

FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

An Eminent Specialist Tells of His Visit to the Pecos Valley.

A STATEMENT RESOLUTE AND AUTHENTIC.

In the latter part of last year Dr. W. H. Watson, proprietor of the Riverside Sanitarium, Fishkill on Hudson, New York, for nervous and mental diseases, a member of the American Medical Association, County Medical Society, Newburgh Bay Medical Association, the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, member Societies Francaise D'Electrotherapie, of Paris, etc., made a trip through the west and southwest in search of a locality where the climatic conditions and general environments were favorable to the healing of those afflicted with consumption. He toured the country thoroughly, and gave sufficient time to the investigation as to prepare himself to speak advisedly, and after careful comparisons of all the localities visited he expressed himself in a recent personal letter in the following fashion:

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Nov. 25, 1898.

"Having visited New Mexico during the latter part of 1897, I feel it is but proper to give some of my impressions of that country. California and the eastern states have a like humidity; the rainfall is too great in either for those suffering from or predisposed to lung diseases. In Colorado and the Adirondacks the changes are too abrupt, the harshness of the climate during a portion of the year is decidedly too great. I cannot—nor can anyone—consistently favor a cold, rigorous climate for a weak, debilitated man; especially is a low temperature detrimental to the poor consumptive. He is of necessity a person of impoverished blood and enfeebled circulation, and to shut up indoors for a length of time is contrary to all reason; yet, to force him out into the cold air of our northern resorts is simply fatal. The sponsor the general public understands the unreasonableness of advising a cold, changeable, rigorous climate, even if it be high and dry, for the emaciated consumptive, the better. Generally too, the low altitudes of the southern states are not good. We doctors have sent many to Georgia and Florida; some have been benefited while they remained. The benefit arising, I am inclined to believe, rather from the pine forests, with their resinous odors and pure ozone, than from any climatic influence. I have traveled over the southern states at different times, with the express view of finding a climate to which I could send my consumptive cases.

"Not being satisfied with the south, I visited New Mexico, as stated. My objective point was the Pecos valley. The first stop was at the beautiful city of Eddy, situated in the center of the valley, with an elevation of about 3,000 feet. Here I stopped and spent some time, traveling by carriage out in different directions.

"The next stop was at the brisk little city of Roswell, which is at a somewhat higher altitude. The distance between the two towns is seventy-five miles.

"In both Eddy and Roswell many people were seen who had been induced to go there on account of lung or bronchial troubles, in various stages, who to all appearances were enjoying life—at least, while they remained in the valley. I feel warranted in saying to sufferers from, or those fearing lung trouble, that southeastern New Mexico offers conditions most favorable to the non-development of pulmonary disease. I believe the conditions and climate are such as are well adapted to cure. If tried before the destructive stages have arrived, the air is dry and certainly aseptic; a light atmospheric pressure, with a large amount of sunshine, a dry, porous soil, the air fresh and highly rarefied and stimulating. The winds pass over a large expanse of arid land, and are consequently freed of dampness; hence the invalid can be out of doors a large portion of the time—an almost imperative necessity for a person sick with weak lungs.

"My advice is that pulmonary sufferers go to the Pecos valley and engage in farming or stock raising, either of which offers large returns to the industriously inclined. Lands are cheap and can be purchased upon easy terms. Farming in New Mexico under irrigation is, I think, a pleasure, as well as very profitable. The entire Pecos valley is under irrigation, and I am certain I have seen in the valley the finest fruit, both in point of size and flavor, to be found anywhere. In fact, I doubt if their equal is produced elsewhere. Vegetables are raised there under irrigation far superior to any I have ever seen. The alfalfa grows luxuriantly and furnishes an abundance of fine feed for all kinds of stock, from the goose up. Hogs fatten on it the year round.

"The people are decidedly hospitable, most of them being northern and eastern people. The railroad accommodations are good, and Eddy has a large, well appointed hotel, electric lights, water works, public schools and numerous churches, also many charming residences. So has Roswell. It is a mistake to think of this country as outside of civilization and a land of cowboys only. I saw many cowboys while there, all of whom seemed well disposed; I saw no indications of lawlessness; on the contrary, my first night in the little city of Roswell was spent in a hotel, the doors of which, I was told, are never locked. As our room doors had no keys to them, I naturally felt some misgivings about leaving our baggage thus exposed. I applied to the landlord, and he assured me that keys were a useless article; that no one in that country would disturb anything not belonging to them. Such I found to be true as regards my baggage, etc.

"The chief climatic conditions that are most favorable to the non-development, retardation and possible cure of consumption, namely, dryness of air, freedom from micro-organisms, noxious gases, the largest amount of sunshine obtainable, diminished barometric pressure, are characteristic of the pe-

tion of New Mexico named. A high altitude in a southern latitude is the only safe resort for those predisposed to or suffering from lung trouble."

Pecos Valley Sugar Beet Land, Worth One Hundred Dollars Per Acre.

"Twenty-six years ago I began the study of soils in connection with the subdivision and disposition of railway land grants. It was most natural in the work engaged that I should carefully note the character of crops produced on certain soils and the conditions surrounding the successful production of said crops. During this period my field of operations extended from the State of Michigan, through the entire length of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the State of California. I mention this wide scope of country in order that you may appreciate the opportunities I have had for making not only a careful study, but an honest comparison, which is important in arriving at comparative conclusions.

I have no hesitation in stating that I believe the Pecos Valley of New Mexico possesses attractions to the beet-sugar interests to a far greater degree than any other portion of the United States I have ever seen. I know of no other locality where the industry can be extended to as great a magnitude, or where the actual results shown so high a percentage of sugar in the beets.

I can conservatively say that the intrinsic value of such land—with a large sugar factory centrally located—is not less than \$100 per acre. I have sold thousands of acres in California to beet growers for an average of \$127.50 per acre, intrinsically of as valuable. From less than 200 acres owned by the Ranch company, at China, Cal., while I was general manager, we received over \$20,000 annually in rentals. Under the same intelligent culture the Pecos valley beet lands will pay equally well."

Jay Gould.

In 1892 Mr. Jay Gould and family visited Eddy, before leaving he wrote as follows, for publication:

"After passing through the Pecos valley, from the crossing of the Texas and Pacific road to Eddy, I am impressed with the wonderful richness of the soil, and with its peculiar adaptation to irrigation. With its ample supply of water it will not be long before this will become one of the richest valleys in the United States. What I am particularly interested in is the effect of the dry, pure air on bronchial troubles, breaking from personal experience, there is no better region than this for persons thus suffering. The effect is immediate and improvement rapid."

(Signed) JAY GOULD.

This is said to be the only instance in which Mr. Gould ever consented to write for the press his impressions of any western country.

MARKED ALIKE.

A Weird Story of Two Men Whose Singular Wounds Were the Same.

"I am not a believer in ghosts, reincarnations or the supernatural in any shape, but I had a singular experience some years ago which I have never been able to account for satisfactorily," said J. P. Lacroix of Montreal.

"I was second mate of a merchant ship in 1882. Among the crew was a tough customer named Lander, always in trouble. He had a frightful scar, extending from brow to chin, the result of a dock fight. He had a bullet wound which had taken away the lobe of his right ear, besides a peculiar protuberance like a wen on his forehead. I would take my oath there was not another man alive marked just like him. At the end of that voyage Lander killed his wife and cut his own throat. He severed the windpipe, but he recovered. The wound in his throat healed, but left a hole, which he had to cover with his hand when he spoke. He breathed through a silver tube. He was tried and convicted, and happening to be in port I was present at the hanging and saw the body buried.

"In 1890 I was on the gold coast of Africa. Ashore one day I came across a man bossing a gang of negro laborers. His form seemed strangely familiar, and I started with surprise when I saw him place his hand over his throat when giving some orders. Going closer, I saw the scar, the wen, the lobeless ear, the hole in the throat, the silver tube and every feature and characteristic of a man I saw hanged and buried. I got into conversation with him. He said his name was Daniel. He was unable to tell how he came by the wound in his throat, ear and face. He said he must have had a long illness. He remembered being in a hospital, he said, but it was like a dream, and he had no recollection of his life before that.

"He said he remembered, while still ill, taking a long voyage—he didn't know where from—until he had landed where I met him. He told me my face looked like one he had seen in a dream, but he knew he had never seen me before. How do I account for it? I don't try to. I am only telling the facts. I don't know whether Daniel was Lander come to life again or a reincarnation of him. Maybe Lander's neck was not broken and some scientific chap had been experimenting on him with a battery. All I know is that no two men could possibly be marked in exactly the same way. If it was Lander, he was greatly benefited by the change, as on inquiry I found that he bore a splendid reputation as a quiet, law-abiding, peaceable citizen."—Chicago Times.

FAMILY HANDWRITING.

Experts Say All of a Generation Have the Same Characteristics.

Experts in handwriting say that all the people of a single generation write alike, and it is well known that most French handwriting has a strong family likeness to the eyes of other than Frenchmen. Nearly all Chinamen of the washhouse class look alike to unprejudiced observers, and persons unaccustomed to colored persons find difficulty in distinguishing one from another.

It needs, however, a comparison of two or three family photograph albums of 20 or 30 years ago to convince any and every body that there are still existing superficial likenesses running through photographs of a given generation. All thoughtful persons who recall themselves, chiefly perhaps of their own face, but sufficiently striking for any family album at first glance to be taken for another. As a rule after passing through a series of such photographs of each is turned over there is the same sensation of man, woman and child in full figure, sitting, standing, posed in groups of two or three, with hats, without hats, draped in shawls, and manifestly dressed in their best for the occasion.

The photographs of these days, taken for reasons of their own, to make full length pictures, and as they were unusually small costume counted for a great deal and helped to intensify the general likeness running the whole generation.—Philadelphia Press.

Carrot and Jean Carries.

The death of Jean Carries, the sculptor, recalls an anecdote in which he and the late President Carnot were the principal actors. The artist's busts and figures at the Champ de Mars excited the admiration of all, and they were deservedly classed in the first rank. M. Carnot, when on his visit to the salon, noticed an old man, who seemed much moved on seeing him, standing before the works of art of the sculptor. Some one said to the president, after pointing out the artist: "Have in need for reputation, M. le President. Carries is one of our most skillful men of art, and he is not yet decorated." Fortwith M. Carnot detached from the buttonhole of one of the officers of the military household in the place of a cross of the Legion of Honor and placed it himself on the breast of Jean Carries. The next day, in the Official, the artist was named a chevalier of the order.—London Figaro.

Stanford's Retort.

Once Senator Stanford was traveling through California in his private car. The train had stopped at a small town, and the senator was leisurely strolling back and forth on the platform at the depot. A baggage-man was unloading trunks, and in doing so carelessly pitched one onto the platform, and it burst open. The senator looked at it and remarked, "Well, that's a shame." "Do you own this trunk?" The answer came quickly, "No, young man, but I own this road."—Rosenman.

Meat Water.

Every good cook is careful to dispose of one of the water in which meat has been washed. Only a very few hours are necessary to change it into a foul smelling liquid if the temperature is suitable. This change is due to a little plant called Bacterium termo. A drop of this putrid material under the microscope reveals many thousands of them acting under a peculiar vibratile motion.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S PARDONS.

The New French President's Clemency Not Extended to a Single Anarchist.

Among the 374 persons pardoned by M. Casimir-Perier, says our Paris correspondent, figure, first of all, persons who have been condemned for violence or intimidation in connection with strikes, a highly politic move of President Casimir-Perier, not merely on account of his personal connection with mining interests, nor because of the advantage in general of making all generous concessions that are consistent with the preservation of law and order, but also and in particular as being opportune on the eve of an interpellation on the Grainscissors strike.

Besides these cases of pardon there are a certain number of other common law offenders who benefit by the accession of a new president. All persons condemned by virtue of the law of 1881 for incitement to anarchist outrages by speech or writing have been systematically excluded from the benefit of pardon.

It is not uninteresting to note that, in the official statement of what has thus been done, the minister and president are carefully exonerated from all responsibility of having left the anarchists to pay the full penalty of their outrages acts by the assertion that the minister of justice previously called upon the pardons commission to examine in detail the dossier of the convicts in order to draw up a list of those in favor of whom a measure of clemency might be possible.—London Times.

A New and Novel Illusion.

At the Earl's Court exhibition is shown a decided novelty which is called the haunted swing. This new side show is of particularly diabolical character. You sit on a swing in a dark room, and while you gently sway backward and forward, a few inches only, the walls of the room are revolving vertically. The effect is to delude the unhappy victim into the belief that the compartment is describing an entire circle. Ladies have been seen to wildly hold their skirts about their ankles at the moment they imagined they were hanging in space head downward, and many a man on leaving the room counts his money to see if any dropped from his pocket, so complete is the illusion.—London Correspondent.

The Birth of Gooley's Pond.

There is a wonderful swamp immediately below the Mount Pignat church and not over 300 feet from the road at that point. For many years the place, which is now known as "Gooley's pond," has been "wet lands," but not until five years ago did water begin to rise over the ground. The place is in a big basin, containing perhaps 60 or 75 acres, of which about 40 acres are now under water, which is from a few inches to several feet deep. It will finally be a deep lake unless drained, which is not likely to be done, owing to the heavy cost it would require.—Somerset (Ky.) Reporter.

Excursion Rates.

Summer Excursion Via the P.V. From September 23rd, 1898, the Pecos System will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to all regular summer tourist destination points in the North and East.

Tickets good for return until October 31, 1898. For full information call on agent.

M. D. BURNS, Agent, Carlsbad, N. M.

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SUMMER TOURS TO COLORADO.

For the summer of 1898 the P. V. N. E. Ry. will sell tickets to Colorado points as follows:

Boulder, \$3.50; Denver, \$3.50; Colorado Springs, \$3.00; Pueblo, \$3.00; Trinidad, \$2.00. Tickets on sale up to and including Sept. 31, 1898. Stop over allowed on any point north of Trinidad going or returning.

M. D. BURNS, Agt.

Gladstone Started the Tune.

The following story of Mr. Gladstone is told in the reminiscences of the late Rev. James Dodds: "Dr. Guthrie once paid a visit to the Duke of Argyll at Inverary castle by special invitation. A large and brilliant assemblage of guests, including Mr. Gladstone, were staying at the castle, and before they retired for the night Dr. Guthrie was asked by the duke to conduct 'family worship.' With great pleasure I will conduct it," said the doctor, "but in the castle of Argyll we must observe the good old Presbyterian form and begin by singing a psalm." It was agreed that a Scotch song should be sung to a Scotch tune, but the difficulty was to find a "precentor to 'start the tune' and lead the singing. After a number of ladies and gentlemen had been appealed to and had declared themselves unfit for the duty Mr. Gladstone stepped forward, saying, 'I'll raise the tune, Dr. Guthrie, and well did he perform his task.'

Peas in a Pod.

S. M. Andrews, a Swedish scientist, has collected tabular information showing the average weight of peas in their pods. The lightest peas were always found near the ends of the pod. The average weight of a pea was greater the larger the number of peas in the pod, so that the largest pods contained the heaviest peas. The weight of the peas next the point of the pod increased with the increased number of peas in the pod. With the exception of the first and last peas there was but a very small difference in the weight of the peas in the same pod.

The manuscripts of Tasso, which are still preserved, are illegible from the immense number of erasures, changes and emendations.

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First National Bank.

Treasury Department
Office of Comptroller of the Currency
Washington, D. C., July 7th, 1898

Whereas, by authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Carlsbad, in the town of Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, has complied with all the provisions of the statute of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now therefore, I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Carlsbad, in the town of Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy, Territory of New Mexico, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5125 and 5126 and 5127 of the revised statute of the United States. It is hereby certified that the said bank is authorized to commence the business of banking on the 1st day of July, 1898.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P.

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MASONIC—Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P. & A. M. Meets in regular communication at 7:30 p. m. 2nd Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
J. R. FULFELMAN, W. M.

A. N. PRATT, Secy.
I. O. O. F. Lodge
No. 21 meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially welcome.
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