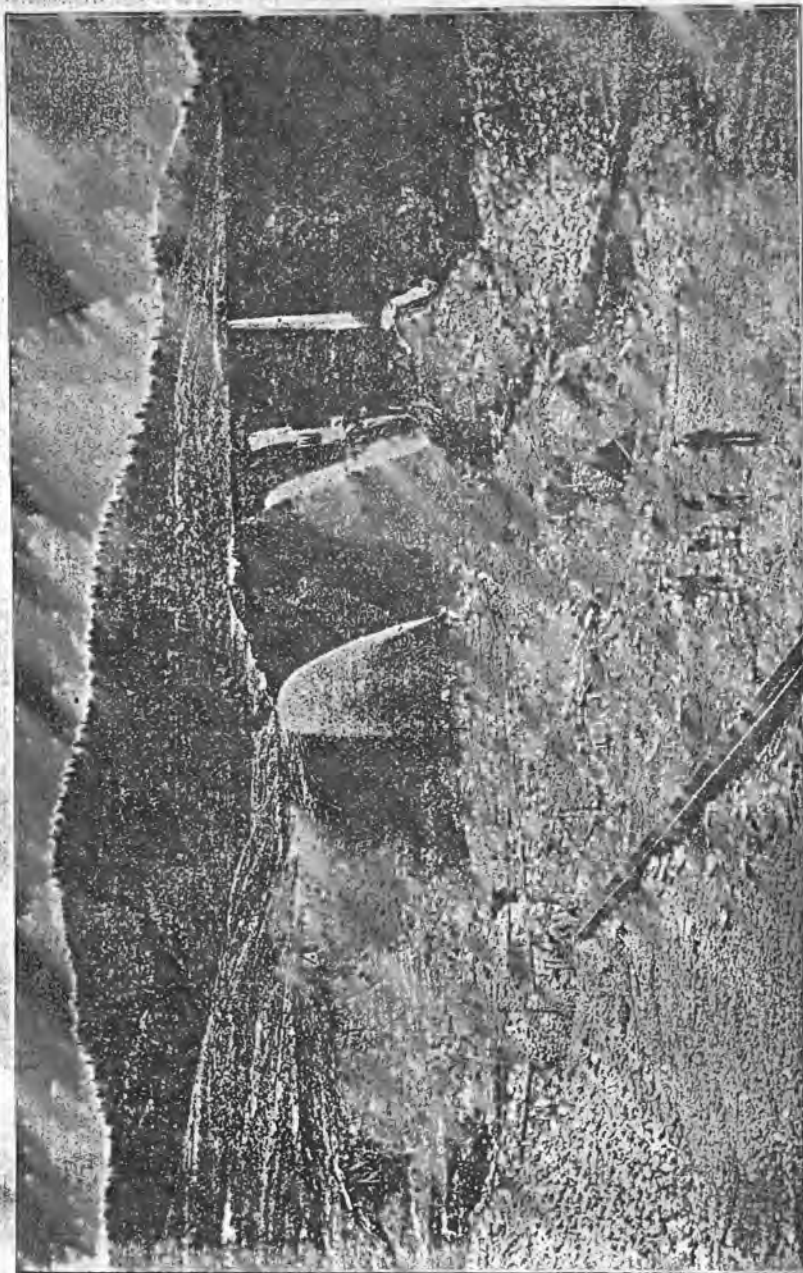


THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FÉ RAILROAD.

POOLE BROS., CHICAGO



HYDRAULIC MINING. IRISH FLATS, MORENO VALLEY. 85-FOOT BANK.

THE GOLD MINES OF THE Moreno Valley and Ute Creek Districts, COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

ON THE Western border of Colfax County, New Mexico, is situated Old Baldy Mountain, which gives name to one of the oldest and most favorably known gold-producing districts in the Southwest Mining Region.

Baldy and Black Mountains form a spur diverging in a south-southeast course from the main Sangre de Cristo Range, midway between Costilla Peak and the Taos Mountains. This spur is dominated by Old Baldy, 12,491 feet altitude, and the center of the mining district. On the west lies the Moreno Valley, a considerable mountain basin which is drained by the Cimarron, a tributary of the Canadian; on the east and north are the sources of Ute Creek and the Poñil, which flow into the Cimarron. With the exception of the valleys, which afford meadow and arable tracts, the whole region is heavily clothed with pine and spruce forests.

The district is characterized by the diversity of conditions attending the ore occurrences found therein. The geological structural features are comparatively simple, presenting a great monocline of easterly dipping Cretaceous strata, composed of shales and limestone bands, which in the main range to the west are underlain by carboniferous strata, and to the east disappear beneath the overlying deposits of the great coal-bearing Laramie formation of the Raton foreland.

However, associated with the uplifted cretaceous deposits, and probably contemporaneous with their disturbance, immense dykes, or wedge-shaped masses of trachytic eruptive matter are encountered, the presence of which has baked the shales into brittle slate and more or less metamorphosed the limestones and sandstones. This dyke-like mass is exposed in the east slope of Baldy Mountain, and in the upper cañon of the Cimarron it appears in picturesque pinnacled palisades. (*See illustration.*) In the east flank of the Baldy Mountain numerous gold-bearing lodes appear intersecting the eruptive mass, and which have been partially opened upon at several localities. In connection with the outburst of eruptive matter, the sedimentary strata were further extensively subjected to intrusions from the same source, forming irregular interbedded contact sheets carrying gold. The latter occurrences extend south along the east flank of Black Mountains, and on the upper waters of the Cimarroncito quite an extensive area has been developed.

To the latter class of occurrences apparently belong the ore bodies developed on the east flank of Old Baldy, at the head of Ute Creek. In this quarter the intrusive matter conforms more or less to the plane or contact between the Laramie and the underlying Cretaceous shales, and where the sandstone of the former in places has been subjected to intense metamorphism, it presents the condition of quartzite. The gold-charged matter exhibits a variety of conditions of occurrence, enlarging into cavities or pockets, and sending off veins or chimneys into the adjacent rock walls, which are extremely rich in gold. Indeed the productiveness of these ore bodies, and their yield, thus far, compares favorably with that of the richest gold-producing districts in the southwest.

The disintegration of the formations bearing the auriferous lodes by the erosive action of air, water and ice, has concentrated vast quantities of gold particles in the clays and gravels filling the adjacent gulches and valleys, forming extensive and rich

placer deposits. The latter occur on both sides of Baldy Mountain, and have been profitably worked during a period of more than a score of years.

In the west slope of Baldy, deposits of valuable magnetic iron ore, also auriferous, occur in connection with the Cretaceous limestones. Although other valuable ores are known to occur, the district owes its chief importance to the rich auriferous lodes and placer deposits occurring therein.

The forgoing is from a brief report of recent date made by the well-known geologist, Mr. Orestes St. John.

The general dip of all veins in this region is to the north, northeast and northwest, depending on the strike of the vein.

The oldest and best known of the lode mines in the Ute Creek District is the

Aztec Mine,

Which has already produced over \$800,000 in gold, and has a record of \$21,000 production for a single week. This mine consists of a large vein occurring on a contact of quartzite and black slate; the crevice between walls varies from eight to twenty feet in thickness and is remarkable for its continuity; surface openings have proven that the main contact continues with great uniformity for the whole 3,000 feet of the mine. This ore is all free-picking and can therefore be taken out at a cost of \$1 per ton. There has been 3,000 feet of tunnels and drifts run and 600 feet of shafts made on the mine, which has been worked to a depth of 400 feet. The general dip of this contact vein is thirty to forty-five degrees from the vertical. Large ore bodies have been opened up recently on this mine, which run not less than \$10 per ton in free-milling ore, besides what passes over for concentrating, sufficient in quantity to keep a forty-stamp mill busy for three or four years at least. In addition to this main body of ore, which is found on the contact, there are at least six or eight narrow fissure veins, practically vertical, occurring in the quartzite, being spurs of the



HYDRAULIC MINING. HUMBUG GULCH, MORENO VALLEY. ELIZABETHTOWN IN DISTANCE.

main contact, from four to ten inches in thickness and very rich, varying from \$20 to native gold, and from these fissures many very fine specimens of ribbon gold have been taken. Everything indicates this mine in place and the formation solid. In the eruptive rocks forming the hanging wall there are some small veins of pure graphite.

The operations are carried on through two cross-cut tunnels; a third tunnel is now in 170 feet and will cut the main contact at a depth of over 500 feet. The mine is worked by tramway 1,600 feet long with an average fall of forty feet to the hundred, and a new forty-stamp mill is going in to take place of some small machinery. The capacity of this mill will be fifty tons a day. In addition to this there are concentrating tables for the tailings. The excavations for this new mill have been made, the machinery is on the ground and will all be in place and running by July 1, 1894.

This mine employs, in the mine, mill and sawmill, from seventy-five to one hundred men. A view of the shaft house and surrounding country of this mine, which is at an altitude of 10,600 feet, is given elsewhere.

The Claude Mining & Milling Company

Have recently acquired a group of six claims. Those best developed are the "Bull-of-the-Woods" and "Homestake," located on the Montezuma Hill, Ute Creek District, and the "French Henry," located on French Henry Mountain, Poñil District.

The "French Henry" Mine

Has a seventy-five-foot cross-cut tunnel, sixty-foot shaft and about 200 feet of drift on vein. The vein is in conglomerate with an average width of eight feet of low-grade, free-milling ore, running from \$5 to \$25 per ton, with as much more in the tailings left for concentrating—assays in spots and small crevices running as high as \$2,000 per ton. The mine is being operated

from cross-cut tunnel by cable and bucket tramway, 2,700 feet long, which has a grade of fifty feet in one hundred. The ore is reduced by a stamp mill and concentrating tables, and a 1,900-foot cross-cut tunnel is now being pushed, the mouth of which is 200 feet above the mill on the Poñil. This will ultimately cut the French Henry vein at a depth of at least 900 feet, and will probably cut a number of blind lodes before intersecting the French Henry vein. The dip of the vein is fifteen degrees from vertical. (*See illustration.*)

The Bull-of-the-Woods and Homestake Mines

Are on one vein, which has a dip of about twenty degrees from vertical. These mines have been worked for a number of years, there being 4,000 feet of development work in tunneling and whims, with the greatest depth not to exceed 200 feet on vein; average thickness of the vein is eighteen inches. The ore runs from \$5 to \$100, saving fifty per cent. on the plates, the balance being concentrates.

The Claude Mining & Milling Company

Are erecting a mill of thirty to forty stamps, with concentrating tables, and will employ from fifty to sixty men.

The Black Horse Group,

Belonging to The Four Creeks Mining Company, have three claims of 1,500 feet each on one vein, and two claims of 1,500 feet each on a vein parallel and only ninety feet distant. The formation of the country-rock is a dark limestone, cut by porphyry dykes, and the veins are practically vertical. The pay streak is from two to six feet in width, and runs from \$10 to \$100, half of which is caught on amalgamating plates; the tailings require concentrating.

The development work on this group of mines consists of a main working shaft, about 300 feet deep, and 100 feet of prospecting shafts; a main working tunnel has been run on the vein

100 feet, developing the vein 350 feet below the surface. About 1,000 feet more of drifts, in all, have been run on the two veins. The ore is carried from the mine to mill by a tramway, from mouth to main drift, or tunnel, 1,200 feet long, which has a fall of thirty feet to the hundred.

The Company has a thirty-stamp mill, located on Black Horse Gulch, which is a tributary of Ute Creek, the mill being provided with concentrating tables for handling tailings. The Company also has a sawmill.

A cross-cut tunnel, 600 feet up the gulch from the mill, is now being driven with drill and air compressor. This tunnel will be 1,940 feet long, and will cut the vein under the main working shaft at a depth of 750 feet. (*See illustration.*)

This Company also owns valuable mines in the Cimarroncito and American Mountain Districts, referred to hereafter. It employs from forty to fifty men.

The Rebel Chief Group

Consists of six claims, covering 4,500 feet in length and 1,200 feet in width, on which 2,000 feet of work in tunnels, drifts and shafts has been done. The formation is similar to that of the "Black Horse Group," the fissure having a dip of twenty to thirty degrees from vertical in porphyry. The mine is now being worked by lessees, who are making wages and paying royalty. They have a grinding mill and concentrator, and there are from ten to twelve men employed on this mine. (*See illustration.*)

The Montezuma Mine

Is on the Montezuma Hill, and is one of the oldest mines in the camp. It is a nearly vertical fissure vein cutting through porphyry and the strata of the limestone, which is the bed rock of the country.

At or near these planes of contact the richest ore has been found, which is also a main feature of the other mines in this

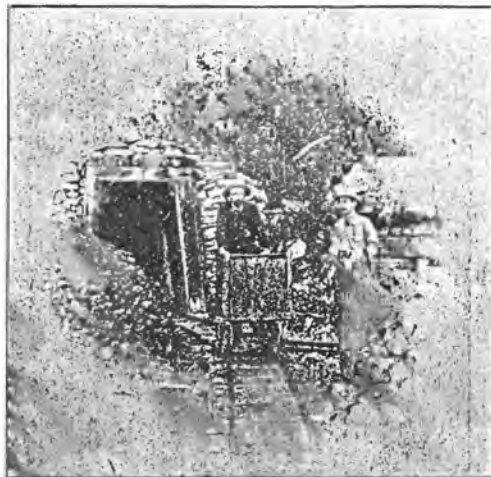
formation. The crevice varies from two to four feet in width, and from \$200,000 to \$300,000 in ore has been taken out of this mine, but, by reason of the death of some of the owners, the property is at present not being vigorously worked.

The Ben Hur

Is an eastern extension of the Aztec Mine, and has been prospected by a forty-foot shaft and some thirty feet of drift on the vein. The contact is the same as the Aztec, the vein being smaller, and the grade of ore varying from \$10 to \$50, and similar in character to that of the Aztec.

The Gorilla No. 1 and No. 2

Are parallel veins 300 feet apart and located near the summit of the French Henry Mountain on the eastern slope. No. 1 is in conglomerate, and dips about thirty degrees from vertical; it has been prospected by 200 feet of drift on the vein and a sixty-foot shaft; shows pay streak running two to three feet in width and



TUNNEL ENTRANCE TO BLACK HORSE LODE,
FOUR CREEKS MINING CO., N. M.

ore free-milling from \$5 to \$200 per ton. No. 2 is a prospect only. There is a small stamp mill located on the Poñil in connection with this mine, which is operated by water power and a Pelton Wheel, and has a concentrating table. A company was organized in April, in Raton, N. M., for pushing development on these mines.

The San Salvador Mining Company

Own the "Black Joe" and "Smuggler" lodes, which are very nearly parallel veins located on the southern slope of the French Henry Mountains, in the Poñil District. They are fissure veins dipping fifteen to twenty degrees from the vertical, in conglomerate. They each have been prospected by about 500 feet of drift. The ore runs from \$5 to \$50 per ton, seventy per cent. of which is caught on amalgamating tables, the balance being refractory. There is a cable tramway 1,200 feet long, running from the main tunnel on the "Black Joe," and a fifteen-stamp mill, on the Poñil, operated by steam power. The crevice in these veins averages about six feet in width.

The Harry Lyons

Is located on the north side of American Mountain, in the Poñil District, between the South and Middle Poñil. This vein is a contact between black limestone and a quartzite conglomerate, and is eight feet wide, carrying small seams of high grade ore running from \$50 to \$260 per ton, and as much more to be taken from the refractory tailings. The development on this vein consists of 600 feet of shafts and drifting. A cross-cut tunnel is now in 750 feet, and has about 300 feet more to run to cut the vein at a depth of over 600 feet from the surface.

The Harry Bluff

Is located near the north foot of American Mountain, between South and Middle Poñil. It is nearly a vertical vein, four feet wide, in porphyry, and has given some high assays; this is only a prospect, with a forty-foot shaft.

The Paragon Lode

Is located on the east slope of Little Baldy Mountain, in the Ute Creek District. It is developed by a fifty-foot shaft and 300 feet of drift on the vein, which is three feet wide, and carries free-milling gold ore running from \$20 to \$25 per ton, very uniformly. It is being worked by the owners and three or four miners.

The Sweepstake Lode

Is located near the head of Ute Creek, Ute Creek Mining District. The development consists of an eighty-foot shaft and 100 feet of drift on the vein; the pay streak being three to four feet wide, free-milling \$20 and over per ton, and assays up to \$300 per ton. Small force of men at work.

Red Bird, Blue Bird and Hidden Treasure.

The Red Bird and Blue Bird claims are located on the head of Ute Creek, Ute Creek District, and the Hidden Treasure is located on the east slope of Baldy Mountain, in the Poñil District. All three are good free gold prospects. About 200 feet of work has been done on each.

The Grand View Lode

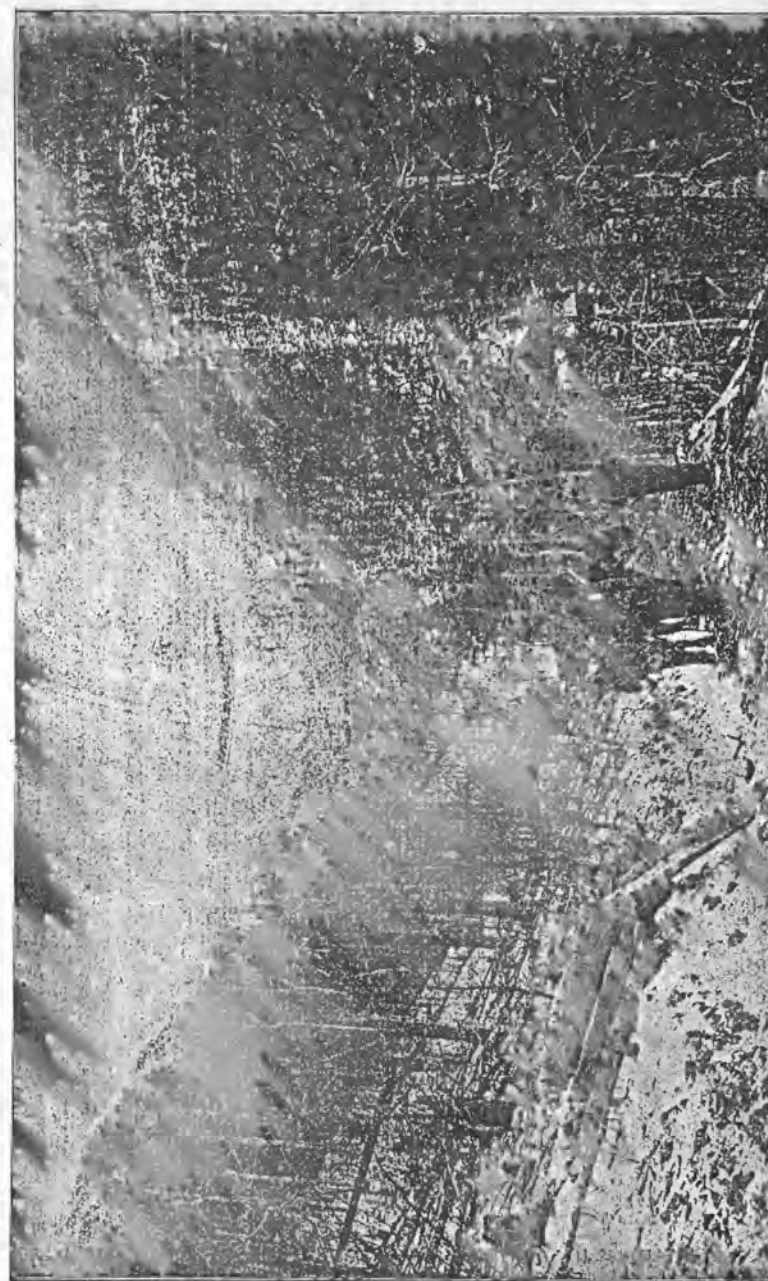
Is located near the top of the divide, between the head of Black Horse Gulch and Willow Creek, in Willow Creek Mining District. Development, 120-foot shaft; dip of vein to the north, forty degrees from vertical. Six men are at work drifting from the bottom of the shaft. Assay returns are from \$5 to \$13 per ton, on a six-foot vein.

The Legal Tender

Is located on the divide, between Henderson and Willow Creeks, in Willow Creek District. The development consists of 600 feet of drift on the vein, which is from eight to ten feet wide, and yields, on an arrastra, from \$20 to \$200 per ton; is worked by C. W. Watson, under bond, who has six or eight men at work taking out ore. Mr. Watson expects soon to put up a forty-stamp mill, and work the mine by a long tunnel, located near the bottom of Willow Creek Gulch.

The Dyer & Sewell Group

Consists of five claims, located in the Willow Creek District. The Faro Bank and Aristocrat are each worked by shaft to the depth



FRENCH HENRY MOUNTAIN. MINES OF THE CLAUDE MINING & MILLING CO., SHOWING CABLE TRAMWAY.

of 160 feet; have pay streaks four feet wide, assaying from \$20 to \$600 per ton. The Grand Duchess and Metropole are worked by shaft to a depth of sixty feet each, and the McGinty by 200 feet of drift. The last three prospects run from \$10 to \$40 per ton.

The Red Bandana Group

Is located on Grouse and Humbug Divide, Moreno Valley District, and includes the Red Bandana, the Moreno, Galena, Empire, Centennial and American Flag. The first-named is worked by shaft to a depth of 120 feet, and has 200 feet of drift on the vein. It is a vein in slate rock, thirty feet between walls, and free-mills \$8 to \$10 per ton. The shaft and level are entirely in ore of excellent grade, and the whole dump is milling ore. The vein is one of the most promising in the district, and produces ore carrying a very bright, free-milling ore.

The Moreno Lode

Is located in Grouse Gulch, Moreno District. Development shaft 110 feet deep, 150 feet of drift, and it has a hoisting engine. This is a strong vein eight feet thick, in slate formation, free-milling \$4 to \$20 per ton, and is a continuation of the Centennial Lode, and its outcrop is traceable, on the surface, the entire length of the claim of 1,500 feet.

The Galena Lode

Is located in Grouse Gulch, Moreno District. Development shaft eighty feet deep; vein three feet wide; mills from \$4 to \$40 per ton, and has given assays of \$2,000 per ton. A remarkable feature of this mine is that, as its name indicates, it carries a streak of galena which, as soon as depth is obtained, changes into a lead carbonate, very rich in gold, which concentrates readily and makes a shipping product of great value.

The Centennial Lode

Is a continuation of the Moreno; an adit level has been run on this vein some 400 feet, disclosing the vein the entire distance; at some points in the vein an ore of unusually good grade has been extracted. The average of this ore will probably reach from \$10 to \$30 per ton.

The Empire Claim

Is, in all probability, a spur from the Red Bandana. The workings on this vein produce an ore of the same grade as the Centennial. The development consists principally of a shaft sunk seventy-five feet on the vein. This entire group lies in such a position that the boundaries of one, in each case, open up the boundaries of the other.

The American Flag

Is located at the head of Grouse Gulch, and has some 300 feet of tunnels running on the vein. The ore is both of a milling and smelting character. The smelting ore is similar to the galena vein from the fact that it is a lead ore carrying a high value in gold. The milling ore consists of a vein about two feet in thickness, and so far as tested has proved, in every case, free-milling to a remarkable degree.

Perryville,

In the Cimarron Cañon, about six and one-half miles due south of Old Baldy Mountain, was first settled in 1893, the date of the first mineral discoveries there.

The formation is the same as that around Baldy; there is the same system of porphyry and trachyte dykes crossing the Cimarron Cañon at this point with a north and south strike.

The veins in this district are usually large, being from six to thirty feet between walls, and dipping but slightly from the vertical. The surface workings, so far, return mill runs of from \$2 to \$17 per ton in gold, and carry both copper and silver in

small quantities. Among the claims which have been developed to a depth of twenty to forty feet, are the "Little Emma," "Little Joe No. 2," "King Lode," "Cimarron River," "Moose," "Denmark," and several others. These veins cross the Cimarron Cañon nearly at right angles. The Cimarron River has an abundance of water, both for power and milling purposes, and the hills are covered with timber, so these mines could be worked at a very small expense per ton.

The Cimarroncito and Uracca District.

This district south of the Cimarron River has, so far, been prospected but little. The Four Creeks Mining Company owns five claims at the head of the Cimarroncito, from which claims the former owners have taken out considerable gold by arastra process. The ore is a heavy oxide of iron, carrying from \$10 to \$80 in gold per ton; large veins carrying, in connection with the gold, from twenty to eighty ounces of silver, and from five per cent. to twenty per cent. of copper, have been discovered in this region, but have not been developed in view of the difficulty of bringing in machinery. There has been no wagon road into this camp, but a road with a fair grade is now being surveyed and will be completed in the course of a few months. The formation is an extension of the porphyry belt referred to in the Baldy Mountain District. The high percentage of iron would make the ore from this camp a very desirable product for smelting purposes.

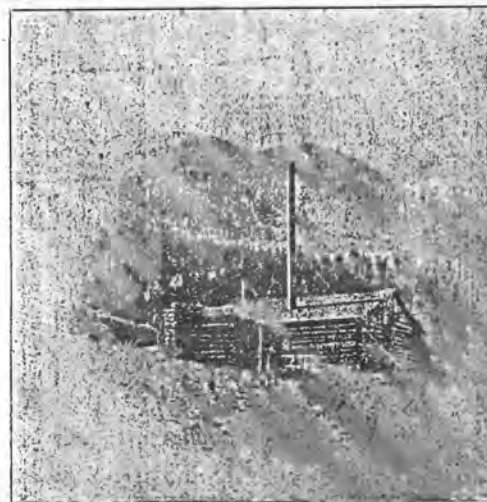
The Contention Mine,

In this district, has been developed by three tunnels, from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet long, opening up large bodies of ore lying in a contact between lime and a very heavy mineralized quartzite, the latter forming the hanging wall assaying from \$1 to \$3 in gold. A hanging wall of this character prevails throughout the district.

The Uracca, or more southern part of the district, is situated on the eastern slope of Clear Creek Mountain, and on the south slope of Black Mountain. This part of the district has been prospected very little. Discoveries of rich placer gold were recently made on the Uracca Creek, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The Uracca slopes of Clear Creek and Black Mountain are covered with free-milling gold quartz, and a few prospectors have recently begun work there. The formation of Clear Creek Mountain is of the same character as that of Old Baldy. The Uracca Creek and Cimarroncito are strong streams the year round, and would furnish an abundance of water for

milling purposes. The mountain sides are heavily covered with a fine growth of pine and spruce timber.

The above-described districts are within the Maxwell Grant, which has been confirmed by Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States, and is held under a United States Patent. The important mines, already mentioned, have been acquired by their



OLD BALDY MOUNTAIN AND SHAFT HOUSE OF AZTEC MINE,
10,600 FEET ALTITUDE.

present holders, under special contracts with the owners of the Grant. But now, for the first time, this rich territory is opened to prospectors on substantially the same terms as Government Land, and Colorado miners who have long had their eyes upon it are already flocking there in large numbers.

The rules under which these claims may be taken up will be found at the end of this pamphlet.

Placer Mines.

An encouraging feature to the prospector is the occurrence of Placer Gold in every valley, cañon, arroyo, or small dry water course, having its head in the proximity of Old Baldy and the neighboring mountains. The nuggets and fine gold found in those places come undoubtedly from the erosion of lodes which outcrop at some higher level, and the prospector has always the hope of a rich reward from finding the source of the placer gold towards the head of the gulches. The Red Bandana was discovered by placer miners while washing gold in Grouse Gulch.

The principal placer grounds are situated in the Moreno Valley, Ute Creek and on the South Fork of the Poñil, although there have been more or less placer workings on the Cimarroncito, Uracca, Middle Poñil, and other places.

The Moreno Placers,

In which we include Willow Gulch, have been operated for many years, and more than a million dollars in gold has been cleaned up from the rich auriferous gravel of this valley, which includes thousands of placer acres. There is a large ditch here, forty-two miles long, which winds around the mountain slopes from the Red River of the West, having a capacity of 1,000 miners' inches, and gives all the pressure required for hydraulic mining. (*See two illustrations.*)

The Ute Creek Placers and the Poñil Placers have each been operated for several years on a less extensive scale. The former has yielded probably one-fourth as much as the Moreno, the Poñil much less than that, but each presents a very promising field, with plenty of water for hydraulic mining and a ground sluice.

Bordering the Moreno Valley on the east is the Baldy range of mountains, and on the west of this beautiful valley is the Taos range, in which is situated the

The Amizette District.

While the general strike of the gold belt extends north and south from Old Baldy, it is paralleled, on the west, by another gold belt in the Taos Mountains, the top of which range forms the western boundary of the Maxwell Grant.

The town of Amizette is situated on the western slope of the Taos Range, in the cañon of the Rio Hondo, and can be reached in half a day's travel by horseback over the trail from Elizabethtown, in the Moreno Valley. It may also be reached by regular stage line, having, at present, a tri-weekly service, to be increased to daily this summer, from Elizabethtown. On the western border of the Maxwell Grant is the Red River District, where the Lynch Brothers, Wing Brothers and others, have valuable properties, some of which are the "Bull-of-the-Woods," "Camp-Bird," "Copper Age," "Dutch Joe," etc.

The next cañon west is the Rio Hondo, wherein is located Amizette, but one season old, and yet widely known from the rich finds in that region.

Long's Cañon is about three miles above the town, and borders Gold Hill on the south, which is so-called from its richness in free gold. The "Gold King" was discovered in August, 1893, and caused much excitement on Gold Hill at the time. The ore is an iron-stained quartz and shows much free gold. Assays run from half an ounce to ten ounces of gold. Among other parallel leads to it may be named the "Gold Chief," "Quartz Hill," "Gold Queen," "Bonanza," "Sheba," "Last Chance," "Northern Mexican," "Navajo," "Nellie," etc.

There are many properties producing ores rich in sulphides, galenites, and lead carbonates, such as the "Puzzler," "Mazza-roth," "Silver King," "Hidden Hand," "Rosita," "Grand Cross," "Lone Star," "Edna" and "Iron Mask."

The "Puzzler" is just above the mouth of Long's Cañon and is owned by Wing Brothers, and shows large bodies of fine sulphide



BLACK HORSE MOUNTAIN. MILL OF FOUR CREEKS MINING CO.

ore. The next three are owned by W. Fraser, and are developing well. The "Lone Star" is right at town, owned by the Taos Mountain Mining and Milling Company, and is developed by a 175-foot shaft with levels at every seventy-five feet.

A number of discoveries, both of free-milling gold quartz, and also of carbonates, carrying lead, silver and gold, have been made in the past season, in the slopes of Wheeler's and Pueblo Peaks, about five miles south of Amizette, and within the Maxwell boundaries.

The foregoing is a brief description of the principal mines and "prospects" of the camps. There are many others of less note, and new strikes are being made constantly. Prospectors and those seeking gold-mining investments are arriving in numbers as they never came before. The mail for these camps has been more than trebled in the past sixty days, and four-horse coaches have just been put on to accommodate the increased travel. The journey is made from the station of Springer, New Mexico, on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, which station is fifty miles south of the Colorado line. Leaving Springer, altitude 5,800 feet, in the morning, a twenty-three mile drive over a rolling prairie brings the passengers to the dinner station at Cimarron, altitude 6,300 feet. Leaving there at noon, the drive is through the picturesque cañon of the Cimarron River, twenty-eight miles to Elizabethtown, altitude 8,600 feet. At the mouth of the Ute Creek the passengers for Baldy are met by a separate coach, which runs daily to and from that camp.

Water and Timber.

The whole of the country, herein described, has an abundance of water for all purposes. There are many good-sized streams, with springs and branches in every direction. The streams, generally, are well stocked with trout. Timber is also abundant for props, ties, entry timber, etc., and for house-building and fire wood. For making steam there is an inexhaustible supply of a superior quality of bituminous coal, as well as cord-wood.

The timber consists principally of yellow pine, which grows everywhere in the mountains, black-jack, spruce, piñon, cedar and some scattering oak.

Coal.

Heavy beds of bituminous coal occur uniformly throughout the mountains, at an average altitude of about 6,800 feet. Six miles east of Baldy Mountain a fine vein can be reached. An analysis of this coal, made by the President of the State School of Mines, at Golden, Colorado, gives the following results:

Water	1.23
Volatile Combustible Matter.....	37.28
Fixed Carbon.....	56.01
Ash (very light brown).....	5.48
	<hr/> 100.00

Sulphur (separately determined)...0.81 per cent.

"It is a coking coal, and its low percentages of water and ash are very favorable."

The Climate

Is all that could be desired, and the prospecting season lasts from April to December or January. Placer-mining begins in May, and may last until the early part of December. The summers are delightfully cool, and the winters are short.

The Altitude

Varies from 7,500, about Perryville, to 10,600 at the Aztec and thereabouts, while, to speak generally, the mines are found at an altitude of 9,000 to 10,000 feet. The small town of Elizabethtown, in the Moreno Valley, is 8,600 feet. The camp of Baldy is 10,000 feet.

Copper, Silver and other Minerals.

In the immediate vicinity of Baldy good copper prospects have been found, occurring in places in very rich small seams. Some deposits of medium grade have also been found. In the

Taos Range, what is believed to be good paying copper ore has recently been found. Other minerals, such as plumbago, fire clay, mica, galena, manganese, iron, in fact all minerals identified with the Rocky Mountain Region, are found in this district to some extent.

Extent of the Prospecting Field.

From the Spanish Peaks, on the north, to the Rayado River, on the south, and to within a few miles of the foot-hills of the Taos Range, and that of the foot-hills of Baldy Mountain, on the east, with Old Baldy as the nucleus, is presented a field in the whole of which the precious minerals are known to exist; but the Moreno Valley and Baldy Districts are the choicest and most inviting fields, and these are reached by the comfortable covered coaches and four-horse teams of the

Moreno Valley Stage Company,

Which run daily, (Sunday excepted,) leaving Springer every morning for the mountains, and Elizabethtown and Baldy every morning, connecting at Springer with the fast trains of the

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

Passengers are thus enabled to leave the mining camps in the morning, arriving in Denver the next day.

The fare on this Stage Line, from Springer to Cimarron, is \$2.50; to Baldy, \$4, and to Elizabethtown, \$5.



BALDY MOUNTAIN. HEAD OF UTE CREEK.

REGULATIONS FOR MINERAL PROSPECTORS AND INTENDING LOCATORS UPON THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT.

Notice is hereby given, that the lands of the MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY, not at the time of such location reserved or otherwise disposed of, are thrown open to prospectors for the discovery, location and actual ownership of mineral-bearing veins or lodes, except such as are, in the opinion of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MAXWELL LAND GRANT COMPANY, chiefly valuable for coal or iron, and except also veins or lodes upon the so-called Iron Mountain, near Elizabethtown, under the following regulations:

No. 1.

Any person who discovers such a mineral-bearing vein, or lode, may locate a claim on said vein or lode, not more than 1,500 feet in length and not less than 300 nor more than 600 feet in width, one end line of which shall be not more than fifty feet from the discovery:

FIRST.—By posting, at the point of discovery on the surface, a plain sign or notice, containing the name of the lode, the name of the locator, and the date of discovery, and the general direction of vein (which posting shall be notice of the location of the claim, as well as of the extension from the end nearest the discovery.)

SECOND.—By marking clearly the surface boundaries of the claim by stakes or mounds, at the various corners, within sixty days from date of discovery.

THIRD.—By sinking, within sixty days from date of discovery, a discovery shaft upon the lode to the depth of at least ten feet from the lowest part of the rim of such shaft at the surface, or deeper if necessary to show a well-defined crevice, or by running an open cut or tunnel which shall show a well-defined mineral-bearing vein or lode, at a depth of ten feet or more below the surface.

FOURTH.—By filing, within sixty days from the date of discovery, in the office of the Company a certificate or notice of the location, showing the name of the lode, name of locator and date of discovery, together with a plat showing the general course of the lode, length of lode on each side of the discovery point, and paying a fee of \$12, upon which the Company will return to the locator a certified copy of such notice, and cause the same to be recorded in the county records.

No. 2.

The extension for 1,500 feet along the vein or lode nearest the discovery, on every claim so located, and from 300 to 600 feet wide at the option of the Company, shall remain the property of the Maxwell Land Grant Company, and shall not be subject to location under these regulations, and within sixty days from the filing of the location notice, the Company will, if practicable, cause the extension to be located and staked out.

No. 3.

In cases where a full claim of 1,500 feet from the locator's end line nearest the discovery, cannot be located without conflicting with prior locations, the discoverer shall only be entitled to the same length along the vein as will remain to the Maxwell Company.

No. 4.

The side lines of the claim must be parallel with each other, and equi-distant from the lode line, except when restricted to less than 300 feet on one side by interference of prior locations, in

which case the opposite side line may be at a greater distance from the lode line, but not exceeding 300 feet therefrom; the end lines must be parallel with each other.

No. 5.

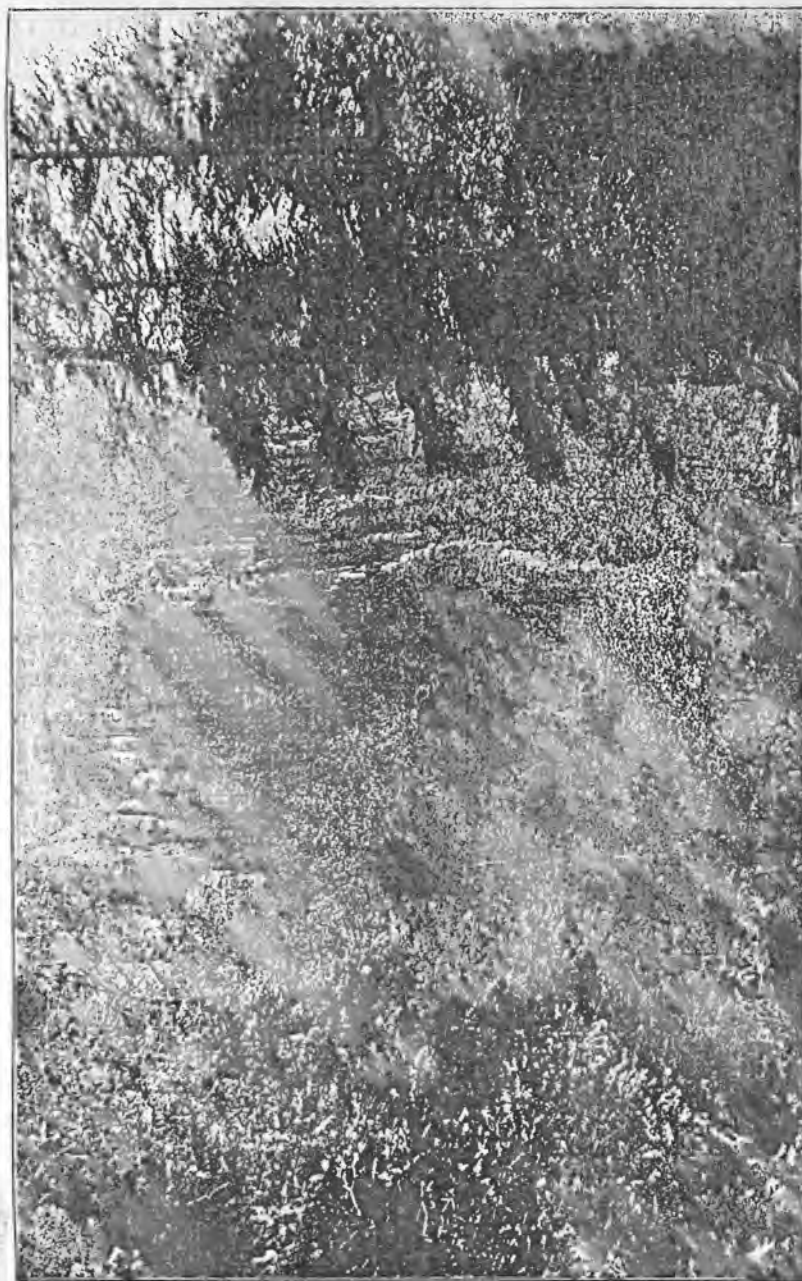
Locators of claims, who comply with the rules herein provided, shall have the right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins or lodes throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically to the same extent and upon the same principles as provided in Sections 2,322 and 2,336 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

No. 6.

Within one year from the date of the filing of the notice of the location, in the office of the Company, the locator must have sunk a shaft or run a tunnel of at least twenty feet upon the lode or vein, and must make application for an official survey by the Company's appointed surveyor, and deposit in the office of the Company \$95 in payment for such survey, office work and advertising; whereupon, as soon as practicable, the Company will cause the claim to be surveyed, and furnish the locator a copy of the plat and field notes thereof, and at the same time will cause its extension to be surveyed.

No. 7.

Upon completion of the survey, and proof by certificate of the said surveyor that the required work has been done, notice of the application for a deed, giving a description of the surveyed claim, will be advertised, in a newspaper, published in the county where the claim is situated for four weeks, which shall be notice to all persons that if no adverse claim is filed within thirty days after the date of the last publication, it shall be assumed that there are no adverse claimants, and thereafter all adverse claims shall be barred.



THE PALISADES. CIMARRON CAÑON, ON LINE OF SPRINGER & MORENO VALLEY STAGE CO.

The claimant shall then be entitled to a deed of said claim, upon payment of \$10 per acre for each acre contained in the survey of his claim, provided such payment is made within two years from the date of filing notice of location in the Company's office. The deed will convey the title in fee to the lands and rights defined in Regulation No. 5, above.

Adverse claimants must file affidavit, stating the nature of their claim, accompanied by a deposit of \$50, which shall be forfeited (one-half to the company and one-half to the claimant of the surveyed claim) should the adverse claimants, within thirty days after filing adverse claim, fail to institute suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respective parties. If such suit is instituted, and due notice thereof given to the Maxwell Company, the issue of the deed will be suspended until the termination of the litigation.

No. 8.

Priority of discovery shall govern all awards in case of adverse claimants, provided the location has been made as herein provided, and these regulations otherwise complied with. In case of conflict of locations, or other adverse claims, the deed will be given, upon the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, to the party adjudged to have the better right.

No. 9.

In all cases of adverse claims, or conflicts between locators, or between parties to the same location, where not otherwise provided for in these regulations, the rights of claimants, as between themselves, shall be governed by the principles and provisions of the United States mining laws.

No. 10.

Failure of the locator to observe any of the foregoing regulations shall work a forfeiture of all rights, and shall be deemed an abandonment of the claim, and any claim so abandoned shall not

be subject to relocation by the original locator, or any one in his interest, but may be located by any other person, in like manner, as an original discoverer.

No. 11.

At all times up to the giving of the deed, the Maxwell Company, by its authorized officers or agents, shall have the right to fully inspect, examine and explore all workings made on any claim located under these regulations, and for that purpose to freely use all passages, ropes, windlass, ladderways and other means of ingress and egress.

No. 12.

Whenever any responsible party desires to run a tunnel for the discovery of lodes or veins, not visible on the surface, the Company will, by special contract, make reasonable arrangements to enable him to do so, on terms mutually advantageous.

Land necessary for mill sites will be sold by special contract to persons desiring to erect mills, at the same cost for survey and price per acre as charged for mining claims, on locations to be approved by the Company, having due regard for the interests of the whole district.

No. 13.

Any person who has made a location or received a deed under any mining regulations formerly issued by the MAXWELL COMPANY or its predecessors, has the right to relocate or to receive a deed under these rules, by complying with the same and paying the additional amount necessary to make up the charges herein prescribed; PROVIDED, however, that such new deed will not interfere with vested rights.

The publication of these regulations does not preclude the Company from reserving or disposing of its unlocated lands as it may deem fit. Surveyed claims and reservations will be noted on the map of the respective mining district, in the Company's office, where it may be examined, and a copy of such map, showing

such reservations and surveyed claims to date of such copy, will be, from time to time, deposited in the postoffice nearest such district, for the information of prospectors.

These regulations supersede all those heretofore published, and all former regulations in conflict with the foregoing are abrogated.

The Board of Trustees of the
MAXWELL LAND GRANT CO.

RATON, NEW MEXICO, April 6th, 1894.

For any special or further information with reference to the acquisition of mining rights on the Maxwell Grant, parties may address **The Maxwell Land Grant Co., Raton, N. M.**

HARRY WHIGHAM, General Land Commissioner, OR M. P. PELS, General Manager,	} RATON, NEW MEXICO.
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