

February 12, 1873. Mr. Blaine himself, who at the time of the passage of the act of 1873, was speaker of the house, a few years afterward stated in the senate that at the time of the enactment he was not aware of the effect of the act demonetizing silver. The forty-third congress, however, very elaborately considered the currency question. At that time neither gold nor silver were in circulation: but little attention was paid to coin money by congress or the masses of the people. We were on a paper basis, consequently the discussion of the currency question related entirely to the greenback and national bank bill circulation. The forty-third congress passed what was commonly called at that time the inflation act. This act increased the greenback circulation from about \$380,000,000 to \$400,000,000, but was vetoed by President Grant. This so-called inflation act was passed during the first session of the forty-third congress and was intended to meet the difficulties of the country at that time, for an attempted retirement of the greenbacks had produced alarm in the country and brought on a disastrous panic.

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

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

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. Las Vegas.—Dr. F. H. Atkins.—Crops more advanced than this time last year. Everything favorable. No rain, but ditches full of water.

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

Engle.—G. A. Foley.—Dry and hot were the conditions for the week.

Gallinas Springs.—J. E. Whitmore.—Hot, westerly winds, drying up crops, prevailed for the week. Stock is suffering for water and grass. Apples, pears, cherries and plum trees are in fine condition, and vegetables are doing well.

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

Las Cruces.—New Mexico Agricultural College.—Weather exceedingly warm during the greater part of the week, with a few high winds and no rain. Crops are doing well. Alfalfa is being cut and

a good crop is assured. Fruit progressing nicely, especially the cherries and peaches.

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

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

Puerto de Luna.—P. R. Page.—Very dry and very poor grass supply. Sheepmen are losing a great many lambs. Irrigated crops doing well, also fruit.

Ranch of Taos.—Alex. Gusdorf.—Weather has been warm and clear. Wheat has come up finely and is doing well. Fruit crop, especially apples and pears, promises splendidly.

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

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

\$100 For a Bottle.

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

There is now a very heavy movement of Arizona and New Mexico cattle to Montana and other northern pastures. The Atchison reports that, during April, they took 1,045 cars from these two Territories, and that orders were in for 4,481 more to go to Montana, largely. During April, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe hauled cattle to the Indian Territory, Kansas and northern localities as follows: Northern division, 1,724 cars, an increase of 421 over same month in 1894; southern division, 1,632, a decrease of 1,207 from a year ago. Total both divisions, 3,356, in 1895, a decrease of 783 from 1894.

House and four lots in Black's addition for sale cheap. Inquire at THE EAGLE office.