THE EDDY ARGUS.

VOLUME I. | EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890. | NUMBER 37

Pennebaker, Joyce & Co.,
Merchants and Exchange Bankers
Eddy, New Mexico.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GRAIN,

HARDWARE, FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, QUEENSWARE, ETC.

A COMPLETE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

[illegible] fields of green alfalfa and golden grain, blooming orchards and richly laden vineyards; happy homes, a cheerful community and an enduring prosperity.

There are few places in the west or southwest so favored by nature as Eddy and the lower Pecos valley. The climate is in itself worth fifty dollars an acre. It is dry, [illegible], health-giving. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich loamy land susceptible of highest cultivation. It will grow all the grains and cereals and the finest orchards and vineyards. It has an abundance of water for every foot of ground, and but awaits the efforts of the farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower to become prosperous, almost beyond computation of the most sanguine.

LAND QUERIES.

Answers to Some of the Questions Asked Regarding Land in the Pecos Valley.

Many persons in writing for information about the Pecos Valley ask the questions: What are the prices, terms of payment, &c., of the lands? Others ask if there is any unoccupied government land, or whether it is principally in the hands of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company. In answer to these queries we will state that the company referred to own no land in the valley excepting their right of way. All the land, excepting the small portion filed upon, belongs to the public domain, and may be acquired under the several acts of congress, viz: Homestead, pre-emption, timber culture and desert land.

HOMESTEAD.

The first mentioned (homestead) requires that the settler shall reside upon the land for at least five years before he can make final proof. Or he can, after a residence of six months on the land, commute the same; that is, make final proof and pay the government price of $1.25 per acre for each acre.

PRE-EMPTION.

The pre-emption law requires of the settler at least six months continuous residence on the land; also suitable and substantial improvements. After he has resided on the land six months, he can make his final proof and pay the government price—$1.25 per acre.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Only such lands as are entirely devoid of timber may be entered under this act, and not more than 160 acres can be allowed in any one section of land. The entryman is required to plant and maintain a certain number of trees for ten years; after which he may make proof and obtain a title to the land.

DESERT ACT.

Entries under this act can only be made upon lands which will not produce an agricultural crop of any kind whatever without artificial irrigation, and lands that border on streams or bodies of water, or which have upon them any spring, lake or any water whatsoever, are not allowed under the desert land act, unless extremely good proof of their desert character is submitted. There are thousands of acres in the Pecos Valley which may be filed upon and title to the same acquired under the acts above enumerated. That this land will rapidly increase in value, with the completion of the great canals, admits of no doubt. That it embraces much of the choicest agricultural and fruit lands in the southwest is equally true, and neither proposition is truer than that within a short time the most favored spots will be filed upon and the late comer will, at an advanced price, derive his title from an individual and not from the government.

For Sale Cheap.

One first-rate light Racine wagon, four springs, canopy top.

John H. Canning,
Fort Stanton, N. M.

[illegible]

Eddy is Neither Very Old nor Very Large, but Numbers Among Its Citizens Some of the Most Enterprising Business Men in the Great Southwest.

Some people have said and are yet saying that "Eddy is booming." The Argus wishes to correct any and all such statements, and if possible remove from the minds of non-residents of this place, the impression that a boom, or any movement possessing the characteristics of such, exists in the Pecos Valley. It has, however, undergone during the last year a wonderful change. Its growth has been phenomenal, and that it will continue to improve those familiar with its inexhaustible resources [illegible] for a moment doubt. To give the distant readers of the Argus some idea of the progressive citizens of this lively little town we mention the following as among the enterprising business men of Eddy. Less than one year ago there was not a general merchandise store in the town, and the first to supply that want was Messrs. Pennebaker, Joyce & Co. A firm composed of bright, energetic young men, who, by a careful attention to business and a close study of the wants of the people, have become rich, popular and prosperous.

R. H. Pierce, formerly located at Seven Rivers, moved his large stock of merchandise to Eddy only a few months ago. Before coming he erected one of the largest brick fire-proof stores between San Antonio and El Paso, and is doing an enormous retail and wholesale business.

Another wide-awake business man is Wm. A. Finlay, formerly connected with the heavy contracting firm of Ward & Courtney. He owns the Eddy lumber yard, which he purchased a few months ago, and for the short time he has been here commands a large and constantly increasing trade.

Garrett & Brent have one of the finest brick stables and large stock corrals ever seen outside of a metropolitan city. This firm always give satisfaction, as the stock and vehicles are first-class.

Eddy has two drug stores: The Eddy Drug Store, with H. C. Van Norman as manager, and the Pecos Valley Drug Store, owned by Dr. James A. Tomlinson. Both carry large stocks.

B. P. Lindsey also has a small but thoroughly assorted stock of general merchandise, and does a large retail trade. By fair dealing he has become popular and successful.

Miller & Co., the painters, have added to the beauty of nearly every home in the town. They make paper hanging and decorating a specialty, and [illegible].

W. F. Bengener has established a tin shop and does, in first-class style, all kinds of work in tin, copper and sheet-iron.

Among the contractors and builders are some of the best known firms in the country. Caples & Hammer have built about half of El Paso. They erected the large hotel here, and are now constructing the national bank building.

Witt Bros. built the bridge across the Pecos at Greene street, the large flume at the Terra Plain and other important works.

Welden & Son are numbered among the leading brick makers and masons in the southwest, and have orders for work constantly ahead.

Lucius Anerson has charge of all the building done by the companies here. He is well known as having built the finest reduction mills and hoisting works in the southwest, including Sonora, Mexico. The magnificent works on the Grand Central, Emerald, Tranquility, Head Center and other mines in Tombstone, Arizona, were built by him.

E. Krause, the well known architect of El Paso, has a branch office here. His plans for the Hotel Hagerman, the national bank and other buildings here attest the confidence placed in his skill and experience.

E. K. Beedy has the only blacksmith and wagon shop in Eddy, and as he is a skillful workman and prompt in his work, he has all that he and his assistants can attend to.

C. W. Hardlon, formerly of Pecos City, owns and attends to the tonsorial wants of the people, at the Pearl City barber and bath rooms.

Meek & English are the proprietors of the city feed store and wagon yard on the corner of Canon and Bronson streets, where they keep all kinds of feed and care for stock. This place is also the office and headquarters of the Pecos and Eddy stage line, owned by P. J. Gessler, of the first named place, who by his attention to the wants of the traveling public, has made his line exceedingly popular.

Dr. H. C. Van Norman, formerly a practicing physician in New York city and Colorado, attends to the health of this growing community.

Fred H. Peltz is United States deputy mineral surveyor and notary public. He divides his time between Eddy and Lookout.

B. A. Nymeyer is probably better acquainted with the location and character of the lands of the Pecos Valley than any man in this section. He is also notary public, and has recently entered into a partnership with J. O. Cameron, a bright young attorney at law. They are prepared to attend to all business pertaining to their respective professions.

McLenathen & Campbell are the pioneer real estate and insurance agents of Eddy. They have handled, to the satisfaction of all parties, nearly all the sales so far made in town lots and valley land. They are also agents for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York.

A new and strong firm of real estate and insurance brokers is that of Shields & Mermod. They have erected a fine brick building on Canon street, between Greene and Fox, and are doing a large and growing business. Mr. Shields was formerly register of the United States land office at Las Cruces, and is familiar with every acre of land in the Pecos Valley. In addition to this he enjoys the reputation of being one of the most thorough surveyors and engineers in the southwest.

Fred V. Plontkowsky, formerly head draughtsman in the United States land office, this district, is located in Eddy, and is prepared to not only make drawings, plans and plats but attend to all land office business. He probably has no superior as a land office attorney in this section of the country.

There are a number of restaurants and lodging houses. Among which [illegible] by Mrs. Fritz, and the Parlor Restaurant and bakery. Good meals and accommodations may be obtained at either place.

In addition to the above there are a number of others engaged in business and various occupations, but, enough has been enumerated to give the reader an idea of the rapid growth of this place (the site of which, less than fifteen months ago, was covered with a dense growth of mesquite,) of the enterprising and energetic spirit of her citizens, which has made Eddy not only the Pearl of the Pecos Valley, but the most progressive and promising town in the entire southwest.

What more can be said you have read. Now pause and consider. Here nature has lavished her choicest gifts. The land is fertile and peculiarly adapted for irrigation, while the Pecos, with its steady flow, has water enought within its grassy banks the year round to irrigate many hundred thousand acres of land. Heaven, too, has smiled upon this beautiful valley and left it enshrined in a matchless climate. And behind all this, and without which it would sleep in its wonderful beauty for centuries to come as it has in the past, are the originators of a vast irrigating enterprise that is to revolutionize this section; spirits of great nervous force, of indomitable courage, of marvellous executive ability, who, with the magic wand of capital and energy, have tapped the Pecos, and behold! the plains smile with fields of golden grain, the air of the valley is laden with the perfume of orchards, and the hillsides are dotted with fruitful vineyards. It is those restless spirits, born with the energy of the west, that will make this valley the choice spot of the states.

FOR SALE.

Lot 10 in block 1,
Lot 5 in block 18,
Lots 8 and 10 in block 17.

For further information call on
W. H. Johnston, Eddy, N. M.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
May 8th, 1890.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1890, viz: John Ambargey, pre-emption D. S. No. 3,711, for the NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, lots 13 and 14, Sec. 3, Tp. 16 S, R 25 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Turner, of Roswell, N. M.; William V. Bell, of Roswell, N. M.; John H. Stamper, of Seven Rivers, N. M.; James Hegg, of Seven Rivers, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

Winfield S. Cobean, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.,
May 12, 1889.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on Wednesday, July 16, 1890, viz: Albert Johnson, on pre-emption D. S. No. 3,1[illegible], for the W½ NW¼, Sec. 9, and N½ [illegible].

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

Thomas Morrow, of Lookout, N. M.
Harry Hart, of " "
W. E. Carr, of " "
George Carman, of " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

Winfield S. Cobean, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
May 27th, 1890.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Friday, July 18th, 1890, viz: Edmund G. Shields, pre-emption D. S. No 1, for the SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 8, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 22 S, R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: F. G. Tracey, of Eddy, N. M.; C. A. Martin, of Eddy, N. M.; Henry Bole, of Eddy, N. M.; F. V. Plontkowsky, of Eddy, N. M.

W. S. Cobean, Register.

The Eddy Drug Store Company,

Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines, BOOKS and STATIONERY, Pipes, Tobaccos and Cigars, Clocks and Watches.

H. C. VAN NORMAN, Manager.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

MILLER & CO.,
House and Sign Painting.

Paper Hanging and Decorating a Specialty.

EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

Edgar B. Bronson, President. | Chas. B. Eddy, Vice-President. | Wm. H. Austin, Cashier.

El Paso National Bank,

No. 3608.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital, Surplus and Profits........................$200,000

Collections promptly made and remitted. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.

SPECIAL FACILITIES OFFERED ON MEXICAN BUSINESS

Customers are offered the convenience of our Herring's Safety Boxes in fire and burglar-proof vault.

B. P. LINDSEY,
General Merchant,

Dealer in Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Grain, Etc.

Parlor Restaurant and Bakery,

EDDY, - - NEW MEXICO.

$6 PER WEEK,
35 CTS. A MEAL.
$25 A MONTH.

Witt Brothers,

Contractors and Builders

Public buildings a specialty.

Estimates given on short notice.

EDDY, - - - NEW MEXICO.

Caples & Hammer,

Contractors and Builders,

El Paso, Texas, and Eddy, N. M.

W. A. HAWKINS,

Attorney at Law,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, $126,082,153.56.

Old, strong, reliable.
For insurance that insures, apply to
McLENATHEN & CAMPBELL, Agents,
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

WATER IS KING!

The Pecos Irrigation and Investment Company is now engaged in the most GIGANTIC IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES in the West.

Its canals will reclaim more than 200,000 acres of wonderfully fertile land.

Limestone Soil, Plenty of Water, Abundant Sunshine,

A combination of elements that never fail to reward the farmer for his labor.

[illegible] Water Rights are now selling for $7.50 per acre, payable in seven annual installments. Only $1 per acre annual water rent. These terms are more advantageous to the farmer than can be obtained in any irrigation country IN THE WEST.

FOR CIRCULARS OR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

THE PECOS IRRIGATION AND INVESTMENT CO., EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

THE PECOS VALLEY.

The Nile of America—Soil Unequaled Outside of Egypt.

Climate Unsurpassed in the World.

A GREAT FRUIT BELT

One Thousand Miles Nearer all Eastern Markets than California.

Does irrigation pay?

This question was asked before the birth of Christ, and was answered in the affirmative by the fruits of the labors of the ancients before the dawn of modern civilization. It was practiced then, as it is to-day, on the plains of Persia and Assyria, where Babel reared its lofty head and Babylon reigned in barbaric splendor. Some of the largest canals in the territory of Arizona have been built on the lines of the acequias of the almost forgotten Aztecs, and investigation has shown that in many respects their engineering was equal and their construction superior to those who followed them. These ditches were lined with cement to prevent the loss of water by seepage, and were laid out according to the present principles of economic irrigation. Long before the inspired soul of Columbus dreamt of another continent, or his sturdy vessel plowed the billows of an unknown sea, the dark-skinned people of the now great southwest had built massive aqueducts and tilled the soil and watered their flocks from the waters of the acequias. The answer to the question, Does irrigation pay? is found in the orchards, the vineyards, the fields of grain and corn, in the thousand happy homes and prosperous communities that now adorn what was once known as the great arid west. If it be true that the history of the present is but a repetition of the history of the past, in nothing is it truer or more perfectly exemplified than in irrigation. Coeval with the birth of man, it has, through all the passing centuries contributed to his happiness and progress, and to-day is making the agriculturist and the fruit raiser important factors in the world's wealth.

But how few ever consider that the larger portion of the arable surface of the United States is doomed to comparative sterility, unless brought under systematic and permanent irrigation. West of the 100th degree of longitude, almost to the shores of the Pacific ocean and from our southern to our northern boundary, stretches a vast tract of land,

RICH IN EVERY ELEMENT

of fertility but moisture, but useless for the purpose of agriculture in its present condition. Yet there runs across or beneath its surface the watershed of a vast and intricate range of mountains, snow clad during a part or the whole of the year. It needs but to capture this water, and spread it over the surface, to insure abundant and certain harvests. It may surprise a farmer, accustomed to depend upon the changeful seasons of the eastern part of the country, to learn that upon these arid lands there may be grown with the greatest certainty luxurious crops of fruits, grass, grain or roots; that in this climate the farmer who has brought the waters beneath his control, has secured literally and naturally the fulfillment of the promise that "seed time and harvest should never more fail." But such is a fact, for drouth and aridity are entirely subjugated by means of irrigation, and seed time and harvest are only sure where irrigation is systematically used by the cultivator. But the irrigation of lands of the character under consideration, can only be profitably undertaken by the combined efforts of moneyed men; the necessary engineering works, such as dams, canals, sluices, waterways and aqueducts can only be constructed by means of ample capital. The fact that irrigation insures beyond all question a certain return for labor and money expended will undoubtedly give a new impetus to the settlement of lands upon the plains and great valleys, as soon as those in other sections who are now occasionally brought to the verge of ruin, by the failure of their crops, can be brought to understand its cheapness, its ease of application, and the certainty of crops secured by its use. These conditions are fully if not perfectly supplied in the

CENTRAL PECOS VALLEY.

Nature has bountifully given thousands of acres of rich land, the heavens smile sweetly, and the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company's canals furnish the water. This corporation is one of the strongest in the southwest. Its officers are J. J. Hagerman, president; Henry C. Lowe, treasurer; L. H. Jackson, secretary, and C. B. Eddy, vice-president and manager, with headquarters at Eddy, New Mexico.

Before describing the great canals, now about completed, a brief description of the source from which the water supply is drawn may not be without interest. Directly it is from the Pecos river, which rises in the northern part of New Mexico, north of Santa Fe. It flows in a southeasterly direction to the neighborhood of Fort Sumner, and then a little east of south across the territorial line into Texas, finally forming a junction with the Rio Grande. It is a mountain stream, subject to alternate flood and drouth, until it reaches the neighborhood of Roswell, New Mexico. Thence for a hundred miles, in a due south line, it flows a tortuous course of probably two hundred miles, receiving at intervals large quantities of spring water. These springs generally flow into its bed or banks, following the general limestone strata of the country, and represent the drainage of the Capitan, Sierra Blanca, Sacramento, Mescalero and Guadalupe mountains and the waters of the upper river, which disappear below Fort Sumner. As shown by the maps, the Pecos is the second river in size in New Mexico, yet it has been estimated that it carries enough water through the Pecos Valley to irrigate 300,000 acres of land. Its average width is about 100 feet, velocity of current full four miles per hour, and during the low stage of water the depth is about 30 inches. The banks are generally high and covered with coarse grass and bushes, showing no indications of floods. This is accounted for from the fact that its supply, as above stated, is almost entirely drawn from springs. The volume of water passing down its channel is much greater than is generally imagined. From Roswell until it reaches the Texas line the fall is about seven feet to the mile, and expert engineers have estimated its flow to be fully 1,800 cubic feet per second.

THE NILE OF AMERICA.

Following the course of the river the great Pecos Valley, the Nile of America, is more than four hundred miles long, cut here and there, north of the Texas line, by low ridges which formerly checked the flow of the stream and held the water in a chain of great lakes. In time the [illegible] worn down through these limestone ridges and drained the lakes [illegible] valleys above, but the receding waters left the original surface deeply buried beneath the rich deposits with which the waters of the Pecos are always heavily charged. This, in part, accounts for the extraordinary fertility of the soil. Between Eddy and Seven Rivers (a town 17 miles north) an outlying fold or divergent spur of the Guadalupe mountains on the west stands out across the valley and reaches some distance into the Staked Plain on the east. This held back for ages the great lake that overspread the region above and caused the deep sedimentation of the valley in the vicinity of Seven Rivers. The ridge from the same general range which forces the west-side canal almost to the Pecos river just north of Lookout, fifteen miles south of Eddy, held another great lake that overspread and deposited its rich sediments in the valley from that obstruction to the gorge now occupied by the great dam six miles above Eddy. But the valley in the vicinity of Eddy, where the most comprehensive system of irrigation has been inaugurated, may be regarded as fairly representing the general width of the whole. From the Pecos river at this point west to where the waters of Dark canyon in the Guadalupe range debouch upon the plain the distance is about thirty miles, and the Staked Plain watershed between the Pecos and the upper Brazos river of Texas is fifty miles east, making the total width of valley or low land at this point eighty miles. Dark canyon, however, winds down the eastern slope of the Guadalupe mountains seventy miles before reaching the Pecos plains or valley, and here and there through the mountains spreads out into piney slopes or level valleys of the richest soil, well supplied with the purest water, and, where not under cultivation, these picturesque little valleys are overgrown with the sugar maple, cherry, wild grape and morning glory, while the rich, black loam is filled with wild potatoes.

THE GENERAL DIP OF THE STRATA

of the west country is very gently (almost imperceptibly) to the east, even from the extreme western escarpments of the Guadalupe mountains to the Pecos river, and the whole has a slight inclination to the south, or southeast. The drainage to the Pecos from the east has a general and nearly uniform reach of about fifty miles, which would seem to represent the general and approximately uniform inclination of the subjacent strata; but the river occupies a synclinal flexure or trough, while nearly parallel to this, and generally about six miles distant, is an anticlinal flexure, or line of slight elevation, from which the strata dip gently toward the river, and, for a short distance, almost imperceptibly to the east. But further, and for fifty miles back easterly, the uniform dip of the strata is to the west, toward the river, and rain waters accumulating in that region have carved canyons through this low ridge and found a nearly uniform grade to the river. Naturally enough the prevailing winds of the valley are from the more elevated country on the west, and these have driven the imported sands of the river out against the anticlinal ridge on the east, which, acting like a snow-fence, has checked their flight and caused the accumulation there of a conspicuous ridge or chain of sand hills. At varying depths beneath the surface—whether of the sand barrier to the east, the Guadalupe mountains on the west, or the deep soil of the valley proper—everywhere the crust of the earth in this region is made up of limestone—stratified carbonate of lime and decarbonated lime of thin and wholly incoherent laminae, that may be quarried in sheets of any desired size or thickness; nodular and laminated phosphate of lime, a valuable fertilizer; and the sulphate of lime in every form, from gypseous soil to sheets and fields and dikes and hills of crystallized gypsum (and even transparent selenite,) suitable for the manufacture of the finest plaster of Paris by the simple process of calcining, and for grinding and shipping to market as a fertilizer. Owing to the presence in

The Soil

of an impalpable clay, precipitated from the still waters of the former lakes, and to the property, possessed by lime in a remarkable degree, of flocculating and precipitating clay sediments, meteoric water falling within the hydrographical basin of the Pecos rarely finds its way deeper than the first stratum of limestone, which is rendered impervious to water by a clay lining; and hence an abundance of good well water may be obtained by sinking through the soil to bedrock almost anywhere in the valley or out on the Staked Plain to the east, the depth necessary depending upon the thickness of the soil—usually from twenty to seventy feet in the valley proper and twenty to forty feet on the Staked Plain. These facts are of the greatest importance in connection with the subject of irrigation; for when the soil once becomes saturated, or even thoroughly moistened, the water now resting upon the clay-sheeted and horizontal bedrock beneath will be greatly increased in quantity, and, being unable to work its way downward to greater depth or laterally through the heterogeneous mass of argillaceous material constituting the lower stratum of the soil, it will work upward, greatly assisted by forest and fruit trees and the exuberant vegetation of the fields. Through the same process of flocculation and precipitation the finely comminuted and calcareo-argillaceous matter held in suspension by the river water will also soon coat the bed and banks of the ditches with a lining as impervious as glass. Where these limestone strata have been pierced to a depth of from 125 to 300 feet beneath the surface in the valley south of the Texas line, artesian water leaps 30 feet above the ground. Taking into consideration the contour of the valley, its hydrological conditions, past and present, and the varied character of the sediments deposited, it is not surprising that there should have accumulated upon the substrata described a great depth of soil, rich in all the vitalizing elements in nature—a deep, pulverulent loam, carrying carbonate, sulphate and phosphate of lime, siliceous sand, clay, oxide of iron, magnesia and various other mineral salts, intimately intermixed with decayed vegetable and animal matter—a soil similar in character and fully equal to the best found in Tennessee, Kentucky, the Western Reserve in Ohio, northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

The Agricultural and Fruit Lands

of the Pecos Valley possess several important advantages over those of any of the states named. Here land is cheap, water is cheap and always at hand when wanted, and the climate so uniform and genial that the farmer can work outdoors any day in the year without inconvenience, and may, with safety and certainty of a good crop, replant his fields at any season of the year. No finer or more productive farms can elsewhere be found than those about Seven Rivers, Eddy, Lake View and along Black river—all in Eddy county. There is still room in this county, under the flow of the great irrigating canals, for upward of three thousand more farms just as good, and some of these (many thousands of acres) are to be had for the land office fees incident to the location of a homestead—less than one cent per acre—whereas in three to five years these same lands will find ready sale at from $40 to $60 per acre, according to the improvements. These wild lands can be cleared ready for the plow at a cost of $1 per acre; a perpetual water right can be purchased from the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company for $2.50 per acre, payable in 7 semi-annual installments, and the annual rent of water is but $1 per acre—actually cheaper than rain. It [illegible] the loss of time in keeping dry. From the great flume in Black river, a distance of about twenty miles, most of the land lying [illegible] has been taken, [illegible] only a few detached pieces of public land remaining; but between Black river and the Delaware, and further south to the Texas line, there still remain many thousands of acres of government land subject to location under the homestead and other acts of congress, most of it a fine dark chocolate loam, from sixteen to thirty feet deep, and exceedingly rich. This portion of the valley, like that extending northward to and above Eddy, is

AN UNBROKEN PLAIN,

sloping almost imperceptibly from the distant foothills of the Guadalupe mountains on the west to the Pecos river. This plain is cut through eighteen miles south of Eddy by Black river, a clear and powerful stream, 15 to 20 feet wide, having its rise in the Guadalupes, where immense storage reservoirs might be constructed at little cost. The Delaware, another beautiful stream of considerable volume, also rises in the Guadalupe mountains, thirty miles or more south of the head of Black river, but running northeasterly cuts through the same rich plain and enters the Pecos river only about twelve miles south of the Black, and five miles north of the Texas line. Such is the character of nearly every quarter section of the extensive area embraced within the most economically irrigable portion of the Pecos Valley—south from Roswell to the Texas line, 115 miles, and east from the mouth of Dark canyon or the foot of the Guadalupe mountains to the watershed of the Staked Plain, eighty miles. The streams of the valley are filled with choice food fish, and crowded with wild geese, ducks, snipe and crane, the mountains on the west, the valley itself, and the Staked Plain to the east of it afford numerous black tail deer, antelope (with buffalo on the Staked Plain,) the coyote, fox, swift and rabbit, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, plover, curlew, quail, doves and smaller birds.

The Climate.

The abundant and never-failing supply of water, under perfect control, and the deep, rich and exhaustless soil of the Pecos Valley are supplemented and greatly enhanced in value by an incomparable climate. The altitude at the town of Eddy is about 3,250 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is distant about 500 miles. Here the temperature rarely falls to 32 in the coldest winter or rises to 100 in the heat of summer, the average annual temperature being 63 degrees. The atmosphere being light, dry, highly rarefied and singularly pure, distant objects appear near, and for 320 to 340 days in the year the unobstructed rays of the sun give nearly as white a light as does an electric lamp, relieved from the burning, blistering heat of the desert by absorption by day and radiation by night by the soft limestone of the hills and the sandy loam of the valley, while the whole region is at all times free from that sweltering and stifling condition incident to the absorption and imprisonment of the sun's heat by damp clay soils and a dense, humid atmosphere, through which the seemingly angry sun glares with a dusky-red glow of menacing aspect. While in midsummer the days are unpleasantly warm in the sun, the nights are always delightfully cool and invigorating, thus giving rise to frequent electrical changes of atmosphere and to moderate winds, and to alternate expansion by heat and contraction of the air by cold, and this gentle variability, periodically purifying the atmosphere and acting as a healthful stimulant to all ordinary animal and vegetable life, is highly inimical to germ life, and hence no zymotic, pulmonary, sporadic or other disease is known in the Pecos Valley. The dry, warm days, the cool, bracing nights, the absence of sudden changes and excessive cold, the moderate winds, the considerable but not distressful altitude, the great preponderance of cloudless skies and the total absence of malaria, all combine to make up a climate as faultless as man can find, to give zest to life, and exuberant growth to vegetation in an earthly paradise where the ground never freezes and no hot winds blow.

Products of the Soil.

With an abundance of good water at command, a soil that might be used elsewhere with profit as a fertilizer, and a climate of matchless geniality and salubrity, the Pecos Valley is destined to become one of the most remunerative farming and fruit growing regions within the jurisdiction of the United States. Almost any kind of grain, grass, fibrous plant, bulbous or edible root, garden vegetable, cucurbitaceous or berry vine, fruit or forest tree that will grow anywhere will grow here with astonishing luxuriance and attain the greatest fecundity. Maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye and millet; alfalfa, clover and timothy; agave, cotton, jute, ramie, okra and sorghum cane; the native and sweet potato, peanut, onion, beet, carrot, turnip and radish; beans, peas, pepper, domestic sage, cauliflower, cabbage (weighing from five to forty pounds), lettuce, spinach, citron, watermelon, muskmelon, cantaloup, pumpkins weighing from 20 to 150 pounds, squash from 20 to 210, cucumbers from one to five, and tomatoes from one-half to three pounds each; strawberries, grapes and all kindred fruits; the peach, prune, the Giant peach from Persia, apricot, apple, quince, English and black walnut, soft-shell almond, olive, cherry, and the famous Capri fig all flourish in the Pecos Valley when properly watered, as shown by actual experiment on farms strung along the valley from Roswell to Pecos City, a distance of 155 miles. Doubtless also the useful, beautiful and umbrageous orange tree will some day ornament the yards and lawns of the settlers, and the stately and graceful eucalyptus (the fastest growing tree known) and Lombardy poplar cast their long shadows over the lanes and adjacent fields. The valley is destined to become the finest vineyard and orchard of the continent, the symmetry, size and flavor of the fruits being unsurpassed, and the yield as satisfactory as the quality. In the older settled portion of the valley, about Roswell, apple trees six years old yield three to four barrels each year, pears as many bushels, plums four to six bushels, peaches 400 to 500 pounds, and it is not uncommon to see $25 or $30 worth of peaches or plums taken from a single tree. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted, perennial clover, and in the climate and soil of the Pecos Valley yields four to five crops per annum, or eight to twelve tons per acre. The following figures relate to the yield per crop per acre of the various crops named:

Corn, 40 to 50 bushels.
Wheat, 40 to 50 bushels.
Oats, 50 to 70 bushels.
Barley, 40 to 60 bushels.
Rye, 30 to 40 bushels.
Peas, 30 to 40 bushels.
Sweet potatoes, 150 to 300 bushels.
Beets, 175 to 400 bushels.
Carrots, 175 to 300 bushels.
Onions, 22,000 to 25,000 pounds.
Turnips, 20,000 to 32,000 pounds.

The Town of Eddy.

Situated on the right or west bank of the Pecos river and extending northward from Loving's bend, where the river turns abruptly from a due south to an easterly course (the elbow being marked by the entrance of the great drainage arroyo from Dark canyon), the town of Eddy spreads out over a [illegible] plain with [illegible] slope [illegible] to the river and southward, with the streets [illegible] compass, sixty feet in the clear, flanked by sidewalks ten feet wide, leaving a space of eighty feet between buildings on opposite sides. The blocks are 320 feet east and west by 260 feet north and south, each penetrated by a north and south alley twenty feet wide, and these half blocks are divided into lots 25 feet front and 130 deep in the business portion of the town and 50x130 in the residence portion. One entire block has been set aside for a court house, another for public school buildings and play grounds, another for a public park, and the whole of the ample river front has been reserved for railroad purposes, side-tracks, depot, etc. Two other blocks have been reserved from sale, one in the southeastern and the other in the northwestern portion of the town, for reasons not given. As the breeding of fine horses is sure to develop into one of the important industries of the valley, a mile track is being prepared on an excellent turfy soil one mile and a half west of the town, and this will probably form the nucleus for extensive fair grounds for the annual or semi-annual exhibition of the other products of the whole valley. Though less than one year old, the town has a good school house, a magnificent and highly ornamental brick hotel costing $50,000, a fine two-story brick and iron bank building, occupied by the First National Bank of Eddy, a large livery stable and many business houses and residences of brick, and many beautiful and cosy cottages, hotels, restaurants, etc., of wood—but not a drop of intoxicating liquor on sale anywhere, prohibition being a condition inserted in every deed given by the Pecos Valley Town company. The Episcopalians, the Methodists and the Baptists each have an organized church and hold services regularly, and the two first named have already taken steps for the erection of commodious church edifices. The

TRIBUTARY RESOURCES OF THE TOWN

are practically without limit, and fully justify the generous expenditure by the town company of a large percentage of the proceeds of the sale of lots in improving and beautifying the place. Being centrally situated with reference to the best lands and the most extensively irrigated section of the valley, with all passing roads (whether wagon or rail) forced to it by projecting ridges and hills east and west, Eddy is bound to become and ever remain the chief mart and metropolis of the Pecos Valley. As fine indications of coal are found in different directions and but a few miles from the town, material for the manufacture of fertilizers in abundant everywhere, iron ore in considerable bodies is found in the Guadalupes, and silver, copper and lead are also found there, it is quite probable that Eddy will, in the not distant future, become a manufacturing center of very considerable importance, not only of mineral and metallic wares, but of textile fabrics and other articles from the products of the dairy, garden, orchard, vineyard and farm. An immense living spring of clear and pure water, gushing from a rock cliff two miles above, is to be piped into the town. Brick of a rich maroon color and excellent quality are made in and all about the town, while the laminated limestone of light ashy color which constitutes the substrata of the whole country is an excellent stone for masonry. This same stone, so abundant everywhere, when calcined and mixed with sand (of which there is a superabundance just beyond the fine bridge that spans the river from the east end of Greene street) forms a most tenacious cement. After the summer showers have fallen the dense growth of rich grama grass that overspreads the Staked Plain in all directions presents the appearance of one vast wheat-field, and this grass is just as nutritious (though perhaps not as palatable) when dry as when green, and here countless thousands of cattle, horses and sheep keep rolling fat at all seasons without being fed. A very large portion of this great plain is and of necessity must always be tributary to Eddy. Several railroads are already approaching and others are projected and probable. For rapid growth and increase in values—past, present and prospective—the town of Eddy has not had, nor can it have, any equal in the southwest, and hence it offers superior inducements for the investment of capital, now, while town property is still comparatively cheap; as a health resort it has no superior, and as a place of residence it is simply delightful. There is no lack of desirable building ground for the spread of the town. To the west and north the surface is comparatively smooth and rises gradually for many miles; while Hagerman Heights, a broad, flat ridge of limestone just across the Pecos, running parallel to the river and the eastern face of the town, and rising fifty feet above the intervening strip of river plain, affords a magnificent view of the valley and distant mountains as far as the eye can reach, and offers a charming site for fine residences for those who wish to live apart from the smoke and bustle of the town.

Railroads.

If the reader will refer to any modern map of the southwest, and note thereon the railroads now being built toward the Pecos Valley and the several lines projected and certain of construction in the near future, he will observe that Eddy is sure of the amplest railroad facilities even before its local resources can possibly be developed to one half their possibilities. The Wichita Valley and El Paso railroad, starting from Wichita Falls on the Fort Worth and Denver, is being rapidly pushed through western Texas to the Pecos Valley. The Chicago and Rock Island is being crowded through the western portion of the Indian territory from Liberal, on the southern line of Kansas, to this valley and El Paso. The Fort Worth and Albuquerque is also pushing this way from Fort Worth. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, starting from the (soon to be) deep water harbor of Galveston, and already completed to San Angelo, Texas, less than 200 miles distant, is to be built up through the Pecos Valley and the town of Eddy and on to Albuquerque, where it will connect and be consolidated with the Atlantic and Pacific and California Southern systems, thus forming a great trunk line through from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. This line, through the recently chartered Pecos Valley railroad, which will be constructed from the Texas and Pacific railroad to Eddy during the present year, and which will doubtless be consolidated as a link in the great trunk line, will probably be the first railroad to reach Eddy. But the Pecos Valley road, independently of the trunk line of which it may or may not form a link, will be pushed on up the valley to a connection with the Albuquerque branch of the Wichita Valley road, already chartered; with the Rock Island, should that road cross the valley above and go by way of the White Oaks coal fields; with the southern Kansas, should that be pushed through from Washburn in the Panhandle of Texas to Albuquerque or El Paso, and with the line recently projected by New Mexico and Colorado capitalists from the extensive coal fields of Cerrillos, southwest of Santa Fe, to the deep water harbor of Aransas Pass on the Gulf, midway between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande—though it is quite probable that the last named road will follow the Pecos Valley down as far as Eddy, strike across the Staked Plain from that point and intersect the Texas and Pacific and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe at Midland, Texas. Five of the roads named are now being built, the sixth is certain, and the seventh probable, while the Texas and Pacific trunk line east and west, [illegible]

The Irrigation Canals.

An ample and never-failing supply of water—independent of rainfall—being assured by the numerous large springs that flow into the Pecos river at short intervals for 100 miles along its course from Roswell southward to Eddy, a description of the dams, flumes, ditches and storage reservoirs completed, projected and now in course of construction by the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company, taken in connection with the medial altitude, the genial climate and the nutritious character of the soil, will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the Pecos Valley is destined, in the near future, to become not only the garden-spot, but one of the most populous and steadily prosperous sections of the southwest. In this connection it may be well to state, also that all titles, both to water rights and lands, throughout the valley, are undisputed and perfect, being derived directly from the general government, unclouded by any ancient Spanish or Mexican grants, and still chiefly held by original acquirers. The Pecos Irrigation and Investment company, which projected and constructed both the northern and southern system of canals (the main arteries,) acquired by purchase the system of smaller ditches originally constructed in the vicinity of the town of Eddy by the Pecos Valley Land and Ditch company, and now owns all the irrigating ditches worthy of the name in the valley, except the one beginning fifteen miles below the town of Eddy, on the east side of the river, which is owned by the Hagerman Irrigation and Land company.

THE GREAT DAM

constructed across the Pecos river six miles above the town of Eddy is designed as an auxiliary, and will store water for all the southern system of ditches of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company. The dam is constructed of limestone, which, aided by the calcareous nature of the earth employed in rendering it impervious to water, will at an early day probably become cemented together as one solid rock. It is 115 feet wide at the base (which rests upon the solid bedrock of the country), rises to a height of 40 feet above bedrock, with a slope of two to one on the lower side and of one-half to one on the side bearing the pressure of the reservoir, and is 1,010 feet in length. The dam simply fills a gap or notch worn down through a solid limestone ridge by the flow of the river since Terrace times, and hence the abutments are solid rock in place. The outlet to the canal is a cut 30 feet wide, 26 feet deep and 500 feet in length through the solid rock of this ridge on the easterly side of the river, with gates constructed about midway of this cut to regulate the flow of water into the canal. On the westerly side of the river and reservoir this limestone ridge curves around gracefully to the north and toward the river above, and some 400 yards from the centre of the dam a broad cut has been made across it, five feet below the level of the crest of the dam, for the escape of surplus water, which will flow down a ravine back of the solid rock ridge and re-enter the river half a mile below, so that no injury can possibly be inflicted upon the dam by the escaping waste water. On the east side the ridge broadens out northward, and has been cut into by the river until a vertical cliff of considerable height has been formed. Against this cliff the force of the flow for two miles above comes squarely, and being broken by the solid hill, turns gently toward the dam a few hundred feet below. This conformation gives additional and very great security to the dam, as no rush of water, however sudden or great, can reach it with perceptible momentum. The lake or reservoir formed by the dam is seven miles long, and one mile and three-quarters wide, and holds about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, enough to supply the ditch with a full head for nearly one month, should the river cease to flow. When filled it gives a head of water twenty feet above the bottom of the cut through which the main canal is fed, and thirteen feet above the feed-gates when open.

THE SMALLER DITCHES

originally constructed by the Pecos Valley Land and Ditch company, but subsequently purchased by the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company, together with the water rights involved, branch from a single ditch taken out on the east side of the river three miles above the great dam. Above the dam this ditch and its flumes are now overflowed by the great reservoir; but in the construction of the dam a large water-way in solid masonry was provided for this ditch, and also for use as a scour-gate through which to flush the sediment from the bed of the reservoir—the smaller ditch having an elevation but a few feet above the river bed. This ditch is twelve miles in length, runs down between the river and the big canal, on ground much lower than that occupied by the latter, and passes under the high terra-plain leading to the great flume. Further down one branch conveys water for the irrigation of the Eddy (home) farm on the east side of the river, while another branch is diverted to the west side, through a high flume across the Pecos, and its water is used to irrigate the farms to the north, and to send living streams of crystal water along both sides of each and every street in the town, to keep alive and green the ten thousand shade trees planted there at intervals of fifteen feet along the outer edge of each sidewalk.

THE SOUTHERN CANALS—WEST SIDE.

The main canal, leading from the rock cut outlet heretofore described as near the east end of the dam, is 45 feet wide at the bottom, 70 feet at the top, has a slope of one and one-half to one, and will carry through this huge excavation a volume of water seven feet in depth, and where gentle slopes or extensive flats of rocky, barren and worthless ground occur on the inland or upper side of the canal the embankment is thrown up wholly on the lower side, so as to utilize these flats for the storage of immense quantities of water. The main canal, of the dimensions stated, continues four miles down the river, when it diverges into two large ditches, one branch going down on the east and the other on the west side of the river. We will follow first the western branch, as that is the longest and most important. Owing to the very considerable but uniform descent of the river, the bottom of the great flume across it is full forty feet above the river bed at the point of crossing, thus placing it far above the reach of any possible flood. The flume is reached by a terra-plain, or raised earthwork 1,800 feet in length across the river plain, 160 feet wide at the base and 50 feet on top, through which runs the canal 25 feet wide at the bottom, which is raised 10 feet above the river plain and 50 feet above the river bed, and with banks sloping two to one and of sufficient height to carry with safety seven feet of water. The flume itself is 25 feet wide in the clear, 8 feet deep and 475 feet long, and rests upon substantial trestle work with spans from sixteen to twenty feet in length. Another terra-plain, 800 feet in length but otherwise of the same dimensions as the one described, conducts the water from the flume to the high land on the western side of the river, from whence it flows, seven feet in depth, through a ditch 25 feet wide at the bottom and with banks sloping one and one-half to one. This ditch passes about one mile and a half west of the town of Eddy, meanders along the higher portion of the valley from eight to ten miles back from the river, and is completed for a distance of about twenty-eight miles, or to a point within three miles of the town of Lookout, and [illegible] are five large lakes [illegible] ward almost to the Pecos river. The canal will describe a horseshoe around the eastern point of this ridge, following along its southerly slope westward on the north side of the town of Lookout, and cross Black river a few miles above that town. Here it will pick up the considerable and never-failing stream of Black river, without interfering with riparian rights below, and convey it out across the fertile plain lying between Black and Delaware rivers, and on a line ten to twelve miles back from the Pecos, and reach the southern boundary line of New Mexico on the Delaware—giving the canal a total length of fifty-five miles, a uniform fall of eighteen inches to the mile, and bringing under and subject to irrigation by its waters at least 100,000 acres of rich alluvial and inexhaustible soil, at all points along the line gently sloping from the canal to the Pecos river. As the fall of the Pecos from the flume above Eddy to the confluence of the Delaware is 260 feet, while that of the canal is but 82½ feet, the water of the latter, on reaching the Texas line, will be 177½ feet vertically above the level of that in the river. The recent survey for the Pecos Valley railroad shows the bed of the flume above Eddy to be 555 feet above the level of the Texas and Pacific railroad track at Pecos City.

EAST SIDE.

Another ditch, branching from the main canal at the easterly end of the first terre-plein described, will run down on the east side of the Pecos river, nearly parallel to the general course of that stream and about six miles back from it. This ditch will be twenty-five feet wide at the bottom, and will carry seven feet depth of water. Its projected length from the point of divergence is twenty miles, and it will bring under irrigation more than 30,000 acres of sandy loam. The valley on the east side also slopes gently from the line of the ditch to the river. The distance between the east and west side canals will be generally about fourteen miles, and every acre of the land lying between, except that constituting the river bed, is tillable and can be easily irrigated from one canal or the other.

THE LAGUNA VISTA CANAL

has been in operation for three years. It is also on the east side of the Pecos river, having its head dam and reservoir about fifteen miles below the town of Eddy. It was originally constructed on a small scale by the Gordon brothers, but on purchasing the water right, ditch and farm, the Hagerman Irrigation and Land company enlarged it greatly. This ditch also has a large storage reservoir on its course, forming an extensive and beautiful lake, one and one-half miles long and one-half mile wide, with an average depth of 26 feet. The main canal is to be extended to a total length of twenty-five miles, crossing by flume to the west side of the Pecos at a point about midway between Black river and the Delaware, and continuing southward across the last named stream to the Texas line.

THE NORTHERN CANAL

of the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company takes water from the Rio Hondo, which is fed by numerous, large and never-failing springs that come out between heavy limestone strata that probably extend almost unbroken back to the Rio Grande water-shed on the west and flank the lofty mountains about Santa Fe, far to the north. The head of the canal is about five miles easterly from the flourishing town of Roswell, the county seat of Chaves county, and in crossing the course of the South Spring river the water of that stream is also picked up or as much thereof as can be handled. This canal follows the higher ground of the magnificent valley on the west side of the Pecos, nearly parallel to the general course of that river and generally about eight miles distant. The canal has a bottom width of 30 feet, a fall of one foot to the mile, and carries five feet depth of water. It is already completed to the Felix river, a distance of 25 miles, bringing under irrigation 60,000 acres of fine agricultural land, but is being extended to a length of 45 miles. With the construction of proper storage reservoirs this canal can (and doubtless will) be extended so as to irrigate 100,000 acres more of equally productive land, reaching down to Seven Rivers in Eddy county.

Detailed Information

will be promptly and cheerfully furnished to homeseekers, invalids, and those seeking for business opportunities or speculative or permanent investments where large returns are assured, on application in person or by letter to the Pecos Irrigation and Investment company, Eddy, New Mexico, for facts relating to the climate, soil, price, terms and location of lands, water, etc., and all matters pertaining to the valley at large; and to the Pecos Valley Town company, Eddy, New Mexico, for information in relation to town property, price of lots and building material, cost of building, business opportunities, etc.

Alfalfa Seed.

Anderson & Sutherland, the famous Alfalfa seed growers of Colorado, have five carloads of alfalfa seed now ready for the market. Address,

ANDERSON & SUTHERLAND,
Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,
May 8, 1890.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, July 8th, 1890, viz: John H. Stamper, pre-emption declaratory statement No. 3,727 for the NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼, Sec. 10, Tp. 18 S, R. 23 E.

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

James E. Livingston, of Seven Rivers, N. M.; Thomas H. Livingston, of Seven Rivers, N. M.; John C. Hood(?), of Seven Rivers, N. M.; John Ambargey, of Seven Rivers, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

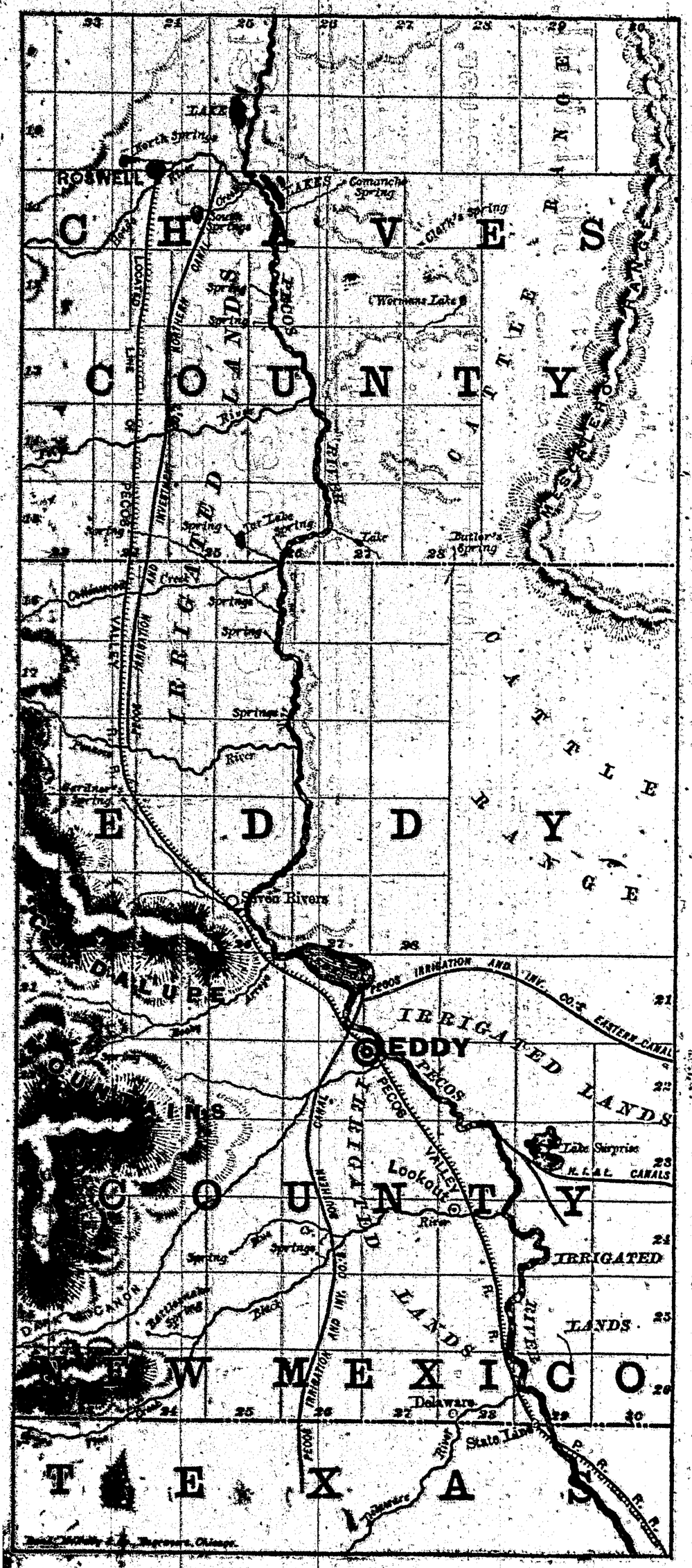
WINFIELD S. CONWAY, Register.

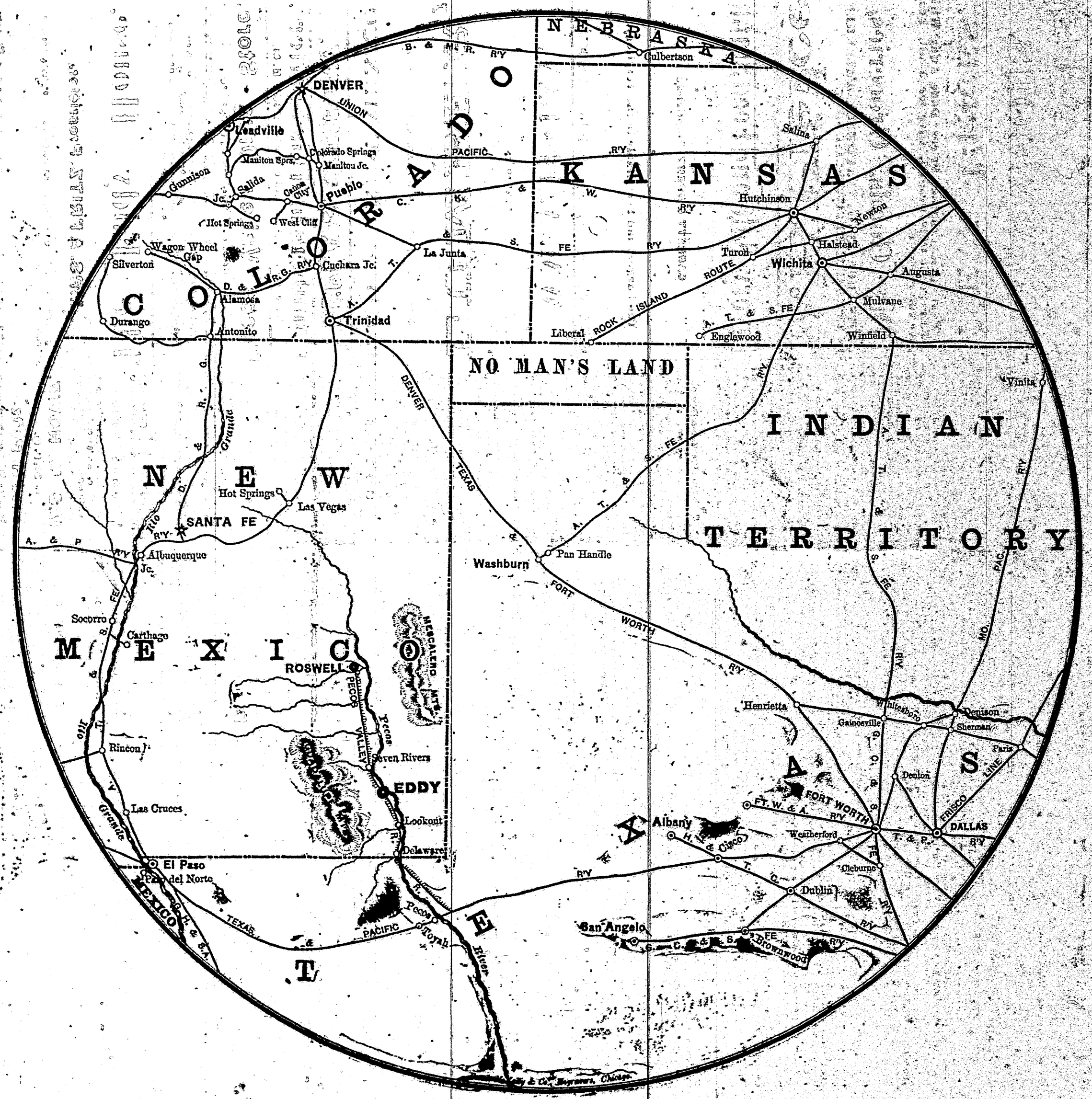
Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,
May, 27th, 1890.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Friday, July 18th, 1890, viz: Hubert Bole(?), on pre-emption D. S. No. 3,781, for the S½ NE¼, S½ NW¼, Sec. 8, Tp. 22 S, R. 27 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. G. [illegible], of Eddy, N. M.; P. G. Tracy, of Eddy, N. M.; Chas. Martin, of Eddy, N. M.; P. V. [illegible]


ROSWELL
CHAVES
COUNTY
EDDY
COUNTY
LEA
COUNTY
IRRIGATED LANDS
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
Comanche Spring
Clark's Spring
Wormens Lake
Butler's Spring
Lake Springs
Pecos Irrigation and Inv. Co's Eastern Canal
Pecos Valley Canal
Lookout
Delaware
State Line
Rivers


NEBRASKA
COLORADO
KANSAS
NO MAN'S LAND
INDIAN TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
DENVER
Gulbertson
Leadville
Colorado Springs
Manitou Spgs.
Manitou Jc.
Gunnison
Salida
Pueblo
Hot Springs
West Cliff
Wagon Wheel Gap
Silverton
Cuchara Jc.
Alamosa
Durango
Antonito
Trinidad
La Junta
Liberal
Salina
Hutchinson
Newton
Halstead
Wichita
Augusta
Mulvane
Englewood
Winfield
Vinita
Turon
Hot Springs
Las Vegas
Albuquerque
Socorro
Carthage
Rincon
Las Cruces
El Paso
Pass del Norte
ROSWELL
Seven Rivers
EDDY
Lookout
Delaware
Pecos
Toyah
Washburn
Pan Handle
Henrietta
Gainesville
Whitesboro
Denison
Sherman
Denton
Paris
FORT WORTH
DALLAS
Albany
Weatherford
Cleburne
Dublin
San Angelo
Brownwood
Rio Grande
Pecos River
Mescalero Mts.
Guadalupe Mts.
Sacramento Mts.
Organ Mts.
Franklin Mts.
Union Pacific R'y
Rock Island Route
A. T. & S. F.
Denver Texas & Fort Worth
Missouri Pacific
Kansas & Texas
Kansas & Western
Colorado Central
Fort Worth & Denver City
Texas & Pacific
Houston & Texas Central
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio
Chicago, Santa Fe & California
Colorado & Southern
Fort Worth & Rio Grande
Wichita Falls & Northwestern
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf
Colorado & Northwestern
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Chicago & Northwestern
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
St. Louis & San Francisco
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient
Chicago, Kansas & Western
Missouri Pacific
Iron Mountain
Texas & New Orleans
Kansas City Southern
Louisiana & Arkansas
Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf
Colorado & Northwestern
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Chicago & Northwestern
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha
Missouri, Kansas & Texas
St. Louis & San Francisco
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient
Chicago, Kansas & Western
Missouri Pacific
Iron Mountain
Texas & New Orleans
Kansas City Southern
Louisiana & Arkansas
Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf

THE EDDY ARGUS

Entered at the postoffice at Eddy, New Mexico, as second-class matter, January 15, 1890.

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One Copy, six months..... $1.25

E. B. Bronson returned to El Paso Wednesday.

This week's edition of the Argus consists of 1,000 copies.

Dave Kemp yesterday re-elected Tom Gray mayor of Wolftown.

The maps on the inside of this paper were drawn by Fred Piontkowsky.

Dressed in their new suits, some of the baseball boys look awful sweet.

Town of Eddy warranty deeds for sale at this office at five cents each.

Another thing in favor of Eddy! There are only two lawyers in town.

Albert Johnson, the great sheepman of Black river, was in town Thursday.

Jim Warren will have charge of the commissary with the Pecos Valley railroad.

A poker game with $500 in the pot was one of the exciting events of the week.

What's the matter with organizing a Masonic or some other kind of lodge in Eddy?

According to the oldest inhabitant, we will have no more dust until December.

We nominate B. A. Nymeyer as the first president of the Eddy county farmers' alliance.

Jay Sutherland, manager of the Bloom cattle company on the Hondo, was in town this week.

Deputy Postmaster Rust, who is an experienced printer, helped us out with this week's edition.

Ash Hawkins got back Tuesday, and immediately commenced trying to organize another mess.

To the Roswell visitors: Make yourselves at home. If you don't see what you want, ask for it.

In less than two weeks you can spread your legs under a table and eat ice cream at Brown's.

Hardion, the barber, keeps up with the times. Besides a bath room, he has introduced a bootblack.

As a baseball coacher Boston Henderson probably stands without a peer in the great southwest.

Judge Friedrich and Wm. Kills, of Lincoln, came in Thursday with the Roswell excursionists.

Harry Hart says his horses are doing splendidly since the late rains. Grass is fine and water abundant.

Richard Rule, the handsome man of the Argus publishing company, returned to El Paso Wednesday.

The cold rain on the 6th inst. was very disastrous to sheep. Some ranchmen lost as high as six per cent.

The maps on the inside of this paper were made before the railroad company decided to start from Pecos City.

Some of the trees that were set out this spring are already big enough to shade a man—that is, a small man.

Dan Gilchrist has just received from his brother a dozen large photographs of Niagara Falls. You ought to look at them.

Although Cal Conway is an intelligent, educated man, he believes that a hairless Mexican dog will cure rheumatism.

Louis Blauvelt, Ed Piontkowsky and other members of the railroad engineering corps came in Saturday to see the town.

Bill Miller has got onto the curve, and he can now pitch a ball around a house and hit a man on the opposite side.

The McLenathen move acquired by Mr. Campbell has reduced his flesh about five pounds during the last five days.

To the Roswell boys, greeting: What do you think of the Pearl of the Pecos or the Infant Wonder of the Great Southwest?

C. H. McLenathen promised to write and tell several friends how strawberries and cream tasted. His letters are anxiously awaited.

If there is a country with a finer climate than that of Southeast New Mexico it ought to advertise itself and secure immigration.

Do not fail to look on the inside of this paper, for it contains some mighty interesting matter, and a couple of maps that you ought to study.

John Kelly has purchased of Alonzo Luckey the building opposite the Argus office, and Mr. Harrison, the barber, will hereafter pay rent to him.

Lewis W. Rose, one of the best boys that ever lived, left Wednesday for Pecos City, where he will reside until the railroad to Eddy is finished.

Capt. Erwin, editor of the Register, came down with the Roswell boys. He enjoys the distinction of being the Adonis of the New Mexico press.

What Eddy needs and will have as soon as Dr. Tomlinson's commission arrives is a justice of the peace. I. N. Cody had to go to Seven Rivers yesterday to get permission from a justice to take the horses that had been stolen from him out of the county.

If your watch needs repairing send it to Hickox & Hixson, Shelton Block, El Paso, Texas.

Deputy Sheriff Goodlett was right. He insisted from the first that the man killed at the Kimmel Bros. ranch by Miles Stone was a horsethief. Thursday I. N. Cady, of Springfield, Colorado, arrived in town and proved that the horses found in the possession of Coffelt were his property. They were stolen from a ranch in Concho county, Texas, a short time ago.

For the finest watches, clocks, jewelry and precious stones go to Hickox & Hixson's, Shelton Block, El Paso.

The following people came in from Roswell Thursday: Parker Wells and wife, J. L. Zimmerman and wife, J. A. Erwin and wife, L. L. Wells, L. O. Fullen, R. M. Parsons, Fred Hodsill, Fred Joyce, Al Kelly, L. Fischer, H. L. White, Fred Dise, Jee Goodheart, Robt. Lytle, R. F. Barnett, James Biggs, Senor Domingo, J. B. Trotter and W. S. Prager.

The Pecos and Seven Rivers Stage Line leaves Pecos City every morning, Sunday excepted, at 8 o'clock, and goes through to Seven Rivers without delay. For particulars inquire or write to P. J. Gessler, Pecos City, Texas.

Gus Ainsault cannot bear suspense. Certain iron for the new bank failing to arrive Saturday, he jumped into a buggy Sunday and started down the road in search of it. He found it at Lookout and bribed the freighter to rush it through. It is now all on hand, and the building is going up as if by magic.

The Roswell brass band came down with the boys, and it is a very creditable organization. We wish it belonged to Eddy. It is composed of the following gentlemen: J. A. Erwin, leader; J. L. Zimmerman, L. L. Wells, L. O. Fullen, Fred Hodsill, Fred Joyce, H. L. White, James Biggs and Senor Domingo.

The freighters have struck for higher rates. They now demand eighty cents a hundred, instead of seventy, and after the middle of next month they declare that they will insist on ninety cents. It is not improbable that they will demand a dollar before the railroad gets here.

The flume of the little ditch has been washed away and the town will accordingly be without acequia water until it gets to running into the the big canal, which it will do in a day or two. The reservoir is rising rapidly, and the water is now within a few inches of the canal.

The second issue of the Argus, in advising people to catch on to real estate, declared that lots that were then selling at $50 would in five years be selling at $500. The declaration was received with derision. Yet eight months after lots that cost $50 were selling for $600.

At this season of the year it may be well to remember that Kemp & Gray, the Wolftown druggists, have all kinds of liquors for medical purposes. On Wednesday they received a great quantity of beer.

The Methodist quarterly conference occurs the first Sunday in next month. A protracted meeting commences the preceding Wednesday night. It is to be hoped sinners will not forgot the day and date.

Now that it has been demonstrated that Coffelt was a horsethief, the question naturally arises: What will they do with Sam Brown, the self-constituted officer who ordered a deputy to kill him?

If you are not acquainted with B. P. Lindsey, get an immediate introduction to him. He is just in receipt of a keg of new honey from his father-in-law, A. J. Jones, of Brownwood, Texas.

There is not a sneakthief in Eddy. A citizen can go to bed and leave all the doors and windows open without fear of being robbed. When the railroad gets here things will be different.

There are only two things a young and progressive town ought to dread: An epidemic and a jackleg lawyer. It is to be hoped that Eddy will never have either.

Fred Joyce, of Roswell, came down with the boys. He is a small man. From the fact that he once climbed the frame of an editor, we had an idea that he was as big as the side of a barn.

C. C. Fountain and wife, Mrs. Dr. Graham, Miss Rose Jacobs, Miss Mable Howell and Miss Eliza Fountain, all of Roswell, have been spending several days in Eddy.

Bird Greenwood started for Pecos City Monday after a load of ice for the new ice house, which has just been erected in the rear of the new hotel.

From and after this date the Argus will be printed entirely at home. The "patent inside," of which we have been so ashamed, has been abolished forever.

The Garrett & Brent livery stable has been purchased by the town company, but the business will be continued by the old firm at the old place.

While it is generally conceded that rain is not needed in an irrigable country, it must be confessed that nobody seriously objects to it when it comes.

Bill Stone got his billiard hall in operation Friday night.

The ladies of "The Woman's Guild" would respectfully announce to the people of Eddy and vicinity that they are prepared to do all kinds of plain sewing and mending, with dispatch, in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices. Children's clothing a specialty. Orders to be left at the house of Mrs. K. S. Mann, one door above McLenathen & Campbell's real estate office. Mrs. K. S. Mann, Secretary.

We dread to see next week's Roswell Register.

Judge Peltz, Dan Lucas and Joe Hunt are in town.

Several people came from Lookout and Seven Rivers to see the game.

E. E. Zimmerman, clerk of the new hotel, arrived in town yesterday with five dining room girls.

Truth compels us to reluctantly admit that Parsons as a catcher is great and that Fred Joyce is a revelation.

What Eddy wants and must have is—Well, since yesterday afternoon, every citizen acutely realizes what Eddy wants and must have.

L. A. Fullen, the junior editor of the Roswell Register, acted as umpire yesterday. His partner, Erwin, and Fred Piontkowsky kept the score.

Forty-seven to 21. It's horrible. But there is a chance left. Let our boys do their best to-day. They must not allow Manager Bill Prager to carry away the swag.

There are nine young men in Eddy who will shortly write a book entitled, "What we Know About Waterloo." The Argus will do the printing for nothing.

Announcements.

I announce myself a candidate for sheriff of Eddy county at the ensuing November election, 1890.
SAM. D. HOUSTON.

Fred. H. Peltz desires us to announce him as a candidate for probate judge of Eddy county.

We are authorized to announce H. L. Kemp as a candidate for sheriff of Eddy county.

I announce myself as a candidate for county clerk at the November election, 1890.
THOS. PENNERSEY.

Having been solicited by some of the most prominent men in the county, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for county assessor of Eddy county at the November election of 1890. I respectfully ask the support of the voters.
J. D. WALKER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for county clerk of Eddy county at the November election. I would like to have the support of the majority of the citizens.
W. G. CASS.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., June 18, 1890.

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 register and receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Saturday, August 2, 1890, viz: Henry Paddleford on pre-emption D. S. No. 5,419 for the SW¼ NE¼, and N½ SE¼, and NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 11, T 21 S., R. 27 E.

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

Calvin M. Carpenter, of Lookout, N. M.
Abe Parish, "
Jessie J. Rascoe, of Eddy, N. M.
Wm. Anderson, "

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

Meat Market,

FENNESSEY & McLENNEN, Props.

The best of everything that the market affords.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

T. E. MEEK. JOHN ENGLISH.

Meek & English,

PROPRIETORS OF

CITY FEED STORE AND WAGON YARD.

Keep Hay and Grain for Sale.

Corner Canon and Bronson Sts.

B. A. NYMEYER,

Surveyor of the P. I. & I. Co.,

Notary Public and Land Agent

Reliable information given regarding valley land.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Dr. H. C. Van Norman,

Physician and Surgeon,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Office in McLenathen Block.

C. A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in all the courts of the territory and in the United States Land Office.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSWELL, N. M., May 8th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that William D. White, of Chaffee county, Colorado, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 553, for the W½ and SE¼ of section No. 15, township No. 22 south, of range 27 east, before the register and receiver at Roswell, New Mexico, on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1890.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

Bart A. Nymeyer, of Eddy, N. M.; Edward Scoglas, of Eddy, N. M.; Francis G. Tracy, of Eddy, N. M.; Geo. W. Blankenship, of Eddy, N. M.

WINFIELD S. COBEAN, Register.

J. O. CAMERON,

Attorney at Law,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

What is Irrigation?

Irrigation is the systematic application of water to the soil in order to produce vegetation in its greatest perfection. Webster's definition probably more clearly defines the true meaning and scope of the word, particularly as applied to the Pecos Valley. He says: "Irrigation is the act of watering or moistening, especially the operation of causing water to flow over lands, for nourishing plants." There is in the Pecos Valley one of the finest and most extensive irrigation systems in the union. Its canals cover thousands of acres of magnificent fruit and cereal lands. But irrigation does not mean to simply turn water upon the land, for it matters not how rich the soil may be, or how fertilizing the water, without at least ordinary judgment is exercised the result will fall short of what they would be had greater care been taken. The intelligent irrigator does not merely turn on a quantity of water for a certain period, but he has in mind the effect of the water he proposed to use. He is well aware that with two much water he can destroy the flavor of the strawberry, or other small fruits, and that by flooding his vineyard he can ruin the most promising field of the rarest variety of grapes. So judgment and careful attention and high intelligence must always be exercised by the irrigator. With these qualities irrigation becomes a means of wealth and happiness. In this valley, however, the system is so complete, the water so abundant and rich in fertilizing elements, the land so advantageously situated that less experience and knowledge is necessary for success than almost any quarter of the globe.

Perhaps a California Route.

Dallas News:

Since the building of the Pecos Valley road is an assured fact, there is more or less speculation rife as to probabilities connected with this line as it goes forward. The contract calls for Eddy before any stop is made, and thence it will go to Roswell and Albuquerque. At the latter place it will connect with the Atlantic and Pacific and the Atchison lines. From Eddy, also, it is said that a line can go through to San Francisco and make a shorter line to the extent of 150 miles than the Southern Pacific. It is well known that the Texas and Pacific pay rental to the Southern Pacific of $6,000 per month over the line of the former from Sierra Blanca to El Paso. Should the Pecos line be extended from Eddy to California it might be that the Texas and Pacific might also have access over that line and enter California over that road, taking advantage of the shorter distance. In the meantime it is said that possibly the Southern Pacific contemplates a New Mexican extension from some point this side or near El Paso. It is stated that all things put together, the Pecos road will eventually solve several problems not heretofore disclosed to the public. At any rate the inquiring mind naturally contemplates what may occur hereafter.

$10 Reward.

Strayed from my camp on ditch 25 below Eddy, June 13th, one brown horse mule, 14 hands high, branded VX (connected) on left hip, oldish looking, ears erect and white collar marks. One light bay mule, small, both ears notched. These mules were necked together when they left camp. Will pay above reward for delivery at camp, or liberally for information leading to their recovery. A. W. CALAHAN.

Notice.

All packages coming by the daily stage will be left at Meek & English's feed yard on Canon street. Those desiring to forward packages will leave them at the same place, with full directions.
P. J. GESSLER,
Proprietor Stage Line.

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Represents Pacific Mutual Accident, New York Life, and several standard home and foreign fire insurance companies. Business solicited.

CHAS. M. HOWE,

EDDY, N. M.

Fred H. Peltz,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Land attorney and real estate agent.
Surveyor of the H. I. & L. Co.
Local agent for Texas and Pacific Railroad company's lands.
Complete Abstracts of all Lands in Eddy County.
Taxes paid for non-residents. Lands surveyed and sub divided. Reports made as to value, quality and occupancy of lands. Titles adjusted.
Lookout, Eddy Co., N. M.

W. F. BENGENER'S

Tin Shop,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

All kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheetiron Work to Order.

New Store,

NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES.

Exorbitant Frontier Prices Done Away With. A Fair Profit Only Desired. Give me a call. I can save you money on

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS, SHOES, AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE.

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The Largest and Best Stable in the Territory.

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LUMBER,

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Nails, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Etc.,

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BERLA & COMPANY,

Plumbers and Gas-Fitters.

Leave orders with McLenathen & Campbell, EDDY, N. M.

Pecos Valley Drug - Store,

Dr. JAS. A. TOMLINSON, Proprietor,

Opposite Argus Office, EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, etc. Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Great Variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders by mail answered with care and dispatch.

The Eddy House,

MRS. A. FRITZ, Proprietor.

Recently renovated and fixed up in first-class style. Everything clean, neat and homelike.

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Eddy, New Mexico.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

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Blacksmith,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

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S. W. HARRIS, Proprietor.

E. KRAUSE,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Terms:—Preliminaries, 1 per cent.; plans and specifications, 3½ per cent.; supervision (including plans and specifications) 5 per cent.
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EDDY, N. M.

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Central Location! Delightful Climate! Fertile Soil! Oceans of Water! Homes for the Homeless!

Wealth for the enterprising! It may be for your personal interest to learn something more of the Valley of the Rio Pecos, the most fertile on earth.

Write to us.

McLenathen & Campbell, Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

EDDY, NEW MEXICO.