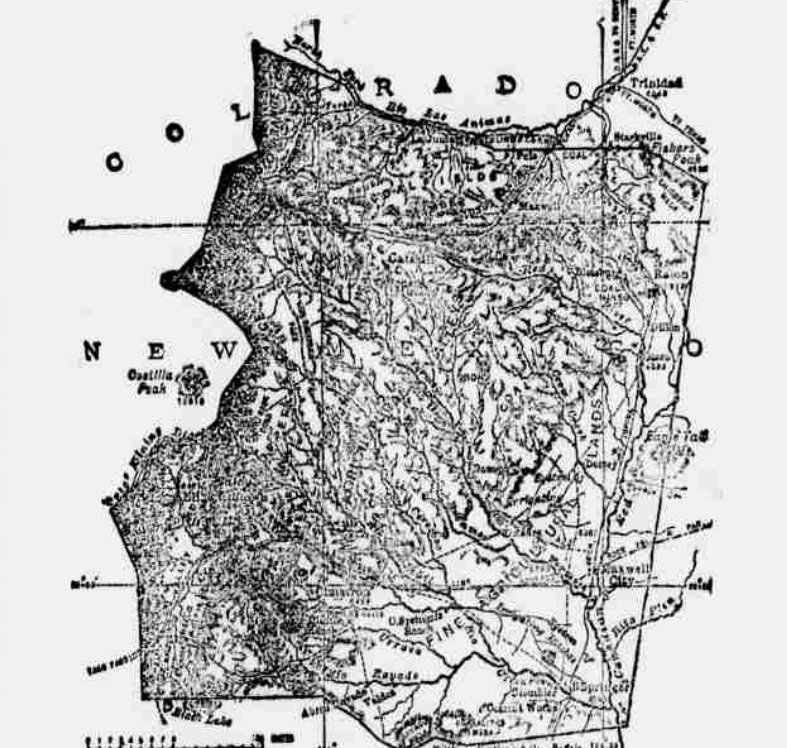
This rich mine is one of many in the newly discovered Monero valley and the Creek placer and quartz gold districts take Santa Fe route to Springer, N. M. thence stage to the camp.

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Because we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitutes. If you doubt our claims, examine our shoes, we can. Sold by

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The famous Cold Mining Camps near Elizabethtown and Baldy are thrown open to prospectors on more favorable terms than locations on Government land. Mining regulations sent on application. Daily, four-horse, covered coaches leave Springer at 7 a. m., except Sundays, for Cimarron, Baldy and Elizabethtown, and leave these points every morning, Sundays excepted, for Springer. The A. T. & S. F. and U. P. D. & G. railroads cross this property. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN. For full particulars apply to

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DUDROW & DAVIS, Props.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

(Continued from First Page.)

he was the recipient of many favors at the hands of the business men and farmers and was given a chance to ascertain the truthfulness of statements heretofore published concerning the valley. He is firmly convinced that the Pecos valley is destined to become known as the garden spot of the southwest. A charming peculiarity of the inhabitants of the valley is their frankness.

They know what the valley will produce, because they have severely tested the fertility of the soil and therefore could the fullest investigation by any one desiring to locate in the valley.

A visit to the town of Roswell would be incomplete, indeed, unless a trip to "the farms" was included.

The farms are all clustered together and a ride through them furnishes pleasure enough for a whole year.

It can safely be said that the Pecos valley will produce anything in the way of fruits, grain, hay and vegetables, outside of tropical products.

The soil of the entire region is generally a light chocolate color and is loose, warm and loamy. It assumes a dark ashen hue where gypsum is found. This substance is a preventive of alkali and is a fertilizer as can be seen. The soil is of great depth and richness.

The valley is wide and smooth, and has a gentle slope toward the south and the river, which insures it perfect drainage and distribution of irrigating water. The soil, taken in connection with the warm, sunny climate, is a natural production of every kind of grass, grain, fruit and vegetable that can be grown in the temperate zone. It is said that it will produce many products of semi-tropical climates. All that was needed to transform this former home of jack rabbits into a garden spot was water and now that this has been provided, the transformation is magical to behold.

In probably no other agricultural community is the farmer better able to diversify his crop. This is always the farmer's delight, and here in this valley will he find the standard of his ideal home. The farmer who locates in the valley is placed in a position of especial advantage. Unlike the majority of so-called ideal farming countries, he is not compelled to devote his time to the production of a few things. He can grow all the hay and grain necessary for his cattle and horses; he can have an orchard, a vineyard and a vegetable patch. Better still, one product will not flourish while the others are of a puny character. His products in this valley will, with careful attention, all flourish and be a source of revenue to him.

If he is wise, he will start an orchard and vineyard for these will he derive his greatest revenue, but he will in the meantime, while his trees and vines are growing, devote his land to the cultivation of cereals and forage crops. All over the valley may be seen young orchards and vineyards, while between the trees and vines flourish crops of alfalfa and Egyptian corn. This last product grows with a luxuriance unknown in other portions of the United States.

The farmer of the Pecos valley fears neither drought, excessive rains or frost. These are unknown here and are the exclusive property of the eastern farmer. A GREAT APPLE COUNTRY.

As will be seen by the statement of Mr. Parker Earle, published above, this valley is peculiarly adapted to the growth of apples. The writer, in company with Mr. H. S. Church, of Roswell, drove out one of the farms of the Pecos Irrigation & Improvement company, managed by Mr. J. B. Matthews. This is one of the largest farms owned by the company and is devoted to the raising of alfalfa and fruit. There was not a single apple tree in the large orchard that was not bearing and the majority were loaded down with the luscious fruit. From one tree alone over 1,200 pounds of apples were secured last year. Some of the trees bear apples of enormous size, and these are of a beauty and form seldom seen. The trees are entirely free of insects or disease and Mr. Matthews assured the writer that these destructive features are unknown. The apples are so perfect that they appeared as though made of wax.

On the older farms near Roswell many of the orchards have been bearing for years, so that horticulture is firmly established in the valley. The crop is sure and unfailing. Standard varieties are grown and they are always without blemish. Its keeping qualities are so perfect that it can be shipped a great distance without loss of quality. An apple box of wine, set in an open window, has been known to keep from October to March without decaying.

With the completion of the Pecos Valley railroad to Roswell, it will be an easy matter to ship to the gulf ports and thence to Europe. The apple industry of the Pecos valley has an almost unlimited market and any one engaging in this industry in this valley should become independent in a short time. Many visitors from the banner apple states of the east have not hesitated to place the stamp of approval upon the Pecos valley product. Mr. John E. Wheelock, of Grand Island, Florida, an authority on apples, says: "I was raised on one of the finest fruit farms in central New York, and ought to know good apples when I see them; and for my own satisfaction I tested yours by eating one, baking another and making a little apple sauce from a third, and I must say I never saw apples that were their superior for all purposes. They are simply good enough."

A PEACH SECTION.

It has long been known that the soil of the Pecos valley was well adapted to the growth of peaches, especially in this zone of the county immediately surrounding Roswell. The progress of this industry has been retarded, however, by the lack of transportation facilities. The early completion of the railroad will remove this obstacle and then the peaches of this valley will be able to compete with the California and Texas product.

The sun shines almost continually in the valley and this combined with the splendid soil makes it an ideal peach section. The peaches resemble very much in color and size of those grown in California, but the flavor is much better than those of the "Sunset" state. It would be hard to find a better flavored peach than those to be obtained from the older orchards in the valley. A fact to be seriously considered by the prospective orchardist is the reliability of his soil to produce trees that will bear regularly. One of the first orchards in the valley was planted on the Gilbert place. It has had eight heavy crops in the past five years. Another important factor to be considered by the orchardist is the proximity of the river and the eastern market. In this respect it has the advantage of California by 1,000 miles. Peaches will not stand long shipments and for this reason alone the Pecos valley product is assured a steady sale. The valley is very

prone to the production of late maturing varieties. However, those who have been in the valley succeed in disposing of all the fruit they grow in Eddy, Roswell and the surrounding mountain towns.

AS A GRAPE PRODUCER.

A year ago Mr. Francois Goz, French commissioner sent to study the wine vine growths of this country, visited the valley and thoroughly investigated its adaptability to the growth of vines. He was well pleased with his examination and is proved by his subjoined statement. He said: "This is the true vine soil. I think if you would plant nothing but vines in the valley it would soon become one of the most famous sections in the world. All the land I have seen seems to be adapted to vines." Such authority is indisputable.

In this valley there is the largest vineyard in the United States, excepting in California. Mr. Charles W. Greene, in the spring of 1892, planted 640 acres of choice foreign and California semi-tropical varieties of grapes within thirty miles of Eddy. The experiment has proved even more profitable than the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Greene. Some of the vines came into bearing the second year. This year the crop has been unusually fine. The splendid climate of the valley is peculiarly fitted for the production of grapes and the grower of California will have to look sharp lest his laurels be wrested from him by the Pecos valley farmer.

A TANNERY SUPPLY CENTER.

Probably one of the most profitable sources of revenue to the Pecos valley farmer will be the cultivation of the annigre plant. As is well known this has an indispensable tanning property and the remarkable rapidity with which this plant grows in the valley bids fair to be the cause of the erection of a large tannery in Roswell at a very distant date.

The annigre plant is a native of the valley. The arid land of the southwest is well adapted to its growth, the root attaining great size and being rich in tannin. The plant often attains a weight of ten or fifteen pounds and the yield per acre averages from ten to fifteen tons. Already an offer has been made to residents of the valley by a large corporation to erect a factory in the valley, provided the farmers will agree to furnish a sufficient supply of annigre. The same company also offers to purchase 75,000 tons annually of the green root at \$10 per ton. Although this root has been cultivated but little, yet the farmers have secured thousands of tons of the wild product at \$10 per ton for shipment to Europe. The demand is so great that the wild product will soon be exhausted and then it will be necessary to pay more attention to its cultivation. When dried it sells for \$30 per ton. With cultivation and water properly applied the plant ought to produce forty tons to the acre of the green root. At the rate offered above a man could make \$400 an acre on this plant alone. A man owning eighty acres of land could plant ten of them to annigre and could pay all expenses of the remainder and have a good income besides.

PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA.

There is no place in the United States better fitted for the growth of alfalfa and other forage crops.

Alfalfa grows in prolific abundance. Four crops a year can be cut. When sown the previous fall or even in March or April, the first summer crop usually yields enough to pay the entire expense of labor, plowing, ditching, sowing, water irrigating and marketing, still leaving enough forage for a team and cow. The other three crops are practically all profit. The stubble which is left in the field after the last cutting serves as a winter pasture. The crop ought to sell at the very lowest estimate for \$8 per ton, and the annual profit ought to be at least \$20 to \$30 per acre. It is a well known and established fact that alfalfa is the most fattening food that can be given cattle, horses and hogs. After the first sowing, and the stand having been secured, no further sowing or plowing is required.

Next in importance to alfalfa is Egyptian corn. This yields forty bushels of sixty pounds, and often sixty to eighty bushels to the acre. There is nothing easier to raise in the valley and the crop is sure. The Egyptian is in every way the equal of Indian corn for hardening hogs, hence a great many farmers in the valley are adding swine to their live stock interests.

Enough has been written above to prove conclusively that the Pecos valley is adapted to the growth of products to make it a rich country. A hasty summary of a few of the products will be given.

Sorghum is easily grown and yields a bountiful crop. This is also an excellent forage product.

For years the U. S. government has been encouraging the cultivation of sugar



Eddy Club Room.

beets. According to an analysis made by the agriculture department at Washington, the sugar beets grown in the Pecos valley yield a larger per cent of sugar than any grown elsewhere in the United States.

This is also an excellent food for stock, but it is very likely that a sugar factory will soon be built somewhere in the valley and then the entire product will be absorbed.

Pumpkins, sweet potatoes, onions and all ordinary vegetables grow abundantly. As for melons, it is safe to say that not even the famous Rocky Ford product can beat those of the Pecos valley. The writer had a chance to test the lusciousness of the valley melons and he unhesitatingly pronounced them as fine as any he ever devoured.

The valley is a splendid place for the raising of bees. Alfalfa is in bloom the major portion of the year and furnishes the best kind of food for the bee. This is why the bee raiser should make money. The farmer's wife can make enough "pin" money to clothe both herself and children by the raising of chickens. Eggs always bring from 30 to 35 cents per dozen in New Mexico, and if this is not enough, she can, by possessing a cow,

add largely to her income, as butter sells from 35 to 50 cents per pound all over the territory.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS.

The following abbreviated statement from the Eddy Argus concerning some of the farms below Eddy shows how farmers divide their crops:

Mr. Hakes, Malaga; alfalfa, 6 acres; Egyptian corn, 6; garden, 3.
L. N. Hoke, Malaga; fruit trees, 15 acres; alfalfa, 20; Egyptian corn, 20.
J. C. Hite, Malaga; alfalfa, 20; Egyptian corn, 19; orchard, 1.
Henry Bowles, Malaga; Egyptian corn, 20; sorghum, 15; Indian corn, 5.
Dr. Monroe, Malaga; alfalfa, 44 acres; orchard, 20; Egyptian corn, 20.
Bowker Bros., Malaga; alfalfa, 20; Indian corn, 12; Egyptian corn, 8.
Wm. Moore, Malaga; Egyptian corn, 2 acres; Indian corn, 2; garden, 4.
S. O. Warras, Malaga; alfalfa, 20; Egyptian corn, 18; orchard, 1; vines, 1.
A. De Loutulhe, Malaga; alfalfa, 75 acres; orchard, 10; Egyptian corn, 15; sorghum, 10.
L. De Loutulhe, Malaga; alfalfa, 60 acres; orchard, 40; vines, 25.
Mr. Weaver, Malaga; Egyptian corn, 20; sorghum, 18.
E. G. Roddell, Malaga; alfalfa, 60; sorghum, 10.
W. S. Davis, Vaud; Egyptian corn 50 alfalfa 30.
E. McQueen Gray, Vaud; alfalfa 160; Egyptian corn 90; garden 2.
Paul Duvitz, Vaud; alfalfa 23 acres; sorghum 5; Egyptian corn 10; orchard 1.
M. V. Lloyd, Vaud; alfalfa 16; cannaigre 40; orchard 1.
J. A. Winslow, Vaud; cannaigre 25; alfalfa 100; sorghum 80.
Cassidoli Bros., Vaud; alfalfa 35 acres; orchard 2; Egyptian corn 15; vines 8.
D. Ardell, Vaud; alfalfa 15; sorghum 4 acres.
H. W. Tansill, Francis; alfalfa 400; orchard 40; vineyard 5; Egyptian corn 40.
Sillem Bros., Francis; alfalfa 40; Egyptian corn 40.
Greene Lower Farms, Francis; alfalfa 700; Egyptian corn 300; orchard 25 acres.
F. E. Bryant, Francis; alfalfa 20 acres; orchard 20; Egyptian corn 20.
W. Schottel, Francis; alfalfa 30; sorghum 10.
D. B. Sutherland, Otis; alfalfa 13; Egyptian corn 4; sorghum 5.
W. M. Young, Otis; alfalfa 30; sorghum 10.
C. C. Blodgett, Otis; orchard 40.
W. A. Hawkins, Otis; orchard 40.
H. P. Brown, Otis; orchard 40.
H. C. Wright, Otis; orchard 5 acres; alfalfa 8; Egyptian corn 12; sorghum 13.
J. Milford, alfalfa 15.
E. P. Seward, Otis; alfalfa 10 acres; orchard 5; Egyptian corn 15; sorghum 10.
H. St. J. Murche, Otis; alfalfa 40; sorghum 35; orchard 5.
Wm. A. Morrison, Malaga; alfalfa 50; orchard 10; sorghum 10.
H. Gregory, Otis; alfalfa 162 acres; Egyptian corn 80; orchard 2; vineyard 2.
Mrs. Rogers, Otis; alfalfa, 140 acres.
Ellis & Evers, Otis; alfalfa 80; Egyptian corn 80; sorghum 20; orchard 2; vineyard 2.
C. J. Demarest, Otis; alfalfa 11; Milo maize 20; orchard 5; sorghum 5 acres.
Ludlum & Son, alfalfa 140; Egyptian corn 180; orchard 40.
A. Necker, Francis; alfalfa 60.
T. Trenchard, Francis; alfalfa 6 acres; orchard 24; Egyptian corn 20; Indian corn 15.
E. C. Crenberry, Otis; alfalfa 5; Egyptian corn 60.
R. J. Bolles, Otis; alfalfa 285; orchard 35; vineyard 35; Egyptian corn 75; sorghum 20; orchard 1.
J. T. Van Valkenburg, Otis; alfalfa 60; orchard 10; Egyptian corn 10.
J. E. Young, Malaga; alfalfa 110; Egyptian corn 25; sorghum 10.
J. W. Waugh, Otis; alfalfa 44 acres; orchard 10; vineyard 10; Egyptian corn 20.
L. Maguenet, Vaud; alfalfa 15; sorghum 10; orchard 1.
Mr. Lamb, Francis; Egyptian corn 40 acres.
Lamb & Tracy, Otis; orchard 40.
Mr. Hinklin, Francis; alfalfa 25; orchard 8; Egyptian corn 8.
T. Giardini, Malaga; sorghum 4; Egyptian corn 3; Indian corn 3; alfalfa 5 acres.
V. Giardini, Jr., Vaud; Egyptian corn 8; alfalfa 11.
Mr. Adams, Francis; alfalfa 35; orchard 5; Egyptian corn 10.
S. Jessup, Otis; alfalfa 10; orchard 5; Egyptian corn 10.
W. M. Wilson, Otis; Egyptian corn 80; alfalfa 15; sorghum 9; orchard 10.
W. S. Whittlesley, Otis; sorghum 10; alfalfa 30.
Greene vineyard, vines 500; Egyptian corn 120.
H. I. & L. Farm, Vaud; orchard 40; vineyard 12; alfalfa 40; Egyptian corn 60; cannaigre 1.
E. Kettel, Vaud; alfalfa 15; onions 3; Egyptian corn 15.
Ed. Scoggins, Vaud; alfalfa 20; sorghum 15.

The cattle man and the farmer will both profit, getting better beef with more ease, and bringing cash for the surplus of the fields. The cattle country is now swarming with buyers; and when that condition comes about, the farmer who raises a few cattle will not have to ship to market, I assure you, for buyers will hunt him up."

The large packing firms in the east are constantly crying for more hogs. There is absolutely no reason why the Pecos valley should not in time become a great pork packing center. For fattening hogs the farmers grow alfalfa and for hardening them they grow Egyptian corn—a combination that can not be beat. The dreadful hog cholera, which annually plays havoc in the hog centers of the east, has never been known in the valley. It is estimated that hogs can be raised and fattened in the valley at a cost not to exceed 1 cent per pound. At prices now prevailing this would give a profit of fully 3 cents per pound. The great number of farmers, already located in the valley, are going into the hog raising business on an extensive scale.

ANALYSIS OF THE PECOS WATER.

The eminent chemist, Professor Procht made an analysis of the water in the

Pecos river with the following results from one gallon of the water: Chloride of calcium and sodium, 49.23 grains; sulphate of soda (Glauber salts) and sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salt) 34.62 grains; carbonate of lime, 39 grains; sulphate of lime, 30 grains.

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A better place could not be found for the establishment of a large sanitarium for the relief of consumptives and those afflicted with lung diseases. Dr. J. H. Tyndale, an eminent physician, of New York, in his report, says: "The climate of the Pecos valley is dry, mild and equable; no dew falls; the rainfall is only about twelve inches yearly. The winters are mild and pleasant; of course there are a few cold snaps occasionally, but not disagreeably so. Sooner or later the valley will be a most desirable place for consumptives," says:

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It has both telephone and telegraph connection with Eddy. It has one great advantage; it is almost surrounded on all sides by good streams, but water for arduous purposes is obtained from artesian wells. There are a great many of these in the town. Of course the growth of Roswell is largely due to the building up of the great irrigating systems. The flourishing farming section adjacent to Roswell is familiarly termed "The Farms." The writer drove out to these splendid places, the largest of which are owned by the F. I. & L. Co., J. W. Poe, Leo Cattle Co., The Milne-Bush Cattle Co. and others. It is necessary to give a detailed account of each place, as a thorough description of the valley has been given above.

One can not find a better conducted town than Roswell. Its citizens are of that progressive class which allows no obstacle to obstruct its road to success. There is a United States land office situated in the town and it is a source of great benefit to the people. It has a court house that cost \$30,000 and is a deserved source of pride to the citizens. It has a splendid bank which has a capital of \$50,000 and which is doing a growing business.

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