

New Mexico

MILITARY INSTITUTE

....AT ROSWELL....



First Annual Catalogue

...AND...

Announcements for 1899-1900.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO:
THE REGISTER JOB PRINT.
1899.

1898-9

First Annual Catalogue

...OF THE...

New Mexico Military Institute

AT ROSWELL,

And Announcements for 1899-1900.

CALENDAR

.. 1899..

JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
30	31																			

OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
29	30	31																		

.. 1900..

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
28	29	30	31																	

APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
29	30																			

ANNOUNCEMENTS, SESSIONS 1899-1900.

Session begins September 5, 1899; first term ends December 1, 1899; Christmas Holidays, December 22, 1899, to January 1, 1900; second term ends March 2, 1900; session ends May 31, 1900.

HOW TO REACH ROSWELL.

Students coming overland from the interior should come by private conveyance or stage from Lincoln or Fort Sumner. Coming by rail, they should take the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway at Pecos, on the south, and Amarillo, Texas, on the north; in either case they will reach Roswell at noon, and should come straight from the depot to the Institute. Students must report to the superintendent within four hours after arrival in Roswell.

Board of Regents.

HIS EXCELLENCY, MIGUEL A. OTERO,
Governor of New Mexico.

HON. MANUEL C. DE BACA,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NATHAN JAFFA, term expires 1900.

JAMES O. CAMERON, term expires 1901.

CHARLES WILSON, term expires 1902.

ROBERT S. HAMILTON, term expires 1903.

JOSEPH C. LEA, term expires 1904.

Officers of Board.

Hon. Nathan Jaffa, *President*.

Mr. Charles Wilson, *Treasurer*.

Mr. R. S. Hamilton, *Secretary*.

Faculty.

MAJOR JAMES G. MEADORS, Superintendent.
Washington and Lee University.

J. W. WILLSON, Commandant Cadets.
Virginia Military Institute.

WILLIAM S. FITZGERALD, English.
Vanderbilt University.

W. H. WHITTEN, JR., Sciences.
Massachusetts Institute Technology.

LUIGI MARTINI-MANCINI, Modern Languages.
Military School of Italy. Ex-Lieut. Cavalry.

Register of Students.

NAME	GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE
L. C. Amonette	L. C. Amonette	Roswell
Marshall Atkinson	W. M. Atkinson	Chaves Co.
Faustino Aguilar	Martin Chaves	Picacho
Richard F. Ballard	A. J. Ballard	Roswell
Robert L. Ballard	" "	Roswell
Thos. J. Barfield	J. W. Barfield	Eddy
Edwin Bowie	Alex. Bowie	Gallup
Carlos Clancey	Capt. J. G. Clancey	Guadalupe Co.
Dillard H. Clark, Jr.	Capt. D. H. Clark	Roswell
John M. Cowden	W. H. Cowden	Midland, Texas
Clarence Cowden	C. W. Cowden	Eddy
Modesto Chaves	Martin Chaves	Picacho
Jas. Whittington-Chaves	J. Francisco Chaves	Valencia Co.
Shannon Clinkscales	L. Clinkscales	Roswell
Hial Cobean	Mrs. M. Cobean	Roswell
Cyrus Davidson	Mrs. C. L. Davidson	Roswell
Thomas Davis	M. M. Davis	Hope
Walter Daughterity	W. F. Daughterity	Eddy
Hiram M. Dow	Mrs. F. Rheinboldt	Eddy Co.
Ernest Edwards	Mrs. Geo. T. Davis	Chaves Co.
Juan R. Eturiaga	Mrs. S. D. Olivas	Rio Arriba Co.
Robert P. Farris	Dr. R. E. Farris	Roswell
Gideon J. Flournoy	Dr. M. W. Flournoy	Roswell
Harry Fluke	E. D. Fluke	Albuquerque
Stephen Fuqua	W. H. Fuqua	Roswell
Vollie Fountain	W. L. Fountain	Roswell

NAME	GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE
George W. Goetz	A. E. Goetz	Roswell
Fred W. Guyse	Mrs. Mollie Guyse	Picacho
Walter A. Gray	S. T. Gray	Gray
Donald Hamilton	W. G. Hamilton	Roswell
Phin D. Headrick	J. B. Headrick	Deming
J. Hoy Hedges	Dr. J. H. Blazer	Mescalero
Manuel Hinojos	M. Hinojos	Puerto de Luna
LaFayette Jones	L. G. Jones	Cerrillos
Jas. Walker Johnson	J. M. Miller	Roswell
W. H. Johnson	" "	Roswell
James Johnson	C. H. Johnson	Roswell
Antonio F. Joseph	Antonio Joseph	Ojo Caliente
Chas. F. Kanen	C. F. Kanen	Lincoln
Martin L. Kelley	A. Kelley	Hillsboro
William Kimbrill	George Kimbrill	Lincoln
Francis King	J. H. King	White Oaks
Edward Frank Laverty	J. E. Laverty	Eddy
H. Wildy Lea	Capt. J. C. Lea	Roswell
Marvin Livingston	Morgan Livingston	Malaga
Carl V. Livingston	" "	Malaga
Campbell F. Lincecum	J. E. Lincecum	Roswell
Morgan F. Lovelace	M. F. Lovelace	Roswell
Chas. Rob't. Lucas	J. H. Lucas	Eddy
Frank Lumbley	W. H. Lumbley	Picacho
Earl Lewis	M. R. Lewis	Ft. Sumner
Roy Lewis	" "	Ft. Sumner
Abraham Liles	A. Liles	Roswell
Edward Long	E. S. Long	El Paso, Texas
Fred Leck	William Leck	Eddy
Felix Martinez	Felix Martinez, Sr.	Las Vegas
Ernest H. Mathews	J. B. Mathews	Roswell
Augustus C. Matthews	A. C. Matthews	Austin, Texas
Rob't. E. Mills	A. G. Mills	Guadalupe Co.
Eber Miller	H. M. Miller	Chaves Co.
Theodore F. Moore	T. F. Moore	El Paso, Texas

NAME	GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE
Wm. J. Owens	G. A. Becket	Hope
Horace Otero	Manuel R. Otero	Santa Fe
Morgan Brent Paden	Dr. M. G. Paden	White Oaks
Earl Patterson	J. F. Patterson	Roswell
Wm. Lester Power	Phelps White	Roswell
Albert J. Pruitt	A. Pruitt	Roswell
Drew E. Pruitt	" "	Roswell
Geo. W. Read	G. W. Read	Chaves Co.
Bedford Ricketts	J. M. Ricketts	Union Co.
Ernest Rogers	N. C. Rogers	Roswell
Alfonso Romero	Rafael Romero	Mora Co.
R. Chester Schroeder	J. B. Schroeder	Colfax Co.
Richard Seay	E. S. Seay	Roswell
Jose M. Serrano	Mrs. Z. A. Serrano	Lincoln
Barney L. Sheridan	J. C. Sheridan	Roswell
Samuel W. Simpson	Capt. S. H. Simpson	Taos Co.
Dean W. Smith	Julian Smith	Eddy Co.
Wm. F. Smith	Sam B. Smith	Eddy
Arthur J. Stevens	G. W. Stevens	Chaves Co.
Farrell Sutherland	James Sutherland	Roswell
Richard S. Taliaferro	Jones Taliaferro	White Oaks
Jas. L. Thompson	I. E. Thompson	Chaves Co.
Bruno Totzek	S. Totzek	Roswell
Wm. Cooley Urton	W. G. Urton	Chaves Co.
Benj. M. Urton	" "	Chaves Co.
Homer Vivian	C. B. Vivian	Amarillo, Texas
Leo Wattleit	D. O. Wattleit	Socorro
Elmer A. Webb	H. R. Webb	Roswell
Harry G. Willingham	C. B. Willingham	Chaves Co.
J. Warren Wilson	J. M. Wilson	Lincoln, Indiana
Preston Warrington	Mrs. E. M. Smith	Roswell

NAME	GUARDIAN	RESIDENCE
Grace Adcock	Charles Adcock	Roswell
Alice Clark	Capt. D. H. Clark	Roswell
Ella Hazel Clark	" " "	Roswell
Maud Evans	J. T. Evans	Roswell
Mary Josephine Fuqua	W. H. Fuqua	Roswell
Eva Hedgecoxe	O. Hedgecoxe	Roswell
Laura C. Hedgecoxe	" " "	Roswell
Allie F. Johnson	C. H. Johnson	Roswell
Dora Ann Jones	O. S. Jones	Roswell
Jennie M. James	Capt. J. W. James	Roswell
Grace M. Lewis	M. R. Lewis	Roswell
Edith T. Mathews	J. B. Mathews	Roswell
Tommie Yeary	D. W. Scott	Roswell

Roll of Honor.

Cadets who have gone through the session without demerits:

John R. Eturiaga, Rio Arriba.
L. F. Jones, Santa Fe.
Earl Patterson, Chaves.
A. J. Pruit, Chaves.
Alfonso Romero, Mora.
Arthur Stevens, Chaves.
Bruno Totzek, Chaves.
W. C. Urton, Chaves.
B. W. Urton, Chaves.

Cadets highly distinguished for scholarship:

Seay,	Romero,
Adcock,	Patterson,
Warrington,	Daughterity,
Urton,	Pruit,
Read,	James,
Eturiaga,	E. Hedgecoxe,
Totzek,	Stevens,
Thompson.	

Commencement 1898-99.

Sermon before Cadets, June 4, 1899, Rev. A. J. Emerson.

Field Day, Monday June 5, 1899.

Prize Drill and Declamation Contest, Tuesday, June 6, 1899.

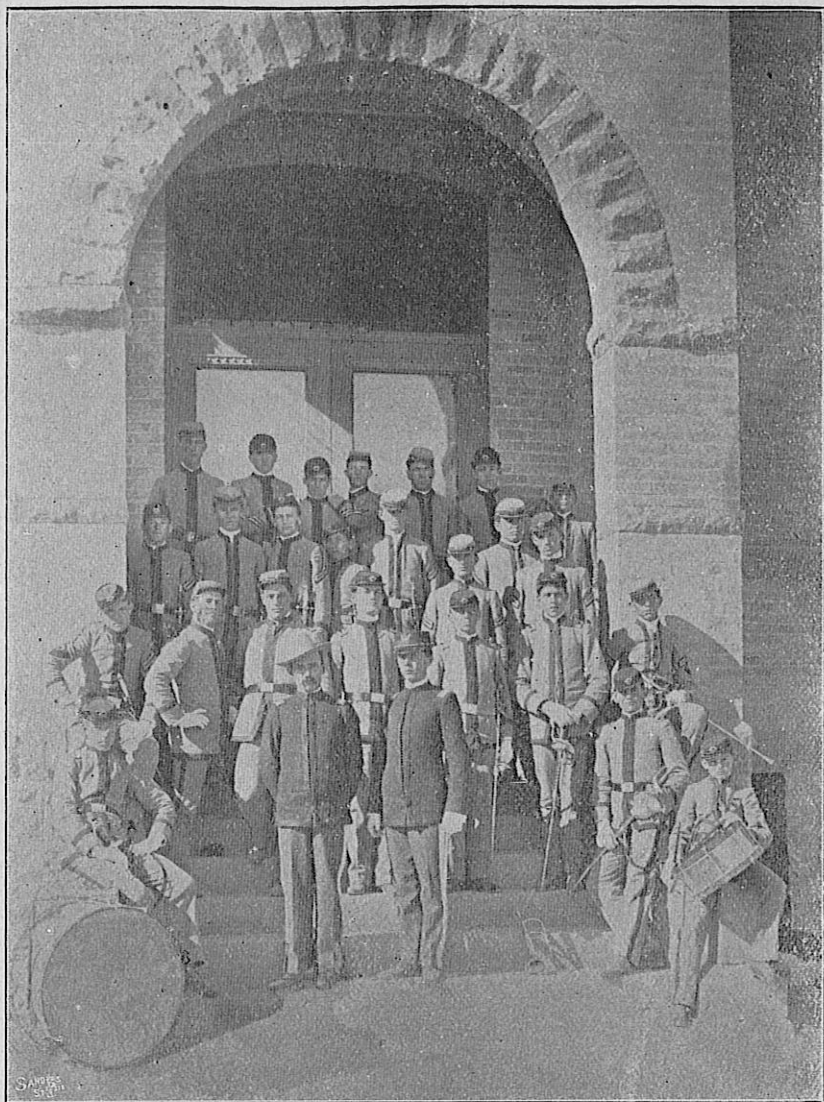
Commencement Address, Wednesday, June 7, 1899, Judge

A. A. Freeman.

Drill Medal, Walter Daughterity, Eddy Co.

Scholarship Medal, Richard Seay, Chaves Co.

Orator's Medal, Antonio F. Joseph, Taos Co.



CADET OFFICERS.

Battalion Organization.

LEON WATTELET, Cadet Lieut. and Adjutant.

COMPANY A.	CAPTAINS.	COMPANY B.
Earl Patterson		P. D. Headrick
A. F. Joseph	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	G. W. Read
Homer Vivian	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.	C. W. Urton
	ACTING SERGEANT-MAJOR.	
	A. J. Pruit.	
W. B. Urton	FIRST SERGEANTS.	Lafayette Jones
A. J. Pruit	SERGEANTS.	Arthur Stevens
Frank Lavery		M. L. Kelley
Preston Warrington		T. F. Moore
Edwin Bowie		J. R. Eturiaga
D. Pruit	CORPORALS.	Augustus Matthews
Richard Seay		Bruno Totzek
Barney Sheridan		Dean Smith
		Fred Leck

New Mexico Military Institute.

HISTORY.

THE NEW MEXICO LEGISLATURE of 1893 passed an act to establish a military school at Roswell, in Chaves County, but did nothing toward providing for its maintenance until 1895, when a donation of forty acres of land from Mr. J. J. Hagerman was accepted for a building site.

The legislature of 1895 authorized an annual territorial tax levy of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the school's maintenance, and the issue of bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of suitable buildings. But as congress failed to approve the acts of this legislature until the spring of 1897, the Regents could do little more than enclose a plot of ground, secure plans for buildings and wait until the bonds could be negotiated.

The bonds were negotiated in June, 1897, and the contract for the buildings was let and the work begun within a month thereafter. In March, 1898, the buildings were accepted by the Regents, and by the following summer the barracks and school-rooms were completely furnished and ready for occupancy.

A superintendent, corps of instructors, domestics and necessary employes were secured, and the school was finally opened for the admission of students in September, 1898, at a total cost to the territory of something less than thirty thousand dollars.

The school thus organized and equipped has taken during its first session over one hundred students, and earned in tuition fees something over nine thousand dollars. In every respect it has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The Superintendent of Public Instruction for New Mexico, after his official visit in April, 1899, declared :

“ The Military Institute at Roswell is an institution of which

every New Mexico citizen has reason to be proud. The school must now be considered the leading educational institution of New Mexico."

As required by law, the Adjutant General makes at least one official inspection annually. In his report to Governor Otero he said :

"The inspection was made on the 8th day of May, 1899, and was as thorough in every respect as the same could be made. The notice to the Superintendent of the intended inspection was received by him on the same day as my arrival at Roswell, so that there was but little time for preparation, and the conditions I found must necessarily have been the ordinary or normal condition of the Institution. I inspected every room in the building beginning with the dormitories, and found the bedsteads used were of cast iron, made for one person, each room being occupied by two students. I tumbled the bedding off and closely examined the mattresses and bedding, and found the same fresh, clean and free from vermin. The floors and walls of the buildings throughout showed most cleanly care. Especial attention was given to an examination of the closets, and the drainage therefrom. I found that a sewer pipe had been extended from the school building in a southeasterly direction to the river, affording perfect drainage from the closets and bath rooms. The plumbing seemed to be in perfect order, and I was unable to detect any bad odors in or about the closets, or about the entire building.

I made a close examination of the groceries and provisions found on hand, and in every instance found the quality excellent, and free from adulteration. I dined at the Institute, and was served with the same kind of food that was given the students. I found the food plentiful, well cooked, well seasoned, and in fact, just such a dinner as may be found in the homes of people of middle life all over the country. * * *

The college building is a handsome, substantial structure of brick, containing three stories and a basement, situated about one-half mile from the business center of Roswell. The grounds extend over forty acres of land overlooking the town, and the situation is a beautiful and healthy one. The building contains thirty nice, airy, wholesome bed rooms, besides class rooms, office, kitchen, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath room and closets. The furnishings are substantial and comfortable. The recitation rooms are equipped with excellent 20th Century chair desks,

which are said to be the most comfortable now in use. The building is heated by steam throughout, from a large boiler in the basement, and there is a good supply of hot and cold water on every floor. The building is lighted by an excellent Acetyline plant, located about one hundred feet away. The water supply is furnished from a tank of 10,000 gallons capacity, which is kept filled by means of a steam pump.

An examination of the course of study reveals the practical nature of the school. Four years of preparatory work are required, so that any student can enter who knows how to read, write, spell and apply the fundamental rules of arithmetic. The preparatory course is followed by four years of collegiate work. The studies are such as are usually found in institutions of like character. The text books in use in the preparatory course are those adopted for use in the Territorial public schools. In addition there is taught the art of war, theoretical tactics, the manual of arms, and, in fact, everything usually taught in high-class military schools. Especial attention is paid to proper gymnastic exercises and reasonable and healthful athletic sports, necessary to the physical, mental and moral good of the students. * *

The eminent success of the Institute in this, the first year of its existence, gives great encouragement for the future; this hope, however, may be frustrated by a failure to make prompt provision for its immediate necessities, and for its expansion. Already the dormitories are filled to the limit of their capacity. There are 30 students in attendance who live or board in Roswell, outside of the Institute. I regard it as of the utmost importance, and necessary to the success of the Institute, that all students should reside in the barracks. * * * *

There is an immediate demand for more commodious quarters. The Institute should be provided at once with 30 more bed rooms; a room for a library, gymnasium, society halls and store house. The laundry should be removed from the basement and placed in a separate building. I am aware that much of this cannot be accomplished without legislative authority, but if there exists authority in the Board of Regents to provide for the more pressing needs of the Institute by the construction of a temporary board structure, I should strongly recommend its exercise."

The New Mexico Legislature of 1899 ordered an annual territorial tax levy of twenty-seven and one-half one hundredths of one mill for the Institute's maintenance, which levy should pro-

duce an income of from ten to twelve thousand dollars per year. The permanence and financial solidity of the school is thus established beyond controversy, for while the expense of maintaining the Institute will not fall short of twenty thousand dollars, the total earnings for its first session having exceeded nine thousand dollars, there is no reason to expect that the second session will not show an increase in earnings as well as patronage.

Location.

The New Mexico Military Institute is located in Chaves County, just beyond the corporate limits of the town of Roswell, but within less than a mile from the Court House. It would be difficult to find a better location for a Military School. The School buildings are 3700 feet above the sea, the best altitude obtainable, and for solid comfort and thoroughly modern conveniences, are in keeping with the natural advantages. Few of the Eastern boarding schools are so snugly built or so well furnished. The town of Roswell has a population of 2,500 people, cultivated, law abiding, sober and industrious. Most of the leading denominations have well-organized churches. The town maintains excellent graded schools. The moral and social influences are necessarily good. Roswell is on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R. R., which connects with the Texas and Pacific R. R. at Pecos, and with the Santa Fe and the Fort Worth and Denver Railway at Amarillo, Texas. It is also reached by a daily stage line from Lincoln, N. M., and a tri-weekly stage from Fort Sumner.

The climate is incomparably perfect; the air is pure and bracing; the water excellent; there is very little snow and no rain during the entire session, and not a day when the sun does not

shine. It is thus possible for the student to spend a large part of his leisure time out of doors, nor is it ever necessary to remit the military exercises on account of wet or inclement weather.

The Pecos Valley is celebrated throughout the world as a health resort, and the abundant supply of fresh water from the great springs and artesian wells at Roswell renders the town one of the most desirable places for residence in the Union.

The school has considerable patronage from Eastern States. Boys of weak lungs, delicate constitution, or health impaired by malaria or nervous disorders, soon become strong and vigorous when placed at the New Mexico Military Institute. Sixty cadets boarding in the school from September to December, 1898, showed an average gain of fifteen pounds in weight and nearly one inch in stature.

Special pains are taken to give plenty of good, wholesome food, clean, comfortable quarters, and as good a living as can be found at any school of the kind in the world.

The superintendent, instructors and their families are required to live at the Institute, and take their meals in the mess hall with the cadets. The mess hall seats seventy people at the tables, and is completely furnished. The kitchen and laundry outfits are the best of their class, and easily feed and care for one hundred people daily.

Buildings and Furnishings.

The total amount expended for fixtures and furnishings somewhat exceeds \$30,000. The Institute barracks are of brick, trimmed with red sandstone, three stories, with grey stone base-ment, the four floors all lighted by gas, heated by steam, with hot and cold water on every floor, perfect fire apparatus through-

out the building, lavatories and baths, modern water-closets, and a complete system of water-works and sewerage.

The school rooms and section rooms are on the first floor and are furnished with best adjustable chair-desks and folding seats.

The furnishings of the cadets' bed rooms are substantial and well adapted to their needs. Each student has a first-class iron bedstead, mattress and pillow; each room two beds, a table, chairs, washstand, etc. There are no large dormitories where several dozen sleep and live together; two students are put into a room. There are thirty bed rooms in the main building, ten in residence just completed, affording lodging for the instructors, domestics and seventy-five cadets.

No expense has been spared to make everything thoroughly good, substantial and comfortable. Few hotels can afford more genuine comfort. The grounds embrace forty acres of level land.

Besides the barracks and residence buildings within the ten-acre enclosure, are the power house, gas house, a large 10,000 gallon tank, the six-acre parade ground and ample space for exercise and recreation. The grounds have been planted with trees and set in Bermuda Grass.

Course of Study.

Experience has demonstrated that at present four preparatory classes are necessary in addition to the four usual Collegiate Classes. Cadets holding County appointments must be able to enter the Fourth, or lowest Collegiate Class, for it is not usual that an appointee will hold his Commission longer than four years, and it is to the interest of all concerned, that the appointee should finish the entire course to graduation.

In order to enter the Fourth Class, the applicant must have

a fair knowledge of English Grammar, Arithmetic, United States History, Geography, some knowledge of Algebra, and should be able to read aloud intelligently and spell correctly.

Other Students will take such classes as they may be prepared for, but all County Appointees must enter at the Fourth Class.

The preparatory Classes are for the present maintained especially for the benefit of young boys, or poorly advanced students old enough to do sometimes two classes within a single year. After a few years they will be abolished, and all students must be able to take the Fourth Class.

The entire Course of Study is as follows:

Preparatory Classes.

CLASS A.

Spelling,
Reading,
Geography,
Language Lessons,
Arithmetic,
Writing.

CLASS B.

English Grammar,
Spelling,
Reading,
Arithmetic,
Geography,
U. S. History,
Writing.

CLASS C.

English Grammar,
Reading,
Spelling,
U. S. History,
Arithmetic,
Physical Geography,
Writing.

CLASS D.

English Grammar,
Arithmetic,
Spelling,
Algebra,
General History,
Physiology.

Collegiate Classes.

FOURTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	THIRD TERM	
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra	5 Times a week
	Geometry	Geometry	5 Times a week
Rhetoric	Rhetoric	Rhetoric	3 Times a week
Eng. History	Eng. History	Eng. History	3 Times a week
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	5 Times a week
Latin	Latin	Latin	5 Times a week
Drawing	Drawing	Drawing	3 Times a week

THIRD CLASS.

	Geometry	Trigonometry	3 Times a week
Geometry	Eng. Lit.	Eng. Lit.	5 Times a week
Eng. Lit.	Spanish	Spanish	5 Times a week
Spanish	Latin	Latin	5 Times a week
Latin			5 Times a week
	Trigonometry	Surveying	3 Times a week
Drawing	Drawing	Drawing	3 Times a week

SECOND CLASS.

Anal. Geom.	Anal. Geom.	Anal. Geom.	5 Times a week
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	3 Times a week
German	German	German	3 Times a week
Latin	Latin	Latin	3 Times a week
Physics	Physics	Physics	3 Times a week
Tactics	Tactics	Tactics	5 Times a week

FIRST CLASS.

Calculus	Calculus	Calculus	5 Times a week
Astronomy	Astronomy	Spanish Hist.	3 Times a week
Geology	Geology	Geology	5 Times a week
Chemistry	Chemistry	Chemistry	5 Times a week
German	German	German	3 Times a week

Military System.

One of the greatest educators of our country declares: "A distinctive military system tends to muscular development and physical health by an enforced regularity in food, sleep and exercise. It creates habits of promptitude, order, discipline and subordination. It fosters self-reliance and force of personal character, by removing all extraneous distinctions, and by casting each youth, whatever his antecedent circumstances, on his own individual responsibility. It is equal, uniform, and wholesomely restraining, without rigor." This has been the verdict of history. The best teachers of the country favor it as conducing to better discipline, better work, better health and better citizenship. In preparatory schools of every order, it is in some form always desirable. In the busy West, with its imperfect system of secondary schools, it is almost indispensable in securing best results.

Governments, corporations and individuals are unanimous in expressing a preference for young men who have received such training, and under present political and industrial conditions there is a stronger demand for such training than ever before in the country's history.

The far-reaching effects of the present national policy are likely to have no parallel, unless it be the British Government in India.

For this cause the New Mexico Military Institute lays especial stress upon military training, and a perfect mastery of the Spanish language, designing to fit young men for that peculiar form of civil life upon which it would seem probable that large numbers will shortly enter — men who know thoroughly the two languages of the western hemisphere, able to become soldiers within a few hours, trained to systematic habits and business methods, educated sufficiently well to manage any form of business entrusted to them, and morally reliable as well as intellectually and physically competent.

While, for the present, the enforcement of really burdensome military requirements will not be attempted, the fact must never be ignored that this is primarily a Military School. There is nothing in which young boys may not pleurably and profitably participate. At the same time a regular Commandant will reside in the barracks and have charge of them day and night. Frequent inspections are made by the Commandant in person, and the usual military discipline rigidly enforced. The School has eighty Springfield rifles and accoutrements, and ample facilities for target practice and firing exercises. At least one hour daily, six days in the week, is devoted exclusively to military exercises on the parade ground, and on Sunday the cadets must parade for inspection and march to church.

Daily Routine.

Reveille	6:20 a. m.
Room Inspection	6:50 "
Breakfast	7 "
Study Call	8 "
First Dinner Call	12 m.
Dinner	12:10 p. m.
Study Call	12:40 "
First Drill Call	4:50 "
Drill	5 "
Supper	6:10 "
Study Hall	7 "
Tattoo	9 "
Taps	9:30 "

SATURDAY

Battalion Inspection	9:30 a. m.
Battalion Parade	5:30 p. m.

SUNDAY

Church	10:30 a. m.
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Athletic Exercises.

The conception of a soldier who is not reasonably able-bodied, or is physically a coward, is almost absurd. Vigor, endurance, hardihood and courage are essential factors in his life and training.

While cadets are not permitted to neglect either their studies or their military duties for games, sports and recreative exercises, they are encouraged to so spend all their leisure time. It is nearly as important to keep busy as to become strong. Certain exercises are compulsory. All cadets must box and fence under the regular instructors. The instructors are employed to coach the foot-ball, base-ball and tennis teams, for which excellent provision is made. Regular instruction is also given in wrestling, tumbling, running, throwing, jumping and vaulting.

North Spring River, less than half a mile distant affords good swimming and rowing. People have bathed daily for years in this warm spring water—winter and summer; there are not twenty days in the year when all sorts of gymnastic exercises would not be possible in the open air.

Owing to the abundance of vigorous exercise, sound food, clean baths and quarters, busy life and wholesome restraint, the health of the cadets is superb. The effects are noticeable upon boys of all ages, the strongest and the weakest.

Great care is taken as to sanitary arrangements, and the health of cadets. A regular Surgeon is employed and a regular hospital maintained, for it is important not only to take care of the sick but to train nurses. Whenever a boy is unfit for duty, or reported ill, he is sent to the hospital and put under the School physician. It is thus impossible for him to feign illness on the one hand or suffer neglect on the other.

Social and Religious Influences.

At stated periods, with permission of the regents, the cadets are allowed to entertain the public in barracks.

Parents and guardians are permitted to pay short visits to their wards at the Institute, in which case they are the guests of the Superintendent.

Cadets will not be allowed to visit Roswell, or leave the enclosed limits for any cause whatever except by special permission of the Superintendent, nor may such permission be granted save at stated hours in the afternoon.

On Sundays, cadets must attend the church designated by their parents. If there is no such denomination in Roswell, the cadet may attend any church he desires. If neither he nor his parents desire him to attend any church in Roswell, he must march to town on Sundays with the battalion and return under command of the officer detailed for the purpose.

Cadets will be allowed to attend any designated Sunday School upon the written request of parents, but will not be allowed to attend services at night.

The New Mexico Military Institute is the property of the Territory, built and maintained by the people. It has nothing to do with political parties or religious denominations. While the general moral welfare of the cadets is looked after, it is both unjust and unwise to risk bringing the school under political or sectarian influences, however good in themselves, because in such matters the best people differ very widely, and the Institute belongs to the whole people.

County Appointments.

Under the Act of 1895, "each county in the Territory may, through its County Commissioners, by competitive examination, or in some other manner to be determined by such Commissioners, appoint one student annually, who shall, without any charge

for matriculation or tuition, receive, during the year for which such student shall have been so appointed, instruction in the regular courses taught in said Institute."

Cadets holding these appointments receive free of charge their tuition, board, room and furniture. They must buy their uniforms, books and wearing apparel, and like other cadets, furnish their own napkins, towels, bedding, etc. Upon entrance, they must deposit with the Treasurer of the Board of Regents, twenty-five dollars for laundry, ten dollars for the Surgeon, five dollars for breakage, and ten dollars for incidentals—a total of fifty dollars.

The appointee must be free from disease or serious physical blemish, of good moral character, at least five feet tall and fifteen years of age, and sufficiently advanced to enter the Fourth Class.

Entrance examinations will be held in the study hall of the New Mexico Military Institute at the opening of each session, and will be set to appointees and alternates who present their certificates from County Commissioners.

Commissioners should always name at least one alternate who may take the place of their appointee in case of his failure, resignation, death or expulsion for misconduct.

Commissioners must notify the Regents of appointments on or before July 15th of each year.

Necessary Expenses.

The necessary expenses of a cadet not holding a county appointment at New Mexico Military Institute from September to June are as follows:

Tuition and Maintenance,	\$200
One Suit Uniform, 12.50 to	19
Books and Stationery,	6
Clothing, Bedding and Spending Money,	25
Total,	\$250

Maintenance includes board, lodging, laundry and medical attendance, and all fees due the New Mexico Military Institute for the entire session of three terms.

The sum of \$200 is payable upon entrance; a student who enters for less than the entire session must pay at the rate of \$250 per session.

No student will be received for a shorter period than a half-session, and in case a student is entered for a half-session only, the sum of \$125 must be paid at entrance.

It is best that each boy should have two suits of uniform his first year; thereafter, one suit and an extra pair of trousers should suffice. A large number of cadets get through their first year on one suit and an extra pair of trousers.

The Uniform is the braided West Point fatigue suit, gray blouse and trousers and blue cap. The best costs the cadet \$19 for coat, trousers and cap.

Two pairs of good shoes should suffice for the session.

Requisites.

Each cadet should bring from home, or buy in Roswell, the following articles: 4 sheets for single bed, 3 pillow cases, 1 pair heavy blankets, 1 comforter, 2 clothes bags, 6 towels, 6 napkins, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 white standing collars, 4 soft colored shirts, 2 suits underclothing, 4 pairs socks, 1 brush and comb, 1 tooth brush, 1 clothes brush, 1 blacking brush and blacking, 1 napkin ring, toilet soap, matches.

All articles must be marked with owner's name. Garments to be laundered must be marked with indelible ink on outside. Full name of owner must be written—initials or abbreviations will not suffice. Cadets will not be allowed over fifteen pieces of laundry each, per week. No unmarked clothes will be received for laundry.

Spending Money.

No cadet should be allowed over \$1.00 per week, and twenty-five cents per week is enough for young boys. It is best to send spending money to boys monthly in form of a regular allowance.

Shoes, wearing apparel, and necessaries, should be sent from home or the money for them sent to the Superintendent in the form of a check or post-office order made payable to the boy's order, and he should be required in every case to send a receipted bill of the articles. But articles will not be bought for students until money for them is sent. Parents are advised to pay no bills made by cadets in town without their written authority, and merchants are warned to give no credit to cadets without such authority. Neither the school nor its officers can undertake to collect bills for merchants or to pay them for students.

A deposit of \$25 should be made upon entrance for uniform and necessary text-books. The school provides neither uniforms nor books. Swords and regalia of cadet officers must be paid for by the owners. When a parent is in doubt about the advisability of sending a boy money, it is best to write to the Superintendent.

Examinations and Reports.

Students are carefully graded on each recitation; at the end of each month an average is made of the recitation marks. At end of each three months a written examination is held, and this examination is counted as a fourth month. Reports are sent to parents and guardians after each examination, and the percentage recorded on each report is one-fourth the sum of the three monthly averages and the examination mark.

The number of demerits indicates the conduct of the cadet. Any cadet who receives as many as 100 demerits must be withdrawn.

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TRAIN No. 1 leaves Pecos daily 3:30 a. m., arrives Carlsbad 7:30 a. m., Roswell 11:45 a. m., Amarillo 9:20 p. m., connecting with A. T. and S. F. and F. W. and D. C. Ry's.

TRAIN No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily 5:35 a. m., arrives Roswell 2:25 p. m., Carlsbad 6:15 p. m., Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with Texas and Pacific Ry.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell at 7 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

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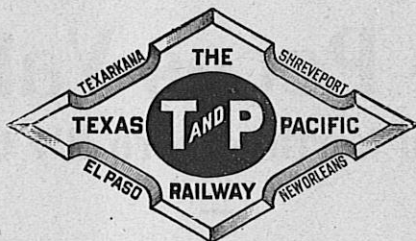
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