

The Capitan Progress.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of Lincoln County.

VOLUME 4.

CAPITAN, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, MARCH 20, 1903.

NUMBER 2.

A SMART APE.

Esau, a Four-Year Old Chimpanzee has Most as much Sense as a Man.

If Esau, the four-year old chimpanzee who is now entertaining visitors at the London pavilion, could only talk it might be feasible to class him in the human species of the animal kingdom. It is conceded by all who have seen him that he is the smartest ape that ever existed. Skeptics, who disbelieve the theory of man's evolution from the monkey, are convinced of their error when they watch Esau's antics.

In the first place Esau is seldom seen on all fours. He either sits up or stands up or reclines for rest or sleep exactly like a human being. In the morning, as soon as he rises, he washes his hands and face. He has been taught to dress himself almost without the aid of his attendant. The most difficult task he finds is the tying of his cravat, when he is liable to lose his temper, but then there are others, much wiser than he, who transgress the decalogue when their haberdashery does not fit just so after repeated efforts. Esau will not leave his dressing room until he has admired himself thoroughly in a hand mirror.

Among the many accomplishments of young Esau are piano playing and writing letters on the typewriter. Of course, he plays by ear only, though he looks wise at the notes spread before. Not has he mastered all the keys on the typewriter yet, but he can write his name very well. The extent of his communications read: "Dear lady, I am glad to see you."

How his trainer has taught Esau to strike the right keys is a secret, but he protests that in this, as in all other tasks he accomplished his aim without corporal punishment or the use of a single harsh word. That's more than can be said for most boys and girls at school.

Master Esau is a popular guest at social gatherings of the smart set in London. Attired in faultless attire, he sits on a high chair at the head of the table and behaves nobly with great propriety. Everything goes well until he is refused certain food that he sees on the table that his

attendant pronounces unfit for his digestion. He will get it by hook or crook, usually taking it from the plate of one of his neighboring guests.

Diverging Again.

It now begins to look as though the British and American yacht designers, after converging in their designs to a common type of racing yacht for the "America" cup contests, will this year show a marked divergence. The American boat will be even more extreme than her predecessors, with a comparatively shallow moderate displacement hull and excessive sail spread; whereas the British designers, apparently, have come to the conclusion that the extreme was reached in "Shamrock II," and that better results can be obtained by returning to a more wholesome model, with larger displacement and a more moderate sail spread. This divergence will lend added interest to this year's series of races. It is a curious fact, moreover, that the new challenger will conform more closely to the new rule of measurement recently adopted by the New York Yacht club, than will the vessel that is now building at the Bristol yard. We are of the opinion that while the more moderate boat may show up to advantage in certain conditions of wind and weather, the extreme craft which Herreshoff has in hand will prove to be better suited to the prevailing conditions on the Sandy Hook course during the month of August.—Scientific American.

The Santa Fe's annual prizes to the sum of \$1,000 have been awarded to the various station agents for the business increase at their towns. The prizes are distributed to half a dozen or so agents and then the directors always give a list of "honorable mention" agents. This year's circular announcing the distribution of prizes the board says: "It is gratifying to note the large number of agents endorsed by their immediate superiors for special recognition, and we regret on account of the limited number of prizes distributed, our inability to show our appreciation in all cases in a substantial manner. I take pleasure in behalf of the officers in charge of the freight traffic in expressing their appreciation of your valuable services and loyal support."

NEW ORGANIZATION.

New Mexico Cattle and Horse Men Organize for Mutual Benefit.

The New Mexico Cattle and Horse raisers have just perfected an organization with over one hundred members. The executive board consists of seven members, out of which is selected a president, two vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The organization was perfected at Deming last Friday and Saturday.

The only work done by the members of the association was to meet and perfect the organization. The time and place of the next meeting was left in the hands of the executive committee, which met immediately after the convention. They will meet again in the near future and decide on several matters of importance. Jerry Simpson of Kansas made the convention a very able address last Saturday on the general live stock situation.

The constitution and bylaws of the association are similar to those of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association except that they include horse raisers.

Fight to a Finish.

Denver, Colo., March 16.—The fight is now on to a finish between the Western Federation of Miners and the unions belonging to it and the United States Reduction & Refining company.

The Cripple Creek mines' shipping off to this company's plants have received notice to cease shipments and the day of grace ends tonight.

This refers to the Standard mill only, as a satisfactory settlement was made with the Portland and Telluride mills yesterday.

The troops will probably be withdrawn tomorrow and the mill will protect its property with deputy sheriffs.

On a Cash Basis.

The city of El Paso, for the first time in many years, is today on a cash basis.

City Treasurer Frank Coles today notified all the banks that city warrants would now be redeemed in cash and that they would no longer have to be sold at a discount.

It has heretofore been the cus-

tom, as far as memory runs, to pay all city salaries in scrip, which was then disposed of at a discount. This will no longer be the case, while the present administration is in power at least, as the taxes have been sufficient to pay off all outstanding scrip and furnish abundant cash for the operation of the city government for another year.

When Mayor Hammett went into office he promised to put the city on a cash basis, and he has kept his promise.—Herald.

Possibility of Another Peary Expedition.

The Peary Arctic club is trying to fit out another expedition early in the spring.

Nothing definite toward such an expedition, however, has been done yet. Everything depends on raising enough money in time. The "Windward," Mr. Peary's old ship, has been sold, and in the first place another vessel will be required.

Mr. Peary is negotiating with the Italian government relative to the Arctic exploration vessel of the Duke of Abruzzi, the "Stella Polare," which approached nearer the pole than Nansen's ship, the "Fram."

Some time ago Lieut. Peary said \$100,000 would float an expedition; now he thinks that \$200,000 is necessary, or at least \$150,000. With such backing he is confident that he could reach the pole.

The "Stella Polare" is one of the ships suitable for Arctic exploration. She was originally a Norwegian whaler, and is a 500-ton vessel—the minimum size for an Arctic expedition.

Captain Len undoubtedly has the largest flowing well in town on his place at the rear of the old dove house. He struck the deep flow at the shallowest depth that it has been struck anywhere in the valley—at 190 feet. The casing is 8 5/8 inches and the volume of water that is pouring out of it is astonishing. The captain is going a little deeper in the hope of yet increasing the flow.—Roswell Record.

In a well known thoroughfare in London outside of a noted restaurant there might be seen the following notice: "This is the best restaurant in London! Our fish cannot be approached!"—London King.

THE CAPITAN PROGRESS

Published every Friday at

Capitan, New Mexico.

By THE EAGLE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One year \$1.50
Six Months 1.00

A HANDSOME SOUVENIR.

The Progress this week presents its readers with a souvenir in the way of a special illustrated edition treating of the climate, resources and industries of Lincoln county. One copy of this splendid edition is sent gratis to every reader of the paper. It is to be hoped that those who receive a copy of the edition will not be content with simply reading it, but after making themselves familiar with its contents will send it to some one interested in this section. The primary object of such an edition is not so much for the information of local readers as to bring the resources and advantages of the county to the notice of outsiders. This can not be accomplished through the efforts of the newspaper alone, and unless there is a united effort on the part of all interested in the welfare of the county to co-operate in the distribution of the edition, it will not accomplish the results intended by its promoters.

The special edition has become a popular means of bringing the advantages and resources of a new country to the attention of the prospective home-seeker and investor. Wherever it has been resorted to as a means of advertising a town or country it has in every instance been followed by innumerable benefits. The same can be accomplished for Lincoln county if the present opportunity is only rightly taken advantage of.

The issue of the present edition was undertaken solely to advertise the county's vast and unlimited resources. It is in no sense a money making scheme, neither was it undertaken out of pure philanthropy. While the edition represents a far greater outlay of money and time than the sale of copies and advertising space can repay measured from a standpoint of mere dollars and cents, yet in an indirect way we hope to be freely and amply repaid. If a few bona fide home-seekers and a few investors are attracted here as a result of the appearance of this edition its purpose will have been accomplished.

The present edition is not just

what we desired to offer the public as it is not as complete as desired or as first contemplated. It, however, is as complete as our means and the support received would justify or permit. Had the advertising patronage been greater and a more general interest manifested on the part of those who will benefit the most by it several more pages would have been added and many features of the county dwelt upon which it was impossible to include in an edition of the present size.

This edition is the first thing of the kind ever attempted in the county but it is to be hoped that it will not be the last. The county would be much better off today had many such editions descriptive of its resources been published. In conclusion the management of the Progress hopes every person of the county will procure one or more copies of the edition to send abroad. In this way they will be placed where they will do the most good.

Senator Morgan is simply another illustration of the fact that it is comparatively easy for one man to hold up the United States senate if he understands his business. Morgan does.

Seventy-five thousand tourists will pay Colorado a visit this summer and if the railroads do what is right, at least, one-half of them will come to see New Mexico. The tourist business in the West is increasing by leaps and bounds and New Mexico should leave no effort undone to secure its share of it. New Mexican.

Delegate Raley should make an effort to have the postoffice department hasten the establishment of the free delivery of mail at Santa Fe. The city has complied with the demands of the department in regard to numbering houses, laying pavements and lighting the streets. The receipts of the local postoffice have for years past entitled Santa Fe to the free delivery privileges. New Mexican.

The Stomach is the Man.

A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run down limbs and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and stimulates the stomach and neutralizes the acids, cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Robt. Hurt.

Subscribe for the Progress.

General Freight and Passenger Agent A. N. Brown, of the El Paso & Northeastern, has issued a circular to all agents of the system advising them of the passage of the Elkins law, and instructing them to in future strictly maintain the published rates on all business. No discrimination of any kind may be made to any one, under the provisions of this bill.

The citizens, tax-payers and property owners of the city of Albuquerque are up in arms. They propose to have self government. They are entitled to it. They propose to make their councilmen and representatives aid them. This is an unique proceeding in New Mexico and about the first of the kind. However, it is an exhibition of spirit in the right direction. The bosses must go.

The sand-blast as a substitute for soap, water, and scrubbing brush is a novel idea, but this has been used recently in the renovation of the Government Printing Office at Washington. A Chicago company has had a portable plant built for the purpose and engages in the business of cleaning the fronts of marble buildings in all parts of the country.

Don't fail to send a souvenir Progress to eastern friends.

The inquiry by the French Naval Department into the cause of the recent explosion upon the submarine boat "Le Francais" has revealed a new danger in this

type of craft. The accident established the fact that in stormy weather oxygen-gas escapes from the electric accumulators on the boat, and remains within the vessel despite the ventilating arrangements devised to carry it away. The commander of "Le Francais" advises that the accumulators should be inclosed in wire gauze to prevent the gas exploding.

G. O. MATFESON

Lawyer.

United States Land Office business a specialty.

CAPITAN, N. MEX.

S. F. Mathews.

LAWYER.

LINCOLN AND CAPITAN, N. M.

JOSEPH HALL.

Counselor at Law.

Fifteen years' practice in Texas courts. Associated with a leading law firm at Washington, D. C. Special attention to forfeited, homestead entries and all public land and mining cases before the department and courts at Washington.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO.

Sour Stomach

No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but its famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

Mr. S. S. Bell, of Ravenwood, W. Va., says: "I was troubled with sour stomach for twenty years. Kodol cured me and we are now using it in our family."

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Bottles only \$1.00. One bottle 25¢. Times the trial size, which costs for 50 cents. Prepared by E. D. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

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OTHER THINGS

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To make you comfortable.



ROY BEAN DEAD.

The Well Known Pecos Justice Answers the Last Summons.

Langtry, Tex.—Roy Bean, the famous "law west of the Pecos" judge, died at 3 o'clock a. m., March 16th, of heart failure, after an illness of two days.

He was unconscious for forty-eight hours, and did not regain consciousness. His son, Sam Bean was the only one of his relatives with him at the time of his death.

Although his daughters and son, Roy Bean, Jr., were telegraphed for, they did not reach here before his demise.

Probably no character of the Western frontier was better known to the cowman or puncher than old Roy Bean or Squire Bean, as he was affectionately called by the West Texans. He was a man thoroughly honest in his convictions and although his justice was often of the ready sort, he always struck what he thought was an even balance in the scales of the blind goddess.

Danger of Colds and Grip.

The greatest danger from colds and grip is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of the disease. It will cure a cold or an attack of the grip in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Robt. Hurt.

A Shooting.

Word reaches this city to the effect that Agent Corbett, of the El Paso-Northeastern at Torrance, was recently shot in the thigh by Charles Davis, of the Santa Fe Central construction camps. The cause of the shooting was jealousy.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth, street, Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for her parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by Robt. Hurt, druggist.

Albuquerque is mighty proud of its new woolen mill. It has reason to be. The woolen mill is worth more to that town than a

military post or even the capital would be. Santa Fe too should get down to securing an industry or two rather than chasing after phantoms which never realize. The adjournment of the legislature next week should be a sign for the laying aside of politics for at least a year and working with all energy possible to establish new industries and to develop those already established.—New Mexican.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 14, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on May 2, 1903, viz: Ramon Trujillo, homestead application No. 1103, for the s 1/2 ne 1/4 and s 1/2 nw 1/4 sec 23, tp 8 s., r 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Refugio Trujillo, Apolonaria Diaz, Rafael Fresques and Pedro Benabides, all of Lincoln, N. M. HOWARD LELAND, Register. First publication Mar. 20—6t

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Roswell N. M., February 25, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the United States Commissioner at Lincoln New Mexico, on April 13th, 1903, viz: Paz R. de Ramirez, widow of Toribio Ramirez, Homestead Application No. 856, for the SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 5, N. 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 18 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julia Otero, of Lincoln, N. M.; Jose Ramirez, of Arabela, N. M.; Jesus Maes of Arabela, N. M.; Epimenio Lucero, of Arabela, N. M. HOWARD LELAND, Register. First publication March 6—6t.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M., March 7th., 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Hulbert, U. S. Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on April 25, 1903, viz: Leslie Ellis, Homestead application No. 2422, for the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 and S 1/2 SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T. 8 S., R. 16 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

GEO. A. PETERS, Lincoln, N. M. SAMUEL HURST, Lincoln, N. M. HENRY HALL, Lincoln, N. M. RANDOLF WELCH, Lincoln, N. M. HOWARD LELAND, Register.

J. J. JAFFA,

Merchant and Banker

Successor to Lincoln Trading Co.

Lincoln, N. M.

Transacts a general mercantile and banking business.

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Fruit Growing
Coffee Planting,**

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Mexican Central Railway,

The Resources of Mexico are Unbounded.

The world has already been astonished at Mexico's vast mineral productions, and as yet the mining industry is in its infancy. With the excellence of climatic and agricultural conditions Mexico is destined to become one of the leading countries in the world.

Mexico is the place for anyone with nerve and ambition. It is the coming country.

For other information, address
W. D. MURDOCK, W. S. MEAD,
A. G. P. A., Mexico. C. A., El Paso.



I have had occasion to use your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and am pleased to say that I never used anything for stock that gave half as good satisfaction. I heartily recommend it to all owners of stock.
J. B. BELSHER, St. Louis, Mo.

Sick stock or poultry should not eat their stock food any more than sick persons should expect to be cared by food. When your stock and poultry are sick give them medicine. Don't stuff them with worthless stock foods. Unload the bowels and stir up the torpid liver and the animal will be cured, if it be possible to cure it. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine unloads the bowels and stirs up the torpid liver. It cures every malady of stock if taken in time. Secure a 25-cent can of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and it will pay for itself ten times over. Horses work better. Cows give more milk. Hogs gain flesh. And hens lay more eggs. It solves the problem of making as much blood, flesh and energy as possible out of the smallest amount of food consumed. Buy a can from your dealer.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
Lawyer.
Member Supreme Court Bar.
CAPITAN, New Mexico.
OFFICE: Improvement Company Building.

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G. & C. MERRIAM CO. PUBLISHERS, Springfield, Mass.

PUMPING FOR IRRIGATION.

Interesting Bulletin from the Experiment Station at Mesilla.

The forthcoming bulletin from the experiment station on pumping for irrigation will contain statistics gathered from other states regarding cost, methods and profits of pumping for irrigation.

These statistics are of especial value to people in New Mexico interested in the question. They show the possibilities of the work here to be exceedingly great. Few states have conditions as favorable as the Rio Grande valley and other parts of the territory where the underflow is readily accessible. Water in large quantities may be found in the Rio Grande Valley at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, and probably at little more in other valleys. Wells can be installed here at as low a cost as any other part of the arid West.

In California, where a larger percentage of land is irrigated from wells than any other state, the cost of pumping plant, raising water and the land itself are much higher than in New Mexico under average conditions. Many California wells are two to three hundred feet deep or deeper, and still there is profit in irrigating fruits, vegetables and alfalfa by pumping. California land, too, is worth five and sometimes ten times as much as in New Mexico valleys. Labor costs about the same as here. On the other hand the price for crops is little more in California than is received by New Mexico farmers.

In Louisiana wells costing \$700 to \$800 each have been installed for irrigation of crops that pay no more per acre than can be had from an acre here.

In Colorado pumping sections statistics show it is impossible to get as much good water so cheap as in New Mexico.

Much other interesting news is mentioned, but lack of space forbids more extended notice.

Well Again.

The many friends of John Blount will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his attack of his rheumatism. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured him after the best doctors in the town of (Monon, Ind.) had failed to give relief. The prompt relief from pain which this treatment affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by Robt. Hurt, druggist.

Governor Otero has signed the bill providing money and convict labor for the building of a model road from Santa Fe to Las Vegas via the Pecos River forest reserve, work to commence in sixty days.

The best pill 'neath the stars and stripes; It cleanses the system and never gripes. Little Early Risers of worthy repute.

Ask for DeWitt's and take no substitute. A small pill, easy to buy, easy to take and easy to act, but never failing in results. DeWitt's Little Early Risers arouse the secretions and act as a tonic to the liver, curing permanently. Robt. Hurt.

C. W. Van der Hoogt, ex-representative of the Boer republic to Washington during the South African war and who accompanied the party of Boer representatives to Texas during January to find a location for a Boer colony, has returned to Texas and is now looking over the land in Refugio county with a view of closing the deal for 200,000 acres thereof upon which to locate a Boer colony.

What's in a Name?

Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered some years ago how to make a salve from witch hazel that is a specific for piles. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases, DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. Robt. Hurt.

Our reporter, says an exchange, was in the butcher shop the other day and was somewhat startled by the boss addressing the delivery boy in these words: "Now, boy, look lively. Break the bones in Mr. Anthony's chops, and put Mr. Gleason's ribs in your basket; and, by Jove here's Mrs. R—'s liver that she left on the counter yesterday; and take Joe Large's feet out of the pickle and deliver right off." "All right, sir," replied the boy, "Just as soon as I saw Miss J—'s leg off."

A Remarkable Case.

One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated in the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I run down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength. Robt. Hurt.

The deep snows in Northern New Mexico and Colorado on the Rio Grande water shed insure an ample supply of water for irrigation the entire length of the Rio Grande valley in this territory.

Star Brand Shoes

Are the Best.

Prices Are Reasonable.

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A. T. ROBERTS
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Livery and Transfer

Passengers carried to all points.

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Meets all trains at Walnut.

Just Received

A new supply of the celebrated

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S H O E S

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Men's, Ladies', Children's.

P. G. PETERS'

FOURTH STREET.

Local and Personal.

How do you like this issue of the Progress?

Buy your Imperial flour at the S. W. Mer. Co., Capitan.

Leo Young has been enjoying Capitan society this week.

W. H. Lumbley, of sewing machine fame, passed through town Monday.

S. T. Gray's colt Capitan went 660 yards in El Paso recently in 39 seconds.

You can get bran, \$1.50 per sack, at the Southwestern Mercantile Co.'s store.

J. J. Byers and M. S. Crockett of Angus passed through on their way to Belen Thursday.

W. C. English, a goat owner from Ft. Stanton, attended the ball and laid in supplies.

Mr. Hagel, a goat man from Eagle Creek, sold his clip of mohair to Welch & Titsworth on Thursday.

The railroad boys had a lay over here for about thirty hours on account of Monday's wreck.

Mr. Abe May came in from his place a mile north of town Wednesday and made the Progress a pleasant call.

Celebrated Parksdale farm butter, 30 cents per pound, at the Mercantile Company store.

W. T. Fay, representing the El Paso Herald, came in Sunday and has been interviewing Capitan people this week.

The regular weekly dance was held at North Capitan Tuesday night, and of course all who attended enjoyed themselves.

For an Easter Suit, guaranteed to fit, go to the Southwest Mercantile Co. No trouble to show goods.

R. L. Herbert comes in once or twice a week with the finest of vegetables from his ranch on Little Creek.

James Burleson, deputy sheriff and jailer at Lincoln, came over Wednesday, and was accompanied by a son of Sheriff Owen.

A few copies of the special illustrated edition for sale at this office. Call early and secure what you want to send to your friends.

Wanted.—Hides, sheep pelts, goat skins, etc. Highest market price paid by Welch & Titsworth.

George E. Slight of Nogal is busy looking after the interests of the Tecolote cattle company. He will drill four deep wells to secure water in the 50,000-acre pasture on which the company will place 1,000 white-faced cows

or in proportion as water is secured.

H. Day, representing the Pioneer Granite Marble company, of El Paso, was in town the first of the week interviewing our citizens in the interests of his company.

M. S. Valentine, who has been here from Richmond, Va., for some time past, went to Carrizozo yesterday to investigate the prospect for work for the Bar W. outfit.

Tomorrow will be held at Las Cruces, under the auspices of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a farmer's institute. Many interesting topics will be discussed, and much good is expected to result.

Silas May, manager of the Progress, returned from a business trip to El Paso last Tuesday, coming from Carrizozo on the wrecking train, but was called to White Oaks that evening by a telegram announcing sickness in his family. He left immediately on horse back.

Geo. W. Stoueroad of Jicarilla died last week as the result of exposure when lost in a snow storm while he was going home from White Oaks. He was at one time chairman of the territorial democratic central committee and later sergeant at arms in the territorial assembly.

Joe Lea has gone to Tucumcari to start a new paper. Tucumcari becomes the county seat of the new county Quay, as soon as the law becomes effective, and is a good field for a paper. Joe Lea was "the starter" of the Record, and the best wishes of the Record are with him.—Roswell Record.

Report comes from Hereford that at that place Wildy Lea and Miss Howard have been joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. Miss Howard is the daughter of a prominent stock man of Hereford, and Mr. Lea has been acquainted for some time with the daughter who is now his wife. This announcement will come as a surprise to Mr. Lea's friends here.—Roswell Record.

Last Tuesday night the store of Atagon Bros. at Lincoln was broken into and considerable booty secured by the thieves. Among the merchandise taken was a sack of beans which evidently leaked, as a well defined trail of frijoles led to a house some distance away. We were unable to learn if the burglars were captured, but they are supposed to be in durance vile before this.

The cemetery at Angus is in a sorry condition, and the citizens

of that place and surrounding country have decided to meet the second Saturday in May and devote the day to cleaning up and beautifying the city of the dead. Many of the old residents are buried there and a great many people living in various parts of the county have relatives among the number. Let every one able to do so turn out and help the good work along.

The Jicarilla district is rapidly coming to the front and by next fall will have more machinery in operation than any other camp in southern New Mexico. The Rico company, the Free Gold company, the American Placer company, the Hawkeye company and the Jack Mountain company will all be operating, to say nothing of many other owners who will put in machinery.

Sale of Horses.

One of the largest horse deals made in El Paso for months was closed Monday when Oliver M. Lee of Alamogordo, New Mexico, sold 1,025 head of good range horses to Wm. McCarty, J. C. Graham and F. M. Henwood of North Dakota.

Lee is the man who furnished the broncos for riding at Washington park last week.

Off the Track.

Monday's train on leaving for Carrizozo was wrecked up at No. 4 mine about one mile from the Capitan station. While getting water they always clean the ash pan and there was quite a pile of cinders on the track having accumulated until the track was full.

The engine went off the track and ran into a coal car, but no serious damage. The wrecking train came up Tuesday afternoon and by 8 o'clock that night the track was clear and the train went out. The mail was brought up on the wrecker.

\$30.00

To Mexico City and Return Via the Mexican Central Railway.

On account of the Cattlemen's convention in El Paso, March 10, the Mexican Central railway will tender a rate of \$30 to Mexico City and return. Special arrangements have been made for the extension of tickets reading into El Paso when holders wish to take side trip to Mexico.

Tickets on sale March 11 to 14, inclusive. Limit thirty days from date of sale. Stop-overs permitted.

W. D. MURDOCK,
G. P. A., Mexico City.
W. S. MEAD,
Commercial Agt., El Paso.

Socorro has difficulty in meeting the current expenses of an eight or nine months term of its schools. Bad for Socorro.

GLENCOE CLEANINGS.

Glencoe, N. M., March 16, 1903.
Editor Progress.

Warm weather prevails in this section of the country.

The farmers of this section are getting ready to plant their crops.

B. J. Barnell lost his favorite burro, Sal, last week.

The ladies' society of Backyard Gossipers met last Wednesday evening to elect officers. It is reported that they had quite a stormy time.

The Henpecked Husband's club meets next Saturday. A breezy time is expected.

Mr. Willie Richards of Capitan was in the neighborhood Sunday. We think he is interested here.

School Supt. E. J. Coe of this place was in Lincoln last week holding special examination for teachers.

J. N. Coe has gone to Roswell on a business trip and is expected to return this week.

Barnell, Coe & Co. of this place are in need of a competent stenographer. Persons desiring the place will please report at once.

Zeek Sanchos died at his home Thursday night at eleven o'clock. Deceased had been sick quite a while with pneumonia.

The writer ate only two grammars, a speller, speller and a half or two or three spellers before writing this.

We think the person who wrote the last items from Glencoe must have eaten five or six grammars and several S. crop reports before writing. JIM.

Notice of Estray.

One bay horse about three years old, branded J on right shoulder has been on and about my premises since April 1, 1901, in precinct No. 1, county of Lincoln, territory of New Mexico. Above described horse took up with my horses when about one year old. Affidavit has been made before justice of the peace of above precinct and said affidavit filed with county assessor.

Unless the owner of above animal be found within the time required by law, sale of same will be ordered by the county assessor according to law. Any person claiming the above animal may apply to the undersigned at Lincoln, N. M., by mail, or in person at his ranch on Lincoln and Capitan road about five miles above Lincoln. 31 DAVID GALLEGOS

Tommy, did you run off and go fishing this morning?

Paw, which will you whip the hardest for—lyin' or tellin' the truth?—Chicago Tribune.

Save Your Eyes.

If your eyesight is good, take care of it. Look away off yonder every time you come to the bottom of a page in reading. If it is defective, let no foolish pride prevent you from wearing the proper glasses.

There is no sense in handicapping yourself in life when a piece of glass before each eye will make your vision as good as it possibly can be. The oculist will not advise you to wear glasses if you do not need them any more than he will prescribe a drug you do not need.

Plenty of people, though, do not know that they have defective sight because they have never really seen at all. They have headaches, inflamed eyes, sties, even much graver troubles, from the strain of trying to see with eyes that were put up wrong. There are cases where homicidal insanity has been completely cured when impaired vision has been corrected.—Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's Magazine.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous services.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (cause by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Arizona Tale.

Mike Lane is an old desert terrapin who is known in every mining camp from Virginia City to the Mexican line. He is an interesting old Irishman and a natural wit. Some years ago in Death Valley he had an experience with a burro which he tells in this way:

"I had got about five miles from Balarat, when I ran across a dyke of magnetite of iron. I was examining it when I noticed that my burro had stepped onto a bare spot on the dyke and as he had shoes on, he stuck there. I tried my best to pull him off, but it was no use. I couldn't budgie him an inch, and all the nails in my boots were pulled out by the iron when I went close to him trying to raise him up.

"I went back to camp and soon

returned with some drills, a hammer and powder and fuse. I was going to load a hole and put a life under him. I hadn't struck more than two licks on the drill when both the drill and hammer stuck to the magnetite and could not be got off. And so I had to leave him, and when I went back there two years ago his skeleton was still standing up, still stuck to the dyke."—Prospector.

SEVERE ATTACK OF GRIP

Cured by One Bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"When I had an attack of the grip last winter (the second one) I actually cured myself with one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Frank W. Perry, editor of the Enterprise, Shortsville, N. Y. "This is the honest truth. I at times kept from coughing myself to pieces by taking a teaspoonful of this remedy, and when the coughing spell would come on at night I would take a dose and it seemed that in the briefest possible interval the cough would pass off and I would go to sleep perfectly free from cough and its accompanying pains. To say that the remedy acted as a most agreeable surprise is putting it very mildly. I had no idea that it could or would knock out the grip, simply because I had never tried it for such a purpose, but it did, and it seemed with the second attack of coughing the remedy caused it to not only be of less duration, but the pains were far less severe and I had not used the contents of one bottle before Mr. Grip had bid me adieu." Sold by Robt. Hurt.

The sand-blast as a substitute for soap, water, and scrubbing brush is a novel idea, but this has been used recently in the renovation of the Government Printing Office at Washington. A Chicago company has had a portable plant built for the purpose and engages in the business of cleaning the fronts of marble buildings in all parts of the country.

The Stomach is the Man.

"A weak stomach weakens the man, because it cannot transform the food he eats into nourishment. Health and strength cannot be restored to any sick man or weak woman without first restoring health and strength to the stomach. A weak stomach cannot digest enough food to feed the tissues and revive the tired and run-down limbs, and organs of the body. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cleanses, purifies, sweetens and strengthens the glands and membranes of the stomach, improves digestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles."—Robt. Hurt.

If Senator Morgan gets "leave to print" all he is burning to say, that \$50,000,000 appropriation for the canal won't be a circumstance to the public printer's requisition for paper.

FISHER BROTHERS.

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Commercial trade a specialty. Good Rigs and Fast Teams. Turnouts furnished on telegraphic notice. All correspondence promptly answered. Give us your orders.

Sale Stable in Connection.

Henry Pfaff.

110 San Antonio street, El Paso, Texas.

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Manitou Mineral Water Company, Manitou, Colorado.
Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, Asti, Cal., Fine Wine.
G. H. Mumm & Co., Reims Champagnes.
P. A. Mumm, Frankfort, O. M., Rhine Wines
Landau Fils, Bordeaux Cognac.
Sergnoret Freres, Bordeaux Clarets.
Dr. Alexander, Ciudad Juarez, Mex., Natives Fine

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The Capitan Progress.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

Price 25 Cents.

Capitan, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

20 Pages.

Lincoln County, Its Matchless Wealth and Boundless Resources.

ALTHOUGH Lincoln County is a comparatively new territory, it has already achieved a world-wide reputation for its matchless wealth and boundless resources. It is a territory of vast extent, covering an area of over 10,000 square miles, and is situated in the heart of the great American West. Its location is such that it is well adapted for the development of its resources, and its climate is such that it is well adapted for the raising of stock and the growing of grain. Its soil is fertile and its water supply is abundant. Its mountains are high and its valleys are deep. Its rivers are numerous and its streams are pure. Its forests are extensive and its game is abundant. Its minerals are rich and its deposits are vast. Its history is full of interest and its future is bright. It is a territory of great promise and great potentialities. It is a territory that is well adapted for the development of its resources, and it is a territory that is well adapted for the raising of stock and the growing of grain. Its soil is fertile and its water supply is abundant. Its mountains are high and its valleys are deep. Its rivers are numerous and its streams are pure. Its forests are extensive and its game is abundant. Its minerals are rich and its deposits are vast. Its history is full of interest and its future is bright. It is a territory of great promise and great potentialities.

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Topography of the Country.

In the western part of the county, the mountains rise to a height of nearly 14,000 feet. In this wide range of elevation almost any kind of climate the heart could desire may be found. At the foot of the mountains, where the winds are tempered by their long sweep across the sandy plains, it is perpetual summer, and in the more elevated portions of the county spring may be said to be the only season of the year, while the highest mountain peaks are covered with snow nearly the year round.

But as the country lacked the facilities of the present day but little was done towards the development of the resources of

the country, and it is today one of the most law-abiding counties in the Territory. The animosities of the past have long since been removed and the entire

her handwork by covering the entire mountainous portion of the county with a heavy growth of pine and kindred trees. On the lower levels the country is more inclined to be rolling than any thing else. The hills have become well rounded off through erosion and are covered with shrub oak, pinon, cedar and juniper trees. The valleys are exceedingly fertile and where cultivated produce well, even without the aid of irrigation. The soil which consists principally of alluvial deposits is especially adapted to the growing of cereal and forage crops. While the major part of the land in the county is not suitable for agricultural purposes there are thousands of acres of such land as above mentioned which could be made to yield good returns from cultivation each year if it was only in the hands of some intelligent farmer instead of lying idle. Even the roughest portions of the county are not without value as here some of the best stock ranges is to be found. The grass that grows upon the hillsides and among the rocks is exceedingly nutritious. Stock of all kinds seem to have a decided preference for the hills although the valleys are invariably covered with a more luxuriant growth of grass. It has become quite common among settlers in selecting land for homestead entry to choose hilly and in connection with valley ground. The latter is used for farming purposes while the former is utilized for stock range. It may not be amiss to state in this connection that nearly the entire county, with the exception of the irrigable land along the water courses, is public domain and therefore subject to homestead entry.

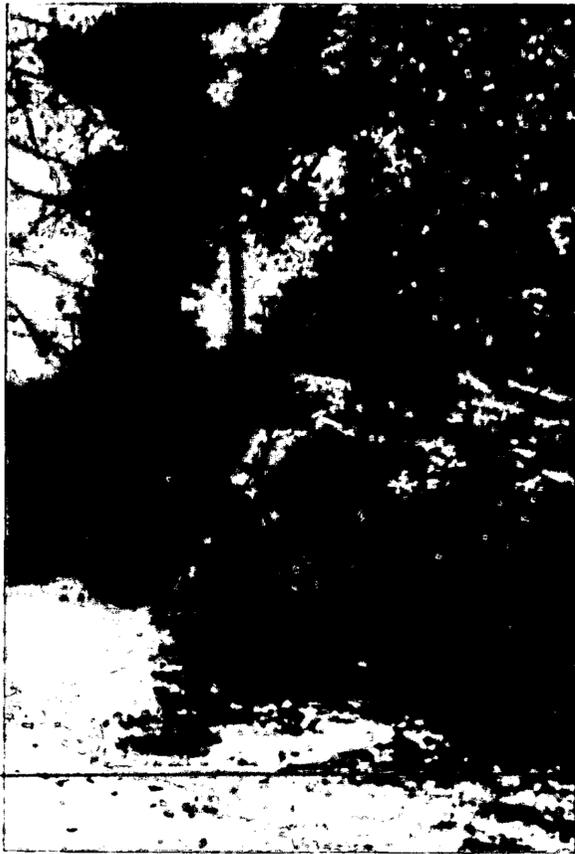
Water.

Lincoln county is perhaps one of the best watered counties in the territory which has had a great deal to do with the phenomenal development of the county during the past few years. Nature has not only given this county an abundance of water, but has given it in its most desirable form, viz: running streams and springs. The entire mountainous portion of the county, which is nearly three-fourths of it, contains innumerable springs which run the year round and furnish water not only for domestic purposes, but also for irrigation.

Among the principal running streams of the county may be mentioned the Bonito, Hondo, Ruidoso, Eagle Creek and Three Rivers. These streams all have their rise among the lofty peaks

of the White mountains where they are fed by snow the year round. One does not know what pure water is until he has tasted of the clear, sparkling water from these mountain streams. The nectar of the gods is not more delightful and refreshing than this pure, healthful liquid "fresh from the brew of nature." One after drinking of this delightful beverage feels as he had in reality sipped from the fountain of youth.

The extreme healthfulness of this section has, by some, been attributed to the purity of the water. But the chief source of benefit derived from these water courses does not lie in the purity



A Lincoln County Trout Stream.

of their waters but in their power to contribute moisture to mature grain and ripening fruits which are so extensively grown along their banks. Along the course of these streams there are hundreds of farms and orchards from which thousands of pounds of hay and grain are harvested each year and from which an enormous amount of strawberries, apples, pears, plums, peaches and all kinds of fruits are gathered annually. Nearly the entire flow of these streams is utilized for irrigation purposes. Every farmer has his own system of ditches and canals and is thus enabled to turn the water on just at the time it is needed. Consequently no such thing as a failure of crops on account of a drouth was ever known to occur in Lincoln county.

Instead of bombarding the skies or indulging in Devine worship, the irrigation farmer, when he desires moisture for his growing crops, turns it on with a shovel. Water is also secured throughout the county in wells at a very shallow depth.

Resources and Industries.

The resources and industries of Lincoln county are many and varied though for easy reference may be summed up as follows: stock raising, agriculture, fruit growing, lumbering, mining and, last but not least, climate. While climate is not generally classed among the resources of a country, yet with Lincoln county it is one of its chief assets.

Climate.

In point of climate Lincoln county stands pre-eminently at the head of New Mexico counties. While the entire territory has been favored with one of the most marvelous climates in the world Lincoln county has been particularly favored in this respects.

Having an altitude which insures plenty of crispness in the atmosphere at all times, and being in a latitude which renders extreme cold weather impossible, it has become, within the last few years, a veritable sanitarium for consumptives and sufferers from lung troubles of all kinds.

The curative powers of this climate are nothing short of marvelous. Instances without number are of record where sufferers from tuberculosis have come here, it was thought but to die, who have been completely cured in the course of a year or two, through the invigorating influences of the pure mountain air and balmly sunshine of this section. There are in Lincoln county today, scores of men whose closest friends would not recognize them so great has been the change wrought in their physical condition. They are now the picture of health and robust manhood, whereas before they were an object of pity and an incumbrance on their relatives and friends. With such a climate as this within the reach of suffering humanity it seems a pity that there should be so much misery in the world.

The highest tribute ever paid to the climate of any section has been conferred upon that of Lincoln county in the location of the Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton by the United States government. This location was decided upon only after a most careful study had been made of the climatic conditions of every section of the United States. The result of this investigation disclosed the fact that the climate of this section was superior to any other to be found on the continent. The endorsement thus placed upon the climate of Lincoln county by the most eminent physicians in the government service while acting in an official capacity is of the highest order as it was influenced only by actual merit.

Lincoln county, like all parts



Scene on the Bonito Near Fort Stanton.

of New Mexico, is blessed with a cloudless sky almost every day in the year. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere and the abundance of sunshine, combined with the evenness of the temperature renders this an idyllic climate for health and pleasure-seekers as well as for resident purposes. The winters are mild while the summers are cool and pleasant—a combination not found in but few places in the world which supplemented by the fact that there are no sudden changes of temperature in either winter or summer, makes Lincoln county indeed a favored spot.

Mining.

The mining industry is rapidly coming to the front in Lincoln county and upon this industry depends much of the prosperity of this immediate portion of New Mexico. While there are many pursuits in which men may engage with profit, yet mining has always been and is still the principal source of wealth to the people of the county.

Notwithstanding the fact that more or less mining has been carried on in the county for the past twenty or thirty years, it has only been within the last few years that this industry has had the attention its prominence deserved. Previous to that time it required an immense amount of capital to carry on even the crudest kind of development work, and the fact that any mining at all was done under those conditions speaks volumes for the country and its mineral wealth.

The oldest mines in the county are located in the White Oaks district. The Old Abe mine, near the town of White Oaks, is by far the deepest mine in the county and has produced nearly a million dollars in gold retorts. This mine also bears the distinc-

tion of being the deepest dry mine in the world. Although it is more than thirteen hundred feet in depth it is entirely free from water. In the Nogal district there are a number of mines which were at one time good producers, but which have been shut down in recent years on account of mismanagement. These mines were nearly all owned by non-residents and were operated exclusively by employes, who managed to make away with the profits by running up the expense account and extravagance. Finally the eastern owners got tired of going down into their pockets to keep things going and the mines were closed down. They have never been reopened though they doubtless will be soon. Such is some of the early history of mining in Lincoln county.

Since the completion of the El Paso & Northeastern railway into the county this industry has been revived on a large scale and extensive operations have been started in many parts of the county. Companies with millions of dollars back of them have come into the county and are expending large sums of money in mining operations. Old mines which had been abandoned as unprofitable are being made to pay good dividends by the use of improved methods. New mines are being constantly opened and every part of the county is filled with prospectors. Especially is this true of the Bonito and Nogal districts, where some of the most astounding discoveries have been made within the last few months.

In the New Klondyke a new mining camp in

the Bonito district, which has sprung into existence within the last three months, free gold has been found in immense quantities. Several claims have been located in that part of the county from which ore has been taken which returned values as high as \$5,000 dollars to the ton. The gold in this rock can be seen for a distance of several feet being distributed in the form of nuggets and wire gold. Hand samples have been exhibited which contained several dollars worth of the yellow metal. Since this

discovery has become known thousands of dollars have been invested in Lincoln county mines and hundreds of miners and prospectors have been attracted into the county.

This incident is simply mentioned here to illustrate the wonderful possibilities of this industry since the country has been tapped by the railway. The development of Lincoln county's mineral wealth has but begun, and it will be years yet before the full extent of the county's mineral deposits will be even approximately known. They are too extensive to be exploited in a year or two or even in ten years. As prospecting is carried on it becomes more and more evident that there still remains securely locked up in the rock-ribbed hills of this county mineral deposits of far greater value than any which have yet been found. Capital is the key that unlocks these treasure vaults and they are slowly but surely being called upon to give up their stores.

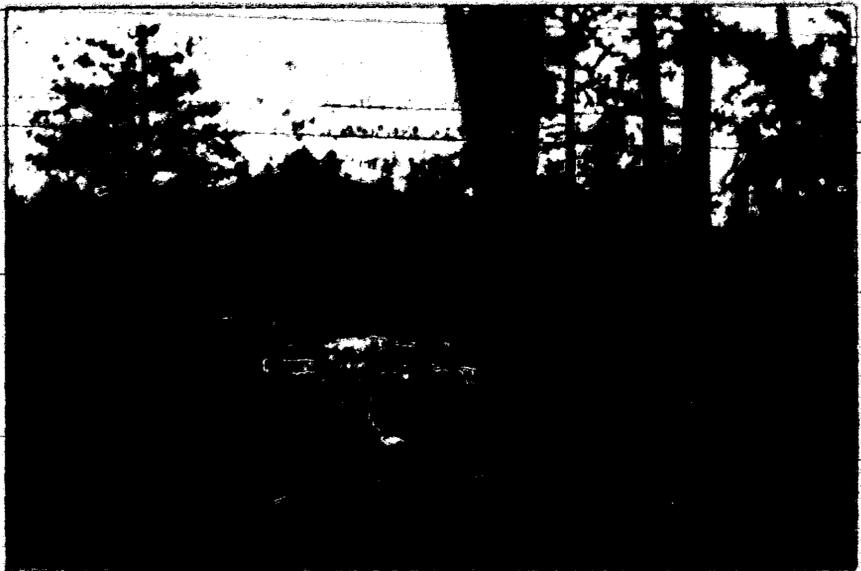
Among the minerals which are known to exist in the county may

be mentioned coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, and lead. All of these minerals have been found in the county in paying quantities. It is only a question of a very short time until Lincoln county will lead the territory in the production of minerals.

Lumbering.

As stated previously the mountainous portion of the county is covered with an abundance of pine and spruce, some of which grow to enormous size. This timber is exceptionally free from knots and "wind shakes," and makes the finest kind of lumber for building purposes. With such magnificent forests of pine and spruce as are found in the White mountains it is only a question of a few years until lumbering will be one of the ranking industries of the county. A market for a large part of the product of an up-to-date saw mill could be found right in the county while the surplus could be disposed of along the El Paso-Rock Island route and in Southern New Mexico where lumber always commands a high price. In fact such an enterprise is already a necessity owing to the heavy demand the mining industry is creating for mining timbers and other material.

There are at present several small saw-mills in the county which supply a portion of the rough lumber consumed in the county. They are, however, ill-equipped, and the lumber, while considerably used is a very inferior grade. Every foot of finishing lumber, flooring, etc., is shipped in as the local mills are only prepared for sawing rough lumber and boards. But there is reason why a stick of lumber should be brought into the county as the class of timber found here is well adapted to the



Along the Roaring Redo.

manufacture of every description of building material, finishing as well as rough lumber. In the White mountains alone it is estimated that 100,000,000 feet of lumber could be cut from the magnificent pine forests of that section. After this had been marketed there would still be left the Capitan mountains to draw a supply of raw material from, which are also heavily timbered with pine and spruce. By a recent proclamation of the president the entire timber area of the county has been included in a forest reserve, the object of which is to prevent the wanton destruction of the timber by indiscriminate cutting. Only such trees as the forest officer may designate may be felled. Timber for mining and even for commercial purposes, however, may be readily obtained by making application to the government and paying for the same. In this way only such timber as is actually needed is cut, all the other being allowed to stand, and while not interfering with the lumber industry affords a much needed protection to our forests.

Agriculture and Fruit Growing.

The agricultural interests of Lincoln county are increasing with rapid strides and may be carried on without irrigation. In many portions of the county good crops are harvested every year from lands on which there is not a foot of irrigating ditches. In some instances fifty or sixty bushels of corn to the acre has been gathered year after year from this class of land. Irrigation, of course greatly increases the yield, although it is not as profitable as successful farming. As to what can be done without irrigation, the following item clipped from the regular issue of the Progress of October 21 speaks for itself.

"Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Herbert were in town this week from their ranch on Little Creek. While in town they called by the Proctor's office and left a squash, a couple of carrots and a cauliflower head, all of which were remarkable for their size. The squash measures a foot 4 inches in circumference and weighs about fifty pounds, while the carrots are about twelve inches long and probably weigh four or five pounds each. The cauliflower is not so large, though they had one with them which would easily weigh nine or ten pounds. Mr. Herbert stated that these were all raised without irrigation and with but little attention of any kind. They were planted just before the opening of the rainy season and reached the enormous size stated since that time. Mr. Herbert was justly very proud of

these specimens, as it shows what can be done in Lincoln county."

Numerous other instances could be mentioned where equally as good results as the above have been obtained on "dry land" farms.

Another industry which is rapidly gaining favor in the county is that of fruit raising. Although this industry is but in its infancy, it has already brought many thousands of dollars to our orchardists. Among the principal orchards of the county may be mentioned those of P. G. Peters and A. C. Austin of Angus, J. N. and Frank Coe of Glencoe, and the Ellis orchard near Lincoln. From each of these orchards more than



A Glimpse of Dr. M. D. Payden's Orchard, Near White Oaks.

are superior to any of the eastern apples.

The apple, however, is not the only fruit that produces well here. Pears, peaches, plums, apricots and strawberries are also extensively grown and produce abundantly. Pears do especially well here and reach an enormous size, twelve to thirteen inches in circumference being nothing unusual.

Stock Raising.

Lincoln county has for years been regarded as the banner stock raising county of the territory. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses and all kinds of stock do well here, living the year round upon the range with but little attention.

surrounds himself with a few head of cattle and a small bunch of goats soon finds himself independent and his profits increasing with compound interest every year. He has plenty of open range at his disposal and can watch his herds and flocks increase and multiply without being harassed by drought and the many other difficulties that beset the ranchman in other sections that are considered good stock countries. Here he can always depend upon having enough rain to insure plenty of grass for winter pasturage, and if he wants to can every year raise enough forage for winter use, as the rainfall is more than ample for this in almost all parts of the county.

There are few years that any winter feeding is necessary, as ranges as a rule remain good the winter through. The grass that covers the country is nutritious and strengthening even after the severest winters ever known in this country. There has never been a die-out among the cattle in this country, as is so often the case in other countries during the winter months, as nature has covered the hills with a heavy growth of shrubs that remain green during the winter and furnish nutriment for stock of all kinds when grass becomes short. The sheltering canons afford the cattle protection from the winter's chilling blasts, which in a great measure accounts for the excellent condition stock keep in during the winter. They are thus quickly fattened by the grass that comes after the first rains of the spring and summer.

One has but to ride over the ranges to be convinced that Lincoln county is one of the best stock countries to be found anywhere. The country is covered everywhere with a luxuriant growth of grass that waves in every breeze like a field of grain. Cattle are rolling in fat and as you pass them by only raise their heads long enough to see why they are molested and then return to their grazing. Cattle fattened on the range in this country make the finest kind of beef, surpassing even corn fed cattle for that purpose, as the meat is sweet and juicy and without any taint whatever. This last statement can not be doubted when it is said that the meat markets here which formerly handled Kansas City beef, are now handling native beef exclusively as it gives better satisfaction than the beef shipped in.

Anyone thinking of changing their location would do well to investigate the resources and advantages of Lincoln county before making a move.

100,000 pounds of apples alone were gathered last fall. The most of this fruit found a ready sale in the local market at from 3 to 5 cents per pound, the surplus being shipped to El Paso in car load lots, where good prices were also obtained. There are also a score of smaller orchards in the county, besides many young ones which are not yet bearing. In a few years it is estimated that from fifty to one hundred cars of apples will be shipped out of Lincoln county every year. Wherever Lincoln county apples have been displayed they have brought the top prices, as in point of size and quality they

The stock industry was originally the principal source of wealth to the county and still holds a prominent place as such. Scores of the pioneer settlers of the county who came here with practically nothing have grown rich from their herds, and others by imitating their example are amassing comfortable fortunes. In Lincoln county as in the rest of the territory the range is free and all use it in common.

What the country needs now more than anything else is the small cattleman, and it is gratifying to note with what rapidity the man with the small holding is filling up the country. The man that

Thriving Capitan

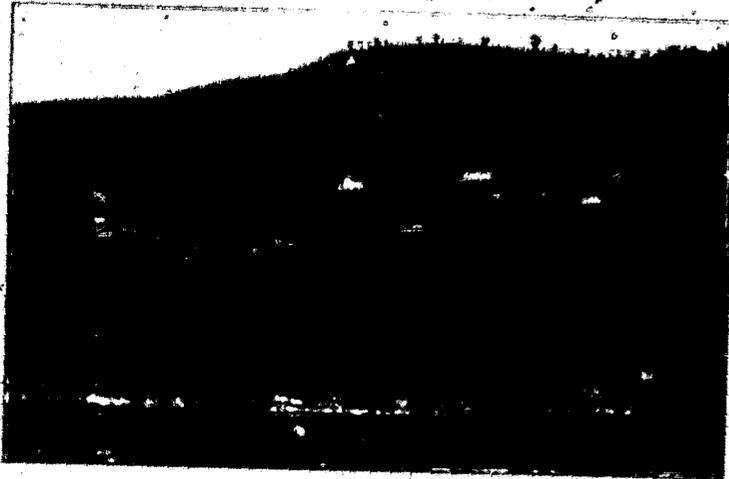
Lincoln County's
Newest Town a
Marvel.

NESTLING in a spot surrounded on every side by rugged hills which rise on one side into the majestic Capitan and terminate on the other in the snow-capped Sierra Blanca the Pike's Peak of New Mexico the town of Capitan is slowly but surely emerging from a village into a city. A more picturesque spot for a town could not have been found had the whole world been searched over. These rugged hills rising in broken line to meet the blue arch of heaven furnish ever changing scenery for the eye, as every glance reveals some new beauty in them. The ethereal blueness of the sky and the verdant green of the hills in summer, or the brown and serene of winter, form a contrast of colors more beautiful than ever portrayed on canvas. The huge rocks clinging to the near by hills, placed there by some mighty force, and the distant mountain peaks towering high into the clouds serve as a continuous reminder of the countless ages that nature required in accomplishing the works of the Deity. Although nature had been lavish in her decorations, the presence of man was needed to complete the scene and the town of Capitan sprang into existence. In a very short time a

that goes to make up a busy town. Since the opening of the town on the 3d day of March, 1890, Capitan has had a marvelously rapid growth when it is considered it has grown to its present size entirely upon its own merits. Of course there are a great many towns that have attained a much larger size in the same length of time, but such results have only been accomplished in towns where companies have operated to start a boom, and which sooner or later results disastrously to those who put their money into the town. Capitan is in no sense of the word a boom town, as it draws its support from a large section of country rich in natural resources and advantages, and does not have to depend upon the success or failure of any one enterprise, thus rendering the town a safe place to engage in business. As it derives its main support from the surrounding country its prosperity is of a substantial nature and is not the result of any unnatural conditions which when removed would leave the town suspended in the air, as it were, without anything to assure its future growth. Such being the case, those who invest their money in the town can do so with a full sense of security in the knowledge

of the town. The fertile valleys of the surrounding country produce their enormous crops of fruit, grain and vegetables, the hills keep their thousands of head of cattle sleek and fat the year round, while the mountains contain fabulous riches in the way of immense deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper and all kinds of mineral wealth, which are just beginning to yield up their treasure. These and other industries which have stood the test for

possessing an individuality not to be found in towns along the direct route. In order to properly appreciate the importance of the place one has but to remain in town for a day or so to see the wagons being loaded with goods for the various parts of the country and the immense quantities of produce which find a ready market with the local merchants. Wagon after wagon loaded with hay, grain, wool, hides, etc., may



A Birdseye View of Angus.

years in Lincoln county are the foundation of Capitan's marvelous and rapid strides toward commercial importance.

From what has been said it can be readily seen that Capitan offers unexcelled opportunities to those who prefer a steady, substantial growth in a town to a town which attains full growth in a day and disappears in a night, and who are satisfied with material progress rather than imaginary prosperity.

Capitan is situated practically in the geographical center of Lincoln county and can be reached by a direct route from all parts of the county. Being thus favorably located, it is the supply point for the surrounding towns, the headquarters for all the large mining companies operating in this section, and the trading point for the farmers and stockmen for miles around. It is also the only railroad point in the county and the freighting point for an immense territory. Owing to its central location and the fact that it is the only railroad point in the county, it possesses advantages not to be found similarly combined in any town in the Southwest.

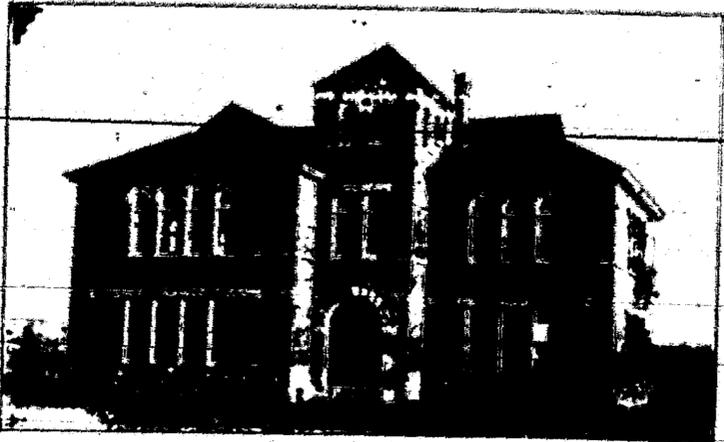
While being a terminal, it may at the same time be considered as being on the main line of the El Paso-Rock Island road, as it is only twenty miles from Carrizozo junction. Being thus practically on the main line of this great trunk line and the terminus of an independent branch, it has the two-fold advantage of being in direct communication with eastern points and

he seen coming into town daily, which return loaded with supplies for Fort Stanton, Lincoln, Bonita, Ruidoso, Picacho, Honda, or some of the other outside trading points of the county. Within the last few months the volume of business transacted here has more than doubled, which shows how rapidly the county is developing.

Educational Facilities.

Capitan, while progressing so rapidly along commercial lines, has not neglected to keep fully abreast of the times in educational matters. No sooner had the town been established than steps were taken to make this the educational center of the county, as it was realized that there is nothing so essential to the growth of a town as good schools. Acting upon this well established principle, the district was platted and bonds to the extent of \$12,000 were voted to raise funds to erect a suitable school building. The bonds were placed upon the market, found ready buyers at a good premium, and as a result Capitan today has one of the finest public school buildings in the territory.

The present public school facilities of Capitan are not surpassed by those of any other town in the territory. The district being large, there is always sufficient funds for at least a nine months' school. The very best teachers that can be obtained are secured to conduct the school, and no pains are spared to keep the efficiency of the school up to a high standard.



Capitan's Public School Building.

wonderful transformation had taken place. The howl of the coyote and the screech of the owl gave place to the hum of business and the whistle of engines, which are kept busy day and night bringing to the surface coal dug by hundreds of miners. Where a little over two years ago stood one house and a small store, today we see a town of nearly a thousand people, with business blocks, comfortable residences and everything

that every day, every month and every year their property is increasing in value as the country develops giving the town additional stability. It is true that Capitan is the location of the New Mexico Fuel company's coal mines, where several hundred men are employed and which has a pay roll of nearly \$10,000 a month, yet it has so many resources to rest secure in that this pay roll, while large in itself, is but a small factor in the support

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Capitan Coal Fields

A Source of Unlimited Wealth to the County.

LINCOLN COUNTY ranks third among the coal producing counties of the Territory. The coal measures of the county embrace an area something like 128,000 acres, extending from White Oaks on the north to Fort Stanton on the south and varying in width from five to ten miles.

The existence of coal in the county was discovered as early as 1880, but it was not until recent years that any attempts were made to mine it, owing to the fact that it was impossible to get it to market from lack of transportation facilities.

In 1895, however, the value of the coal deposits of this county came to the notice of the Eddy brothers, who, after investigating the extent of the coal measures and the quality of the coal, conceived the idea of building a railroad to this section to tap the coal fields.

Accordingly the El Paso & Northeastern railway was built, and the work of developing the coal measures began. The coal mines have been worked continuously since their opening.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 121,000 tons of coal were produced in this county, nearly all of which came from the Capitan mines.

There are ten seams of coal in the Capitan coal basin, but at present only two are worked. Up to the present it has not been necessary to open any except the coal nearest the surface, the other work-

able seams forming a reserve which may be fallen back upon in case the former are exhausted. Such a contingency, however, is not likely to arise for some time to come, for in both Mines Nos. 1 and 4 there is sufficient coal already ex-

posed to keep the mines going for five years should the vein be lost.

With such a supply of coal in sight, supplemented by the almost inexhaustible supply the diamond drill has shown to exist in this section, it is certain that this industry will continue to contribute to the wealth and prosperity of Capitan and Lincoln counties for years to come.

The system of working the Capitan mines is the same as that of

the other coal mines of the Territory, viz: The slope, double entry, room and pillar. The veins dip at an angle of about 12 degrees. Each of the mines are ventilated by powerful exhaust fans which force fresh air to the furthest and most remote recesses of the mines.

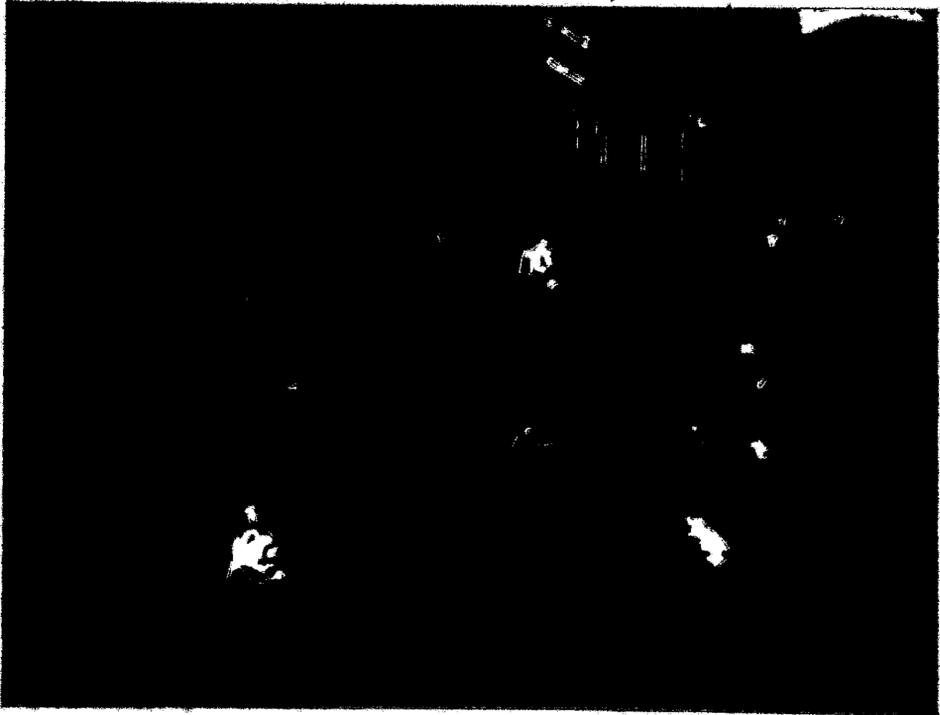
Working in the mines most extremely healthy. The coal is of a semi-anthracite nature and of a superior quality, being equal to

the famous Collinville, Pa., article for making coke and many other purposes. It, however, has not been necessary to convert any of the coal into coke thus far, as the entire output of the mines is readily sold for manufacturing purposes. The entire capacity of the mines is taxed to supply this demand without going to the unnecessary expense of converting it into coke.

The coal mines give employment to between 250 and 300 men, all of whom receive good wages. The

holds similar positions. In Mr. Thompson's absence from Capitan Thos. Daugherty is the local head of the New Mexico Fuel company. Mr. Daugherty is an able and efficient manager and a thoroughly practical mining man in every sense of the word.

The headquarters of the Fuel company are at North Capitan where the mines are located. Here the company has erected large and commodious office buildings, spacious residences for the officers of the company, together with com-



A Group of Eastern Capitalists Interested in Lincoln County Mines.

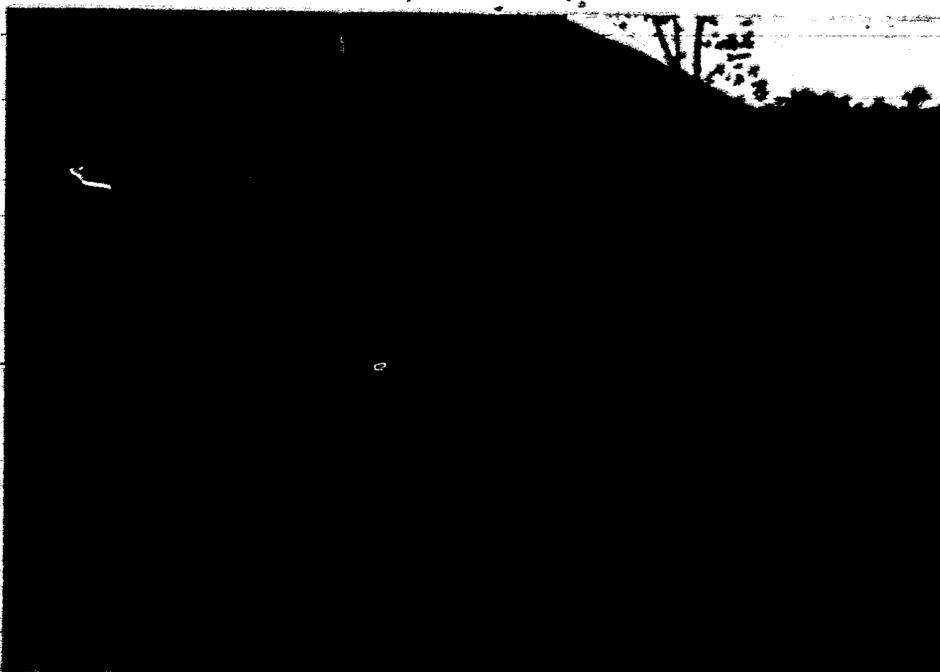
miners are paid by the ton, and the coal is easily mined they make very large wages. The wages of the average miner is from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day, while many often make considerably more than even the last named amount.

The Capitan coal mines are owned and operated by the New Mexico Fuel company, of which W. P. Thompson is general manager. Mr. Thompson is a man of

wide experience in operating coal mines in the west and a complete master of every detail of the business. He has demonstrated this management of the affairs of the New Mexico Fuel company. Mr. Thompson is also general manager of the Dawson Fuel company, which is developing valuable coal fields in Colfax county. His time is spent alternately between Capitan and Dawson where he

Southwestern Mercantile Company

The task of supplying the large army of employees of the Fuel company with the necessities and comforts of life is left to the Southwestern Mercantile company, a corporation of which A. J. King is the head. G. F. Graves has charge of the store, and under his management an exceedingly large business is done. In addition to supplying the employees of the Fuel company, this firm does a large jobbing business with the merchants and ranchmen throughout the county. Besides the North Capitan store, the Southwestern Mercantile company has stores at Carrizozo, Jarilla, Dawson and Capitan, where extensive stocks of merchandise are carried. This firm has the contract for supplying the Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton with everything used by that institution. This is done through the Capitan store.



View at the American Mine, Nogal.

Mining Progress

In Lincoln County.
Excerpt from Gov.
Otero's Report.

THE past year has been one of progress for the mining interests of Lincoln Co. This is owing to the stimulus given the industry by the late discoveries of rich ore at many of the places on the great mineral belt which interpenetrates this region. This belt, beginning near the south line of the county, runs nearly north through the Sierra Blanca and Nogal ranges, Tucson mountains where the celebrated Vera Cruz mine is situated, through the White Oaks district, thence to the Jicarilla range, and thence on to the Gallinas near the northern boundary, a distance of 75 miles. The discovery of some very rich gold-bearing quartz on the south fork of the Bonito, well up in the White mountains, during the latter part of 1901, gave mining in this section a new impetus. Many locations were made and much development work done with considerable success. The original locators readily disposed of their "land" to other parties at a good price, but the purchasers, after doing considerable development, are now quietly holding the property without any seeming desire to either improve or dispose of it, although the discovery is said to be of great value. This want of action on their part has caused considerable depression in the camp. Other parties, however, are working properties in the immediate vicinity which are showing good ore. In the meantime the Iowa and New Mexico Mining and Milling company, a few miles north

and west of this, have been steadily at work developing their property on Turkey creek, building roads and arranging to put in a large plant to reduce their ore, which is rather high grade and easily treated.

The Eagle Mining and Milling company, composed principally of Chicago capitalists, whose business manager is J. M. Rice, are erecting a mammoth reduction plant in the same vicinity. This company has lately purchased the celebrated Parsons or Hopeful mine, and now have acquired over 300 other properties in the Bonito and Nogal districts, including the American and Helen Rae mines, the best producers in that flourishing camp. The company already has 180 men employed, building houses and roads and excavating for the foundations of the two immense plants, for it will have one near the intersection of the American and Helen Rae as well as the one at Parsons on the Bonito.

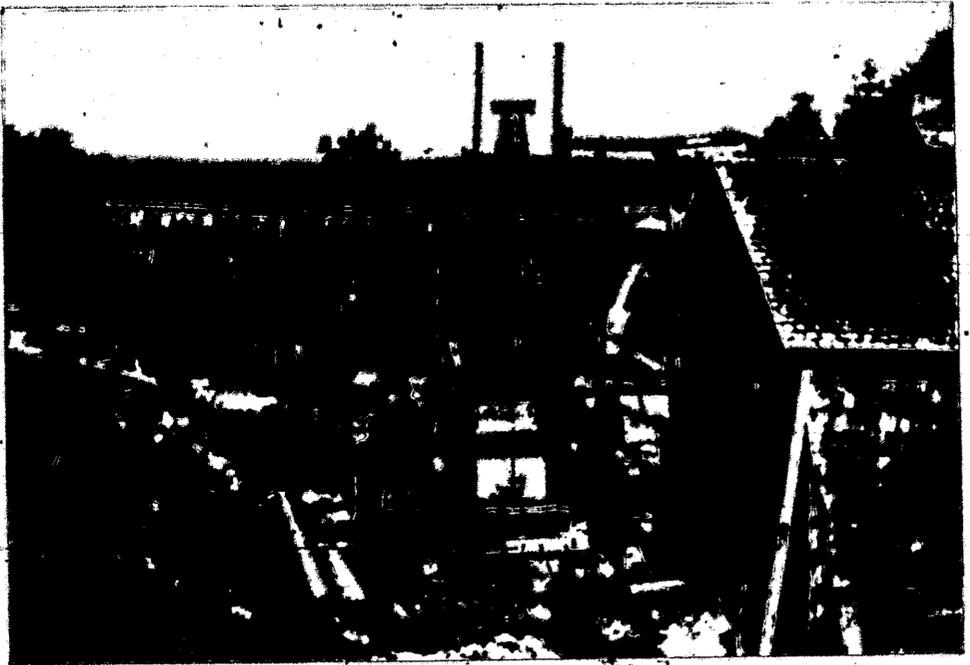
This same company has quite recently purchased the famous Old Ale mine at White Oaks, as well as other producers in that vicinity. It is said to have \$10,000,000 at its command and is now organizing

one of the most gigantic mining schemes in the Southwest. The plan, so far as developed, is to put in a powerful electric plant at the coal mine included in the Old Ale purchase, and embracing 320 acres of the very best bituminous coal, and this plant will transmit power to operate the mines not only at this place but also at Nogal and on the Bonito. It can be readily seen that this scheme when once in practical operation, will attract more attention and stimulate greater development of the mining resources of the county than all other enterprises put on foot for the past ten years.

the same having been procured by drilling to the depth of less than 400 feet; but after running for two months with satisfactory results, it suspended operations temporarily on account of a misunderstanding among the stockholders of the concern.

The problem, however, has been demonstrated beyond further question that an abundance of water is among the possibilities in this hitherto dry camp, and that a placer machine using water to separate the gold from the gravel will pay handsome dividends in that ground if properly managed.

The mineral wealth of this moun-



A Scene at the Helen Rae Mine, Nogal District.

Increased activity is also shown in the Jicarilla district. This is the great placer camp of the early days of mining. From five to eight thousand acres of ground, most of it carrying "pay dirt," yet awaits the hand of the enterprising man or company who has the pluck and energy to uncover it and discover some means of sifting the yellow

flakes of gold from the waste matter. It is there today simply because no plan has yet been devised to separate the gold from the gravel so simply and cheaply as water, and water in this camp has heretofore been the "absent friend" the uncertain quantity or commodity.

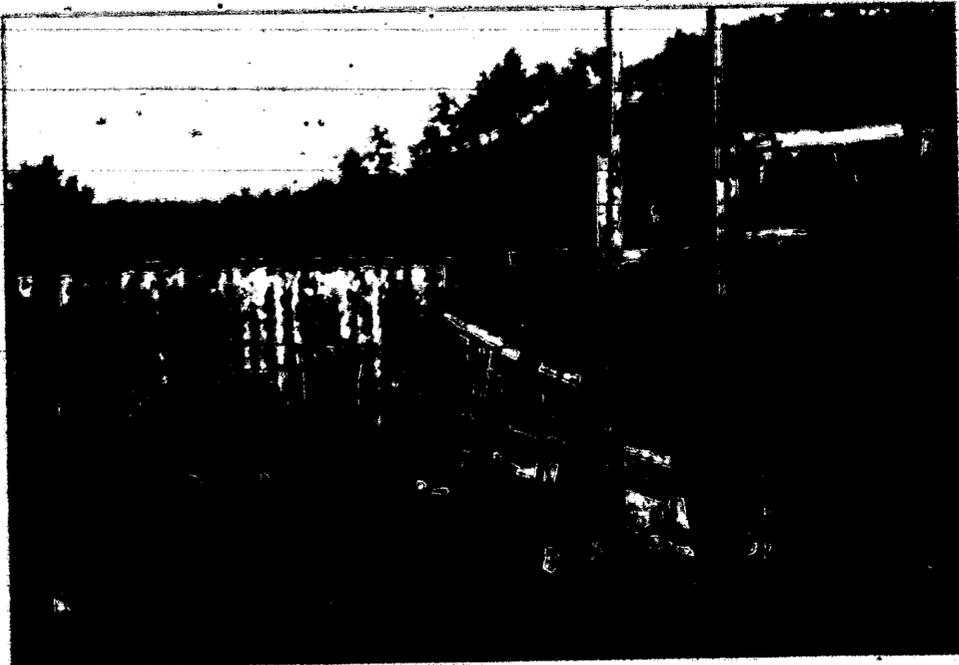
Many so-called machines forsaying the gold have been tested here, but discarded as worthless after trial. A steam dredge was put in operation in the early part of the present year, water to run

over a hundred miles.

tail camp has not all washed down into the gulches and been mixed with the base elements. Many lode claims have been taken up. Some of them have been worked for the past ten years or more and are found to be exceedingly rich. This is decidedly a gold camp and lies but fifteen miles from the Rock Island railroad.

The Gallinas mountains lie about thirty miles to the north of this, and the railroad runs about six miles from the eastern portion of the range. Large quantities of copper ore have been discovered in these mountains, some of it running as high as 60 per cent in this metal. Some silver is also found with galena as a base. The mineral belt here is generally marked by a fluorine spar, with the mineral in deposits rather than in leads, though some true fissure veins have been discovered. Until the advent of the railroad this region had been but slightly developed, and since then in a desultory, spasmodic way usual to the average prospector.

Such claims as the Red Cloud, Deadwood, Tenderfoot and a half-dozen others had been opened years before and shipments made year, water to run over a hundred miles.



The Hoist at the American Mine, Nogal District.

Gran Quivera

An Ancient Pueblo That Flourished Years Ago and the Fate that Befell It.

THE recent great destruction that was wrought by the eruption of Mont Pelee, in the island of Martinique, serves to recall the existence of an extinct volcano, that was once active, in this part of New Mexico. The crater of this volcano is still to be seen rising dark and forbidding above the stretch of level country extending from Carrizozo on the east to the San Andreas mountains on the west, and of late years has been the destination of many an excursion party. The destruction caused by Mont Pelee could not have been more awful than that accomplished by this volcano, if the black mass of volcanic rock and lava, known as the Mal Pais or Bad Land, which stretches for seventy-five or eighty miles down the great Tularosa valley is significant of what took place at that time.

Coming from either direction the traveler on the Rock Island train is in sight of these lava beds for probably one hundred and fifty miles. In the far distance they have the appearance of a country denuded of vegetation by a recent prairie fire, but on approaching nearer the crater of the volcano can be plainly seen, and the mass of huge rocks piled in such great profusion on top of one another make it apparent that no force less powerful than the pent up energies of a volcano could have been responsible for so great a spectacle. For a distance of nearly a hundred miles this lava, which was at one time molten rock and a flood of fire such as overwhelmed St. Pierre, covered the country with its inky blackness, converting what was once, in all probability, a fertile and well watered country into a desert waste and carrying death and destruction to a race of people that then inhabited the country.

Previous to the appearance of this volcano a civilization no doubt flourished which was equal to the present in many respects, as buried beneath lava and ashes are the remains of huge buildings and other evidences of an early civilization. It is also evident that the entire country was changed by this volcanic disturbance, as in this valley the course of a river is plainly marked and can be traced in many places for miles when its source is lost sight of, to again come into view further on. It is even claimed

by some that where these lava beds now lie the Rio Grande once flowed. However, be this as it may, it is certain that some stream watered this great country, as the remains of old irrigating ditches and ancient aqueducts have been found beneath the lava and ashes in which the early history of that part of New Mexico lies buried. Could the veil be lifted from the past and the history of this period laid bare it would no doubt disclose much of interest to the modern archaeologist.

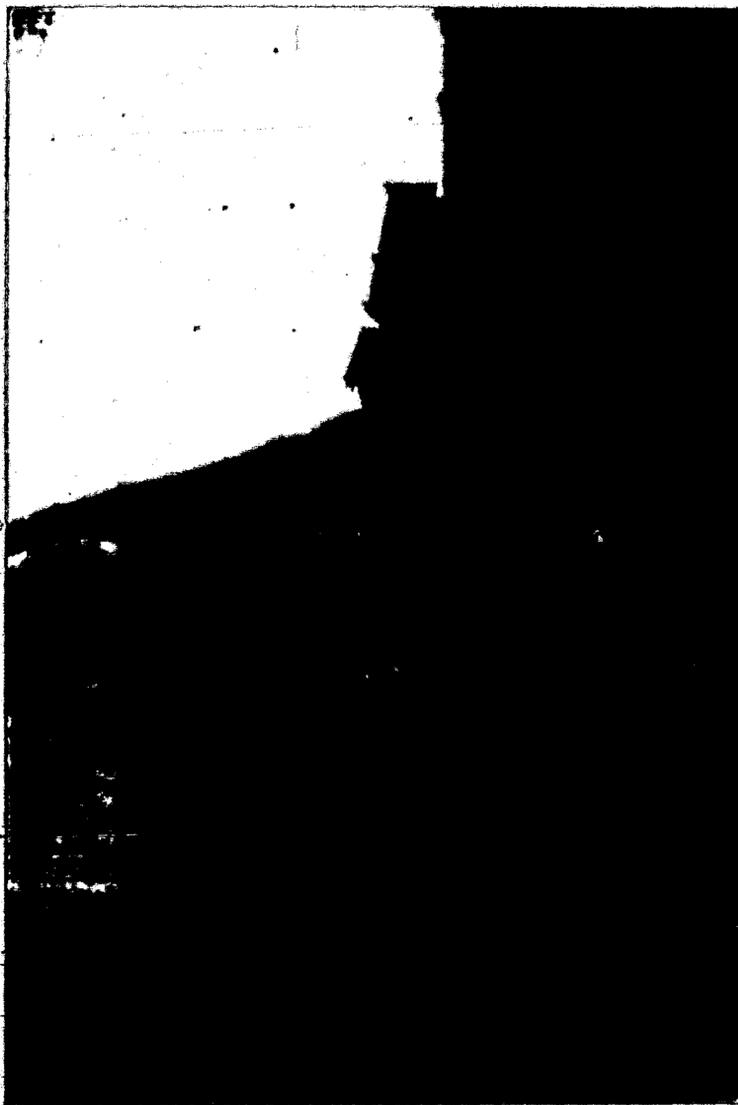
history have been searched in a vain endeavor to unravel the mystery which surrounds these ruins, but their pains have only been rewarded by references which showed a vague knowledge of the civilization which flourished in that day. While the town was undoubtedly founded and inhabited by people of the Spanish race, it has always been a mystery how and when they settled it, separated as it was from the centers of civilization of Mexico at that time by so great a distance. The flood of fire which overwhelmed St. Pierre pursued its diabolical work of destruction with even less vengeance than that which fell upon Gran Quivera. In the former a few were spared, but in the latter not one was left to tell the awful story. To all appearances, as with Mont Pelee, without

the only city which suffered from these volcanic disturbances, as within sight of the old crater the ruins of many other villages are to be found; showing that the country round about sustained a very large population. Among these may be mentioned Abo and Quarra, which are almost equal to Gran Quivera in extent. Many of the walls of the buildings are still standing, showing that they were very well built, withstanding as they have not alone the rain of fire which fell at that time, but the ravages of three or more centuries of decay as well.

Among the ruins of Gran Quivera is a triangular building 400 feet long on one side and 300 feet on each of the others; also a circular building 150 feet in diameter, both of which were massively built of dressed stone.

Somewhere among the ruins of this ancient city, according to a tradition which has come down through the dim light of the past, there are buried immense treasures of gold, silver and other precious metals. Many have searched for this wealth but as yet the ruins have never given up their treasure. The story of the riches of Gran Quivera, however, did not originate in the mystery which has surrounded it since its destruction, as the wealth of this old city was the dream of adventurous Spaniards long before its sudden demolition. The fame of this city had traveled far and had long incited the cupidity of such men as Vasques Coronado, who desired to visit and conquer it. No attempt, however, was made to reach it until 1540. Senor Coronado, while in search of the far famed Seven Cities of the Cibola, resolved he would endeavor to find it. Accordingly he gathered a band of men around him and set out on the long and perilous journey from Cuiliacan in Mexico. After a weary tour by way of the Gila river and the great canyon of the Colorado, the city for which he was searching lay before him. — But, O! how different from the city he had pictured. Instead of a city of princely palaces, built of stones of the richest hues and decorated with jewels of dazzling brilliancy, as they had pictured it, they found an Indian pueblo not unlike the other towns they had visited, and the inhabitants had neither gold nor silver.

Castenada, who accompanied Coronado's expedition, wrote of it: "At Quivera mountains were perceived, and it appears to be a well settled country, with plants and fruits similar to those of Spain, such as plums, grapes, mulberries, rye grass, oats, flax, etc."



A Street Scene in White Oaks.

A short distance to the north of this volcano the ancient city of Gran Quivera lies in ruins, the acme of desolation, picturing in horrible mein the fate which overtook it. This ancient city has formed the theme of many an Indian legend and story, and has long been a subject for speculative minds to ponder over. Writers have time and time again attempted to connect the people of this town with people of other races, but without avail. The archives of Spanish

notice and without warning, the earth opened and a stream of fire shot heavenward, illuminating the sky for a moment with a lurid glare, then enveloping everything. Molten lava flowed down the mountain side, engulfing the city in a mass of fire; horrible detonations were heard, the earth quivered, and then it was all over, the old city of Gran Quivera lay in ruins, the dead and dying lay everywhere.

Gran Quivera, however, is not

Nogal District

The Mineral Wealth of that Section a Great Drawing Card.

THE Nogal and Bonito portions of Lincoln county are at present attracting a great deal of attention from mining men, and as a result many mining enterprises are being promoted in those sections. In the country surrounding Nogal the American Gold Mining company, the Free Gold Mining company and many other companies are doing extensive development work on mining properties and are meeting with most gratifying results. The Nogal district is by no means a new nor untried mining region, but has witnessed more extensive mining operations than any other section of the county. The work which was previously begun is but being taken up anew and prosecuted under more favorable conditions.

The Nogal district has long been recognized as the most promising mineral bearing district in the county, with possibly the exception of the famous Bonito district, of which more will be said later. Within three miles of the town of Nogal are located the American and Helen Rae mines, which have made Lincoln county famous. From these mines some of the finest specimens of gold-bearing ore ever seen in the territory have been taken.

The shaft on the American has

now reached a depth of 340 feet. Level No. 2 has been extended north 650 feet. A number of improvements have recently been added. A new shaft house has been constructed and a new double geared 75-horse power hoist put in.

The tunnel on the Helen Rae has been run 300 feet further, now reaching a total of 660 feet. Level No. 1 runs twenty-five feet south and fifteen feet north. Winze No. 3 from bottom of Adit, sixty-one feet deep. Winze No. 1 down fifteen feet below adit level, cutting rooms for hoist in the mine. Nothing will be handled higher than adit level, and the ore will be run out on tram. The track will have sixteen pound rails.

All the grade work has been done for a fifty stamp mill, stamps 850 pounds each. The mill will have a capacity of 150 tons per day. There will be eight Bartlett tables, with a cyanide plant in connection. A large reservoir to hold 384,000 gallons will be built from solid rock—dimensions 45x45 feet and twenty-two feet deep. Water will be supplied from the American mine, with a fall of 113 feet to the reservoir, a distance of 1800 feet. There will be a gravity tram from the American and Rae mines to the mill, the mill being situated about

about six miles further on, lies the Bonito mining district, where the famous Parsons and Rialto mines are located. The Parsons mine is without doubt one of the most remarkable mining propositions ever seen in the West, as it is nothing more nor less than a mountain of solid ore. It, to be sure, is a low grade proposition, but when one comes to consider the vast quantity of ore that is to be had and the ease with which it can be mined and treated, the magnitude of the proposition becomes apparent. The ore is said

to carry on an average gold values to the amount of \$6 or \$8 per ton, while it is estimated that it can be mined and treated at a maximum cost of \$1 per ton by the cyanide process.

This remarkable property has recently become the property of the Eagle Mining and Improvement company. This company intends erecting an immense cyanide plant with a capacity of 1500 tons daily and will work the property for all it is worth. Besides this famous mine the Eagle Mining and Improvement company own 200 other claims in the Bonito district all of which carry good values.

The American and the Raemines are the most important properties owned by the American Gold Mining company, but this company also owns seventy-five other claims, some of which will no doubt prove to be equal to the two when they have received proper development.

Over across the mountains creek, in the Bonito district, and are chiefly copper propositions. The New Mexico Oil and Development company is boring for oil in the eastern part of the county and is meeting with most encouraging indications. There are in Lincoln county 150,000 head of sheep, many of them improved stock, 8,000 goats, the greater part of which are high grade Angoras, 75,000 head of cattle, many of them blooded Herefords and other improved breeds, 3,000 horses and 150 mules. The money thus represented by the live stock is but a small part of the county's enormous wealth, as its agricultural resources represent a much greater investment of capital, to say nothing of the mining interests of the county, which comprise by far the county's most valuable assets. Nature has endowed Lincoln county with a greater variety of resources than any other section of equal extent on the continent, and it only remains for capital, the genius which unlocks these treasure vaults, to finish the work nature began.

There are several other companies operating in the Nogal and Bonito districts which are doing a great deal to exploit the mineral wealth of the county, among which may be mentioned the New Mexico and Iowa Mining and Milling company, of which S. S. Doak is superintendent, and the New Mexico Oil and Development company of which W. A. McIvers is the head.

The properties of the New Mexico and Iowa Mining and Milling company are located on Turkey



Mill at the American Mine, Nogal District.



Tramway at American Mine, Nogal District.

Fort Stanton

The Marine Hospital for Consumptive Sailors Located at this Place.

AT FORT STANTON, six miles southeast of Capitan, picturesquely situated in the beautiful Bonito valley, is located the United States Marine Hospital. Here a home is provided for the sailors of the navy and merchant marine who are so unfortunate as to contract that dread disease commonly called consumption, where they may regain their health amid pleasant surroundings.

The patients who are admitted to this institution have everything furnished them by the government from the best medical attention possible to be obtained to the comforts of home life. Everything possible is done to render the patients contented. Those in charge fully appreciate the important part a contented mind has upon the course of disease. No climate, no medicine, could overcome the evil influences of an uncontented mind.

The patients on entering the hospital are impressed with the necessity of keeping in the fresh air as much as possible, and herein lies the secret of the success of the sanitarium treatment. Cleanliness is enjoined upon the patients and they are also required to be temperate and regular in their habits. They are also encouraged to eat as heartily as possible in order to the better withstand the wasting tendencies of this disease. This last demand is not hard to comply with as the invigorating influences of the high, dry atmosphere of this section soon whets the appetite of the patient until he needs no second bidding to the dining hall.

The Marine hospital is not technically a government institution, though it is under the jurisdiction of the assistant treasurer of the United States. This hospital originated years ago from a fund raised by voluntary contributions from the sailors on merchant ships, which was used as a relief fund to provide for such of those engaged in the service as became unable to work. The plan rapidly grew in popularity, and later merchant ships were taxed according to their tonnage, the fund being so large

now that many marine hospitals are maintained out of it, which, like the Fort Stanton institution, are exclusively for consumptive sailors.

The following excerpt from an article written by Dr. P. M. Carrington, surgeon in charge of the hospital at Fort Stanton, covers the salient points in regard to this institution and is here reproduced:

"Fort Stanton was formerly a garrisoned post of the United States army, but had been abandoned several years when taken charge of by the Marine Hospital Service, the old barracks and other

tan, 7 miles distant, being our nearest railroad station.

"We have our own ice and cold storage plants, a fully equipped steam laundry and a modern system of plumbing, waterworks and sewerage.

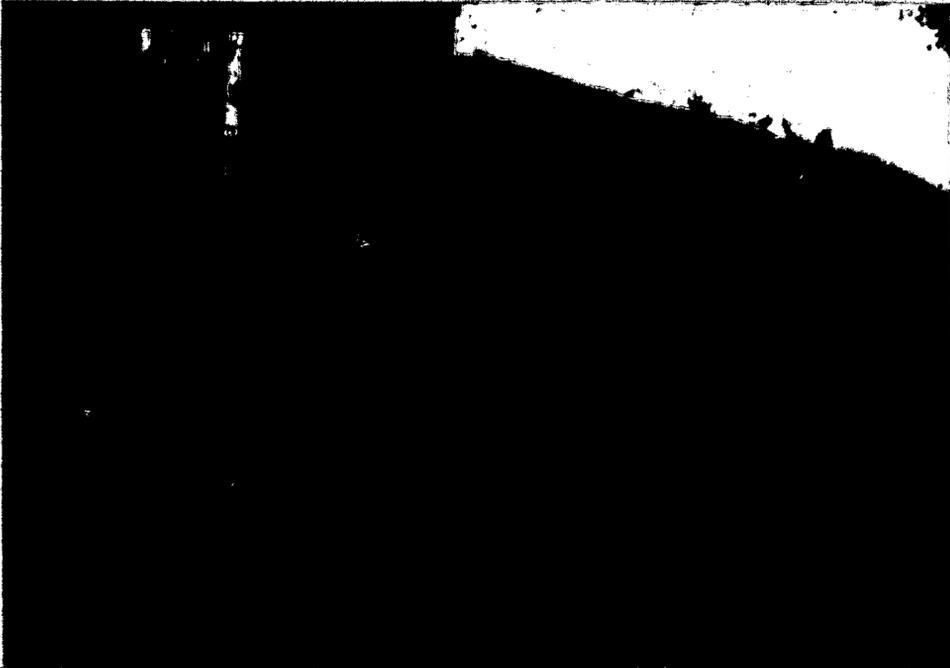
"In establishing a sanatorium for consumptives at Fort Stanton it was the intention of Surgeon-General Wyman that the station should in time become in a large measure self-supporting. With

irrigation all kinds of farm and garden products grow luxuriantly, and while it is aside from the purpose of this paper, I may say in passing we produce all of our hay, a considerable portion of our grain and all our garden truck. A herd of Jersey and Holstein cows gives us an ample supply of pure, fresh milk, and also furnishes a portion of our butter. We are starting a herd of range

borne by those who have been steady and often hard drinkers for many years.

"We try to keep the minds of our patients occupied. Cards, checkers and other indoor games are provided (to be played out of doors as a rule), a few plant flower gardens, and some have taken to golf, which affords a very suitable amount of exercise to a large number of ambulant cases. We have a very fair library, which enables many to interest their minds while taking necessary rest. Horseback riding is allowed a limited number of cases which are practically convalescent.

"The essential elements of treatment followed here are life in the open air, ample feeding and rest or graduated exercise. The patients live out of doors the entire day and sleep with doors and windows wide open; many, during the spring, summer and autumn months, are quartered in tents. After a brief period of such a life patients become very fond of it and there is very little trouble in persuading them to stay out of doors almost the entire time. Ordinary colds are extremely rare when patients become accustomed to the open air life, and we have not had a case of pneumonia since the station was opened, nor have I seen a case in Lincoln county, although I have had a fairly extensive general practice for over a year in resident Mexican and American families.



Starting for a Drive Over the Mountains.

buildings being remodeled and repaired for use as wards, quarters, etc. It was the first sanatorium established by the National government for the treatment of tuberculosis.

"The buildings were in such a dilapidated condition as to be absolutely uninhabitable when the station was established by executive order of April 1, 1899, and owing to the then distance from the then railroad (about 75 miles) there was difficulty in getting workmen and material, and something over six months elapsed before any of the buildings were ready for occupancy, the first patient being received November 18, 1899. We now have accommodations for about 150 patients, but additional buildings are being repaired for use as wards, which will increase our capacity to about 225 patients. The sanatorium is now reached via the El Paso-Rock Island railway, Capitan, with the intention of producing our own beef. We also breed horses to a small extent, raise chickens, pigeons, hogs and Belgian hares.

"The industrial character of our sanatorium enables me to give employment to a considerable number of recovered and convalescent patients, thus retaining them in this advantageous climatic and sanitary environment for a longer period than they would otherwise remain. The difficulty, by the way, of retaining patients under treatment and observation for a sufficient length of time is one which we encounter daily. Patients unaccustomed to restraint, except while on board ship, soon tire of the necessarily rigid regulations of sanatorium life. The use of alcoholic stimulants is forbidden, except as ordered medicinally for a small percentage of cases. This is considered a hardship not long to be

in wards several in the past month have gained from ten to twenty pounds in weight and even febrile and apparently hopeless cases do better in tents. They are more comfortable, have less fever and cough and better appetite. The tent dweller loses all fear of night air, and the mode of life is so popular that I have recently been obliged to make requisition for an additional number of tents."

"Cases quartered in tents do better than similar cases in wards several in the past month have gained from ten to twenty pounds in weight and even febrile and apparently hopeless cases do better in tents. They are more comfortable, have less fever and cough and better appetite. The tent dweller loses all fear of night air, and the mode of life is so popular that I have recently been obliged to make requisition for an additional number of tents."

The assessed valuation of Lincoln county for the year 1901 was \$1,213,959, being a larger per capita wealth than any other county in the Territory.

The population of Lincoln county in 1900, according to the census, was 4,953, or less than one inhabitant to the square mile. Since then, however, owing to railroad construction and rapid mineral development, the population has more than doubled and is now estimated at 10,000.

Important Towns of the County and Their Advantages.

LINCOLN COUNTY numbers among its towns many among the best in the territory. The resources of the county are so varied and extensive as to sustain them all in a prosperous condition. Each has its own territory to draw from and in this way do not in any manner conflict with one another. Among the best known, as well as the most important, towns of the county may be mentioned Lincoln, White Oaks, Nogal, Angus, Richardson and Carrizozo. There are also many other prosperous agricultural and mining settlements which, in the near future, will become important commercial centers as a result of the rapidity with which the county is settling.

Lincoln.

By reason of its being the county seat Lincoln is today and always has been an important trading point and a prosperous town. There is, in all possibility, not another town in the territory as full of historic interest as this quaint Mexican town, as it figured extensively in the early history of this part of New Mexico, being the scene of many of "Billy the Kid's" most daring exploits, as well as the seat of the greatest activity during the turbulent times incident to the notorious Lincoln county war.

Lincoln as seen today retains much suggestive of the early days of this part of New Mexico to the pioneers of this section. The houses that stand 25 or 30 years ago are today unchanged except for a few repairs that time has made necessary. This, however, is not due to any lack of enterprise on the part of the inhabitants of the place, but simply because the exceedingly dry atmosphere of this section enables things inanimate

as well as animate to withstand decay to a remarkable degree. Built in the narrow valley of the Rio Bonito and composed of a single street with an abundance of shade trees Lincoln is a delightful place to live. Being protected on either side from the chilly winter winds by towering hills and being well shaded in summer, is equally pleasant winter and summer.

The town of Lincoln has a population of between 500 and 600 while the population of the precinct is three or four times as great. Lincoln is the trading point for an immense territory the principal industries of which are agriculture and stock-raising. The principal business houses of the town are the Aragon Bros. large mercantile establishment and J. J. Jaffa's extensive general merchandise store and bank. The town besides has one physician, a half dozen lawyers, two saloons, three hotels and a number of other business establishments. In point of the volume



Out for Big Game.

of business transacted there, Lincoln is second to no town in the county and it enjoys an immense and constantly increasing trade.

White Oaks.

One of the best known towns in the county is White Oaks with a population of 804 according to the last census. It is six miles from the El Paso and Rock Island railway and twelve miles from Carri-

zozo junction from where a stage runs twice a day. White Oaks has three churches and a \$10,000 school building with an excellent school system. There are a half dozen mercantile houses, two hotels, a planing mill, a weekly newspaper and two saloons in the town. Excellent water is secured from nearby springs.

White Oaks is located in a beautiful valley or natural amphitheater encircled on all sides by high mountain peaks covered with pine cedar and juniper. The principal source of the town's support is its mines.

Something more than 22 years ago quartz veins were discovered which contained free gold in surprisingly large quantities the outgrowth of which was the opening of many valuable mines, such as the North and South Homestake mines, the Old Abe and many other very rich

Walnut station on the El Paso and Northeastern railroad, in the vicinity of some very rich mines already developed to a considerable extent, and surrounded by a wide field for the prospector. In the Nogal country new and promising claims are continually being located and developed many of which are proving exceedingly rich. The town is in a charming location at the base of the lofty Nogal peak and in view of the most picturesque and grandly beautiful scenery.

Within the last few months Nogal has sprung from the inactivity of almost a decade into unusual prominence as a mining center as a result of the opening of the mines of that section. In that time the town has undergone a complete change: business has revived, many people have moved into town, new residences and business houses have been erected to supply the increased demand of the place and many other evidences of progress are to be noticed on every hand.

Nogal is the place of business of the Nogal Mercantile company, one of the oldest and largest business houses in the county, of which Geo. E. Sligh and J. H. Canning are at the head. This firm began business in Nogal over 16 years ago and has been engaged in business ever since. Nogal is also the headquarters for a number of large mining companies which are developing the mineral wealth of the surrounding country and is without doubt destined to play an important part in the future of Lincoln county.

Angus.

Angus is the name of one of Lincoln county's most prosperous agricultural settlements. Angus is beautifully located along the banks of the picturesque Bonito amid towering pine and wild enchanting mountain scenery and of late years has become a very popular summer resort.

The only business of the place is conducted by P. G. Peters who carries a complete stock of general merchandise and does a thriving business. In addition to his store Mr. Peters has numerous other interests here among which is a fine orchard and alfalfa farm from which he gathers thousands of pounds of apples and tons of hay annually. Mr. Peters also conducts a store at Capitan where he does a flourishing business. Mr. Peters first came to Lincoln county about 16 years ago for the benefit

A Group of Miners in the Employ of the Eagle Mining Company.



The Men Who Conduct the Affairs of Lincoln County.



LESLIE ELLIS, Probate Clerk.

of his health and in addition to becoming well and hearty again has amassed a comfortable fortune in that time.

Angus may be said to be the center of the fruit-growing industry of the county as in this vicinity are located many large orchards.

The people of Angus have just erected a commodious school building from the proceeds of the sale of an issue of bonds amounting to \$1000 voted by the district.

Richardson.

Richardson is on the north side of the Capitan mountains in the midst of an extensive, well watered stock country. It is the headquarters of the El Capitan Land & Cattle company, one of the largest sheep and cattle raisers in this region. Richardson has a general store, postoffice and a number of comfortable residences.

Carrizozo.

The junction of the Rock Island and the El Paso and Northeastern railways is called Carrizozo, after the extensive Carrizozo ranch in that immediate vicinity. It is understood that a large area of land has been secured by the company and that this junction will be made a prominent point on the new line of railroad between Chicago and El Paso. It already contains a number of business houses, an excellent depot, and a splendid hotel. This station is the shipping point for White Oaks, Scheelerville and several other settlements in the vicinity. The Carrizozo Cattle company's headquarters are located about one from Carrizozo. This company has, for many years, maintained the lead among the cattle-raisers of New Mexico.

A contract has just been let for a round-house and hotel at this place which together are to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.



ED. J. COE, Superintendent of Schools.



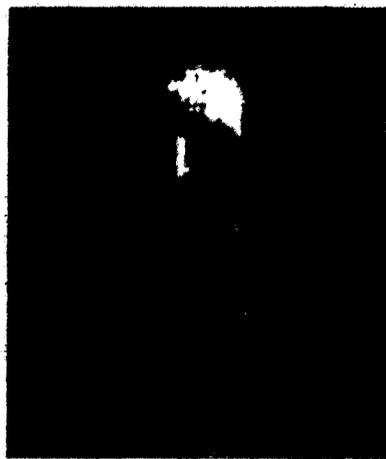
SOL. C. WEINER, Commissioner.

This coupled with the fact this point has been decided upon as a permanent division point for the railway and may be made a county seat in the near future by the present legislature makes it certain that Carrizozo will in a short time become one of the most important points along the Rock Island route.

Ruidoso Country.

That part of Lincoln county known as the Ruidoso country which lies along the beautiful little mountain stream of that name forms one of the most productive sections of the county. Like the Bonito country it is famous for its apples, pear and other fruits. Along this stream are located the orchards of J. N. Coe, F. B. Coe and Geo. Coe which have a reputation throughout this part of the territory for their apples.

Further up towards the White mountains, but still on the Ruidoso, is located the store of J. W. Prude. Mr. Prude first saw the Ruidoso country about 15 years ago and at once located at what is now known as the Ruidoso postoffice. He at once opened a small store, soon had the government make the place a postoffice with himself as postmaster and since his advent into that section has en-



SCIPIO SALAZAR, Commissioner.



JOHN W. OWENS, Sheriff.

joyed a prosperous career. Mr. Prude's store is but a few miles from the Mescalero Indian reservation. He knows every Indian on the reservation personally, speaks their language and does a flourishing business with them. Mr. Prude is one of the heaviest dealers in Indian curios in the southwest and has a profitable trade in this line as he acts as a sort of middle man between the Indian and the curio dealers of the territory. Being thus favorably situated he is able to procure every article of Indian manufacture direct from the hands of the Indians.

A little over a year ago Mr. Prude secured the appointment as trader at the Indian agency and at once opened a store there where he enjoys the entire Indian trade under government supervision.

There is not a man in Lincoln county more deservedly popular than Mr. Prude. He is not only a man of excellent business abilities but a man who makes friends easily and possesses the happy faculty of retaining them.

Extra copies of this edition can be obtained by addressing or calling at the Progress office.



E. W. HULBERT, Treas. and Collector.

To the Public.

In presenting this edition to the public the Progress has but one object in view, which is to further the interests of Lincoln county. No attempt has been made to attract attention to the county's resources and advantages by exaggerated statements or misrepresentation of facts. If the writer has gone beyond the bounds of honesty in endeavoring to portray the county's innumerable advantages, it has been through a misconception of facts rather than a wilful intention to exaggerate. So great a regard has the writer for Lincoln county that he does not think it possible to overestimate the opportunities offered here to both homeseekers and investors. The county's broad acres of fertile land and untold mineral wealth yet untouched invite rich and poor alike. To the latter it offers a home; to the former broader opportunities for the investment of capital.

To do Lincoln county justice would require an edition many times as large as the present one. Volumes could be written upon each of the industries of the county. The ground, however, has been covered as thoroughly as possible in so limited an amount of space, hence nothing but a plain statement of facts is attempted.

To those who have made the issue of this edition possible through their public spiritedness the Progress returns thanks. To those who withheld their support, for whatever reason, this paper bespeaks nothing but good.

Wheat in Lincoln county yields 30 bushels to the acre, oats 40 bushels, onions six tons and alfalfa five tons; cabbage 30,000 pounds, beans 4,000 pounds, apples and pears 25,000 pounds, and grapes 8,000 pounds to the acre.