THE WATER IS THERE

Prof. Longuemare Tells Why It Should be Obtained All About Deming.

WELLS MUST BE PUT DOWN

The Formations Are Such That a Failure Would Be Next to an Impossibility—Other Elements of Wealth May be Discovered—Cost Experiments in this Line—The Irrigation Enterprises Already Under Way a Material Aid—The Text of the Searchlight Series of Articles Upon the Subject.

Two questions of vital importance to the people of New Mexico consist first, in the restoration of the full and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the second, to obtain for the territory a supply of water adequate to meet the necessities of an increasing population and of expanding industries. The first question I will not deal with in this communication. It is an important issue that will not down and I feel assured will be disposed of in a favorable manner by the producing elements of the nation who have grown weary of English interference in American finance and likewise of Wall street's oppressive yoke.

The second question involves a problem that will tax the intelligence and the energies of the progressive citizens of the southwest, for Arizona and western Texas are both as deeply interested in securing a permanent supply of water as New Mexico. This being the case, joint action should be taken in the efforts that will be made to obtain that indispensable element—"water."

Various methods of securing this object suggest themselves. They are all good, and water from any and all sources will be welcome and required to promote the future progress of the southwest. The construction of dams on the line of running streams, as for example the Rio Grande, will no doubt prove valuable. Works similar to those now being completed at Deming. The damming of arroyas and canons and construction of reservoirs by private individuals and by communities or corporations will also add to the industrial future of New Mexico. The use of gasoline and of hot air engines to raise water to the surface where it can be done economically, also will result in an increase of the supply of the water of the territory, but when all of these expedients have been exhausted it will be found that there will yet remain millions of acres of rich soil in New Mexico unfit for cultivation because of the want of moisture.

Prof. Chas. Longuemare.

To convert these millions of acres now arid into productiveness is a problem that has occupied the thoughts of those who have for years past had the welfare of coming generations at heart.

Previous to the war between the states, Lieut. Pope U. S. A. provided with the most primitive appliances and limited means attempted to solve the problem. His ill advised efforts having failed the opinion has since very generally prevailed that the conditions in the southwest are unfavorable to the existance of an artesian flow. In startling contradiction to this view of the case the writer offers as evidence in behalf of an existing artesian supply the flowing wells in southeastern and northern New Mexico.

The geology of southern and central New Mexico offers us no evidence to support the opinion that an artesian flow cannot be obtained; upon the contrary the geologiest structure surrounding Deming and in various other sections of the southern and central portions of the Territory bears evidence most favorable to an abundant artesian supply of water and that I feel assured will offer great inducements to capital. That New Mexico was covered at one time by dense forests of diciduous and of cone bearing trees, is a fact that no geologist will gainsay. The conditions that gave rise to this luxuriant growth have disappeared. This has been accounted for in various ways. Some believe that the disappearance of the great forests of New Mexico was due to fire, others to the submergence of the southwest at intervals by water, debris and sediment, others again lean to the opinion that the destruction of the vegetation that clothed the surface of the southwest was owing to seismic influences and not a few are of the opinion that the glacial currents extended the full length of the territory and for into Mexico, destroying all life vegetable and animal, covering the surface with a repeated stratum of debris and sediment. All of these influences no doubt exercised their power, but the most potent of all and the one that bears the most unfailing proof to this day will be found in the seismic influence, causing mountain ranges to burst forth and to protrude above the level of the horizontal plain, thus causing deep rents and gashes in the strata far down below the surface through which subterranean streams flow to empty into the sea or to burst forth in the form of springs upon the summits of the mountains and in the gulches of New Mexico, or as fountains and sources of running streams as for instance, the Pecos, Gila, Eagle Creek, the Mimbres and others.

I will now return to the period when the cretaceous system of rocks were in course of solidification throughout the southwest. It was then when the coal of New Mexico was undergoing the first stages of conversion, when the limestones, sandstones and other stratified rocks were taking the form in which we now behold them. Before and after this period in the geological history of the southwest, repeated deluges occurred, levelling the forests and destroying vegetation. It was due to this succession of deluges that we owe the alternating stratum that now exists and the various veins of coal found in New Mexico at various depths and existing under varying conditions.

Evidence goes on to show that when the cretaceous period closed, the southwest was elevated and the great bodies of water existing as lakes and lagoons in consequence was drained, flowing further on to swell the ocean's volume.

That forests once clothed the surface of New Mexico goes without saying; that running streams of magnitude continued to drain the vast section under consideration is also certain and had it not been for successive periods of mountain building to day the southwest would be one vast plain covered with timber and clothed with verdure. Those who are familiar with the topography of the Territory well know that as one travels from east to west, a succession of mountain ranges occur, possessing a northerly and southerly course and that between these ranges that extend through the territory there exists vast mesas in valleys. Below the surface of these table lands will be found the cretaceous rocks more or less undisturbed, consisting of (cement) conglomerate, coal, clay, shale, limestone, etc., etc. When this strata or layer upon layer of various lands of sedimentary rock will be penetrated by the drill they will be found to rest upon granite or other primitive rock. These vast cretaceous deposits extend more or less unbroken far beyond the northern boundary line of the state of Colorado, and they are Nature's water mains to convey the subterranean water of the high altitudes of the far north upon its journey to a lower level.

That more than one sheet of water will be intersected by the drill when it will be resorted to, is quite certain, for in the wells at Fort Bliss, and at other points in the southwest, where the stratified rock has been pierced for a considerable depth, several distinct sheets of water at various depths have been encountered frequently, differing materially in chemical properties. It is possible, however, that the entire depth of the sedimentary rocks will have to be pierced by the drill before the archean formation is reached and before flowing water will be obtained. The question is to reach the primitive or granitic rock upon which the water will be found. The tremendous pressure then will do the rest and the artesian stream will overflow the surface and thus happily solve the problem of New Mexico's future industrial progress.

Other advantages may also result from the exploration of the mesa of New Mexico by the drill, including the section surrounding Deming, for it is both possible and probable that coal, natural gas, petroleum, fire clay, salt and other elements of wealth may be encountered as the drill passes through the various stratum that over lay primitive rock.

In conclusion I am of the opinion that the general government should undertake the labor and supply the means to explore the southwest in search of an artesian supply. Furthermore, I believe that the citizens of New Mexico, Arizona and of western Texas, should combine in an energetic effort to secure the assistance of the government and that the wells be drilled under the supervision of engineers of the United States of America, after a careful topographical and geological survey to determine the most advantageous sites and locations, possessing the most favorable conditions. Should the results meet with success, and I believe they would, then, private individuals and corporations would immediately enlist in enterprises of a similar character and the arid wastes of the southwest would soon be metamorphosed as if by magic into verdant meadows, productive fields and blooming orchards and gardens. I am by no means at the end of my subject and in another communication, will deal further with a problem that involves the future progress of New Mexico.

Chas. Longuemare.

Olives, pickles, chow-chow and mince in new bottled goods at

Fleishman & Beale.

Clark keeps the best groceries in Deming.

MINOR MENTION.

Latest News Happenings Chronicled in Terse Style for Searchlight Readers.

The price of silver shows a gratifying increase while lead is again lower.

T. E. Robinson is building an addition to his residence on Copper avenue.

A trainload of cattle owned by Israel King was shipped from Deming yesterday.

J. A. Mahoney is about to improve his ranch by the addition of a 14 foot Eclipse windmill.

The two small children of R. D. Hall are down with the measles. Dr. Cassells is in attendance.

While the north has been overwhelmed with another blizzard, Deming has been enjoying sunshine.

Lent covers a period of 40 days and 6 Sundays. Good Friday falls on April 10th and Easter Sunday April 12th.

Considerable building is in progress about Deming and within a few years it will be essentially a city of homes.

The local base ball players are limbering themselves up for the summer's work. Dancing will likely have a good rival.

The report of the National Bank of Deming appears on the second page and shows that institution to be in excellent financial condition.

This is the height of the orange season, and the freight business of the Southern Pacific is something tremendous. The train crews are kept on the jump all the time.

The Southern Pacific is making a thorough investigation of the coal fields recently discovered on the San Carlos reservation in the hope of obtaining a sufficient supply for use along the Southern line.

N. A. Rolich has organized what he terms a "Bliss Ribbon" club, the fundamental principal of the organization being that no one shall drink—unless some one sets 'em up. The club is meeting with great popular favor.

The Deming Band will give a social dance in the opera house to-morrow Saturday evening in lieu of the masquerade ball which has been postponed until April 1st. The band dances are becoming social affairs of much pleasure and Saturday's social will be no exception.

A Southern Pacific box car was discovered to be on fire Wednesday morning and the yard engine sounded the alarm. The railroad employes extinguished the blaze with a few buckets of water. M. E. Stewart distinguished himself by running to the scene with two buckets.

While going down Strauss hill into El Paso Monday the truck on the front of the engine drawing the passenger train broke. Luckily Engineer Wilcox had the engine under control and stopped the train before any serious damage was done. The train was delayed for an hour or so.

It begins to look as if the men who held up the overland at Wilcox and Stein's Pass had made good their escape. It is believed they are now in the Tonto Basin country where it is practically impossible to catch them. A few well-trained blood hounds would make things warm for bandits.

Porter Challis Walker, of the Depot Hotel, had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not death, during the progress of this morning's fire. He accidently stepped over the edge of the roof, but was fortunate enough to catch the spouting by his hands and draw himself back. Had he fallen he would very likely have been killed.

Any person or persons offending against the provisions of the game law of New Mexico, in force from March 1st to October 1st, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any justice of the peace, shall be fined in a sum not less than $25, nor more than $50, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days.

Secretary Smith has made a ruling in regard to placer claims which will interest the miners of this county. He maintains that "there must be a discovery of mineral on each twenty acres in placer location of 160 acres made by an association; and such a location of that amount based upon a single discovery is void, except as to the twenty acres immediately surrounding such discovery.

Miss Tennessee Hanner and John H. Woods were united in marriage by Rev. Lallance at the residence of the bride's parents at Whitney on the 5th inst. The bride is the accomplished daughter of John Hanner, of the Santa Fe and is a most estimable young lady. The groom is a prominent cattleman of Navajo Spring, Arizona, and is well known for his excellent business qualities and worth as a gentleman. The happy couple will make Arizona their future home and will have the best wishes of their many friends here.

What narrowly escaped being one of the most serious conflagrations in Deming occurred about eleven o'clock this morning. The section men along the Southern Pacific discovered the roof of the Depot Hotel to be on fire, and although the alarm was at once sounded by the yard engines and the fire bell, quite a hole was burned before the flames were extinguished by an effective bucket brigade composed of the railroad men and Depot Hotel employes. The roof had caught in three places and as a high wind was blowing at the time it was really wonderful that that immense structure was saved. The fire caused great excitement until it was known that all danger was over.

AGAIN EXTENDED.

The Mexican Quarantine Will Not Go into Effect Until the 31st.

Railroad Agents Simons and Bosworth received the telegraphic news yesterday that the Bureau of Animal Industry has again extended the time for the shipment of Mexican cattle until March 31st.

This extension will result in several large shipments of Mexican cattle from Deming between now and the date of expiration.

Death of Luke Wilder.

Luke Wilder, one of the pioneers of Deming, passed peacefully away Thursday morning about 1 o'clock of troubles incident to old age, having passed his 78 year. He had been in failing health for some months and lately has been unable to leave his bed, but despite the tender care of loving friends a few weeks until death relieved his sufferings.

He is survived by his wife and son, Luke, Jr. residing in La Junta, Colo. In early days Mr. Wilder was engaged in business in Deming, at one time having charge of the American Hotel. Of late years his time has been devoted to his ranch property.

He was a kind hearted, unobtrusive citizen, who numbered his friends by the scores and was honored and respected for his honor and integrity. Until illness seized him, he was known for his progressiveness and public spirited enterprise and was a man whose loss will be felt by everybody.

Funeral services were conducted this morning at his residence to the west of the city, Rev. Lallance officiating. Interment was made in the family cemetery.

A Very Stuck Young Man.

Barnum's maxim that the public like to be humbugged finds no exception in Deming. A young man of exceedingly polite address and polished manners struck the city on Wednesday and before he left on Thursday's train for Silver City had sold twenty-five or thirty dollars worth of his "Improved Moth & Ant Exterminator" to the housewives of Deming, and in nearly every instance when the husbands returned home in the evening they were greeted with the announcement that the faithful spouse had secured an unfailing remedy against moths and rats. This young man upon his arrival invested just fifteen cents in some sugar and ten cents in carbolic acid and is ahead the difference.

Silver and Lead.

Lead was quoted at $3.00 to-day and silver at 61⅝.

Our spring stock consisting of dry goods, dress goods, ladies and gents furnishing goods, shoes, hats &c. is arriving daily. Assortment better than ever and prices low to suit the times. We invite inspection and comparison.

G. Wormser & Co.

Hats and Ties.

Boy's straw hats and Windsow ties of all designs and qualities. See the display in the large window.

Brown & Hopkins.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, singers and actors, all recognize the virtues of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most eminent public men says: "It is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs."

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WAGONS AND PLOWS.

In order to close out our stock of wagons and plows, we offer them for cash at the following low prices:

3 inch Studebaker wagons complete with seat, bows and sheet for	$80.00
3 1-4 *inch " " "