

6-24-1911

Cimarron News Citizen, 06-24-1911

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THE CIMARRON NEWS

AND CIMARRON CITIZEN

VOL. III

CIMARRON, COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.

NO. 20

COLFAX COUNTY RICHEST COUNTY IN UNITED STATES

ITS MARVELOUS RESOURCES ARE UNEQUALLED---DEVELOPMENT HAS ONLY BEGUN

LEADS IN AGRICULTURE, MIN- ING, HORTICULTURE, STOCK RAISING, ETC.

COLFAX COUNTY has the name of being the richest County in point of natural resources in the United States. Ninety-five per cent of these resources lie within a radius of twenty-five miles of Cimarron. One on one side and running to the

building stone and brick shale, practically right in town to build a city bigger than New York. Any one of these greater assets would make of Cimarron a big town. Elsewhere towns with only one of the many resources surrounding Cimarron have grown and blossomed into cities. Truly we who live in Cimarron

and shale, fire clay, etc., is the richest county in point of natural resources in the United States.

The farming lands and mineral lands and most of the coal, timber and grazing lands lie in the Cimarron Valley, which includes the best portion of the county.

In the middle of the Cimarron Valley, where the railroads from the mineral districts, the coal camps and the timber districts center, so situated that the coal, coke, ore and timber all come down hill, lies,

CIMARRON

some day to be the biggest city in the Southwest. Cimarron bids fair to become the Cripple Creek, the Rocky Ford, the Colorado

no obligation for development or assessment work on the property. This arrangement which is better for the miner and prospector than the terms offered by the United States Government on the public domain, is without parallel in the history of mining and is copyrighted.

By reason of this specially advantageous arrangement, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, the mineral resources of Colfax County will experience a more rapid development than those of any other mining district known.

Cimarron lies between the gold mining district and the great Colfax county coal fields. The ore and the coke both come down hill to Cimarron and the haul is short, neither can go around and neither can be hauled by Cimarron without going up hill. At Cimarron then, are soon to be the smelters, reduction works, assay offices and the headquarters of the mining companies.

There is gold enough to make it another Cripple Creek and iron enough to make it a Pueblo. No where nearer than the Lake Superior region is there so much iron, and no where else is so much iron adjacent to so much coke. Just above Cimarron Canon, is

With all these resources one could only imagine one other advantage that could be asked for, viz: Trans-continental railroad facilities. Here again Cimarron comes forward with the palm, for she lies at the entrance to the Taos pass, the best and shortest and easiest pass through the Rocky Mountains. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific is part way over the Pass now, and its line to the Pacific coast, as surveyed, is the best, shortest and most direct line that can be built. It is well known that there is no coal worth mentioning on the western slope. The Colfax county coal fields lying at the very foot of the Taos pass, are being developed to supply the Pacific coast market and the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific railroad is being built to afford means of transportation. This coal traffic alone will be tremendous, but not only the coal traffic, the bulk of all the business that New Mexico, southern Colorado, Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma do with the Pacific slope will focus at Cimarron, the entrance to the Taos pass. People unacquainted with the situation will find it difficult to understand why the Cimarron Valley has not witnessed more development. The reason is simple

arron ten years from now. Those of you who do come now and stay will get rich within a few years. Many people spend half of their lives in hesitating and the other half regretting and a few know a good thing when they see it. Those few are at Cimarron now, but there is room for more.

It may take two men to believe half what this paper claims, though the editor swears that the half has not been told, but, if you believe a fourth, that ought to be enough to bring you to CIMARRON.

Fruit growing is thoroughly established in Colfax county as an industry which has already proven successful in financial returns, and which has a great future. Apple culture has been followed successfully for forty years. In the famous Chase orchards near Cimarron, there are produced annually 15,000 boxes of merchantable apples, approximately 22 car loads, representing a splendid income to the owner. The Northern Spy, the Jonathan, Willow Twig, Ben Davis and Baldwin are some of the varieties grown, while Mr. Chase's favorite apple, Wolf River, leads all for size, 57 of these splendid apples ordinarily filling a standard



Eagle's Nest in Cimarron Canyon, where dam will be constructed that will make a reservoir holding enough water to irrigate 120,000 acres of best of agricultural land near Cimarron

very corporate limits of the town are the greatest coal fields on the North American continent. On another is the Taos Pass over which will shortly be transported almost the entire fuel supply of the Pacific. Stretching below us are the most fertile farming lands in the southwest. While just above us is the greatest reservoir site in the United States.

On one side of Cimarron are vast plains barren of timber of any sort but fast becoming dotted with farms. On another side is uncut enough to build a house and barn on every forty acres between here and the Panhandle.

On another side is almost an exhaustible supply of gold, silver, copper, and iron ore. On another side is coke and lime enough to smelt all the ores and make the iron into steel.

Besides the resources to make a town with, and lumber and iron to build it with, we have cement and

might face the rising sun and, seeing therein something symbolical of the dawn of a new area of prosperity for Cimarron say:

Gold to the right of us.
Coal to the left of us.
Farm land in front of us.
Water just back of us.
Timber on all sides of us.
Sunshine always over us.
Fortunes lying all about us.
Waiting for us to pick them up
Here at Cimarron.

COLFAX COUNTY, New Mexico, containing 1,000 square miles of coal, 1,000 square miles of timber, 1,500,000 acres of grazing, 800,000 acres of farming lands with two acre feet of water for each acre and 100,000 acres of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron bearing mineral lands, to say nothing of minor resources such as cement fields, building stone, brick clay

Spring, the Pueblo and the Denver of New Mexico, all rolled into one. Nowhere else can be found resources so abundant and varied, combined with a location so advantageous for the development of those resources and the distribution of the product.

Cimarron lies at the mouth of the Cimarron canon and over looks the Cimarron Valley agricultural lands, the choicest farming lands in the great southwest. Above, in the high mountains, are the Cimarron-cito, Urraca, Ute Creek and Elizabethtown mining districts.

In these districts untold wealth has tantalized the prospector from the time the Spanish government tied it up in the shape of an enormous land grant until very lately when scrip covering the entire district was issued and placed on sale at Cimarron and else where. Prospectors can now purchase scrip, locate claims, and exchange the scrip for patented title involving

the great Eagle's Nest Reservoir project and just below and adjoining Cimarron the rich Cimarron Valley agricultural lands where raised 23 per cent sugar beets, the apples that took the first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago, and the wheat that was pronounced the best in quality of any exhibited in St. Louis.

Abundant water, richer land, and a better climate than Rocky Ford. Less important but worthy of mention is the scenery and climate which far surpasses that of Colorado Springs, and fishing and hunting which delight the lover of outdoor life.

A mining district rivaling Cripple Creek, greater agricultural possibilities than Rocky Ford, better climate and finer scenery than Colorado Springs, and more iron and more coke than Pueblo, all within a radius of 25 miles, will make Cimarron a business center greater than Denver.

enough. A year or two ago, the Cimarron Valley was little more than a great cattle ranch, where neither the miner nor the agriculturist could find encouragement or opportunity.

But much has been accomplished in the last year. The coal fields have been opened up, coke ovens built, saw mills set in motion, the cattle ranches subdivided into farms, reservoirs are being built, the mining districts have been thrown open to the public, and the prospectors are coming. Railroads connecting the coal fields, the farming lands, the timber lands and the mineral lands have been built, and the development of the wonderful region of which Cimarron is the center and solution, is well under way.

Some of you remember when you could have bought Denver or Chicago for a song. Those of you who don't come to Cimarron now will think of it when you see Cim-

apple box. With this and other apples from his orchard, Mr. Chase won a gold medal at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893, and has won prizes at almost every large exposition since.

The Springer, the Lacuna, the Webster, the Cunningham, and other orchards have given equally good results in apples and apples and have also made a splendid showing in other fruits. Colfax county is a fruit growing country. Its lands with development will become the equal of any fruit lands in the west. An investment in these fruit lands at this time offers exceptional advantages for large returns.

District Attorney George E. Remlev and wife returned Friday from Columbia, Ohio, where they have been spending some time visiting friends and relatives.

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NOTICIAS DE LA ULTIMA SEMANA

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Notas del Oeste.

La Sra. María Rodríguez que nació en México en Noviembre 1 de 1788 murió en Bakersfield, Cal., a la edad de 123 años.

Joe Busto de Butte, Mont. murió y tres hombres fueron lesionados de gravedad por una explosión en el túnel Valsada de la mina Pittsburg Silver Peak en Blair.

El report del interventor del gobierno al dar el monto de las primeras contribuciones pagadas por corporaciones bajo la nueva ley de pagos suma un total de \$10,375,000.00.

En Dallas, Tex., hubo una muerte causada por el excesivo calor registrado ahí. La víctima fue Miss Pearl Hooper de 23 años de edad. El máximo de la temperatura fue de 103 grados.

Las lluvias siguen cayendo en el sur de South Dakota, Sureste de Montana y Este de Wyoming. Cada sección quedó bien mojada, aunque lo mas grueso de las lluvias cayó en Black Hills.

En Oklahoma City un señor al hacer su testamento legó la suma de \$3,500.00 para la manutención de un perro. El testamento fue atestiguado por Thomas Billingsby, un capitalista. El perro tiene veinte años de edad.

Cuatro muchachas, de las que componían una partida que había ido a pasar un día de campo, se ahogaron cuando una borrasca cogió la canoa en que las jóvenes iban y la volteó. La escena pasó en el lago Little en Appleton, Wis.

Se ha enviado una carta a cada uno de los miembros Occidentales al congreso y al senador Guggenheim por el comité del parque Estes con el fin de que estos interpongan su influencia para que la enmienda ahora en el congreso se haga efectiva la cual consiste en declarar el parque Estes un parque nacional.

Oram Stevens, uno que fue preso de la penitenciaría por algun tiempo, ha entablado un juicio en la corte por el cual pide \$100,000.00 por daños y perjuicios del encargo de la penitenciaría, por que este lo tenía junto con un loco italiano primero y después con un negro, habiéndolo alimentado solamente con pan y agua.

Desde Washington.

El senado está siendo teatro de acaloradas discusiones con motivo de la reforma de reciprocidad que se quiere establecer con Canadá.

Se ha introducido en la cámara del congreso un proyecto por el cual se prohíbe la exportación de bebidas alcohólicas a territorio donde existe la prohibición de tales bebidas.

El tratado de reciprocidad cuenta ahora con sesenta votos en el senado. La enmienda del senador Root será derrotada por una buena mayoría según algunos que han estudiado la situación.

El comité militar del senado interrogará al general Wood, comandante general del ejército sobre el proyecto de dividir el ejército en tres grandes divisiones con cuarteles en New York, Chicago y San Francisco.

Erwin F. Atkins, presidente de la compañía refinadora de azúcar americana ha anunciado que el precio del azúcar bajará dentro de poco con motivo de la reducción de derechos para la materia prima del azúcar.

El senador Jones de Washington introdujo un proyecto en el congreso por el cual el gobierno puede prestar o rentar las tierras públicas a propietarios que tengan terrenos adyacentes. Se autoriza al secretario del interior para que arriende las tierras del gobierno a particulares en trochos de 640 acres.

Los gastos del gobierno de los Estados Unidos por el año fiscal que terminó el último día del mes pasado montaron a la suma de \$607,507,531.44.

El bureau insular del departamento de guerra ha pedido la emisión de bonos por valor de \$125,000.00 para la construcción de drenajes, facilidades de agua y un edificio para una escuela en la ciudad de Cebu, Islas Filipinas.

El comité del senado de relaciones exteriores decidió hacer un report favorable con respecto de Honduras y el tratado con este país por el cual se pide un empujamiento de diez millones de pesos de intereses bancarios de esta república para el pago de la deuda hondureña.

El banco Birkbeck en High Holborn que se sostuvo en año pasado contra un canard de que el banco estaba mal en sus cuentas ha suspendido pagos. Los directores estiman el déficit en \$1,375,000.00 pero otros opinan que este alcanza la suma de \$3,750,000.00. El pasivo actual del banco es de \$45,350,910.00. El gobierno ha tomado cartas en el asunto.

El senado pasó el proyecto para la enmienda de la constitución por el cual los senadores han de ser electos por el pueblo y no por las cámaras legisladoras de los estados. El gobierno federal tendrá poder para proteger tales elecciones.

El empréstito de \$50,000,000.00 por el gobierno para contrarrestar los gastos del canal será facilitado principalmente por pequeños capitalistas. Ya se han recibido como 290 proposiciones para bonos, los cuales no tendrán ningún derecho. Proposiciones se recibirán hasta el 17 de Junio.

Del Extranjero.

Johann Severin Svendsen, el escritor noruego acabó de fallecer en Copenhague. El finado nació en Christiania en 1840.

Cerca de Uglitch, Rusia se dice que un botesito que vogaba por el Volga se hundió a causa del enorme peso que llevaba ahogándose las personas que iban dentro.

Herr Schendel quien hace poco estableció un record de altitud cayó de su aeroplano junto con su mecánico Voss y ambos murieron instantáneamente. Schendel trataba de establecer un nuevo record de altura con un pasajero.

Cuatro mil federales guarnecen la plaza de Chihuahua, Mex. y se dice que impedirán la entrada a la misma ciudad de Orozco a la misma ciudad. El comandante de la plaza alega que no tiene órdenes superiores para obrar de otra manera.

Los trabajos para el alzamiento del buque Maine que fue volado en la Habana antes de la guerra Hispano-Americana continúan activos. La caja que fue hecha de cemento alrededor del buque está siendo sacada con bombas y pronto podrán juzgar si la voladura fué de adentro o de afuera.

El siguiente paso en la reorganización de México es la formación de partidos políticos que militen bajo diferentes programas y combatan por el voto popular. Ahora se puede decir que no hay mas partido que el Antireeleccionista llamado ahora Progresista y es seguro que en las próximas elecciones no halla oposición alguna por no haber candidato. Reyes que era el que se creía presentaría alguna oposición a Madero declaró que el no aceptaba ninguna candidatura a la presidencia y que prefería aceptar el puesto de secretario de la guerra en el gabinete del Sr. Madero. Con esto los Reyesistas se quedan sin candidato y tendrán que votar por Madero como lo hicieron el año pasado.

Pero en las elecciones siguientes será diferente, entonces los ánimos estarán mas quietos y menos inclinados al desorden y la lucha electoral será reñida. El partido Católico Nacional, con algunas ideas conservadoras se prepara para una campaña y no sería difícil ver resucitar al viejo partido y ganar la opinión pública otra vez, mas cuando su programa es puramente democrático. Los Reyesistas es seguro no dejarán que los caiga el polvo y volverán a proclamar al viejo general, por otra parte los Progresistas nos presentarán otro "apóstol" y aquí nos tendrán ustedes luchando en plena democracia.

De Aquí y de Allá.

La primera muerte atribuida al excesivo calor fué registrada en Oklahoma City.

Nueva York tendrá un hotel de veinticinco pisos que costará aproximadamente como cuatro millones.

Los precios de patatas y otros cereales están subiendo con motivo de la sequedad que se estaba experimentando.

Por la primera vez en la historia de la escuela de leyes de Albany, New York, una mujer se llevó los honores en cuanto a calificaciones.

Dos hombres científicos franceses han inventado una adaptación del fonógrafo mediante la cual pueden registrarse las palpitaciones del corazón humano.

El vapor John L. Lowery con cincuenta excursionistas a bordo se quemó hasta el borde del agua. Muchas de los pasajeros murieron en la conflagración.

En Inglaterra ha fallecido un relojero que llevaba sesenta años de trabajar con una fábrica de relojes, donde ingreso como aprendiz a los ocho años de edad.

Un carro lleno de pequeños bebés salió de Nueva York con destino al Oeste donde serán repartidos entre familias que no tengan hijos en los estados de Colorado, Minnesota, y Nebraska. Los niños proceden del asilo de Nueva York.

Los abogados de la compañía petrolera Standard Oil están ahora ocupados discutiendo las medidas de reorganización y que jeten conforme a la decisión de la suprema corte.

Los hilos telefónicos aéreos transmiten las comunicaciones a razón de 25,000 metros por segundo, mientras que la velocidad de transmisión de los hilos submarinos no pasa de 9,600 metros en el mismo espacio de tiempo.

El lugar mas seco del mundo en aquella parte de Egipto entre las dos cascadas mas bajas del río Nilo. La lluvia allí es desconocida y los habitantes del lugar no creen a los viajeros cuando estos les informan que el agua puede caer del cielo.

Una tormenta acompañada de granizo, fuertes vientos, descargas eléctricas y truenos sembró el pánico en la parte inferior de la península de Virginia. Se registraron muchas muertes aunque no se puede estimar el número, algunos lo ponen a no menos de quince. Varias embarcaciones que navegaban por el río James se fueron apique y por esta razón es difícil asegurar cuantas fueron las pérdidas en vidas.

La distinción mas grande que el emperador de China hace a un fiel vasallo consiste en un botón que se arranca de su ropilla, con sus propias manos reales, y que el agraciado toma orgulloso como condecoración. Así lo refiere Vic. Brocnon en su interesante libro "China y sus Costumbres".

Los chinos llevan en sus chaquetas cinco botones únicamente en recuerdo de Confucio quien recomendaba cinco virtudes morales y las cuales son: humanidad, justicia, orden, prudencia y actividad.

NOTICIAS DEL SUROESTE

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Notas de Nuevo México.

Mas de \$100,000.00 serán invertidos en Santa Fé para nuevos edificios este año.

Como, 50,000 libras de lana han entrado a Carlsbad durante la última semana.

El nuevo puente sobre el Río Grande en Elephant Butte está casi medio terminado.

El niño de Charles Hensley de cinco meses de edad se quemó y murió a consecuencia. Hensley era de Clovis.

La compañía del Santa Fé pondrá un servicio directo de Galveston a la costa del Pacífico el invierno que viene.

Hagerman pretende lucirse en los festejos del cuatro de Julio y los preparativos encaminados a este efecto son muy animados.

La oficina del censo valua los ranchos y haciendas de Nuevo México en \$111,000,000.00 o sea, dos veces el valor fijado a todo el territorio.

En la corte de distrito de Taos, en el juicio que se le sigue a Refugio Lucero, este fué encontrado culpable por homicidio en el segundo grado.

Se está construyendo un puente de hierro sobre el río Gila en un punto donde el camino que va para los campos Mineros de Mogollón cruza el río.

Las sociedades fraternales unidas de Nuevo México tuvieron una convención en Santa Fé, habiendo sido el número de delegados presentes mas de 100.

En Artesia se ha encontrado otro manantial de agua ó pozo artesiano a una profundidad de 300 pies. El pozo produce como 200 galones de agua por minuto.

El trabajo de construcción en el canal Inca en Aztec va muy adelantado; los contratistas instalarán pronto una pala de vapor para acelerar las operaciones.

Redland se prepara para celebrar el cuatro de Julio de modo que otras ciudades los miren con envidia. Los comités están ocupadísimos arreglando los preparativos para las suntuosas fiestas.

J. W. Luse, de Great Bend, Kansas, paseaba por entre la vía del Santa Fé en la ruta de el Paso a Las Cruces cuando un tren que iba para el sur lo cogió y lo mató. La escena pasó cerca de Rincón.

Carlsbad es ahora una ciudad de temperancia, ó lo que comunmente llaman en inglés "dry town" ó sea, "ciudad seca." Las cantinas todas cerraron sus puertas de acuerdo con un contrato con los vecinos.

La primera cortada de alfalfa en el valle de la Mesilla produjo mas toneladas de buen zacate como nunca se había visto. Esto se debe a las magníficas cosechas que se están levantando este año en todas partes.

A. W. Green, maquinista de un tren de la compañía del Santa Fé murió al chocar con una máquina cerca de Domingo, N. M. como a treinta millas al norte de Albuquerque. 20 de los pasajeros resultaron con serias contusiones.

Un minero llamado Carlo, quién se supone que andaba en estado alcohólico se puso a dormir en la vía del ferrocarril. Un tren que venia de Santa Rita al pasar por donde estaba, le machacó un brazo, el cual tuvo que serle amputado.

Hay un movimiento en Arizona y Nuevo México dirigido por las asociaciones comerciales el cual tiende a influir por que la cámara de senadores pase la enmienda Flood por la cual Arizona y Nuevo México han de ser admitidos en la Unión como estados libres y soberanos.

Notas de Colorado.

En Fort Morgan se abrió el catorce de Julio un banco postal de ahorros.

En Denver se dice habrá una celebración algo quieta para el cuatro de Julio.

En Rocky Ford se hacen planes para una asociación nombrada Chautauqua.

El camino real entre Boulder y Estes Park por la vía de Lyons es una cosa hecha.

Henry Ruple de Durango fué arrestado y acusado de tratar de asesinar a Isaac Cox.

En el curso de una semana hubo en Denver cinco suicidios cuatro homicidios y tres muertes de accidentes.

Según la opinión del horticulturista Taylor del condado de Mesa se cosechará este año como 60 por ciento de la fruta.

Los residentes de Clifton dando a conocer su espíritu altruista y amante del progreso han comprado por \$1,000.00 un trocho de cinco acres el cual será destinado exclusivamente para un parque que embellezca la ciudad.

Después de Julio primero las compañías ferrocarrileras piensan invertir algunos millones de pesos para la construcción y mejoramiento de sus vías.

Las listas de pago en los campos mineros de Cripple Creek fué la mas grande durante catorce meses montando aproximadamente a \$335,750.00.

La asociación denominada "Elks" (que en español significa, alce, un animal como el venado nada mas que mas grande) de Greeley, ha decidido que su nuevo edificio costará \$60,000.00.

"DEAF" BEGGAR COULD HEAR

Incident That Struck Householder as Being Along Slightly Humorous Lines.

"Many funny things happen in a day during the course of a few months," said a Milwaukee Bar dweller, "but one of the best things I ever saw happened yesterday."

"I was suddenly roused from my slumber by three loud knocks on the door. Jumping to my feet and into a bathrobe, I hastened to see what was wanted. I opened the door in time to see a young fellow half way up the flight to the next floor."

"Hello, there!" I yelled at him.

"He turned around, hastened back and handed out a small envelope, pointing to the inscription. I glanced at it. It was an appeal for aid because the applicant was deaf and dumb."

"Say, I was mad enough to kick him down stairs. Then the joke struck me and I slammed the door in his face and went back to bed laughing."

IN ART CIRCLES.



First Artist—How is he as a sculptor?
Second Artist—Oh! he cuts quite a figure.

The Worth of the Voice.

How wonderful is the human voice! It is indeed the organ of the soul! The intellect of man sits enthroned visibly upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only; as God revealed himself to the prophet of old in the still, small voice, and in the voice from the burning bush. The soul of man is audible, not visible. A sound alone betrays the flowing of the eternal fountain, invisible to man.—Longfellow: Hyperion.

The Kaiser Likes the Bible.

The kaiser is a great reader, and while he tries to keep himself abreast of current events, his favorite book is the Bible, says the London Chronicle. A well thumbed and marked copy is always by his bedside. When Mr. Roosevelt visited Berlin last year, the kaiser made him a present of a number of books. About half of them referred to theology and the others to military subjects. These two classes indicate the kaiser's own preferences.

Pretty Quirk.

He—But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?
She—I don't think I could, Harry.
He (reaching for his hat)—It is as I feared—you are too old to learn.—Harper's Bazar.

(A short human-interest story written by C. W. Post for the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.)

Some Day Ask Your Physician

To tell you the curious story of how the mind affects the digestion of food.

I refer to the condition the mind is in, just before, at the time, or just following the taking of food.

If he has been properly educated (the majority have) he will help you understand the curious machinery of digestion.

To start you thinking on this interesting subject, I will try to lay out the plan in general way and you can then follow into more minute details.

Pawlow (pronounce Pavloff) a famous Russian Physiologist and Chemist, experimenting on some dogs, cut into the tube leading from the throat to the stomach.

They were first put under chloroform or some other anæsthetic and the operation was painless. They were kept for months in very good condition.

When quite hungry some unappetizing food was placed before them and, although hunger forced them to eat, it was shown by analysis of the contents of the stomach that little if any of the digestive juices were found.

Then, in contrast, some raw meat was put where they couldn't reach it at once, and a little time allowed for the minds of the dogs to "anticipate" and create an appetite. When the food was finally given them, they devoured it ravenously and with every evidence of satisfaction. The food was passed out into a dish through the opening before it reached the stomach. It was found to be mixed with "Ptyalin" the alkaline juice of the mouth, which is important for the first step in digestion. Then an analysis was made of the contents of

the stomach, into which no food had entered. It was shown that the digestive fluids of stomach were flowing freely, exactly as if the desirable food had entered.

This proved that it was not the presence of food which caused the digestive juices to flow, but the flow was caused entirely and alone as a result of the action of the mind, from "anticipation."

One dog continued to eat the food he liked for over an hour believing he was getting it into his stomach, whereas, not an ounce went there; every particle went out through the opening and yet all this time the digestive juices flowed to the stomach, prepared to quickly digest food, in response to the curious orders of the mind.

Do you pick up the lesson?

Unappetizing food, that which fails to create mental anticipation, does not cause the necessary digestive juices to flow, whereas, food that is pleasing to the sight, and hence to the mind, will cause the complicated machinery of the body to prepare in a wonderful way for its digestion.

How natural, then, to reason that one should sit down to a meal in a peaceful, happy state of mind and start off the breakfast, say with some ripe delicious fruit, then follow with a bowl of crisp, lightly browned, cold bits of corn like Post Toasties, add a sprinkle of sugar and some good yellow cream and the attractive, appetizing picture cannot escape your eye and will produce the condition of mind which causes the digestive juices nature has hidden in mouth and stomach, to come forth and do their work.

These digestive juices can be driven back by a mind oppressed with worry, hate, anger or dislike of the disagreeable appearance of food placed before one.

Solid facts that are worthy the attention of anyone who esteems prime health and human happiness as a valuable asset in the game of life.

"There's a Reason" for saying "The Memory Lingers" when breakfast is started with POST TOASTIES.

For Your Enjoyment

Here's an individual among drinks—a beverage that fairly snaps with delicious goodness and refreshing wholeness.

Coca-Cola

There's more to it than mere wetness or sweetness—it's vigor, full of life. You'll enjoy it from the first sip to the last drop and afterward.

DELICIOUS — REFRESHING

THIRST-QUENCHING

THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever you see an Arrow Club of Coca-Cola

For tea you can't beat

LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

SOLVING NEGRO PROBLEM

Under Conditions, the Matter Seemed Comparatively Easy of Arrangement.

The central police station was overcrowded one day last week. Officers were wondering what they would do should another arrest be made, when the door opened and a sleepy-looking, blue-eyed foreigner drifted in with a most dejected "Goot efning, mens."

The officers nodded their greetings to the stranger, who then asked: "Can I did some sleepings here? I just came from Chicago and am start to work tomorrow."

"Well, the only space we have left is a bunk, which is already occupied by a colored man. You can share that if you want to," replied the officer.

The man thought for a few minutes, scratched his head and said: "Well, I guess I no can see him in dark, and besides I am tired and want sleep."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

First Aid.

George Ade, at a luncheon in Chicago, paid a gallant compliment to a well-known actress.

The actress wore a harem skirt of the new flame color and Mr. Ade said to her:

"It is pretty. And what an odd color it is! Tell me the name of the color."

"Flamme de Vesuve—flame of Vesuvius," the actress answered.

"Be jabers," said Mr. Ade, "ye make a verry pretty crater."

A self-made man? Yes, and worships his creator.—Henry Clapp.

SUCH A QUESTION.



State's Attorney (examining taleman for jury)—If you considered this man guilty would you send him to the gallows?
Taleman (a politician)—What's his politics?

Tea Time in Chile.

Either tea or yerba mate is served in Chile at 4:00 p. m., not only in the homes but at clubs, restaurants and hotels, and many business houses. A cup of tea and a roll or small cake in the club or hotel cost from eight to twelve cents United States gold, while the business houses serve it free rather than have the clerks leave their work or go out for it.

Speak kindly to all. It lies in God's hands whether or no that spoken word shall be the last you utter to the one you are addressing.

THE SPECULATIVE VALUE OF UN-IRRIGATED LAND

ALMOST ALL OF THE government land in the United States has been taken up. This is one reason why the great cattle ranches of the Cimarron Valley are being subdivided into farms. Another reason is that, to the amazement of the cattle kings, it has been found that the 40 acres they assigned in their bounty to a cow and her calf, with proper cultivation, support a family. It is true that this Cimarron Valley land is very choice land, in fact it is the cream of the whole southwest and it is because the cattle kings have held onto the best until the last. It will go all the faster on this account and you had better get a hold of a piece of this land before it is all gone. It is an ideal place for a homeseeker and it is a good place to salt down a few dollars even if one does not want a home or a farm, for land has been rising in value since the world began and when the little remaining government land now open is gone, it will rise in value faster than ever before. Land cannot run away or burn up or be stolen, but it can all be taken up or bought up. Land is the one thing the supply of which is limited. There is just so much land in existence and as the population increases there is no knowing where the price of land will go.

Any piece of fairly good land at any price in reason is a good investment, but of course the better the land and the lower the price the better the investment, and this is just what you can find in the Cimarron Valley. Perfect soil, abundant water, perennial sunshine and best of all, the land is yet held at a comparatively low price.

The price of anything is fixed by the demand and supply. If the supply is less than the demand the price goes up. If the supply is greater than the demand the price goes down. If the supply is equal to the demand the price stands still. The supply of land in the Cimarron Valley being less than the demand the price is going up, but the supply of water in the Cimarron Valley being equal to the demand, there being two acre feet of available flood water for each and every acre, the price of water rights will not go up as fast as the price of land, therefore the best investment in the Cimarron Valley is unirrigated land at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, for while the price of water rights will advance very little in the next five years, owing to the fact that the supply is equal to the demand, irrigated land is likely to be worth from \$300 per acre up and an additional investment in water rights five years from now, while costing practically no more than at present will make the \$10 to \$25 land worth from \$300 per acre up.

It is better to wear out than rust; it is better to boost than to bust.

There's A Reason

In New Mexico there's a town named Cimarron, Which is easily in a class all its own; Look for health or look for wealth, Would you loaf or delve for pelf You can't beat it, it's a town that stands alone.

On one side are the most extensive coal fields in the world; on another, affording a direct route to the Pacific Coast where there is no coal, is the lowest railroad pass over the Rocky Mountains.

Just above is the Eagles Nest Dam Site, beside which the Elephant Butte fades into insignificance. A mountain torrent bursts through a narrow gorge and an inexpensive dam is to make the Moreno Valley an inland sea.

Just below are wide but protected plains where Irrigation, the Modern Alchemy, turns adobe to apples, alkali to alfalfa, Cactus to cantaloupes, sage brush to sugar beets and grama grass to grain fields.

Overlying the coal fields are the big trees of the southwest, forests which belie the timber famine scare-heads on the special correspondent. On another side is gold, silver, copper and a very mountain of iron ore.

And nothing can rob Cimarron of its resources. The only way the coal can be moved is by mining it, and is claimed that will take 200 years, and the only way to bring any other coal fields as near the Pacific Coast is to move China east about a thousand miles.

The only way to make the Taos Pass any higher is by earthquake and we don't have them in New Mexico.

All efforts to widen the gorge at Eagle's Nest or dry up the crystal flood emerging there have proved in vain.

Even Burbank can't keep alfalfa, apples, cantaloupes, sugar beets, and grain from growing on the prairies when they are irrigated.

Somebody lied and the Timber stands unwasted yet.

There be those who have tried to exhaust the gold, silver and copper and they have grown rich and the store is scarcely touched.

Nothing can rob Cimarron of its resources and nothing can hinder the development of those resources. The world needs coal and lumber and irrigated lands and the base and precious metals and these it must have and nothing can rob Cimarron of the benefits that must come with their development. The Coal must pass through Cimarron on its way to the Taos Pass and the Pacific Coast. From Cimarron and its Eagle's Nest reservoir must always come the water for the plains. The lumber has to come to Cimarron for distribution. The gold, silver, copper,

and iron ore has to come to Cimarron to meet the coke, and the farmer comes to Cimarron to trade.

"The land of Poco Tempo" has become "The Land of NOW." We can't keep the darned capitalists out and there doesn't seem to be any way to avoid getting rich or to keep Cimarron from becoming the Pittsburgh, the Denver, the Pueblo, the Cripple Creek, the Rocky Ford and the Colorado Springs of New Mexico, all rolled into one glorious whole. We've tried to keep it dark, but mention the name in Timbuctoo, and somebody says "Oh, yes, Cimarron." I've heard a lot about that place and people who have been there say the half has not been told!"

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

THE CIMARRON VALLEY agricultural lands are the best in the whole southwest. One can have a "bonanza" wheat farm of 1,000 or more acres or one can take ten acres and plant it to berries and fruit and garden truck and make good money. The variety of crops that can be grown profitably is astonishing and very many of these crops do better here than anywhere else. This has been a "cow country" since the first white man settled here a hundred years ago and it is just beginning to be settled up and farmed, but enough has been done to demonstrate its possibilities thoroughly and the results are nothing less than marvelous. It is hard to say just what is the best crop to grow here. Our wheat took the first prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Apples were awarded the first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago. Samples of Sugar Beets taken from seven different fields in the Valley tested 23 percent sugar. We get six tons of alfalfa to the acre each season. We raise 70 bushels of oats to the acre and 40 bushels of dent corn. Barley does as well as oats and makes better pork in this country than corn. Field peas grow luxuriantly. We can beat the world raising hops and this crop is going to prove a tremendously profitable asset. We are perfectly willing to match the potatoes grown in our park country against the Greeley product or any other spud. We raise peaches, cantaloupes and watermelons of unequalled flavor and sweetness. And we can raise grapes, though there are no vineyards here at present. It is doubtful if there is another place in the United States where strawberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries and every other kind of berries do so well. Blackberry bushes grow 30 feet high and one bush will more than supply a family. Roses grow here as they do in California, covering everything with their beauty and filling the air with fragrance. The farmer who comes to the Cimarron Valley is going to get rich. You can get any kind of a layout here you want, from a comfortable living off of a few acres of berries and garden truck, or an alfalfa patch and some bees and poultry, to a fortune from a bonanza wheat farm or a 100-acre orchard.



Scene in the Cimarron Canyon, near Flag Station of Nash

NO. 9292. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Cimarron, in the Territory of New Mexico, at the Close of Business, June 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$30,555.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	238.33
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....	12,500.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds.....	229.00
Banking house, Furniture, and Fixtures.....	18,885.45
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents).....	4,739.66
Due from approved Reserve Agents.....	10,341.66
Checks and other Cash Items.....	74.89
Notes of other National Banks.....	75.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels, and Cents.....	19.65
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie.....	\$1,589.10
Legal-tender notes.....	1,885.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).....	625.00
Total.....	\$90,997.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	500.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid.....	1,494.54
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	12,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	37,348.69
Time certificates of deposit.....	14,254.44
Total.....	\$90,997.97

Territory of New Mexico, County of Colfax } ss
I, A. W. Vasey, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. W. Vasey, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1911.
David B. Cole, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: H. H. Chandler, C. R. Bass, C. O. Pease, Directors.

ago and it is just beginning to be settled up and farmed, but enough has been done to demonstrate its possibilities thoroughly and the results are nothing less than marvelous. It is hard to say just what is the best crop to grow here. Our wheat took the first prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Apples were awarded the first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago. Samples of Sugar Beets taken from seven different fields in the Valley tested 23 percent sugar. We get six tons of alfalfa to the acre each season. We raise 70 bushels of oats to the acre and 40 bushels of dent corn. Barley does as well as oats and makes better pork in this country than corn. Field peas grow luxuriantly. We can beat the world raising hops and this crop is going to prove a tremendously profitable asset. We are perfectly willing to match the potatoes grown in our park country against the Greeley product or any other spud. We raise peaches, cantaloupes and watermelons of unequalled flavor and sweetness. And we can raise grapes, though there are no vineyards here at present. It is doubtful if there is another place in the United States where strawberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries and every other kind of berries do so well. Blackberry bushes grow 30 feet high and one bush will more than supply a family. Roses grow here as they do in California, covering everything with their beauty and filling the air with fragrance. The farmer who comes to the Cimarron Valley is going to get rich. You can get any kind of a layout here you want, from a comfortable living off of a few acres of berries and garden truck, or an alfalfa patch and some bees and poultry, to a fortune from a bonanza wheat farm or a 100-acre orchard.

You can feed cattle or sheep if you would rather, and if you are really grasping and want to become a millionaire you can do it right here raising hogs. This is the place. The fertility of the soil is inexhaustible. The Indians have raised wheat on the same ground for 350 years without any fertilizer and they get as many bushels to the acre now as they did when they first began to plant it. The climate is perfect and the seasons could not be better. Colorado claims that climate and scenery are her best assets. If this is true northern New Mexico will soon be far richer than Colorado. For we have Colorado beat a city block for climate and our scenery is every bit as good. We cannot agree with Colorado though that climate and scenery are the most valuable assets. They are valuable, but one can't live on scenery though one could live on the game and fish in our mountains. We claim wheat, apples, sugar beets, and hogs are going to prove our best assets and we will throw the climate and scenery in for good measure, along with the most extensive coal fields in the known world, more uncut timber than there is anywhere except in lower California, iron mines that are going to make of Cimarron another Pueblo and gold mines that will make of it another Cripple Creek.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO



H. H. Chandler, President
C. R. Bass, Vice-President
J. M. Heck, Vice-President
A. W. Vasey, Cashier
O. A. Kilpatrick, Ass't. Cash.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED

OXFORD HOTEL

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

Large Sanitary Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Open Day and Night
Bar and Barber Shop in Building

EVERYTHING FIRSTCLASS

THE OXFORD BARBERSHOP

THOMAS C. VEST, Proprietor

With scissors sharp and razors keen,
I lather you well and shave you clean.
My shop is neat and my water hot,
And you will always find "Old Fat" on the spot

COURTEOUS ATTENTION GIVEN CUSTOMERS

Jewelry of Merit at Little Cost

For those who admire expensive jewelry, but who do not have the means to buy jewelry of that class, this store's stocks provide bountifully.

Jewelry making science and art have made it possible for everybody to own beautiful and substantial jewelry in rolled plate and gold filled goods that will endure for years.

This class of jewelry when purchased from a house of absolute trustworthiness is recommended as economical and satisfactory.

H. C. ELLIS, Cimarron, New Mex.

DAVID B. COLE

Notary Public, Real Estate, Rentals and Insurance

If you are interested in Cimarron property, or farm lands, call or write me.

CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

LAIL & WILKINS

HAY MACHINERY

McCormick Flowers
Rakes, Binders

Dain Mowers
and Hay Tools

CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

THE GRAND HOTEL

J. P. CLENDENING, Prop.

All outside rooms. Hot and cold baths. Sanitary throughout. Regular meals and short orders. Barber shop in building. : : :

BAR CONNECTION

Half Block South of the Depot
CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stoves

THE most economical cook stove is the oil cook stove. It is also the cleanest, most convenient, and the quickest cooker known. The best oil cook stove is the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame. It will do everything that any other stove will do in the cooking line and will not heat the kitchen to a temperature that interferes with comfort and health.

The No. 2 and No. 3 New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Stoves are supplied either with or without cabinet tops, as desired. The cabinet tops are a great convenience, providing a place for warming plates and for keeping food hot.

The New Perfection Ovens are scientifically constructed and so ventilated that an even, dry heat is maintained and the vapor is carried off. The food is thus baked, not merely steamed.

There is no trouble in re-wicking, as the wick is supplied with a carrier and is burned off, ready for use. The oil is supplied to the burners from a permanent level, so that the flame is always uniform. The chimney is enameled blue and will not rust.

The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Stove is simple, it is safe, it is reliable. It is an ideal summer stove for city, country, or summer cottage. Many use it the year 'round. It will satisfy you any time, any where.

Cimarron Hardware Co.
THE "DIAMOND EDGE" STORE

THE PALACE BAR

PROCTER & DAVIS, PROPS.

Liquors and Cigars
Fine Wines

Old Oscar Pepper
Guckenheimer Rye

SOUTH OF DEPOT
Cimarron, N. Mex.

**The Flies Will Get You if
You Don't Watch Out**

We have a complete line of **SCREEN DOORS**. Phone us your order and we will do the rest. We also sell **Paints, Muresco**, and anything you need in building or repairing your home.

CIMARRON LUMBER COMPANY

CIMARRON FEED & TRANSFER CO.

PHONE 56 O. COOK, Proprietor
DEALERS IN
HAY, GRAIN AND COAL
Livery and Feed Yard in Connection
CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
Office of the Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.
I, Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at ten o'clock a. m., on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1911:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Number 6811

and that I have also compared the following copy of the same, with the original now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

NATHAN JAFFA,
Secretary of New Mexico.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY

Know all men by these presents, that we the undersigned, each and all citizens of the United States of America, in order to form a corporation under and in accord with the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, for ourselves, our associates and our assigns, do hereby certify and declare as follows, to-wit:

1st. That the name of this corporation is and shall be the "CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY."

2. The location of the principal office of the corporation is in the Village of Cimarron, in the County of Colfax and Territory of New Mexico, and the agent for service of process is James McVey.

3. The object for which the corporation is formed are as follows, to-wit: to engage in business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals and magazines, to acquire, print, publish, conduct, or otherwise deal in any newspaper, magazine, book or other publication to carry on the business of newspaper and magazine proprietors and publishers; to carry on the business of job printers, lithographers, electrotypers, engravers, and advertising agents; to buy, sell, exchange and generally deal in real properties, improved and unimproved, office buildings, store buildings, dwelling houses, barns, water rights, and privileges; to build, construct, operate, maintain, lease, sell and incumber buildings of all kinds and descriptions; to maintain a general real estate agency and brokers business, including the right to make and maintain loans upon real estate, improved or otherwise, and to supervise, manage and protect such property and loans and all interest or claims affecting the same; to have the same insured against fire and other casualties; to investigate, the credit, financial solvency and sufficiency of borrowers, mortgagors and sureties upon bonds, mortgages and undertakings; to improve, manage, operate and sell mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of any property, real or personal, and take mortgages and assignments of mortgages thereon; to borrow money for its purposes, to

issue and dispose of its negotiable bonds and obligations therefor, and to mortgage and pledge its property to secure the payment thereof; and generally do whatever may be necessary or proper to carry on its business, in all of its branches.

4. The amount of the authorized capital stock of the said corporation is five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars, divided into five thousand (5,000) shares of the par value of one dollar (\$1.00) each, and the amount of the capital stock with which said corporation will commence business is two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars.

5. The names and postoffice addresses of the incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each, the aggregate of such subscriptions being equal to the amount of the capital stock with which said corporation shall commence business, are as follows, to-wit:

Norman Wilkins, Cimarron, N. M., 1940 shares.

Joseph J. Brick, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

James T. Fulton, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

Otho F. Matkin, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

Albert W. Vasey, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

Aury C. Cox, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

James McVey, Cimarron, N. M., 10 shares.

6. The period limited for the duration of the said corporation shall be fifty years.

7. The number of said directors of said corporation shall be seven and the names of the persons who shall act as such directors for the first three months after filing of this certificate of incorporation, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, are, Norman Wilkins, Joseph J. Brick, James T. Fulton, Otho F. Matkin, Albert W. Vasey, Aury C. Cox and James McVey.

8. The directors may make by-laws for the corporation, and from time to time, may alter, amend and repeal the same, but any by-laws so made, altered, amended or repealed by the directors may be altered, amended or repealed by the stockholders of the corporation.

In witness whereof, we and each of us have hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

Norman Wilkins
Joseph J. Brick
James T. Fulton
Otho F. Matkin
Albert W. Vasey
Aury C. Cox
James McVey

Territory of New Mexico, }
County of Colfax, } SS

Before me a Notary Public in and for said County and Territory, personally appeared Norman Wilkins, Joseph J. Brick, James T. Fulton, Otho F. Matkin, Albert W. Vasey, Aury C. Cox and James McVey, all personally known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate of incorporation, and they acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

David B. Cole
Notary Public.

My commission expires June 17, 1914.

ENDORSED
No. 6811

Cor. Rec'd Vol. 6, Page 111, Articles of Incorporation of Cimarron Publishing Company.

Filed in office of Secretary of New Mexico, May 29, 1911, 10 A. M.

Nathan Jaffa, Secretary.

Compared C. F. K. to M. H.

**TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, }
COUNTY OF COLFAX, } SS**

This instrument of writing was filed for record on the 7th day of June A. D. 1911, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book O of Miscellaneous page 366.

[SEAL] E. G. Twitty
Clerk of the Probate Court and ex-officio County Recorder.

By J. L. Boyle, Deputy.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

Office of the Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.

I, Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at ten o'clock A. M. on the Twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1911:

Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability
of
CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY
Number 6812;

and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL] Nathan Jaffa
Secretary of New Mexico

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS

of
CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY

We, the undersigned incorporators, and all of them, of the Cimarron Publishing Company, do hereby certify and declare as follows:

FIRST. There shall be no stockholders liability on account of any stock issued or to be issued by said corporation or the officers thereof.

SECOND. The principal office in the Territory of New Mexico of said corporation is in Cimarron, Colfax County, New Mexico, and the name of the agent therein and in charge thereof, and upon whom process may be served is James McVey.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL] Norman Wilkins
Joseph J. Brick
James T. Fulton
Otho F. Matkin
Albert W. Vasey
Aury C. Cox
James McVey

Territory of New Mexico, }
County of Colfax, } SS

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county of Colfax and Territory of New Mexico, personally appeared Norman Wilkins, Joseph J. Brick, James T. Fulton, Otho F. Matkin, Albert W. Vasey, Aury C. Cox and James McVey, all personally known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

Witness my hand and official seal this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL] David B. Cole
Notary Public.

My commission expires June 17, 1914.

ENDORSED:
No. 6812.

NORMAN WILKINS
Fire, Accident, Plate Glass
:::INSURANCE:::

The Wiseman Meat Market

Stephen Wiseman, Prop.

All Kinds and the Best of

Fresh and
Cured Meats
Ice

Fish, Oysters and Game in Season.

A
FINE VALLEY RANCH
FOR SALE

A fine ranch in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the Rocky Mountains, consisting of about 2500 acres of land. Good water rights for several hundred acres, about 2,000 acres tillable, balance fine grazing land. Will cut 200 to 300 tons of meadow hay per annum, worth \$15 per ton.

Land not under irrigation will grow all kinds of small grains, potatoes, garden truck, etc.

Rainfall about 30 inches. Crossed by two permanent mountain streams of pure water. Good hunting and fishing.

12 miles from railroad station. Railroad surveyed through ranch and will likely build in near future.

Would make an ideal farm and ranch home for one desiring such, and would be a very profitable one.

It is also an excellent proposition to cut into small tracts and sell out to farmers. Same kind of lands adjoining are selling at \$20 per acre without water right.

Will sell cheap within the next 60 days.

If you are interested write The Cimarron News, Cimarron, New Mexico.

can may be served is James McVey.
In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

Norman Wilkins [SEAL]
Joseph J. Brick [SEAL]
James T. Fulton [SEAL]
Otho F. Matkin [SEAL]
Albert W. Vasey [SEAL]
Aury C. Cox [SEAL]
James McVey [SEAL]

Territory of New Mexico, }
County of Colfax, } SS

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the county of Colfax and Territory of New Mexico, personally appeared Norman Wilkins, Joseph J. Brick, James T. Fulton, Otho F. Matkin, Albert W. Vasey, Aury C. Cox and James McVey, all personally known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and they acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

Witness my hand and official seal this 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL] David B. Cole
Notary Public.

My commission expires June 17, 1914.

ENDORSED:
No. 6812.

Cor. Rec'd Vol. 6, Page 111, Certificate of Stockholders Non-Liability of Cimarron Publishing Company, Filed in office of Secretary of New Mexico, May 29th, 1911;

to A. M.

Nathan Jaffa, Secretary.

Compared C. F. K. to M. H.

**TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, }
COUNTY OF COLFAX, } SS**

This instrument of writing was filed for record on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1911, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book O of Miscellaneous page 366.

[SEAL] E. G. Twitty
Clerk of the Probate Court and ex-officio County Recorder.

By J. L. Boyle Deputy

For Sale For 30 Days

The business, equipment and property of the Cimarron Transfer Company. Will sell at a bargain if sold at once. If you are looking for a neat, clean business that will make you a good living and good interest on your investment besides, even in dull times, investigate this, as I have interests elsewhere that demand my attention. Address or call on

O. Cook,
Cimarron, N. M.

The Rayado Ranch

IN DESCRIBING THE many advantages enjoyed by Colfax county, New Mexico, one should take into consideration one of the most important features, and one which is most paramount to every home-seeker and investor, and that is the price at which land can be bought, also the terms.

Recently the famous property known as the Rayado, or Abreu, ranch was purchased by the Rayado Colonization Company of 1646 Tremont street, Denver, Colorado, and which they are now dividing into small tracts and selling these tracts on easy payments, without interest. This famous ranch is located in the beautiful Rayado Valley, through which flows the Rayado river, which affords abundant water for irrigation of the land. Also flowing through this ranch are several small creeks and springs, of which the Heck creek and Mora creek are most prominent.

The Rayado ranch, which the Company is now placing on the market, consists of about 30,000 acres of land, of which about 12,000 acres are susceptible to irrigation, about 5,000 acres are timbered land, the balance grazing or pasture land, part of which could be cultivated.

For years people have wished to purchase small tracts of this property, but the owners had declined to subdivide it, and the present owners in placing this property on the market in small tracts have opened a valuable and fertile tract of land for settlement, which will soon be a veritable city of small farms and orchards, a high-class community of farmers and fruit growers. This is a grand opportunity for the man of moderate means, that he may purchase a small tract of land, and upon payment of \$10 down he may pay \$10 per month, without interest, until the full purchase price of \$250 is paid.

We all realize there are many people in the east who would like to own a small tract of fruit land, where the crops produced, even from five acres in orchard, is equal a salary of \$200 per month, besides having a home in the country, where they can breathe God's fresh air, with perfect health, and pleasant social conditions, where their land increases in value each year. Many people have desired to own a tract of land, but their limited means prevented them from making the purchase, first because it required more money than they could command to swing such a deal, and second, because they were required to purchase a larger tract of land than they could handle.

The Rayado Colonization Company, for the purpose of quick sale, have fixed the price of each contract at \$250, and while their literature states that their terms are \$20 down and \$10 per month, or a discount of five per cent will be allowed for cash, they are offering at present as a special inducement for a quick sale of this property, that they will sell their contracts for \$10 down, and \$10 per month, or will allow a discount of ten per cent for all cash, no interest or taxes until deed is issued.

Fruit land in Colorado, the production of which is no greater than the orchards in our vicinity, is selling for from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per acre, and producing a crop netting from \$300 to \$700 per acre, and will add right here that the railroad facilities in some of the Colorado fruit sections are not as adequate as in this locality, which is a very important factor to be considered. There are plenty of orchards on and in the vicinity of this famous ranch which produce from \$500 to \$750 per acre.

The Company will survey the ranch into 600 tracts of five acres each, which is choice river bottom land, and will survey 8,000 acres of mesa, or second bottom land, into ten acre tracts. The soil and conditions for irrigation of these five and ten acre tracts cannot be excelled in any country. The soil is deep, free from alkali, and the land is level. The picturesque beauty of this ranch reminds one of a city park; an ideal location for a home, and it will be but a few

years when this land will be settled in small tracts by well-to-do fruit growers, who will bless the day that they had the opportunity to purchase a tract of such fertile land, and on the easy terms that are offered, where their even small investment will sustain a good size family and lay away a competence for old age.

The main source of water supply is the Rayado river, flowing through the property. This river heads in the Sangre de Cristo range and has a very large drainage, is fed by melting snow and springs, and is never failing.

The Company will set aside daily ten per cent of the money received from the sale of these contracts, which will be placed in a fund with the Continental Trust Company of Denver, Colorado, to be expended and paid out by the Rayado Colonization Company for the development of the water and water rights, and the construction of ditches and head gates to the land to be irrigated. This places the purchasers of contracts in position to at once, after the distribution of this property, prepare and set their land to orchard, and with the amount of work to be done on tracts owned by non-residents, who wish to pay for the development of their land before they move on it, the living problem until the orchards begin to bear will be an easy one, as there will be plenty of work for the people who move on to their land, after they have selected their tract at the distribution or auction.

The Company will provide roads so that each tract will be accessible.

The drinking water on this ranch has been analyzed and found to be practically pure, and can be had in some places at a depth of twenty feet, in fact, a well at the home place is about eighteen feet in depth and has ten feet of water in it of the purest quality and always cool. This well has been dug for years and no place on earth can you obtain a cooler and sweeter drink.

The Company also provides as a further help to the wage earner that in case of death of a contract holder who is not delinquent, that they will issue to his heirs a full paid certificate for \$250 without further payments. This is a very liberal offer on their part, and together with the price and terms at which they are selling their contracts, no better investment can be made by the man of limited means than purchasing one or more contracts in their proposition. It is only a question of a little development by the purchasers of these contracts that they may be the owners of fruit land which will sell from \$2,000 to \$4,000 per acre as does the fruit land in the famous fruit sections of Colorado.

This opportunity is one that seldom comes to those who need it most, and as the Company is surveying this ranch into only 2,000 tracts, or divisions, and as the contracts are selling fast, it would be well for those who are interested to write to the Company at once for their complete literature, before the contracts are all sold.

Last week the Company had a large number of representatives of clubs of twenty or more contract holders each to view the property and the representatives all report that the property is far better than represented in the Company's literature, and every one was well pleased with New Mexico. They enjoyed a pleasant trip and are anxiously awaiting the day when they can move their families on this famous property and participate in the bountiful crops of alfalfa, fruit and grain. One representative stated that he owns 320 acres of land in one of the eastern states which would sell any day for \$200 per acre, and from what he had seen in this vicinity, he was thoroughly convinced that ten acres of the Rayado ranch would net him more money each year in apples than he could possibly make from his entire 320 acres, and that the conditions were so pleasant in New Mexico that he was going to sell his land at once and was anxiously waiting the time when he could bring his wife and children here to stay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RAYADO RANCH

In the Rayado Valley, Colfax County, New Mexico

THE HOME OF THE BIG RED APPLE

Consists of about 30,000 acres. Part of this ranch is rich fruit land. Splendid climate. Good schools in the vicinity. A good country to live in

WILL BE SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS

No Interest or Taxes Until Deed is Issued

This famous property will be divided into not more than 2,000 tracts or divisions, and sold at a bona fide auction. All tracts or divisions, notwithstanding their size, will be in our judgment of equal value.

For quick sale we have fixed the price of each contract at
\$250, payable \$10 cash and \$10 a month
For 23 months thereafter. No interest or taxes until deed is issued

In order to obtain a large number of representatives of our property quickly we have decided to allow a discount of 10 per cent for all cash on the first 500 contracts sold. To obtain this discount the cash must be paid upon signing the contract. :: :: ::

☐ Don't overlook this opportunity. Fill out the coupon today and mail to us, and we will send you free of charge our booklet, entitled "Auction Sale of the Rayado Ranch, Form 'A'," which explains our plan of selling this property. Read this booklet carefully. Worth your while. Costs you nothing. :: :: ::

Fill out the coupon below. It does not obligate you in any way

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION:

The Continental Trust Co., Denver, Colo.
The Hamilton National Bank, Denver, Colo.

THE RAYADO COLONIZATION CO.
1646 Tremont St., Denver, Colorado.

Gentlemen—Please send me free of charge your booklet entitled "Auction Sale of the RAYADO RANCH, Form 'A'."

My occupation is.....

Name.....

Address.....

D. W. P.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Rayado Colonization Co.
1646 Tremont Street,
Denver, - - - - Colorado

☐ The auction will positively be held not later than the summer of 1913, and at the time of the auction, the Rayado Ranch will be free and clear of all indebtedness, whatsoever.

SEE OUR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

--DAVID B. COLE--
CIMARRON, :: :: :: NEW MEXICO

WATER SUPPLY IS ABUNDANT

IT IS DOUBTFUL IF there is another farming region of any size in the whole Southwest where nature has done so much to facilitate irrigation and in sure a never failing supply of water. The Cimarron Valley is a great rincon almost wholly surrounded by mountains. The farming lands are like the hub and the ever flowing streams of mountain water are like the spokes of a wheel. From ever mountain peak North, East, South and West come the streams to finally converge upon the broad and beautiful agricultural lands of the Valley. 1400 square miles of snow capped mountain peaks, cloud line plateaus, and dripping canons discharge their drainage upon a few hundred thousand acres of prairie land. 12 inches of water by irrigation, on top of the 20 inches of rain fall that we get, is abundance of water for any crop but we could have four feet if we stored it all and were not afraid of washing all our land away. We are barely using up the normal flow of our streams as yet, but we are beginning to build reservoirs so that when the plains are all plowed up the water will be ready. The countless canons that converge

upon the prairie lands have each their reservoir sites, ranging in capacity from 1000 to 100,000 acre feet. And ditches can come in from every side. Many reservoirs and ditches are already built and filled with the insurance of many a future crop.

The Miami, the Urraca, the C. S., the French, the Ponil No. 1 and No. 2, the Cedar Hills, the Antelope, the Springer Lakes, Laguna Madre and the dozen other Maxwell City and Vermejo Lakes are among those already built. And these are merely prairie reservoirs. We have not yet started on the chain of great canon reservoirs that, headed by the famous Eagle's Nest of at least 130,000 acre feet capacity, will some day be drawn clear around the valley. If we had the power to change this country to suit ourselves we would not increase the water supply by a single drop nor would we want an inch more rain, we would simply want more land on which to use the water that we already have.

COAL MINING

The vast coal fields of Colfax county represent resources sufficient for the maintenance of an empire. So tremendous are these fields that in spite of the far reaching mining activity for the past ten years their full extent has not yet been determined and the near-

est estimate by the most capable engineers as to the total tonnage available is thus far nothing more than an estimate. It is known that there are billions of tons of coal in sight, the mining of which will mean the production of enormous wealth and which will furnish employment for many thousands of men for untold generations to come. Add to this the coke industry with all its possibilities and we find in the in the comparatively limited area of this one county an asset that is positively astounding.

Mr. R. M. Campbell of the United States Geological Survey reports that the Raton coal fields in Colfax county cover an area of definitely tested and determined coal lands of 870,400 acres. He finds the available tonnage in this field 30,805,000,000 tons; sufficient for the production of 100,000,000 tons per annum for 300 years. This estimated acreage and tonnage is based upon actual survey and is thoroughly reliable. The record has been published as a bulletin of the geological survey. This gives in a general way some idea of this mighty asset which alone would entitle this county to the name "The Kingdom of Colfax."

GOLD MINING

Although coal overshadows all other of the mining resources, metal mining has occupied an im-

LEGAL TENDER SALOON

J. M. MENAPACE, Proprietor

Sunny Brook and Cane Springs Whiskeys

Schlitz, Budweiser and Schneider Century Beer

Keg Beer on Tap All the Time

All Imported Goods

JUG AND BOTTLE TRADE SPECIALTY



10 Stamp Mill in Operation in Elizabethtown mining district, Colfax county, New Mexico

LOCAL ITEMS

The infant son of Jose Madrid died Friday evening. This is the third child the parents have lost since the past year.

Harry Fanning and family returned to Cimarron Friday from Koehler where they have been living for the past several months.

Robert Pedin and family have moved back to Cimarron this week from Koehler where they have been living for the past several months.

FOUND:—One elk's tooth watch fob, gold mounted, tooth is genuine elk. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice.—W. N. McConnell.

C. O. Pease bought the ice business from Wiseman, the butcher, also the ice business of Henry Livran. He will build an ice house at the yards of the Cimarron Lumber Company and will handle the best ice on the market.

F. M. Smith and family of Tucumcari, and his brother, Dudley and family, of Lometa, Lampasas county, Texas, were visiting W. B. Davis this week. They left Friday for the mountains to get some of fish they are hearing so much of.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pittman of San Jon, Quay county, are here this week visiting their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis. Mr. Pittman has been dry farming for the past five years on the plains and the amount of water we have here to put on the land when it needs it looks good to him.

Rocky Mountain Picnic.

The third annual picnic of the Rocky Mountain employees was held last Sunday at Ute Park, where the largest crowd on record enjoyed the day. Fifteen coaches of excursionists came from Raton, seven from Des Moines, and four cars from Cimarron carried what is estimated at fully 1600 people to the park. Visitors from the surrounding country brought the picnicers to a figure over two thousand, which is the largest crowd that ever went up the scenic Cimarron canyon. The day was a perfect one for an outing, only a slight sprinkle of rain during the afternoon causing any uneasiness concerning a general down pour predicted by those who stayed at home. After arrival at the Park the general schedule of events ball games and other features of entertainment were carried through without a hitch. The ball game between the rival Santa Fe and Rocky Mountain teams was won by the former by a score of nine to six. The game between Van Houten and Koehler teams was interrupted during the afternoon by the sprinkle, but was finally completed, Van Houten winning. The occasion was made more enjoyable by the presence of William J. Mills who was a visitor in company with a number of the leading citizens of the county. He delivered a short address between the ball games. With the exception of a broken ankle sustained by Herman Kiser, a small boy of Cimarron, who could not wait until the train stopped and jumped off, the day was without a single marring feature and everybody had the best of a good time. The excursionists from this city returned at sundown, a tired but happy lot of picnicers and voting the Rocky Mountain boys a bunch of good fellows.

Fourth of July

The Cimarron Athletic Club has been busy this week making arrangements for a celebration the Fourth in the city. The Fourth this year will be in nature of an old settlers and cattlemen's reunion and the Club has assurances that there will be many in attendance. There will be some good horse races, ball games, foot races and sports of all kinds. There will be a grand ball at the Athletic Hall at night. Everybody come and have a good time, which is assured when the Athletic Club gets busy doing things. The Club has one of the finest race tracks in New Mexico just completed, also their ball grounds will be located in the same place, so that the visitors will not have to walk all over the country in order to see what is doing.

The horse race Tuesday between a black horse belonging to VanDyke of Dawson, and a mare belonging to Fred Narcisso of this city, was an interesting event and was witnessed by a large crowd of people. The race was run for one mile on the new circle track of the Cimarron Athletic Club. The black horse won by several lengths and a considerable amount of money changed hands as a result. Mr. VanDyke will take his black horse and a young mare to Folsom to make a "killing" on the Fourth.

Misses Edith and Dewey Funke went to E-town to spend a couple of weeks visiting friends and relatives.

F. W. Brooks left for Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to attend a family reunion held there Wednesday, the 22nd. He is expected to return tomorrow.

CIMARRON Drug & Stationery Company

DRUGS,
STATIONERY,
BOOKS,
MAGAZINES,
COLD DRINKS

TRY OUR COLD DRINKS

portant place in the history of the county and will doubtless continue to do so. Important gold mining districts, principally placer, have been developed around Moreno, Willow creek, Ute Creek and Ponil, all on the slope of Mt. Baldy. This peak has an altitude of 12,400 feet. Its base is many miles in circumference and it appears that the entire area flanking the peak is a placer bed of the greater or less richness, the principal operations having been conducted in the Moreno, the Ute Creek and Willow Creek valleys, the El Oro dredge on the first named having been one of the large producers of the territory. Gold in this region was discovered in 1866, and resulted in a stampede which increased the population of Elizabethtown to 10,000, made it the first incorporated city in New Mexico, and for a time the county seat of Colfax county which had just been organized. It is estimated that more than 2 1/2 millions in gold have come from the placer fields around Mt. Baldy. A number of these properties have been bonanzas.

A. H. Richardson of Des Moines will move his family to Cimarron in a short time to make their future home.

Cimarron Furniture Company

INCORPORATED

General Furniture Dealers
Linoleum, Rugs and
Carpets, etc.

CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

ALPER'S EXPRESS

All kinds of Freight
and Express delivered.
Quick service, prices
reasonable.

HEADQUARTERS
AT
OXFORD
HOTEL

The Cimarron News AND Cimarron Citizen

SATURDAYS \$2.00

"Entered as second-class matter September 3, 1910, at the postoffice at Cimarron, N. M., under the act of March 3, 1879."

THE CIMARRON PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., Publishers

JAMES McVEY, Editor-Manager

No Apologies

The editor of the News has no apologies to offer for the appearance of the paper this week. We undertook to get out a small special edition of the paper this week in the honor of the "Call of New Mexico" for Thursday of this week issued by Governor Mills. While we are two days late in issue for the "call" we think that it is better to be a little late in trying to do good for New Mexico than to not undertake it at all. We were handicapped in not having a larger force in the mechanical department, the force consisting of the manager and his two little girls, Lola and Mary McVey, aged thirteen and eleven years respectively, with Guy, nine years old to play the "devil" generally. We are thankful for the assistance that has been rendered to us by the public spirited

citizens of Cimarron and will do all we can in boosting for the best town in the best county in the best state (when we get stretched) in the union, to show our appreciation. Come in and get a few copies of the paper and send them to your friends in the east to let them know how near paradise you are living. They will be wrapped ready for mailing.

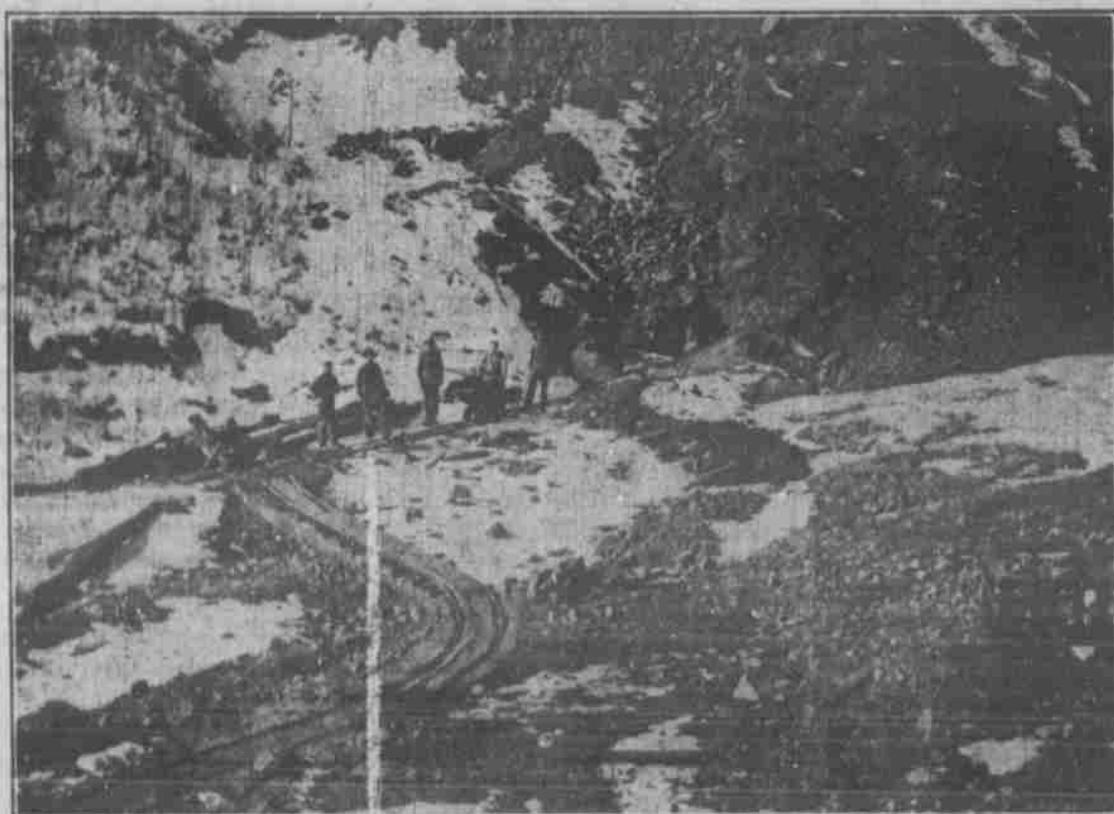
Mr. Wink Wilson and Miss Kate Pedin were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pedin, Thursday afternoon. The groom was formerly employed as machinist in the Rocky Mountain shops here and is well known and liked in the city. The bride has many friends in the city where she has been raised from childhood. The couple will go to Colorado for their wedding trip.

Several parties from the plains country are in Cimarron country this week fishing. Geo. W. Evans Jr., and wife, and Eugene Smyers and wife, of Tucumcari, were in the city on their way to angle for the speckled beauties.

Cattle Growing in Colfax County

The ranges of Colfax county are exceptionally fine. They are well watered by mountain streams which

for the most part flow eastward from the Cimarron mountains on the west and there are also many large springs and natural lakes. The mountain districts offer fine shelter in winter, while in summer the high country constitutes unusually good summer range, the cattle being brought down into the foot hill country during the winter. The principal grass is the Black Gramma which covers the plains country and extends well up into the foot hills. The cattle generally are of very high breed and the standard is being steadily improved so that Colfax county shipments constantly command top prices on all the markets. Winter feeding is usually found unnecessary where the ranges are properly handled, owing to the equable climate the cattle are subjected neither to the rigors of extreme cold or the very high temperatures which prevail in some of the southern sections in mid-summer. The transportation facilities are unexcelled. The Santa Fe railroad operates through the center of the county from north to south. The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific runs practically from east to west connecting with the Rock Island and the Colorado and Southern systems, offering to stockmen three great lines over which to reach the large markets. From Raton to Kansas City the distance is 675 miles, to Denver 286 miles, and to Chicago via the Santa Fe, 1133 miles. About 30 miles south of Raton on the



Gold Mine in operation in Elizabethtown mining district, Colfax county, New Mexico.

For the next 30 Days

ALL OUR
Hardware
AT COST

LIVRAN HDW. CO.

line of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific railroad there is now operating successfully a large packinghouse having a capacity of more than 200 head of sheep per day. At this plant a ready market is found for cattle, hogs, calves and sheep.

From 1840 to 1870, when cattle first came into the region in large numbers the sheep men were the kings of the Colfax county range. With the coming of the cattle men the flocks were reduced but the industry still remains a very important and a very profitable one. The records of 1881 show 101,000 head of sheep in the county. At the present time there are probably not more than half that number.

A new and very important feature in sheep breeding has recently been introduced by Mr. S. Floersheim, of Springer, who has crossed Persian rams with Merino ewes producing a lamb weighing 100 lbs at the age of 5 months. The second year he went into this on a larger scale and under normal conditions these lambs are a fine quality. When marketed in October the average 85 lbs. With the coming of the homeseeker and the farmer the area of the sheep range is being materially reduced. This is reducing the numbers of the flocks but is also resulting in breeding up so that a very much heavier

Seventeen Cents a Day Buys an Oliver Typewriter

This amazing offer—the NEW MODEL OLIVER TYPEWRITER No. 5 at 17 cents a day—is open to everybody, everywhere.

It's our new and immensely popular plan of selling Oliver Typewriters on little easy payments. The abandonment of longhand in favor of clean, legible, beautiful typewriting is the next great step in human progress.

Already—in all lines of business and in all professions—the use of the pen and ink is largely restricted to the writing of signatures.

Business colleges and high schools, watchful of the trend of public sentiment are training a vast army of young people in the use of Oliver Typewriters.

The prompt and generous response of the Oliver Typewriter Company to the demand for universal typewriting, gives tremendous impetus to the movement.

The Oliver, with the largest sale of any typewriter in existence, was the logical machine to take the initiative in bringing about the universal use of typewriters. It always leads!

Save Your Pennies and Own an Oliver

This "17-Cents-a-Day" selling plan makes the Oliver as easy to own as to rent: It places the machine within easy reach of every home—every individual. A man's "cigar money"—a woman's "pin money"—will buy it.

Clerks on small salaries can now afford to own Olivers. By utilizing spare moments for practice they may fit themselves for more important positions.

School boys and school girls can buy Olivers by saving their pennies.

You can buy an Oliver on this plan at the regular catalog price—\$100.

A small first payment brings the machine. Then you save 17 cents a day and pay monthly.

And the possession of an Oliver Typewriter enables you to earn money to finish paying for the machine.

Mechanical Advantages: The Oliver is the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—hence its 100 per-cent efficiency. Among its scores of conveniences are: The balance shift, the ruling device, the double release, the locomotive base, the automatic spacer, the automatic tabulator, the disappearing indicator, the adjustable paper-fingers, the scientific condensed keyboard.

Service possibilities: The Oliver Typewriter turns out more work—of better quality and greater variety—than any other writing machine. Simplicity, strength, ease of operation and visibility are the corner-stones of its towering supremacy in: Correspondence, card index work, tabulated reports, follow-up systems, manifolded service, addressing envelopes, working on ruled forms, cutting mimeograph stencils.

can you spend 17 cents a day to better advantage than in the purchase of this wonderful machine.

Write for special easy-payment proposition, or see the nearest Oliver agent.

W. B. Hickman, Cimarron, New Mexico.

lamb and a very much finer grade of wool is the result. Sheep feeding is being found a very profitable industry for the small farmer who raises alfalfa, field peas, sugar beets or other feed crops. Sheep are raised on the range at very small expense while alfalfa, field peas and other forage crops grow in abundance. Climatic conditions are ideal for both.

ORDINANCE NO. 14

An ordinance establishing fire limits and regulating the character and construction of buildings therein.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Cimarron:

Section 1. Blocks numbered 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 44, 45, 67, 68, 85, 89, 106, and 107 as per the official plat of the Village of Cimarron, are hereby declared to be and include the fire limits of the Village and it shall be unlawful to construct, repair, alter, or add to any building or other structure within said fire limits except in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2. Before erecting, altering, repairing or adding to any building or other structure within the fire limits a written application for a permit to proceed shall be submitted to the Board of Trustees of the Village. Which application shall state the proposed location and approximate cost of such work together with complete plans and specifications. Upon examination of such application, if it shall appear to the Board of Trustees that the work proposed conforms with the provisions of this ordinance, it shall issue a permit therefor. And the Board shall require the inspection of all buildings within the fire limits, as often as necessary, to insure compliance with this ordinance and it may charge for such inspection and for the issuing of permits, sum not to exceed the actual cost thereof.

Section 3. All buildings, and additions thereto, constructed hereafter within the above designated fire limits shall be of brick, stone, adobe, solid or reinforced concrete, solid or hollow tile, or cement block construction. The brick used thereunder shall be good, clean, whole, and well burned. Stone shall be of a quality

and strength suitable for the specific use to which it is to be put.

Section 4. Walls and piers of all buildings shall be properly and solidly bonded together with close joints filled with mortar.

The walls of each story shall be built up the full thickness to the top of the beams above and shall be plumb and straight. Brick walls shall be 12 inches thick for the two upper stories, increasing four inches for each two stories below up to 24 inches. Party and division walls shall be four inches thicker than the above requirements. Natural stone walls shall be four inches thicker than brick walls. Basement walls shall be four inches thicker than the first story.

Walls exceeding 100 feet in length shall not have more than one upper story unless strengthened by cross walls or pilasters.

Provided however that dwellings constructed within fire limits may have walls four inches thinner than the above requirements.

At window, door, or other opening the walls shall be self supporting without the use of liscels.

All side exterior and fire division party walls shall have parapets rising not less than 18 inches above the roofs of the buildings and shall be the same thickness and material as the walls of the upper stories.

Where practicable, standard fire walls with parapets shall be placed at intervals of 50 feet. All openings in fire walls shall be protected by standard fire doors.

All excavations for walls shall extend to a good bed or solid bottom of such character as to provide a safe support for the loads intended to rest thereon, and to a depth of not less than three feet below any adjoining surface exposed to frost.

Roof or floor timbers entering the same wall from opposite sides shall have at least eight inches of solid fire proof material between the ends of said timbers, and shall have a bearing of at least four inches and be self releasing.

Section 5. The materials used in any building shall be good, sound and free from imperfections whereby their strength might be impaired.

Section 6. All wood work shall be kept free from flames or chimneys. All chimneys shall be of best fire resisting material with walls at least eight inches thick. Every chimney not forming part of the

wall shall be built from the ground

The use of stovepipes, except for the purpose of connecting stoves with chimney openings in the same room, is absolutely prohibited.

Section 7. Every building shall be roofed with fire resisting material. All buildings shall be free from wooden cornices, awnings or roof-monitors.

The construction of adobe buildings shall in all respects conform to the requirements for buildings of natural stone.

Section 8. All buildings of three or more stories shall be equipped with a sufficient number of adequate fire escapes.

Section 9. Buildings of iron shall be lawful for manufacturing or warehouse purposes. Our buildings of a size not larger than 20x16 ft. and 10 ft. high, constructed of a wooden skeleton frame covered with corrugated iron or metal lath and plaster, shall be lawful when located at least 10 feet from any other building.

Section 10. Buildings not conforming to the requirements of this ordinance shall not be moved into the fire limits herein designated or moved from one place to another within said limits.

Necessary small repairs made in non-fire proof buildings existing within the fire limits put such small repairs shall not extend to a general renovation or essential modification of any such buildings and any such buildings which may hereafter be damaged to within 50 per cent of the value thereof shall not be repaired or rebuilt but shall be torn down and removed.

Section 11. Whenever in the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the Village any building or structure or part of either, within the corporate limits is in a dangerous condition it shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to require the owner or lessee of such building or structure to make such repairs or take such steps as shall be necessary for the public safety.

Section 12. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment and each day that this ordinance is violated may constitute a separate offense.

Approved and ordered published in the Cimarron News this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1911.

[Seal] W. B. Hickman, Mayor.
H. Alpera, Clerk.

The Miami Valley

SURELY NO COMPANY ever chose a more favorable location in the matter of climate, water and crop conditions, combined with beauty of scenery, than the Farmers' Development Company selected five years ago for founding of the community now well established in the Miami Valley.

The landscape surrounding is perhaps more inspiring than was the beautiful hills and skies and streams which inspired the famous poet, Horace, to write his classic tributes to the farm and skies and hills he loved so well. The twin mesas rising as they do to the height of 7,000 feet, give to the Miami dweller a home feeling as they can be seen for many miles in every direction but the west. Some can pick out their own homes at a great distance, as many have their farms on the orchard land of the north slope down from the mesa sides. On the west of the Valley the higher mesas and peaks with their many canyons stretch along in the general trend of the Rockies. One of these canyons, the Rayado, takes its name from the famous mountain stream from which the Miami Valley farmers draw their water for irrigation and domestic use. To the northeast and at a distance of ten miles, lies the Cimarron mountains, and among whose foot hills nestles the town of Cimarron, one of the markets of the Miami Valley. Stretching farther away to the north a distance of forty miles, are the Raton mountains, which protect the Valley fruit, crops, vegetables, and vines from many an early and late frost, which often nip the early buds or late ripening crops in our sister valleys in Colorado. Situated among the rugged, temple like peaks from Cimarron to Raton, is the Dawson coal camp whence the Valley farmers sometimes haul their coal which they

get at the mine for \$1.50 per ton. The Raton mountains stretch on the eastward with the hazy distance and out of sight, to the Miami dweller, and when the eye has swung the circle of the horizon with the stretch of prairie to the east, it has had every variety of scenery with its mountains and prairies and their occasional mirage of mountains, trees and lakes.

It is not a mistake to come to the Valley for a good climate. The altitude of 5,000 feet has its advantage. While the wind of the Rocky Mountain districts is disagreeable to the newcomer, the Valley is protected from the most constant and terrific of these by the close lying mountains. And when old Sol is doing his best in summer, one welcomes the breezes, and in the alfalfa field the haymaker seldom stops to wipe the perspiration because of it.

The soil of the Miami Valley is a chocolate loam formed by the disintegrating sides of the mesas which is of volcanic origin. The soil judge says, when he rubs a bit of it between thumb and finger and feels the grit of the volcanic ash, "It's just the soil for fruit and alfalfa."

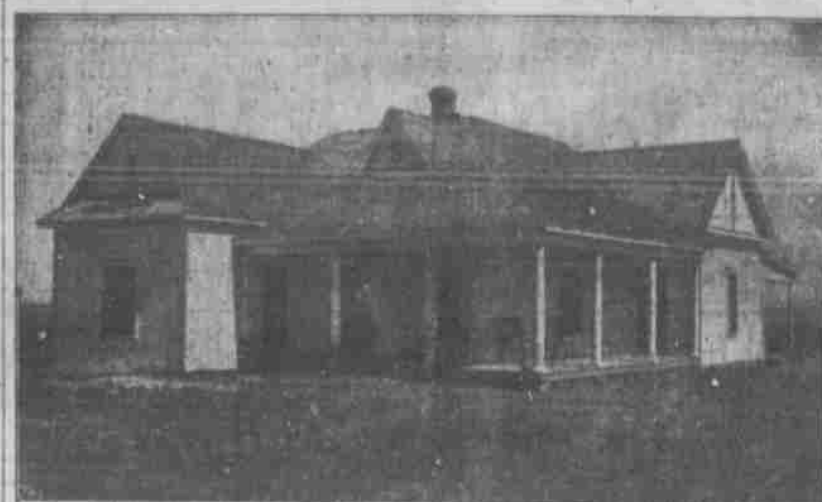
The water with which nature has endowed the Valley farmer is pure and soft from the numerous mountain springs at the source and along the course of the Rayado. In order to store the regular flow, the floods and the melting snows of the early and late spring, the Farmers' Development Company have constructed a reservoir which, with the raising of a dam seven feet, has doubled the former capacity of one billion gallons. One or two other filed on reservoir sites on the south fork of the Rayado is under contemplation of construction. Excellent water for domestic use is obtainable over the Valley at a depth of from ten to twenty-five feet. Most people have also cemented cisterns

with which they filter water from the reservoir at the time of an irrigation.

Crop conditions are dependable. Most of the 14-inch rainfall comes during the growing season occurring from May 1st to September 1st. The rainy season lasting for about two months. Snows at intervals during the winter serve to sustain the winter wheat, grass and alfalfa until the growing season brings them to maturity. All kinds of grains, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, speltz, barley and alfalfa thrive as well as all sorts of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Parke, who ventured to plant strawberries on the soil two years ago had strawberries to sell this year. Apple orchards are being started everywhere—some of the little trees

union Sunday school, Christian Endeavor and whatever goes on at the church. Once a week the orators and debaters have a chance to air their knowledge in the regularly organized debating society. And once a month the farmers meet to discuss farm methods, decide when to ask for water and whatever concerns their welfare.

The water master, Mr. A. J. Senseman, has held his position for three seasons, once as an assistant. He knows the system thoroughly, as he was the company's overseer in its construction. His work has become so large that he has taken on the wings of a motor cycle to assist him in making his rounds during an irrigation when he must measure each man's allowance of water at regular intervals.



Home of Mr. R. A. Shepard, Miami Valley, Colfax County, N. M.

blossomed this year. The Farmers' Development Company planted eighty acres in commercial varieties this year and they are under the care of the Company's orchardist, Mr. William Mohler, who himself owns a farm and is planting it in fruit. Many have started cherries and pears besides the apples. And their gooseberries and currants will come into bearing sooner than the fruits.

One of the Valley farmers won the \$25 prize for the best general

A line of telephone runs from the Farmers' Development Company's main office in Springer to the ranch headquarters—to the water master's house—thence to the reservoir. One line extends into the Valley to the house of the present construction engineer, who is also a land owner.

As an asset of the Farmers' Development Company they run 5,000 sheep upon the lands not under irrigation or that cannot be irrigated, such as the mesa slopes

Irrigated Land Ready for the Plow

600 Acres--

300 Under Ditch--

60 in Alfalfa and 70 in Oats This Year.

Alfalfa 3 cuttings, annual yield 4 to 6 tons per acre—oats 50 bushels and better per acre this year—plenty of water the year 'round. Rayado river runs through tract which has original and permanent water right. Ten miles south of this city—joins lands of Miami colony which last year yielded off first year lands 40 to 80 bushels per acre oats, 33 bushels wheat and barley. 3 cuttings alfalfa and vegetables galore. Three miles below the Abreu ranches which shipped 20,000 pounds plums and has healthy apple trees in bearing—heavy yields for the past 35 years, and pears and other fruits as good as any.

This 600 acre tract is now on the market for a limited time. Miami land joining it on the south is being sold for \$40 to \$80 per acre in small tracts. This must go all together, and hence the very low price for irrigated land with an abundance of water for irrigation.

There is good school and church one mile south of this tract, also the store and postoffice of Miami.

For any further information wanted about the country or climate, write the News, Cimarron, N. M.

Don't wait always to make up your mind to come to a good country where you can grow all the fruit and cereals you want and can make it rain whenever you get ready.

IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE

37 acres, all under fence, been cultivated three years. 5 acres of alfalfa, lays fine for irrigation, main part of house 16x30, story and one-half high, with L 12x24, making 6 room house barn 16x25. Price \$80 per acre.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION INQUIRE AT THE CIMARRON NEWS

Irrigated Land

Two Small Farms

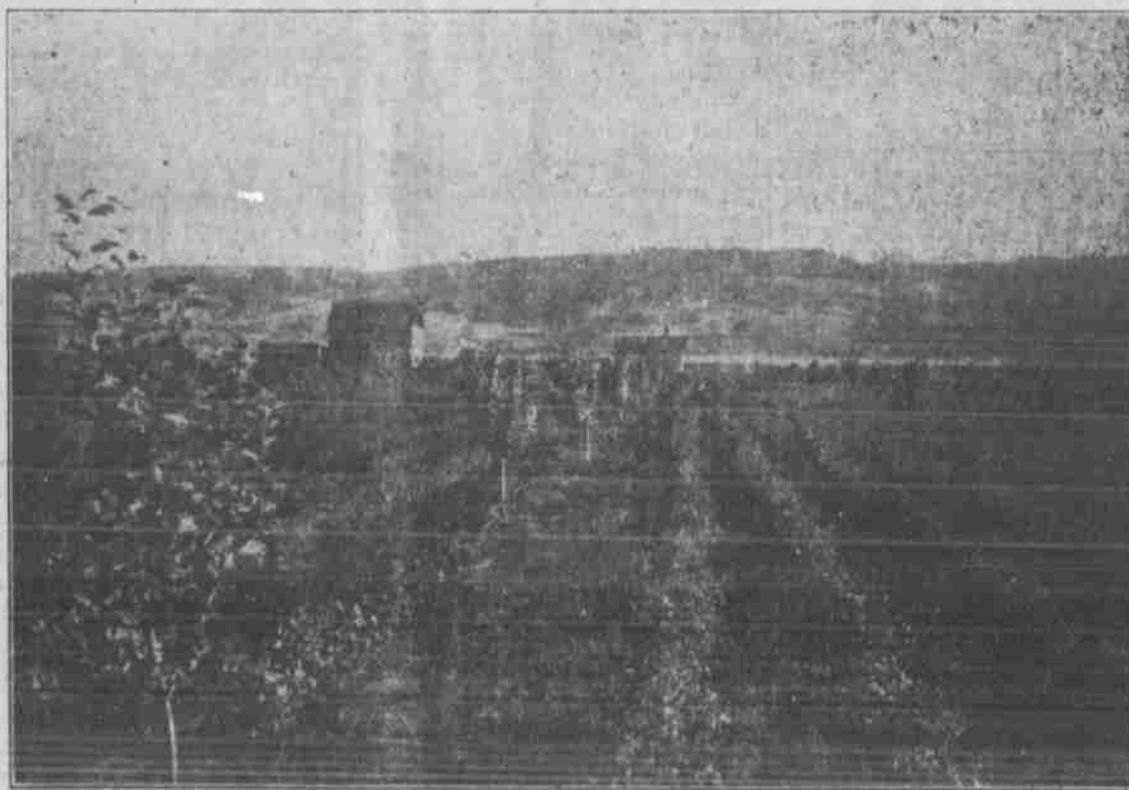
21 65-100 acres, no improvements except broke this year. Price, \$75 per acre; \$500 cash, balance in five payments at five per cent interest.

10 acres; small orchard; some alfalfa; 4-room adobe house, 16x24; barn; hay mow; garden fenced; chicken house 9x40 and lots. Price, \$1500. Will trade for stock or real estate.

Will sell these farms separate or together. For further information address

The Cimarron News

CIMARRON, - - - NEW MEXICO



Two Year Old Orchard With Mexican Beans Between Rows, Owned by Mr. M. D. Allen, Miami Valley, Colfax County, New Mexico.

farm display at the Colfax Fair last year, having exhibited twenty-four varieties of fruits and grains. His exhibition won the Webster cup now on display in the Springer bank, to be won for three years and then owned by the successful competitor.

The growth of the valley has been rapid and the improvements are of that permanent sort which bespeaks a well-to-do "come-to-stay" class of people who are making good. The people are above the average of farming communities in the matter of intelligence. A number of ex-school teachers, ministers, one doctor and a number of business men own land and live in the Valley. Of the half hundred families few are without their regular representative at the regular church services. Usually whole families attend the

and top. Owing to the excellence and abundance of water and grass covering the rich soil they have been remarkable successful, having increased the flock each of the two years around ninety percent.

The time is ripe for pushing the apple industry and the Company is bending its energies towards developing the orchard lands.

Neighboring orchards, fine water, perfect soil and climatic conditions all assure a great future for fruit in the valley. Coddling moths cannot live in our temperatures. So we are assured we shall never be bothered with this pest. Land values will rise by leaps and bounds with the establishing of this industry. Raw land has already doubled in value and the man with the improved land reaps this benefit. Improved land has sold for \$140 per acre. One man

who came from the Payette valley, Idaho, having lived there for seven years. He bought his farm there for \$100 per acre and sold it in fruit at \$750 per acre. He thinks that he will see a more rapid rise in values here than he experienced in Idaho.

They are arranging to sell the apple lands in small tracts upon easy terms, so that a salaried man can lay by each month and put into this real estate bank a short life insurance policy against his old age, when he can in eight years pay for five acres of bearing apple trees and can come and live upon the "fruits" of his labors in office or factory. Eight of the five-acre plots will be fenced into one forty-acre enclosure, each plat facing on the roads which surround each "40", making them accessible individually. The purpose is that

eight persons known to each other may form a club to own the forty-acre orchard in common if they so desire. While these forty-acre orchards are separated from each other by roadways, they will be in reality integers of the great Miami orchard of first 200, then 400, 500, 1,000, then 2,000 acres in extent.

All this will materialize in a few years' time as the natural resource and conditions are worked out, combining them with a continuation of the fair dealings and careful management that has characterized the development of the Valley so far; bringing her into her own—one of the richest of the rich apple producing valleys in the United States. Mrs. M. N. Mikesell.

Am now booking orders for eggs from Fishel Strain White Rocks and blue Ribbon winners of S. C. Brown Leghorns. W. B. Hickman

CIMARRON

Colfax County,
New Mexico.

ASK

The Man Who
Lives There.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

OUR STOCK OF
Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Boots, Shoes
Hats and Overalls Go, Regardless of Cost

Our Entire Line of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits at Less Than Cost

Watch our Bargain Counters; Something New on Them to Choose From Each Week

Ask for our coupons and get you a beautiful framed Picture or Looking Glass at less than wholesale prices. With each \$2 purchase you may secure one of these beautiful framed pictures or looking glasses at less than what it cost to frame them. Pictures will be on display in our show windows in about ten days.

Best Fancy and Staple Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES TWICE EACH WEEK

Jim Rogers and Billy Whiteman

Plenty of Timber

THE SANGRE DE CRISTO range of the Rocky Mountains forms a natural boundary between Colfax and Taos counties. On the eastern slopes of its precipitous ridges and sentinel peaks, all over the upper foothills and in the numerous valleys leading up from the plains to the higher altitudes, a vast body of timber has been opened to market by the Rocky Mountain railroad.

Several kinds of trees producing valuable saw timber, as well as railroad ties, mine props and other material, grow within the area in question. The United States Bureau of Forestry gives to the prevailing timber of this section the specific names of "bull pine", white pine, Engelmann spruce, white fir, and Douglas spruce. In the local designation other names are yellow pine, Rocky Mountain pine, red spruce and white spruce. The prevailing "bull pine" is vigorous, very hardy and forms forests up to high altitudes. The lower foothills, bordering upon the plains, are covered with an open scattered growth of nut pine and juniper.

On the headwaters of the streams and the sides of the higher mountains, the larger trees, suitable for saw timber, run from two to two and one-half feet in diameter. Below 8,000 feet in elevation above the sea the timber is smaller than in higher altitudes. The engineers of the United States Geological Survey state that the quantity of timber in the aggregate is sufficient to furnish an important railway tonnage, and to provide a most valuable adjunct for future mining operations. The pines are used

for lumber, railroad ties, mine material, etc., and the red spruce for dimension lumber, ties, piling, telephone and telegraph poles and mine material. The white spruce is available for paper pulp.

A large amount of this timber is owned and controlled by the Continental Tie & Lumber Company, but in addition to this timber, and within reach of the railroad by of lateral tram roads or permanent branches, are large areas of timber on accessible but more remote Government land. Experts who have examined the timber in Moreno Valley, within a few miles of the present terminus of the Rocky Mountain in Ute Park, report it to be the best in New Mexico.

Sawmills have been located and are in operation at various points. To permit of lumbering operations on a large scale the Continental Tie & Lumber Company has constructed the Cimarron & North-western railroad, twenty-two miles long, from Cimarron northward to the middle of Ponil Park, in the heart of the timber region south of the Raton range of mountains. The Lumber company has established mills of a present annual capacity of 30,000,000 feet of lumber, and ship annually about 5,000 carloads of lumber, railroad ties and mine props.

Mr. T. A. Schomburg, president of the company just named, estimates the amount of standing timber on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain range, near Cimarron, at 1,000,000,000 feet of saw timber, 18,000,000 railroad ties and a vast amount of mine material. Still other forests of great extent on the western slope of the Sangre de Cristo will become accessible

when the railroad line is extended westward from its present terminus.

In the timber operations of the Continental Tie & Lumber Company about five hundred men find employment, and as the greater part of their operations are within a radius of twenty-five miles of Cimarron the different business enterprises of the city do a large amount of business with the company's employees. A planing mill and box factory located here giving employment a large number of men. Surfacing, finish and molding machinery are in constant operation, and turn out all classes of boxes and shipping cases, fruit crates, etc. A ready market is found for the product in Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico.

CIMARRON
Colfax County,
New Mexico.

ASK
The Man Who
Lives There.

The Santa Fe Trail

Composed by E. R. LANE

Oft times above life's storm and stress
We hear the voices of the past
Breathe stories of the days which were,
Whose hopes and promise did not last;
And the dreams of days ago
That are now lost for e'er and aye,
The lure of gold that led men on
Fades from the trail to Santa Fe.
Yet we who toil, and moil, and delve,
Have need of dreams some time to cheer;
And blossoms sweet and winding ways
Such as these which are lavished here,
Besides where once the olden trail
Wound past the cliffs and rim rock gray,
Where now the wheels of commerce roll
O'er steel linked miles to Santa Fe.
And here where soon the blossoms fair
Shall give their perfume to the breeze,
We've builded us a dreaming place
Beneath the shadows of the trees;
And from the vantage-place of Now—
We'll smile at cares of Yesterday,
And see Hope's marker by the trail,
The olden trail to Santa Fe.
L'ENVOI.
And friends, 'tis well, along life's path
To snatch some hours from Toil's long day,
And woo again Youth's vanished dreams
Beside the trail to Santa Fe.

Ladies and Gents Clothes

Cleaned
Dyed and
Pressed at

❖❖❖ **MATKIN'S** ❖❖❖

NEW MELTON HOTEL

MRS. LFACH, Proprietress
Everything
New
Family Trade Solicited
OPPOSITE DEPOT

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Coffins
Caskets and
Funeral Supplies

J. C. MORRISON, Licensed
Embalmer & Funeral Director

Telephone or Wire

**Cimarron Furniture
Company**

A. C. HOOVER

General
Blacksmithing

Horseshoeing a specialty.
Fits the shoe to the foot,
not the foot to the shoe.

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HEAD PAGES 11 and 22 before applying
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303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

NEW MEXICO'S IRRIGATION STATISTICS FOR 1909

Washington, D. C., June 27, 1911.—Acting Census Director Falkner issued to-day the first official statement from the Census Bureau relative to the statistics of irrigation in the territory of New Mexico.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician of the division of agriculture in the Bureau of the Census, under whose supervision it was prepared by R. P. Teale, special agent in charge of irrigation. This summary shows for both 1909 and 1899 the number of farms irrigated, the acreage irrigated, acreage which existing enterprises are capable of supplying, and the acreage included in existing projects, the number of independent enterprises, length of mainlines, the average annual cost of maintenance and operation. It shows also, for the year 1909, length of lateral ditches, number of reservoirs, capacity of reservoirs, number of wells, flowing wells, number of wells pumped for irrigation, number of pumping plants, and acreage irrigated with pumped water. The acreage irrigated is classified by the type of enterprise supplying water and by the source of water supply.

The act of Congress of February 25, 1910, under which the census of irrigation is being taken, provides for collecting full information concerning the location, character, and cost of irrigation enterprises under national, state, or private control; the acreage of land irrigated; the price at which land with water rights can be obtained, and the quantity of water used for irrigation.

It should be noted that the figures are subject to revision, after more complete tabulation, but it is not expected that there will be any material modification of the totals or percentages reported.

The total number of farms irrigated in 1909 was 11,399, against 7,884 in 1899 an increase of 3,515, or 44.5 per cent. Within the same period the number of farms in the territory increased 184.6 per cent. The per cent of the number of farms irrigated in 1909 was 32.5 while in 1899 it was 64.1, showing that the number of dry farms has increased much more rapidly than the number of irrigated farms.

The total acreage irrigated in 1909 was 459,114 acres, against 203,893 acres in 1899 an increase of 255,221 acres, or 125.2 per cent. During the same period the improved land in farms increased 247.7 per cent indicating again the more rapid extension of farming. In 1909 the per cent of improved land irrigated was 44, while in 1899 it was 62.4.

The total acreage which all enterprises were capable of supplying with water in 1909 was 645,530 acres, excess of 186,416 above the irrigated in 1909 showing a considerable area available for extension without the construction of new works. The acreage reported under ditch in 1899 was 645,530 acres, which was 1,234 acres more than the area which all enterprises were capable of supplying in 1910. These items are not exactly comparable, as land under ditch whose water supply was short in 1910 were not included in the figures for that year.

The acreage included in all projects completed or actually under construction in 1910 was 1,104,676 acres, an excess of 545,261 acres over the acreage irrigated in 1909.

The number of independent enterprises was 2,780, and 975 in 1899 an increase of 1,805, or 185.1 per cent. This is a higher rate of increase than that in the acreage irrigated, showing a smaller acreage per enterprise. This is due to the great increase in the number of flowing and pumped wells, each of which water only a small acreage. The length of main ditches was 4,609 miles in 1909, and 2,382 miles in 1899, an increase of 93.5 per cent. This increase is smaller than that in the acreage irrigated, showing that the newer enterprises are larger than older ones.

The total cost of irrigation systems in July 1, 1910, was reported as \$9,019,908 as against \$40,319 in 1899, an increase of \$4,879,589, or 117.9 per cent.

The average cost per acre of irrigation systems in 1910 was \$13.97, as compared with \$6.49 in 1899, an increase of 118.3 per cent. Too much weight should not be given to these figures of cost of construction, as more than 60 per cent of the land is watered by community ditches, many of which have been in use for more than a century and the cost given is based on estimates by the owner or by the special agent of the Bureau of the Census, and that should be included in maintenance. It is undoubtedly true that the newer works are more expensive, however.

The average annual cost per acre of operation and maintenance of irrigation system was \$1.35 in 1909 and 82 cents in 1899.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACREAGE IRRIGATED IN 1909 BY TYPE OF ENTERPRISE AND BY SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

The acreage irrigated in 1909 has been classified according to the territorial and Federal laws under which the works were built or operated, as follows: United States Reclamation Service (act of Congress, June 17, 1906), 13,398 acres, or 2.9 per cent of the total acreage irrigated in 1909; United States Indian Service (various acts of Congress), 600 acres, or 0.1 per cent, co-op-

erative enterprises (chiefly under territorial law regulating community ditch), 282,899 acres, or 61.6 per cent; enterprises supplying water for hire, 15,690 acres or 3.4 per cent; and individual and partnership enterprises, 146,527 acres or 32.2 per cent. There is one enterprise operating under the Carey Act; act of Congress, Aug. 18, 1894, and one irrigation district, territorial district law, but neither irrigated any land in 1909. The table shows that 93.5 per cent of the land irrigated is served by works controlled by the water-users.

Streams supply 395,968 acres, or 86.1 per cent of the total acreage; lakes supply 862 acres, or 0.1 per cent; wells supply 34,849 acres, or 7.6 per cent; springs supply 6,163 acres or 1.3 per cent; and reservoirs supply 1,272 acres, or 0.3 per cent.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO. Office of the Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.

I, Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at Ten o'clock A. M. on the Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1911.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF CIMARRON FURNITURE COMPANY.

No. 6834, and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript there from and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1911.

Nathan Jaffa
[SEAL] Secretary of New Mexico

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF

CIMARRON FURNITURE COMPANY.

We, Nellie Keogh, Abbie Fulton and James T. Fulton, all citizens of the United States of America, and of the Territory of New Mexico, having associated ourselves together as a body corporate under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of New Mexico do hereby certify and declare as follows:

1. The name of the corporation is and shall be CIMARRON FURNITURE COMPANY.

2. The purpose and objects for which the corporation is organized, are:

To buy, sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise acquire or dispose, of all kinds of property, personal, real or mixed.

To buy sell or exchange or manufacture all kinds of "furniture, undertaking goods and other wares or merchandise.

To borrow money for its purposes and to issue and dispose of its negotiable bonds and obligations therefor, and to mortgage and pledge its property to secure the payment thereof;

To do all things that may be necessary and proper to the successful carrying on of the aforesaid kinds of business.

3. The place where the principal business of the corporation is to be transacted, and its principal office in the Territory of New Mexico, is in the town of Cimarron, Colfax County, and the agent in charge thereof and upon whom process against said corporation may be served is James T. Fulton.

4. The period limited for the duration of said corporation shall be fifty years.

5. The amount of the authorized capital stock of said corporation is ten thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, divided into one hundred shares of the par value One hundred dollars, each, and the amount of capital stock with which the corporation will commence business is Ten thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars.

6. The names and post office addresses of the incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each, the aggregate of such subscriptions being equal to the amount of capital stock with which said corporation shall commence business, are as follows, to-wit:

James T. Fulton, Cimarron, New Mexico, 40 shares.

Abbie Fulton, Cimarron, New Mexico, 40 shares.

Nellie F. Keogh, Cimarron, New Mexico, 20 shares.

7. The number of directors of the corporation, until changed by the by-laws of said corporation shall be three, and the names of the persons who shall act as such directors for the first three months after the filing of this Certificate of incorporation, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified, are James T. Fulton, Abbie Fulton and Nellie F. Keogh.

8. The directors may make by-laws for the corporation, and from time to time may alter, amend and repeal the same but any by-laws so made, altered, amended or repealed by the directors, may be altered, amended or repealed by the stockholders of the corporation.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 6th day of June A. D. 1911.

Nellie F. Keogh [SEAL]
Abbie Fulton [SEAL]
James T. Fulton [SEAL]

Territory of New Mexico

County of Colfax

On this 6th day of June A. D. 1911, before me personally appeared Nellie F. Keogh, Abbie Fulton and James T. Fulton, known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate of incorporation, and they acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

David B. Cole
[SEAL] Notary Public

My commission expires June 17, 1914.

ENDORSED.
No. 6834.

Cor. Rec'd 6 Page 114. Articles of Incorporation of Cimarron Furniture Company.

Filed in Office of Secretary of New Mexico, June 12, 1911; 10 A. M.

Nathan Jaffa, Secretary.
Compared G. M. to J. O.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

County of Colfax

This instrument of writing was filed for record on the 15 day of June A. D. 1911, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book "O" of Miscellaneous page 376.

E. G. Twitty
Clerk of the Probate Court and ex-officio County Recorder.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Office of the Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPARISON.

I, Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that there was filed for record in this office at Ten o'clock A. M., on the Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1911.

Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability of
CIMARRON FURNITURE COMPANY
No. 6835.

and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript there from and of the whole thereof.



Ranch Home in the Mountains

a correct transcript there from and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico at the City of Santa Fe, the Capital, on this Twelfth day of June, A. D. 1911.

Nathan Jaffa
[SEAL] Secretary of New Mexico.

CERTIFICATE OF NON-LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS

of

CIMARRON FURNITURE COMPANY.

We, the undersigned, incorporators, and all of them, of the Cimarron Furniture Company, do hereby certify and declare as follows:

FIRST. There shall be no stockholders liability on account of any stock issued or to be issued by said corporation or the officers thereof.

SECOND. The principal office in the Territory of New Mexico of said corporation is in the town of Cimarron, Colfax County and the name of the agent therein and in charge thereof, and upon whom process may be served, is James T. Fulton.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year, the 6th day of June A. D. 1911.

Nellie F. Keogh [SEAL]
Abbie Fulton [SEAL]
James T. Fulton [SEAL]

Territory of New Mexico, } SS
County of Colfax

On this 6th day of June A. D. 1911, before me personally appeared Nellie F. Keogh, Abbie Fulton and James T. Fulton personally known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate of non-liability of stockholders, and they executed the same as their free act and deed.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 6th day of June A. D. 1911.

David B. Cole
[SEAL] Notary Public.

My commission expires June 17, 1914.

ENDORSED.
No. 6835.

Cor. Rec'd Vol. 6 Page 114. Certificate of Stockholders' Non-Liability of Cimarron Furniture Company. Filed in office of Secretary of New Mexico, June 12, 1911; 10 A. M.

Nathan Jaffa, Secretary.
Compared G. W. to J. O.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO

County of Colfax

This instrument of writing was filed for record on the 15 day of June A. D. 1911, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and duly recorded in Book "O" of Miscellaneous page 378.

E. G. Twitty
Clerk of Probate Court and ex-officio County Recorder.

The Shirt Waist Girl

Fair creature of spring and warm weather; kissed by sun and suns; blushing and blossoming into radiance of happiness and hopefulness; squeezed by form-fitting creations and from-moulding manliness you are logged in your many hand creations of beauty and tossed on the waves of the many laughing, limpid waters.

In the morning you go forth in all your freshness so clean and smooth that you are a joy to behold and the afternoon you return dirty, bedraggled and wrinkled beyond recognition. Your advent is hailed with pleasure by your friends on the street and in your place of business, and your return is welcomed by the laundryman.

In the morning your freshness is like the faintness of the sweet smelling rose, but at eventide, like the fair fragrant thing, you have wilted. You smile as long as you lie peacefully sleeping but you lie when questioned as to your hours of slumber, then you arise and go forth arrayed in your glad glory only to return again in the evening with the same sad story.

In all ages men have worshipped at your shrine and sought opportunity to pay the bills for your perpetuation. In the spring time you are welcome as the flowers but in the winter you wrap yourself in the draperies of the cooler season and lie down in the meditation of your conquests.

The total assessment of Colfax county for 1910 is \$4,084,215, a gain of only \$2,500 over last year. Still, the total is twice

ANTLERS HOTEL

MRS. E. A. CURTIS, PROP.

Fully Modern—Rates \$2 a Day
Special Rates to Regular Boarders

CLOSE TO BUSINESS CENTER

roads alone are assessed at more than \$25,000,000, with roads like the Southern Pacific paying on \$17,500 a mile. The average assessment for each Arizona county is something like \$6,000,000, while for New Mexico, the average is only a little over \$2,000,000.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Logan Men Organize Oil And Gas Company

Logan, N. M., June 20.—The Canadian-Lite Oil, Gas and Land company has been organized here by local men, will prospect the region nearby for oil and gas. The offices of the company are located in the Rock Island depot for the present.

M. B. Rice of Enid, Okla., who is an expert oil man and who for a number of years was connected with the Standard Oil company, after looking over a large portion of eastern New Mexico, decided that the Logan vicinity has the best prospects for oil of any place he has ever seen. He at once began the work of organization and securing leases on deeded land. He also commenced selling stock in the company, which is being taken very rapidly. The proceeds are for the purpose of putting down a prospect well to a depth of 3,000 feet, or until they strike oil, gas or artesian water, or be the means of making the land owners, as well as those who are fortunate enough to be the possessor of stock in the company, independently rich.

NOTICE.

All trespassing on the URACA RANCH Property in Colfax County, New Mexico, whether for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering wild fruit, or cutting fire wood or any other purpose whatsoever, without permission, is strictly prohibited, and all such trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

GEO. H. WEBSTER, Jr.

AVISO.

El trespasar sobre la propiedad de RANCHO de la URACA, en el Condado de Colfax sea ya con el fin de cazar pecan o recoger fruta silvestre o cortar leña o otro fin cualesquiera sin permiso se prohibe estrictamente. Y todos aquellos quienes trespasaren seran procesados al pleno extento de la ley.

GEO. H. WEBSTER, Jr.

CIMARRON

Colfax County,
New Mexico.

ASK
The Man Who
Lives There.

NOTICE.

All trespassing in the W. S. Pasture, in Colfax county, whether for the purpose of hunting, fishing, pulling wild fruit, or cutting fire wood, or for any purpose whatsoever, without leave, is strictly prohibited, and all trespassers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) WILLIAM FRENCH.

for W. S. Land & Cattle Co.

AVISO.

El trespasar dentro del pascote del W. S. en el Candado de Colfax con la mira de caza, pecan, recoger fruta silvestre o cortar maera seca o para cualesquiera otro fin sin permiso; se prohibe estrictamente y aquellos que así trespasaren seran procesados al lleno de la ley.

(Firmado) WILLIAM FRENCH.

Por la Compania de Reces del W. S.

Leading
HOTEL
in the
City

HERMAN A. FUNKE, LESSEE

BUY A HOME

IN THE BEAUTIFUL

Moreno Valley

Do you want to own a home in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the Rockies? Do you want to invest in good land while it is cheap and participate in the profits that always follow the development of a new section of the country? Then just address us a postal for information, or call and see us.

We have investigated the possibilities of Moreno Valley fully. We did not place our money there blindly, but we realize the great possibilities latent in that valley. When good land with sufficient moisture is cut into small tracts and farmed, it increases in value rapidly, as the farmer is the man who demonstrates to the world what a new country will produce. We are selling our lands in Moreno Valley in small tracts to farmers and to people who expect to have it farmed. Now is the time to purchase and participate in the profits, as we expect to sell it rapidly.

When people began to farm in the Greeley district of Colorado, lands were considered worthless, now they sell for \$250 to \$400 per acre for potato land. Why? Simply because it has been cut into small tracts and developed. Moreno Valley has proven that it will grow as good potatoes as the Greeley district under proper tillage and care. If it only grew one-fourth as much, consider how valuable your land will be. The price of land is gauged by what it produces.

We are presenting to you an opportunity to make a valuable investment for yourself, or a good home for your family at a small outlay. The man who hesitates and never acts will always be a wage earner.

It will cost you nothing to investigate.

MORENO VALLEY LAND COMPANY

CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

HOUSE PASSES REVISION BILL

21 REPUBLICANS VOTE WITH
DEMOCRATS FOR PASSAGE
OF MEASURE.

VOTE WAS 221 TO 100

WILL REDUCE TARIFF ON WOOL
AND MANUFACTURES.

Washington.—The House of Representatives by a vote of 221 to 100 passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill providing for a reduction of duty on wool and manufactures of wool.

Twenty-four Republicans voted with the Democrats for the passage of the measure and one Democrat, Representative Francis of Ohio, voted against it.

Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one adopted being a slight change in phraseology.

Immediately preceding the final vote, a motion offered by Representative Payne of New York that the bill be resubmitted to the ways and means committee, with instructions that it await a report from the tariff board on the woolen industry before making final report of the bill, was lost by a vote of 189 to 118.

Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, and in charge of the wool tariff bill, kept his forces well together in their opposition to all amendments. While some Democrats proposed amendments, with one exception they voted with the party when the bill came to passage.

Representative Gray of Indiana offered an amendment to place raw wool on the free list, instead of 20 per cent ad valorem, as the bill provides, and to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions that manufactures be reduced to 20 per cent ad valorem. This was lost.

His purpose in these amendments, he stated, was to give to the American people protection from the worsted trust by making free "those articles which enter into the manufacture of trust-controlled woolen products."

After the bill had passed, a message was read from President Taft in response to a request which had been made for certain information from the tariff board in regard to the woolen question. The message stated that the desired information could not be furnished at this time.

In a special message President Taft stated that the tariff board would not be ready to submit a comprehensive report on woolen and cotton schedules of the tariff law until December next.

The President's message was called out by a House resolution requesting him to transmit at once all of the information procured by the tariff board relating to wool and the manufactures of wool. Mr. Taft included in his message a statement from the tariff board as to the status of its inquiry and also a statement by a committee of the national tariff commission association which recently conducted an investigation of the methods of the tariff board.

In this statement the board said that statistics compiled by it from the latest available foreign and domestic sources covering the production, distribution and consumption of raw wool and woolen manufactures had already been transmitted in request to the Ways and Means committee of the House and used by it. The board declares it is conducting an inquiry which involves original research work that is worldwide in its scope.

Prices for Panama Bonds.

Washington.—A final tabulation of the bids for the \$50,000,000 issue of the 3 per cent Panama bonds, indicates that \$2,330,500 were taken at 103, \$18,698,500 from 102.75 to 102.99; \$11,019,500 from 102.50 to 102.74; \$16,668,800 from 102.25 to 102.49; and a little more than \$1,425,000 from 102.21 to 102.24.

Cholera on Steamship.

New York.—Two cases of cholera have been discovered among the crew of the steamship Duca degli Abruzzi, from Genoa, Naples and Madeira.

Harvard Defeats Yale.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale lost a commencement game to Harvard for the first time since 1903. Heavy hitting of Harvard featured the contest.

Lee O'Neil Browne Freed.

Springfield, Ill.—Declaring it appeared to be impossible to procure convictions in cases pertaining to bribery and corruption in Sangamon county State's Attorney Edmund Burke, in the central court nolle the case pending against Lee O'Neil Browne.

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF
WIRES ROUND ABOUT
THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS
CONDENSED FOR BUSY
PEOPLE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

WESTERN.

Fire in Mason City, Ia., destroyed the high school building here. Loss \$100,000.

Heavy damage is threatened by a forest fire raging near Hoquiam, Wash., for forty-eight hours.

F. M. Vigil, for six years justice of the peace at Aguilar, Colo., died of cancer of the stomach. He was a pioneer.

George Wycliffe McBride, former United States senator from Oregon, died in Portland, the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Fire in Atchison, Kans., destroyed a department store, the Ebenezer Baptist Church, one residence and greatly damaged two shoe stores and an ice plant. Loss \$100,000.

The Kansas Supreme Court handed down a decision in the state's suit against three subsidiary companies of the parent Standard Oil Companies, prohibiting them from continuing to stifle competition.

A will leaving \$3,500 for the support and maintenance of a pet parrot has been drawn and witnessed by Thomas Billingsley, a capitalist of Oklahoma City. The parrot is twenty years old.

Alarming reports of a black outlook for crops in South Dakota and parts of neighboring states has put the wheat pit into excitement. In consequence the market made an almost vertical rise of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents net.

A veto against the proposed Morris-Flynn fight at Supulpa July 4th has been announced by Governor Cruce and the governor threatens to call out the militia if necessary to prevent the bout, is being widely discussed in Oklahoma City churches.

Charles Sellers, a young ranchman, living twenty miles south of Cody, Neb., was taken from the home of Jack Hutch, a neighbor with whom he was spending the night, and hanged to a telegraph pole by four young men, sons of neighboring ranchmen.

WASHINGTON.

Republican opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill in the Senate has reached the stage of open revolt.

The whipping post for wife beaters has been instituted by the sheriff in Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, just over the line from the District of Columbia.

Representative Taylor introduced a bill to grant rural free delivery mail carriers thirty days' annual leave of absence and \$200 a year for maintenance of vehicles.

A bill has been introduced in Congress, being House bill No. 7041, which prohibits the carrying of alcoholic liquors into dry territory by common carriers.

Such estimates of the bids for the government's 3 per cent \$50,000,000 Panama loan as are available indicate that the loan has been three times over subscribed and that the average price of the new bonds will run a little over 102.50.

The Democratic leaders in the House are opposed to the establishment of a parcels post and propose to provide relief from the extortionate rates of the express companies by abolishing these agencies of transportation.

The Canadian reciprocity bill now has sixty votes in the Senate, according to the White House count. The Root amendment will be killed by a comfortable majority in the same body, say the men who have studied the situation for President Taft.

"Trust busting" cost the government \$845,184 in disbursements to special assistants to the attorney and to district attorneys between March 5, 1909, and May 31, 1911, according to a report transmitted to Chairman Reall of the House committee on expenditures in that department.

The military committee of the Senate will interrogate Gen. Wood, chief of staff of the army, concerning the necessity for the proposed change in army divisions and departments by which the work of administration will be concentrated in three cities of the country, Chicago, New York and San Francisco.

The Senate Military Affairs committee will bring the officers of the army general staff before it to learn the necessity for the recent radical changes made in army administration, by which the administrative work of the army is to be concentrated in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

The condition of the United States treasury is: Working balance in treasury offices, \$27,094,977. In banks and Philippine treasury, \$26,420,390. The total balance in general fund was \$53,515,367.

FOREIGN.

Johann Severin Svendsen, the Norwegian composer, is dead at Copenhagen. He was born in Christiania in 1840.

A constituent assembly organized at Lisbon with 192 deputies ratified the government's edict formally proclaiming the republic of Portugal.

Four thousand federal troops are patrolling the streets of Chihuahua, Mexico, determined the insurrecto army under General Orozco shall not enter the city.

The first human parts to be recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine, in Havana Bay, were discovered when workmen removing the debris from the spar decks discovered the blackened and coral-encrusted bones of a left forearm and right foot.

Fifty aeroplanists took wing from the aviation field at Vincennes on the first stage of the Europe circuit race, which calls for a flight from Paris to London and return with stops at various places going and returning. Almost immediately after the start, two of the aviators met with tragic deaths and at least one was gravely hurt.

SPORT.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Denver	24	17	7	.708
Pueblo	20	11	9	.550
Lincoln	20	9	11	.450
Sioux City	15	9	6	.600
St. Joseph	15	8	7	.533
Omaha	14	5	9	.357
Topeka	14	2	12	.143
Des Moines	16	11	5	.688

"Kid" Graves of Milwaukee has been matched to box ten rounds with Pat Moore of Philadelphia at Boston June 26th.

"Knockout" Brown of New York knocked out Raul Dorsey of Albany in the fourth round of a scheduled 10-round go in Albany.

The Cheyenne Indians for the first time this season dropped a game on the home grounds, losing to Trinidad by the score of 10 to 2.

"Cyclone Johnny" Thompson of Cyclamore, Ill., and George "Knockout" Brown of Chicago, are matched to box ten rounds in Gary, Ind., July 4th.

"Packey" McFarland of Chicago and Harlem, and Tommy Murphy of New York, are matched to box 10 rounds before the Badger A. C. of Milwaukee, June 30th.

Joe Mandot of New Orleans was awarded the decision over Joe Coster of Brooklyn at the end of the eighth round of their bout before the Southern Athletic Club in Memphis.

Fighting Phil Schlosberg, champion of the United States navy, and Eddie McGorty of Oshkosh have signed articles for a ten-round bout at East Chicago, Ind., June 28th. The articles call for 163 pounds.

Two more world's records were smashed at the Tuilleries motordrome, in Denver, when Eddie Hasha, the Southern speed demon, lead a field of four other racers for ten miles in the phenomenal time of 7 minutes and 10 seconds, which is 2 1/2 faster than the competition record made by Earl Armstrong two weeks ago, on the same track. Later he lowered the two-mile mark.

GENERAL.

Both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature have passed a bill granting suffrage to women.

Damage estimated at \$100,000 to \$250,000 was caused by a severe wind, rain and electrical storm at Danville, Va.

James Proctor Knott, former governor of Kentucky and prominent for many years in Congress, is dead at Lebanon.

The steamer John L. Lowery, with fifty excursionists aboard, burned to the water's edge at Hamlet, Ill., opposite Smithland, Ky. Loss of life is heavy.

Mrs. Helen M. Borden, wife of Gall Borden, who with his brother is widely known as a condensed milk manufacturer, filed suit in Los Angeles, for divorce.

D. H. Wolf of Kansas City and his wife have arrived in Washington, having covered more than 5,000 miles of a proposed 7,000-mile walk from Kansas City to New York and return.

Four convicts were killed, twelve mortally wounded and seventeen guards and convicts more or less seriously hurt by the collapse of the bullpen in which they were housed in a mountain pass at Waynesville, N. C.

The program for the Combination Grand and Great Western circuits race meeting to be held in Kalamazoo, Mich., from July 17th to 21st, has been announced. The \$10,000 paper mills stake for 2-14 trotters will be held on July 19th.

Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court in Chicago, denied a motion of J. Ogden Armour and nine other Chicago packers for a rehearing of their motion to quash indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. This means that the packers must stand trial.

The southbound Shasta limited was held up and the mail car robbed by two highwaymen between Drain and Yoncalla, Oregon. The robbers entered the mail car, held up the clerks and looted the car. They stopped the train at Yoncalla and escaped. It is not known how much loss was secured.

August Clondeaux, 42, an expert glass worker of Ford City, Pa., departed for Belgium, his native land, accompanied by his wife and twenty-four children.

NEW MEXICO NEWS

Gathered From

All Parts of the State

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Fine Home for Elks.

Las Vegas.—The Las Vegas Elks will have one of the finest lodge buildings in the Southwest, three stories and basement, in old English style, to cost \$24,000 and the furnishings \$10,000.

Charged With Killing Homesteader.

Santa Fe.—Sheriff McGrath has arrested A. J. Mackey in the Guadalupe cañon, southwestern Grant county, for killing Frank English, a homesteader with whom he had quarreled over the fencing of a spring.

Land Office Report.

Fort Sumner.—The May report of the Fort Sumner land office, the sixth in New Mexico and recently established, having the smallest area under its jurisdiction, shows 22,767 acres taken up by homesteaders during the month.

Sunday Schools Want Statehood.

Albuquerque.—Fifty-one delegates from the far Eastern states to the international Sunday School convention in San Francisco, while stopping over here by a rising and enthusiastic vote, decided to send a telegram to Chairman Smith of the Senate territories committee, asking for speedy statehood for New Mexico.

Pioneer Hotel Man Dies.

Albuquerque.—Frank E. Sturgess, for thirty years a citizen of Albuquerque, and nearly all that time proprietor of the Sturgess European hotel, a landmark for traveling men of the West and Southwest, died from a stroke of apoplexy. He was fifty-six and came to New Mexico in the early '70s, first settling at Las Vegas and later coming here.

Heavy Shipment of Wool.

Albuquerque.—Four hundred thousand pounds of wool belonging to Walter H. Long, believed to be the largest clip in New Mexico this year, has been loaded at Buchanan for shipment to Boston. The same firm has bought the following clips in Roswell: Warden Bros., of Ancho, 40,000 pounds; Clarence Spence, of Carrizozo, 35,000 pounds; Jaffa, Praeger & Co., at Roswell, have bought the Couilliet clip of 20,000 pounds, Manuel Montoya's 15,000 pounds, and other smaller clips aggregating 40,000 pounds. This makes considerably over half a million pounds sold for the week.

Immediate Statehood Urged.

Albuquerque.—The movement of the commercial bodies of New Mexico and Arizona to urge the United States Senate to pass the Flood resolution and admit the two new states at once is now well under way.

It is rapidly developing into a powerful movement of the plain business interests of both territories for immediate statehood, and to put an end to the suspense which is seriously affecting the development and prosperity of the territories.

President Simon Stern of the Albuquerque Commercial Club, who inaugurated the movement by wiring to the Phoenix Board of Trade asking it to head the movement in Arizona, has received an enthusiastic affirmative reply from Phoenix.

A telegram was sent to every commercial organization in New Mexico, urging it to send telegrams to the chairman of the Senate territories committee urging immediate action.

A telegram was also sent to Chairman Smith of the Senate committee, on behalf of the local club, and one to Delegate Andrews, both asking for quick action on admission.

New Railroad Proposed.

Santa Fe.—A copy of the articles of incorporation of the Taos, Sierra Nevada and San Francisco Railroad Company of Monticello county, Utah, has been filed admitting the company to do business in New Mexico. The purpose is to build a railroad beginning at the western boundary of the county of Washington in Utah and running thence in an easterly direction through the counties of Washington, Iron, Kane, Garfield and San Juan to the eastern boundary of the county of San Juan in Utah, thence continuing in an easterly and southeasterly direction through the counties of San Juan, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval and Santa Fe, making a division at some feasible point in the counties of Sandoval, Rio Arriba and Santa Fe, with the northern division passing through the counties of Taos, Colfax, Mora and Union and through the town of Taos, and continuing to the eastern boundary of Union county, the southern division passing through the counties of Bernalillo, Torrance, San Miguel and Guadalupe and terminating at or in the vicinity of Fort Sumner.

Klock Wins Over Mann.

Albuquerque.—District Judge Ira A. Abbott handed down a decision in favor of George S. Klock in the latter's action to oust Judge Edward A. Mann from the office of district attorney. Governor Mills appointed Judge Mann on the theory that the office of district attorney for this district was vacant. The enabling act provides that all county and territorial officers shall retain their positions until the state is organized.

LITTLE NEW MEXICO ITEMS

Minor Occurrences of More Than Ordinary Interest.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

A Scottish Rite cathedral is to be built in Santa Fe.

A new sewer system is being built in East Roswell.

The boys of Lakewood have organized a corn club.

Redland will celebrate the Fourth of July in elaborate fashion.

The Roswell Fruit Growers' Association has been organized.

Practically all of the Pecos valley has been visited by a heavy rain.

Santa Fe defeated Las Vegas in a game of ball by a score of 13 to 11.

Recent rains did considerable damage to railroads in northern New Mexico.

The Santa Fe began running trains over the Coleman cut-off June 15th.

The New Mexico Postmasters' Association was recently organized at Raton.

A war on dogs has been started in Roswell and fifty canines have been killed.

The five-month-old baby girl of Charles Hensley was burned to death at Clovis.

The Modern Woodmen of Tucumcari are planning to erect a lodge building.

The regular June term of the United States Court for the Socorro district is in session.

The new bridge across the Rio Grande near Elephant Butte is almost half completed.

The new hospital at Elephant Butte will be completed and ready for occupancy July 1st.

The Chamber of Commerce of Tucumcari has doubled its membership in two months.

There are over 718,000 acres of land being cultivated by dry farming process in the state.

The Rio Grande has flooded the land and done considerable damage near San Antonio.

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston has been admitted to the state.

More than \$100,000 will be expended in Santa Fe for the construction of new buildings this year.

The Santa Fe will put on a through passenger service from Galveston to the Pacific coast next fall.

Wilbur Beasley, aged eight years, broke his collar bone at Albuquerque in jumping from a street car.

Carlsbad is now a dry town, the saloons closing their doors according to a contract with the citizens.

The Artesia postoffice handled more mail during the month of May than any other office in that county.

Wood Colston and Eugene F. Dales, held as suspects in connection with the recent postoffice robbery at Las Cruces, have been released.

Construction work on the big Inca canal at Artec goes on steadily, and the contractors will have a steam shovel on the work soon.

A petition with thirty-two signers has been presented to the City Council of Carlsbad asking that the municipality disincorporate.

The reclamation of Pecos valley lands through drainage, which includes the washing of alkali lands, will now receive a big impetus.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of John R. McFie for reappointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

Abilio Sanchez, aged 11, son of Elise Sanchez of Albuquerque, blew off the top of the head of his 4-year-old sister Fabiola with a shotgun.

The attorney general holds that the governor and each member of the last Legislature have the right to name one cadet in the military institute.

The district conference of the Methodist church at Farmington proved to be one of the most pleasant and profitable religious gatherings ever held in the territory.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell insists that in the growing of peanuts lies the fortune of New Mexico, pointing out that there are 15,000,000 acres adapted to goobers, which do not ordinarily need irrigation.

August 5th will be New Mexico Resources day at the Mountain Chautauque assembly at Mountainair, and Secretary Henning of the Bureau of Immigration will have entire charge of the programme.

A Mexican mixer named Carlo, supposed to be under the influence of drink, fell asleep on the railroad track at Fierro. The incoming train from Santa Rita ran over one of his arms and it had to be amputated.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Santa Fe railway to make a refund of \$141.25 to the Roswell Wool and Hide Company on one carload of alfalfa meal shipped from Roswell to Abilene, Texas.

That Sunday baseball is not a violation of the Sunday law if admission is free, is evidently the way Judge William M. Pope of Clovis interprets the law.

A large and substantial steel bridge erected across the Gila river at a point where the road to the Mogollon mining camps cross it, is progressing well.

Dr. Edward D. McQueen Gray, president of the University of New Mexico, received word from London that he has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.



Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the writt consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed three confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 25-1911.

A Heartless Father.

"I need some help with my household duties," announced a woman when her husband came home the other night.

"What's the matter with our daughter?" the husband wanted to know.

"Our daughter? The idea! Why Jim, you know she's awfully delicate, and she would die if she had to do any household work. She has her school, and—"

"And what? Her teacher's report shows that she isn't doing a bit of school work."

"But she is the star member of her basketball team, and you know she is eager to take the prize at the gymnasium contest. But that's just like a man—wanting a delicate girl to engage in rough, hard labor. He ashamed of yourself, Jim Jenkins! You have no feeling."

He Got the Pass.

"I want a pass," "Pass? You're not entitled to a pass. You are not an employe. Sorry."

"No; but here the antipass law says free transportation can be granted to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry and fruit." Well, I'm going on this trip with an aunt that's a hen—there's your poultry; a girl that's a peach—there's your fruit; and a nephew that's a mule—there's your live stock. Gimme a pass."—The Way-Bill.

Showed Tact of King.

It was the order of the day at a late shoot at Sandringham that when pheasants should not be shot, and one of the guests brought down a hen which fell near King Edward's place in the line. Anxious not to hurt the offender's feelings by an over rebuke, the king pointed to the corpus delicti and said: "Ah, Gurney, what a man you are for the ladies!"—Life of Edward VII.

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desires.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

"You will doubtless understand how the suffering from indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden; and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight."

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me."

"Since I began the use of Grape-Nuts the benefits I have derived from it are very definite, I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table."

"I find that by eating a dish of this food after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are assured me."

"I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on our table—we feel that we need it to make the meal complete and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in plgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The BRONZE BELL

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
AUTHOR OF "THE BRASS BOWL" ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

SYNOPSIS.

David Amber, starting for a duck-shooting visit with his friend Quain, comes upon a young lady who has been disappointed by her horse becoming frightened at the sudden appearance in the road of a burly Hindu. He declares he is Robert Lal Chatterji, the appointed mountaineer of the Bell. Addressing Amber as a man of high rank and pressing a mysterious little bronze bell, "The Token," into his hand, disappears in the wood. The girl calls Amber by name. He in turn addresses her as Miss Sophie Farrell, daughter of Col. Farrell of the British Diplomatic service in India and visiting the Quains. Several nights later the Quain home is burglarized and the bronze box stolen. Amber senses a revolt about, finally reaches a cabin and recognizes as its occupant an old friend named Rutton, whom he last met in England, and who appears to be in hiding. When Miss Farrell is mentioned Rutton is strangely agitated. Chatterji appears and summons Rutton to a meeting of a mysterious body. Rutton seizes a revolver and dashes after Chatterji. He returns wildly excited, says he has killed the Hindu, takes possession when Doyle asks Amber to go to India on a mysterious errand.

CHAPTER VI. (Continued).

The servant brought from Rutton's leather trunk a battered black-japaned tin box, which, upon exploration, proved to contain little that might not have been anticipated. A bankbook issued by the house of Rothschild Freres, Paris, showed a balance to the credit of H. D. Rutton of something slightly under a million francs. There was American money, chiefly in gold certificates of large denominations, to the value of, roughly, \$20,000, together with a handful of French, German and English banknotes which might have brought in exchange about \$250. In addition to these there was merely a single envelope, superscribed: "To be opened in event of my death only, H. D. R." Amber broke the seal and read the enclosures once to himself and a second time aloud to Doggott. The date was barely a year old.

"For reasons personal to myself and sufficient," Rutton had written, "I choose not to make a formal will. I shall die, probably in the near future, by my own hand, of poison. I wish to emphasize this statement in event the circumstances surrounding my demise should appear to attach suspicion of murder upon any person or persons whatever. I am a widower and childless. What relations may survive me are distant and will never appear to claim what estate I may leave—this I know. I therefore desire that my body servant, Henry Doggott, an English citizen, shall inherit and appropriate to his own use all my property and effects, providing he be in my service at the time of my death. To facilitate his entering into possession of my means, whatever they may be, without the necessity of legal procedure of any kind, I enclose a cheque to his order upon my bankers, signed by myself and bearing the date of this memorandum. He is to fill it in with the amount remaining to my credit upon my bankbook. Should he have died or left me, however, the disposition of my effects is a matter about which I am wholly careless."

The signature was unmistakably genuine—the formal "H. D. Rutton" with which Amber was familiar. It was unfeigned.

The Virginian put aside the paper and offered Doggott the blank cheque on Rothschild's. "This," he said, "makes you pretty nearly independently rich, Doggott."

"Yes, sir," Doggott took the slip of paper in a hand that trembled even as his voice, and eyed it incredulously. "I've never had anything like this before, sir; I hardly know what it means."

"It means," explained Amber, "that when you've filled in that blank and had the money collected from the Rothschilds, you'll be worth—with what cash is here—in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand pounds sterling."

Doggott gasped, temporarily inarticulate. "Forty-five thousand pounds!"

Mr. Amber, he declared earnestly, "I never looked for nothing like this. I—I never—!" Quite without warning he was quiet and composed again. "Might I ask it of you as a favor, sir, to look after this—he offered to return the cheque—for a while, till I can make up my mind what to do with it?"

"Certainly," Amber took the paper, folded it and placed it in his card case. "I'd suggest that you deposit it as soon as possible in a New York bank for collection. In the meantime, these bills are yours; you'd better take care of them yourself until you open the banking account."

"I'll keep as well in 'ere as anywhere," Doggott considered, relocking the box. "I haven't hardly any use for money, except, of course, to tide me over till I find another position."

"What!" exclaimed Amber in surprise.

"Yes, sir," affirmed Doggott respectfully. "I'm a bit too old to change my ways; a valet I've been all my life and a valet I'll die, sir. It's too late to think of anything else."

"But with this money, Doggott—"

"Beg pardon, sir, but I know; I could live easy like a gentleman if I liked—but I wouldn't be a gentleman, so what's the use of that? So the w'y I look at it, there's naught for me but

go on valeting until I'm too old; after that the money'll be a comfort, I daresay. . . . Don't you think so, sir?"

"I believe you're right, Doggott; only your common-sense surprises me. But it makes it easier in a way. . . . Amber felt thoughtful again.

"Ow's that, sir—if I may ask?"

"This way," said Amber. "Before he died, Mr. Rutton asked me to do him a service. I agreed. He suggested that I take you with me."

"I'm ready, sir," interrupted Doggott eagerly. "There's no gentleman I'd like to valet for better than yourself."

"But there will be dangers, Doggott—I don't know precisely what that's the rub; we'll have to travel half-way round the world and face unknown perils. If Mr. Rutton were right about it, we'll be lucky to get away with our lives."

"I'll go, sir; it was 'is wish. I'll go with you to India, Mr. Amber."

"Very well," Amber spoke abstractedly, reviewing his plans. "But," he enquired suddenly, "I didn't mention India. How did you know—?"

"Why—I suppose I must 'ave guessed it, sir. It seemed so likely, knowing what I do about Mr. Rutton."

Amber sat silent, unable to bring himself to put a single question in regard to the dead man's antecedents. But after a pause the servant continued voluntarily.

"He always 'ad a deal to do with persons who came from India—niggers—I mean, natives. It didn't much matter where we'd be—London or Paris or Berlin or Rome—they'd 'unt 'im up; some 'e'd give money to and they'd go aw'y; others 'e'd be locked up with 'is study for hours, talking, talking. They'd 'ardly ever come the same one twice. 'E 'ated 'em all, Mr. Rutton did. And yet, sir, I always 'ad a suspicion—"

Doggott hesitated, lowered his voice, his gaze shifting uneasily to the still shrouded figure in the corner.

"What?" demanded Amber tensely.

"I alw'y's thought per'aps 'e was what we call in England a man of color, 'imself, sir."

"Doggott!"

"I don't mean no 'arm, sir; it was just their 'ounding him, like, and 'is being a dark-complected man the same as them, and speakin' their language so ready, that made me think it. At least 'e might 'ave 'ad a little of their blood in 'im, sir. Things 'd seem unaccountable otherwise," concluded Doggott vaguely.

"It's impossible!" cried Amber.

"Yes, sir; at least, I mean I 'ope so, sir. Not that I'd myke any difference to me, the w'y I felt towards 'im. 'E was a gentleman, white or black. I'd 've died for 'im any d'y."

"Doggott!" The Virginian had risen and was pacing excitedly to and fro. "Doggott! don't ever repeat one word of this to man or woman—while you're faithful to the memory of Mr. Rutton."

The servant stared, visibly impressed. "Very good, Mr. Amber. I'll remember, sir. I don't ordinarily gossip, sir; but you and him being so thick, and everything appening to-night so 'orrible, I forgot myself. I 'ope you'll excuse me, sir."

"God in heaven!" cried the young man hoarsely. "It can't be true!" He flung himself into his chair, burying his face in his hands. "It can't!"

Yet irresistibly the conviction was being forced upon him that Doggott had surmised aright. Circumstances backed up circumstance within his knowledge of or his experience with the man, all seeming to prove incontrovertibly the truth of what at the first blush had seemed so incredible. What did he, Amber, know of Rutton's parentage or history that would refute the calm belief of the body-servant of the dead man?

And then Amber's intelligence was smitten by a thought as by a club; and he began to tremble violently, uncontrollably, being weakened by fatigue and the strain of that endless, terrible night. A strangled cry escaped him without his knowledge: "Sophia!"

Sophia Farrell, the woman he had promised to wed, nay even the woman he loved with all his being—a half-breed, a mulatto! His mind sickened with the horror of that thought.

His very soul seemed to shudder and his reason cried out that the thing could never be. Yet in his heart of hearts still he loved her, still desired her with all his strength and will; in his heart there was no wavering. Whatever Rutton had been, whatever his daughter might be, he loved her. And more, the honor of the Ambers was in pledge, holding him steadfast to his purpose to seek her out in India or wherever she might be and to bear her away from the unnamed danger that threatened her—even to marry her, if she would have him. He had promised; his word had passed; there could now be no withdrawal.

An hour elapsed, its passing rationally emphasized by the tin clock. Amber remained at the table, his head upon it, his face hidden by his arms, so still that Doggott would have thought him sleeping but for his uneven breathing.

At length the young man called

him and Doggott found him sitting up, with a haggard and careworn face, but with the same light of a man composed in his eyes.

"Doggott," he asked in an even, toneless voice, "have you ever mentioned to anybody your suspicion about Mr. Rutton's race?"

"Only to you, sir."

"That's good. And you won't?"

"No, sir."

"Have you," continued Amber, looking away and speaking slowly, "ever heard him mention his marriage?"

"Never, sir. 'E says in that paper 'e was a widower; I fancy the lady must have died before I entered 'is service. 'E was always a lonely man, all the 15 year I've been with 'im, keepin' very much to 'imself, sir."

Doggott disappeared to prepare a meal, but within five minutes a gunshot sounded startlingly near at hand. The Virginian's appearance at the door was coincident with a clear hall of "Aho-o-y, Amber!"—unmistakably Quain's voice, raised at a distance of not over 100 yards.

Amber's answering cry quavered with joy. And with a bear-like rush Quain topped the nearest dune, dropped down into the hollow, and was upon him.

"By the Lord Harry!" he cried, almost embracing Amber in his excitement and relief; "I'd almost given you up for good and all!"

"And I you," said Amber, watching curiously and somewhat distrustfully a second man follow Quain into the vale. "Who's that?" he demanded.

"Only Antonio. We've him to thank. He remembered this old camp here—I'd completely forgotten it—and was sure you'd taken refuge in it. Come inside." He dragged Amber in, the Portuguese following. "Let's have a look at you by the light. Lord! you seem to be pretty comfortable—and I've been worrying myself sick for fear you—"

He swept the room with an approving glance which passed over Doggott and became transfixed as it rested upon the hammock-bed with its burden; and his jaw fell.

"What's this? What's this?" He swung upon Amber, appraising with relentless eyes the havoc his night's experience had wrought upon the man. "You look like hell!" he exploded. "What's up here? Eh?"

Amber turned to Doggott. "Take Antonio out there with you and keep him until I call, please. This is Mr. Quain; I want to talk with him un-

snapped the high nervous tension which had sustained Amber. He was now on the edge of collapse and showed it plainly. But two circumstances aided him to recover his grip upon himself. Quain's compassionate consideration in forbearing to press his story from him, and Doggott's opportune appearance with a pot of coffee, steaming and black. Two cups of this restored Amber to a condition somewhat approaching the normal. He lit a cigarette and began to talk.

For all his affection for and confidence in his friend, there were things he might not tell Quain; wherefore he couched his narrative in the fewest possible words and was miserably of detail. Of the coming of the babu and his going Amber was fairly free to speak; he suppressed little if any of that episode. Moreover, he had forgotten to remove the Token from his finger, and Quain instantly remarked it and demanded an explanation. But of the nature of the errand on which he was to go, Amber said nothing; it was, he averred, Rutton's private business. Nor did he touch upon the question of Rutton's nationality. Sophia Farrell he never mentioned.

Nevertheless, he said enough to render Quain thoughtful.

"You're set on this thing, I suppose?" he asked some time after Amber had concluded.

"Set upon it, dear man? I've no choice. I must go—I promised."

Quain went to the hammock-bed, turned back the sheet, and for several minutes lingered there, scrutinizing the story, upturned face.

"So!" he said, coming back. "Here's news that'll help you some. You were blind not to see it yourself. That man's was, I should say—a Rajput." He waited for the comment which did not come. "You knew it?"

"I . . . suspected, tonight."

"It's as plain as print; the mark of his caste is all over him. But perhaps he was able to disguise it a little with his manner—alive; undoubtedly, I'd say. He was a genius of his kind—a prodigy; a mental giant. That translation of the 'Tantras'—Wonderful! . . . Well, he's gone his own way. God be with him. . . . When do you want to start?"

"As soon as possible—sooner, I've not a day to lose—not an hour."

"Urgent as that, eh?" Quain

which he was pleased to christen an inspiration.

"It's this," he explained: "What do you know about Calcutta?"

"Little or nothing. I've been there—that's about all."

"Precisely. Now I know the place, and I know you'll never find this goldsmith in the Machua bazar without a guide. The ordinary, common-or-garden guide is out of the question, of course. But I happen to know an Englishman there who knows more about the dark side of India than any other ten men in the world. He'll be invaluable to you, and you can trust him as you would Doggott. Go to him in my name—you'll need no other introduction—and tell him what you've told me."

"That's impossible. Rutton expressly prohibited my mentioning his name to any one in India."

"Oh, very well. You haven't, have you? And you won't have to. I'll

take care of that, when I write and tell Labretouche you're coming."

"What name?"

"Labretouche. Why? You don't know him?"

"No; but Rutton did. Rutton got that poison from him."

Quain whistled, his eyes round. "Did, eh? So much the better; he'll probably know all about Rutton and'll take a keener interest."

"But you forget—"

"Hang your promise. I'm not bound by it and this is business—blacker business than you seem to realize. Davy. You're bent on jumping blindfold and with your hands tied into the seething pool of infamy and intrigue that is India. And I won't stand for it. Don't think for an instant that I'm going to let you go without doing everything I can to make things as pleasant as possible for you."

No; Labretouche is your man."

And to this Quain held inflexibly; so that, in the end, Amber, unable to move him, was obliged to leave the matter in his hands.

A sudden and portentous dawn hung in the sky when the little party left the cabin.

Between two sand hills the Bengali lay supine, a huddled heap of garish color—scarlet, yellow, tan—against the cold bluish-gray of snow.

At a word from Quain the Portuguese paused and began to dig. Quain, Amber and Doggott went on a little distance, then, by mutual consent, halted within sight of Antonio.

"I wouldn't leave him if I were you," Amber told Quain, nodding back at the Portuguese. "It mightn't be safe, with that other devil skulking round—heaven knows where."

"Right-O!" agreed Quain. His hand sought Amber's. "Goodbye, and God be with you," he said huskily.

Amber tightened his clasp upon the man's fingers. "I can't improve on that, Tony," said he with a feeble "Goodbye, and God be with you." He dropped his hand and turned away. "Come along, Doggott."

The servant led the way baywards. Behind them the angry morning blazed brighter in the sky.

In the sedge of the shore they found a rowboat and, launching it, embarked for the power boat, which swung at her mooring in deeper water. When they were aboard the latter, Doggott took charge of the motor, leaving to Amber the wheel, and with little delay they were in motion.

As their distance from the shore increased Amber glanced back. The island rested low against the flaming sky, a shape of empyrean shadows, scarcely more substantial to the vision than the rack of cloud above. In the dark sedge the pools, here and there, caught the light from above and shone blood-red. And suddenly the attention of the Virginian was arrested by the discovery of a human figure—a man standing upon a dunepoint some distance inland, and staring steadfastly after the boat. He seemed of extraordinary height and very thin; upon his head there was a turban; his arms were folded. While Amber watched he held his pose, a living menace—like some fantastic statue bulking black against the grim red dawn.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fences Ward Off Rabbits.

Owing to the increase of rabbits in certain parts of Australia, a movement has been started in the Armidale district to construct a barrier fence along the eastern side of Central New England. This will serve to ward off the rodents, which now abound in the rough country along the edge of the tableland. These rabbits are beginning to crowd westwards, and are already making their presence felt on the adjoining country. The suggestion is to link up the rabbit-proof fences which already exist along the edge of the more settled area from Walcha to Glen Innes districts, and thus cut off the rough country where the rabbits are thick, and where there is no chance of keeping them under.

HARD ON CHOLLY.



Cholly Chumpleigh—Would you leave your happy home for me? Miss Caustique—Yes, if I saw you coming and the back door wasn't locked.

FREED FROM SKIN DISEASE

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever."

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto, and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath. Robert Mann, Proctor, Minn., May 3, 1910."

Outdone. Willis—I'm raising 500 chickens on a five-foot lot. Gills—That's nothing. You ought to see the rest of my wife is taking care of in our flat—Puck.

A magazine poet refers to a baby in the house as a wellspring of pleasure. According to his theory triptests would be a deluge.

Takes Garfield Tea to regulate the liver and overcome constipation.

Friendship is one soul in two bodies.—Diogenes.

Libby's Vienna Style Sausage

A good dish for a Luncheon or Supper.

Brown the contents of a tin of Libby's Vienna Sausages in the frying pan and serve with baked potatoes.

Easy to serve—fine to eat

Look for the Libby label which means quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing with this issue and lasting through the month of July we will allow

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE

AND WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Clothing, Furnishing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Slickers

Sale Closes July 31 **MATKIN'S** Everything-to-Wear

What New Mexico Offers the Homeseeker

Four million acres of irrigated lands of which not to exceed six hundred thousand acres are now actually under irrigation and cultivation.

Thirty-six million acres of government lands open to homestead and other forms of entry under United States land laws. Of these lands an estimated five million acres may be cultivated by "Dry Farming."

Eleven million acres of land for the support of the public schools and other educational institutions; now held at an average value of \$5.00 per acre.

Two national irrigation projects completed.

The greatest of all national irrigation projects. The Elephant Butte under construction.

Dozens of private irrigation systems, the number which is increasing every day.

A modern system of supervision of water appropriation and irrigation works, public and private, guarding both the capitalist who builds the project and the farmer who buys the land.

A climate that is ideal for health, for work in the fields and for the production of staple crops, truck and highly flavored fruit.

Ready markets for every pound of grain, forage, fruit and truck they can be made to produce.

Thriving, modern cities and towns, well equipped with utilities, well supplied with schools, well governed.

A complete common school system guaranteeing thorough education for every child.

Billions of tons of coal and iron in sight—millions in copper, zinc, lead and the precious metals.

ADVANTAGES OF CIMARRON CITY

Mean summer temperature 70 degrees. Days always comfortable, nights cool.

Mean winter temperature 40 degrees, days sunny and pleasant.

6400 feet above sea level, the ideal altitude.

Two railroads, division headquarters of both.

Excellent banking facilities.

Splendid schools and churches.

Adjacent to the greatest field of coking, steam, and domestic coal in the U. S.

Cheap fuel for all purposes.

The outlet for important gold, silver, copper and iron mining districts.

Logical location for smelters, down hill pull for both ores and coke.

Abundant water supply. Circulating system distributes wonderfully soft and pure water brought seven miles from mountain springs. As now constructed the plant is capable of supplying city of 20,000.

Excellent sewer system.

Efficient fire protection.

Outlet and shipping and distributing point for enormous lumber trade.

Following industries furnish large pay rolls: Rocky Mountain Machine Shops, Roundhouse, Store house, local machine shops, planing mills, lumber yards, sawmills, box factory, general offices of the Cimarron & Northwestern R. R. and the Continental Tie & Lumber Co.

Trading and shipping point for the Cimarron Valley.

Entrance to the Taos Pass and the mining and timber districts.

Tax rate bonded debt etc:

Tax rate for all purposes 9 mills

on 1-3 valuation.

Bonded debt nothing.

Taxes due Jan. 1st.

1st 1-2 delinquent June 1st.

2nd delinquent Jan. 1st

Cimarron has a population of 1500 people and will triple in 18 months, and is soon to be the county seat of a new county.

Lies just between the great Cimarron Valley agricultural and fruit lands and the Eagle's Nest reservoir site.

Built in a most advantageous locality and on a most beautiful site for a town.

An abundance of coal, timber, building stone, brick clay, shale almost within the corporate limits.

Cimarron holds the key to the Cimarron Valley.

As a Healthy Location, Second to None

In the Territory of New Mexico there is no village with a more auspicious future than Cimarron. While new Cimarron is in its infancy and no showy pretensions are visible yet we are growing and going ahead in that slow steady style that is always characteristic of a people who accomplish things, who grow who thus compel their environments to grow.

If there ever was an ideal site for a thriving city, Cimarron is that place. We are nestled right in the head of the Cimarron Valley where the never failing Cimarron river makes its exit from the mountains to follow its course down the valley to make productive all adjacent lands. We are in a three quarter circle, so to speak, having a continuous chain of mountains on on the North, West, and South. On the east we have the valley widening and rolling away as far as eyes can see. Our physical

features are purely grand. Our altitude is a little over six thousand feet. Our mean annual rainfall is amply sufficient for all sanitary purposes. The latter part of June in July and August, we get more of our rains, a time most conducive to vegetation growth and most satisfactory to the physical welfare of the healthseeker. Our perennial river water comes from snow banks miles back up in the mountains. We have sunshine practically every day in the year. Even in our warmest in July and August, while the sun REALLY DOES SHINE, we have no use or need for electric fans. We sleep under light blankets the year through, in November, December, January the thermometer will sometimes, between sunset and sunrise, shrink a few degrees below zero, yet were it not for the undeniable registration of the mercury you would never believe it that cold. Our cold is high dry and thin. It does not penetrate and cause teeth to chatter. The abundance of our pine and spruce in the mountains, whence we enjoy almost constant breezes at all time keeps our supply of ozone A-1 in every respect. The altitude gives us what is commonly designated "rare air." This rare air containing less Oxygen than that of lower altitudes causes a person to inhale more and deeper and thus expand every part of his lungs in order to secure sufficient oxygen to meet the requirements of personal blood purification. As a result of this extra pulmonary exercise the lungs grow stronger (and are therefore more able to resist attacking disease) in the same sense that person's muscles will develop and grow stronger as a result of judicious physical exercises.

The Cimarron water company's system delivers to the village an abundant supply of pure mountain

water that is second to none in the world. The local sewerage is above the average for a village our size.

The village of Cimarron has never had an epidemic disease and it is not likely that she ever will. The healthy location with its dry, sunshiney altitude naturally antagonizes the propagation of any and all disease producing germs.

This brief article might be continued at a great length but such is hardly necessary. We might write about our valley roads where auto enthusiasts can dust to their heart's content. We might say much about our mountain roads where auto enthusiasts cannot dust at all but where the famous mountain trout are found in abundance and where bunches of the antlered-tribe roam and reign. Just the thought of these things predisposes to an improved physical condition. Getting into real action compels an improved physical condition. These things are enjoyed by all the residents of the village of Cimarron. When we say there is no town anywhere enjoying a more desiring sanitary location we mean exactly what one statement conveys normally. To express it laconically: "Cimarron is an ideal place for an ideal home" in which to employ ideal health.

I REPAIR

Guns, Revolvers; Keys fitted to any lock. Fix Typewriters. Shoes repaired. In fact anything out of order will be repaired here cheap.

J. H. SIMS

Mrs. Chas. Galliger is here from E-town this week visiting Mrs. Dr. Bass.

H. H. Kiker's mother and two sisters arrived Friday from Colorado Spring and will spend the summer here with him.

CIMARRON
Colfax County,
New Mexico.

ASK
The Man Who
Lives There.

PATENTS

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