

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front—roakers to the Rear.

VOL. 5

EDDY NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.

NO 10.

ALASKA.

Alaska is an iridescent dream to some men and many false notions have been entertained in regard to it. "I would not give one county in eastern Kansas for the whole territory of Alaska, with all its gold, coal, mines and mining, shipping industries, fish and forests," says Prof. L. L. Dyche. "Here we can live with entire satisfaction, while there, the many disadvantages, including mosquitos, of what historians have been pleased to call a half made country, are to be contended with on every hand." In a recent lecture before a horticultural society, Professor Dyche discussed birds, exhibiting a number of rare specimens, then at length traversed the wide field of horticulture in an entertaining manner. He suggested, after reaching the subject of his late expedition to Alaska, that people thought he had been freezing himself all summer when as a matter of fact the lowest temperature recorded by government observers at Sitka in seven years was two degrees below zero in January and three below in February. However, in the northern part of that country the mercury often freezes. He says a better form of government is needed in that country and anticipates that it will follow the settlement by white people which is rapidly taking place. At Sitka, he says, red raspberries, red and black currants, cranberries and gooseberries grow in great abundance with fine flavor. No fruit trees are to be found there. All the people, he says, are gold and fish. Every man who is seeking the former is always rich in his imagination, while those who go after fish find more than can be disposed of.—Field and Farm

Big Finds in New Mexico Gold Fields.

Salinas Peak, the new mining camp in the San Andres mountains, thirty miles west of Tularosa, is at present attracting no little attention, and the reports of the finding of free gold in the surface rock is verified by nearly all who have returned from the new camp. That free gold does exist at Salinas there is no longer any substantial reason to doubt and we are also convinced that it is there in sufficient quantities to justify considerable development work. We have seen panings of rock which came from the surface droppings of ledges in the district give rich "strings" of free gold, and there is no mistake about its being gold for it stood every test applied. Every test so far made and every assay obtained from the camp is from surface rock or droppings of the ledges, but all, so far as we can learn, have been satisfactory and in most cases beyond expectation. We can say, after a careful investigation that there is gold at Salinas, also good copper, silver and lead prospects. The leads are large, well defined and extended over a district that at present is known to be two miles wide by four miles in length. It is a splendid field for the prospector and already there are thirty or forty in the new camp. Assays made from the surface droppings on one lead for a distance of 3,500 feet gives from \$84.70 to as high as \$25.00 per ton in gold. The lead has an average width of three feet on the surface and any of the decomposed matter near it will show colors of free gold. The veins are well defined and run north and south with a dip to the east. Sanders & Cooper will send two tons of surface ore this week from the Sixteen to One prospect to the Wood stamp mill at Nogal for a test. Neymeyer & Hill, of Eddy, are taking out ore from one claim that assays \$53 per ton in gold. They will make a test ship next soon. Salinas is in Socorro county, 25 miles west of Tularosa and 25 miles from Lava Station on the Santa Fe road.—Tularosa Chief.

There are few things more important to the poorer members of the community than upright and competency on the part of the justices of the peace. It is in their persons that law and justice are completely embodied, so far as hundreds of our humbler citizens are concerned. To select them from among ignorant or corrupt politicians, is therefore a crying offense against decent government and against public morality.—Optic.

In nine months of this year we imported nearly 80,000,000 pounds less wool than for the same time last year, still the price is low. Something besides wool imports must all us.

"The great damage done to our wool interest" is the same as that done to all other interests—a financial system that has enormously reduced the purchasing power of the people.

It is the small flocks and herds well kept that will supply the future demand for first-class products. There is where the greatest profit comes from, and there is more individual satisfaction in doing small things well than in half doing wonders.

Lloyd Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Williams of McMillan reservoir, accidentally broke his arm while wrestling last night. He is stopping with Mr.

The Territorial Asylum.

Eighty-three patients have been treated at the asylum during the past two years, of whom nineteen males and five females have been discharged, says the Optic. Of those, seven recovered, two improved, four remained stationary, two escaped, two were not insane, and seven died. The alleged cause of insanity are thus stated by Dr. J. Morran y Alonso, medical superintendent: Organic disease, heredity, over-heated, religious excitement, grief, disipation, intemperance, abuse of narcotics, senility, epilepsy, injury to head, overwork, masturbation, pregnancy. The occupations represented at the asylum are: Laborer, farmer, housewife, dressmaker, cook, cowboy, mechanic, laundryman, clerk, shepherd, shoemaker, miner, civil engineer, railroad employe, merchant, minister and one patient whose occupation is unknown either to himself or the management. Among the inmates of the New Mexico asylum are natives of Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin; also of China, France, Ireland, Italy, Germany, Old Mexico, Polish Russia, Sweden and Wales. The daily per capita tax of maintain ing patients, counting for food, only, has been for the first year, \$5.27 per month, 17 1/2 cents per day; for the second year, 16 cents per day. Including furnishings, worn out and destroyed, and all other expenses incurred in the institute, first year, \$21.03 per month; second year, \$19.55.

On November 1, 1896, there remained in the asylum the following number of patients, from the several counties of the territory: Peralillo, 7; Chavez, 1; Colfax, 2; Dona Ana, 3; Grant, 3; Guadalupe, 1; Lincoln, 2; Mora, 4; Rio Arriba, 1; Santa Fe, 6; San Miguel, 7; Sierra, 1; Socorro, 8; Valencia, 2; penitentiary, 1; pay patients, 13; total, 69. There are no patients from Eddy county at present.

Send for catalogue and price list, also fruit growers guide; free of charge. Prepared especially for an irrigated country. A general variety of one hundred and twenty-five thousand trees of the best known varieties in stock. Located three and one half miles northeast of Roswell. Address, Pecos Valley Nursery, Roswell, New Mexico.

Patronize the wide top flat, the only float in town.

Celery, to be good, has to be perfectly blanched, and the blanching process is accomplished generally by heaping the earth around the stalks. For this reason, according to Meehan's Monthly, the short bunchy varieties of celery are more advantageous than the taller growing kinds, as requiring less labor in earthing up. It is chiefly for this reason that the thick dwarf kinds are in favor with American gardeners, as requiring less labor to produce. Some of these, however, are not nearly as toothsome as the taller varieties, and the efforts of the improver should be toward producing sweet nutty flavored varieties of the dwarf kind.

Women Do Good Work.

Some of the most enthusiastic workers for village improvement are found in the women's clubs of the south. The money they use to carry on their work is secured by subscription, fees, dues, and entertainments. The money is expended in improving streets, keeping them clean, laying out driveways and walks and setting out trees. In one or two instances the town cemeteries are partly kept in order by the clubs. In one case a club bought and improved a town park.

Chopski After Fita's Seal.

The National Athletic club of San Francisco has offered a purse of \$10,000 for a meeting between Fitzsimmons and Chopski.

Another Issue of Bonds.

Whether the renewed export of gold is due merely to a temporary stringency in the exchange market or to causes which are likely to continue for some time, none of the Wall street financiers seems to have very clear opinions about. They do think that it is probable that within the next two or three weeks perhaps as much as \$10,000,000 of gold will be exported, and there seems to be an impression that this may be the beginning of such exports as will compel the treasury department again to take steps to protect its own supply. In fact, not a few of the financiers are inclined to the opinion that before the end of the year the government will negotiate again for the sale of bonds for gold.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.

The Banker is Dead.

At the meeting of Group No. 7 of the New York State Bankers' association, held in New York city the other day, Ellis H. Roberts, ex-assistant United States treasurer, was the principal speaker. During his speech he made this very candid statement: "The bankers of the United States ought to formulate the financial policy which shall govern this country. Congressional action will proceed on the lines that the bankers formulate. Why should the bankers wait for the secretary of the treasury and congress to act? Congress always follows the seldom leads."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1897. Andrew Jackson Day could not have been more enthusiastically observed at the annual banquet of the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington had the defeat of last November been a victory in addition to the large of prominent democratic guests of the association and innovation was introduced this year by a inviting a woman—Mrs. Mary Donaldson Wilcox, daughter of A. J. Donaldson who was private secretary to President Jackson. This lady enjoys the distinction of having been the first child born in the White House, and resides in Washington.

Practical Change! Great is the power of the public pap. The Republican Senators who were expressing their willingness to have American blood—not their own, of course—shed, if necessary, to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, when Congress adjourned for the Christmas recess, came back to their seats this week as meek as sucking lambs. They have heard from McKinley, and as far as they are concerned suffering Cuba can keep on suffering. Senator Call, of Fla., not having the feat of McKinley's anger to keep him mum, made a speech on his resolution, which was adopted, calling for the official correspondence in the case of Julio Sanguillo a newspaper correspondent and a citizen of the U. S. who has been sentenced to prison for life by Spanish authorities, in which he did some very plain talking about the attitude of this government towards Cuba and the delay of the Senate in acting upon the Cameron resolution.

The house passed the lost bill depriving books and sample copies of newspapers of the privilege of second class mail and is now wrestling with the Pacific Railroad funding bill, which the Huntington lobby is moving heaven and earth to get passed, as their last chance to prevent the foreclosure of Uncle Sam's mortgage on the Union Pacific railroad. Senator Gibson, of Md., is indignant over the statement made by the Baltimore Sun that he had predicted the defeat of Senator Gorman and the continued ascendancy of the Republicans in Maryland. After characterizing the statement as false and malicious, Senator Gibson said: "Instead of believing that the republican party has control of Maryland for an indefinite time, which gave the state a splendid administration, it recalled to power, Maryland has simply suffered under the wave that has overspread the country, and there will come a time when the wave will recede. The bolters from the democratic party in the state bear about the same relation to the entire rank and file that the 120,000 Palmer democrats bear to the 6,500,000 who voted for Bryan."

Senator Allison, who was chairman of the U. S. delegation to the international monetary conference of 1892, said soon after his return: "The sending of another American commission in behalf of silver to the old world will be a farce, unless it is invited by Great Britain. I, for one, will never again go on such a bootless errand, no matter what is urged." Senator Allison has never said anything to indicate that his mind has undergone any change.

Secretary Jones, of Ark., and other prominent democrats are now confident that the Senate in the next Congress will contain a majority of silver men, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of Mark Hanna to get a gold majority by the lavish use of money and of promises of patronage under the McKinley administration.

Secretary Herbert's investigation of the cost of manufacturing steel armor plates, made by the direction of congress to which his report was this week sent, doesn't show the Carnegie and Bethlehem steel companies in a very complimentary light. They both refused to give the secretary information until after they found that he had obtained it from European makers of armor; then, according to Secretary Herbert's report, they gave him misleading information. The report says the two establishments have made a combination to force the government to pay fancy prices for armor, and shows that they can furnish armor for one-third less than the government is now paying them and then make in the neighborhood of \$150 on each ton. Secretary Herbert's report is being commended on all sides for its thoroughness and fearlessness. What effect it will have upon congress will be seen when the next appropriation bill is taken up.

It is perhaps fortunate that this week is the last of the tariff hearings. Last week, those who appeared before the ways and means committee only asked that the new tariff restore the McKinley duties, but this week a number of them had the cheek to ask that the McKinley rates be raised. After all, it is a grab game, and it is human to grab as much as you can.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Matheson, Saturday, Jan. 16, a daughter.

CITY DIRECTORY.

RELIGIOUS.
ST. EDWARDS CATHOLIC CHURCH. Mass and High Mass Sundays, 9:00 a. m. Mass on week days, 7 a. m. HEUMAN KEMPNER, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. Epworth League, 5 p. m. Preaching, 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 p. m. F. F. SHANNON, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH. Sunday School every Sunday, 10 a. m. Preaching first, third and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. J. T. VANVALKENBURG, Supt. Sunday School. A. J. EMBERTON, Pastor.
METHODIST CHURCH (In Firemen's Hall.) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. E. BRANTLY, Pastor.
GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Services in the school house at 11 a. m. on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month at 3:45 p. m. REV. U. T. TRACY, Rector.
FRATERNAL. MASONIC LODGE. Eddy Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., meets in regular communication at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, on and after each full moon. Visiting brethren invited to attend. K. I. ROBERTS, W. M. E. S. MOTTER, Secy.
K. OF K.—EDDY LODGE NO. 21. Meets every Thursday at 7:30 o'clock. All visitors are welcome. H. I. POTTER, C. C. MONROE KERR, R. H. & S.
I. O. O. F.—EDDY LODGE NO. 21. Meets every Friday night in school library. Visiting brothers in good standing invited. W. W. GALE, N. G. G. P. HITCHCOCK, Secy.
POSTOFFICE HOURS. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Sundays, 12:00 p. m. to 3:00 p. m. Money order & Reg. \$3.00 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Mail south closes, 9:50 a. m. Mail north closes, 1:35 p. m. Mail from north arrives at 1:01 p. m. Mail from north arrives at 3:35 p. m. W. H. SLAUGHTER, P. M.

Pecos Valley Railway Co. and Pecos River Railroad Co.

Time Table No. 15. In effect Tuesday, December 1, 1896, at 12:01 o'clock a. m. Standard Central Time.

North Bound	South Bound
7:40 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
8:15 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
8:50 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
9:25 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	2:25 p. m.
10:35 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
11:45 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
12:20 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
12:55 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	5:55 p. m.
2:05 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
2:40 p. m.	7:05 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
4:25 p. m.	8:50 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	9:25 p. m.
5:35 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
6:45 p. m.	11:10 p. m.
7:20 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
7:55 p. m.	12:20 a. m.
8:30 a. m.	12:55 a. m.
9:05 a. m.	1:30 a. m.
9:40 a. m.	2:05 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	2:40 a. m.
10:50 a. m.	3:15 a. m.
11:25 a. m.	3:50 a. m.
12:00 p. m.	4:25 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
1:10 p. m.	5:35 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	6:10 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
2:55 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
3:30 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
4:05 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
4:40 p. m.	9:05 a. m.
5:15 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
5:50 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
6:25 p. m.	10:50 a. m.
7:00 p. m.	11:25 a. m.
7:35 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
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8:45 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
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9:55 p. m.	2:20 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	2:55 p. m.
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11:40 p. m.	4:05 p. m.
12:15 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
12:50 a. m.	5:15 p. m.
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7:30 p. m.	11:55 a. m.
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