

## NEW GROUP OF CLIFF DWELLER RUINS

The Intrepid Archaeologist, Capt. Cecil A. Deane, Makes a Discovery Near the Colorado-Utah Line, And Tells Something of What He Encountered in the Forgotten City.

Capt. Cecil A. Deane has the following interesting article in the Denver Post on his recent discoveries of a new group of cliff dweller ruins near Dolores, Colo.:

The extreme southwest part of Colorado consists of what may be termed a great plateau, having an average elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level. In its few and narrow valleys where running water is found, the cottonwood and boxelder attain great size, but the greater area is covered with a dense growth of pinon and cedar.

Where water can be introduced the naturally sandy soil yields abundantly of all kinds of grain and fruit common to that altitude, but such areas are present in quite limited quantities. The abundant evidence that this region was once thickly inhabited by a race who perished in the long ago; who had no beasts of burden, nor the use of metals, yet by their skill and industry accomplished much that excites our wonder and admiration.

In the more than 100,000 square miles in the great southwest, where we find the ruins of their many towns and isolated dwellings, perhaps no portion was more densely populated than the mesa lying adjacent to McElmo and Hovenweep canyons.

About 25 miles west of Dolores station, where the wagon road skirts the head of the latter canyon at Yellow Jacket Springs, and on the west side of the canyon, which here is not over 100 feet in depth, may be seen a typical group of these mesa ruins. They were made of stone, which was brought up from the canyon and now, where undisturbed, present only great rows and heaps of fallen walls, but if moved the lower portions of walls in place will be exposed. The principal ruin has a frontage of about 600 feet and an average

width of over 100 feet. Another ruin, nearly as extensive, is found about one-fourth of a mile toward the east, and at a like distance toward the north on the summit of a small hill is a mass of fallen walls that cover about one-half acre on its slope and summit.

## SANDSTONE CANYON.

The many depressions among the ruins denote the site of rooms, the quantity of stone would readily afford material for houses of three stories, and have given shelter to quite 3,000 inhabitants. From these ruins the mesa extends unbroken for about five miles toward the north and west, till Sandstone Canyon is reached, and over this now densely covered sage brush surface, at frequent intervals, we observe the fallen walls, fragments of pottery and the worn out metates, or corn grinding stones of those who lived some distance from the communal dwellings. No stone loose, or in exposed ledges, occur on this extensive area, and the miles of distance they were carried by human labor prove that the builders were not a migratory people, but made permanent homes and were tillers of the soil, yet there are no traces of old irrigating ditches, nor is water now available for irrigation. The light rainfalls of the present time afford moisture for only a sparse growth of grass, and when these many people lived from soil culture the climate was one of striking contrast to that of the present.

The separate stones used by these old builders seldom exceed 100 pounds in weight, but I noticed one singular exception. At the southeast corner of the larger ruin may be seen in a vertical position a block of sand rock which is eight feet in height by one and nearly two feet in size on its undressed face. Excavations made to its base, which is two feet below the surface, gave no clue as to the reason for its placement, and unless used for some ceremonial purpose, it is difficult to imagine why a

stone weighing more than a ton should have been transported by hand power one-fourth of a mile from the brink of the canyon.

## TYPICAL ROOMS.

Extending down the canyon, and only on its west side, we find many cliff houses wherever the projecting sandstone formed a natural roof. The cliff walls have usually fallen from the ledge on which they were built, but the partition walls generally remain in place. The rooms are very small—usually not more than eight feet in length, by five or six in depth, and the height depending on the distance to the overhanging rock. Sometimes only a single room will be built on a new almost inaccessible shelf, or a tier of 10 or more cell-like rooms will be found, built on some covered shelf so near the edge that more than one foot of natural rock floor extends from the base, perhaps more than 100 feet, yet in these rooms the smoke stained walls and roof, articles of stone, bone and pottery frequently found serve proof of long continued occupation. Where the outer wall still stands we see the entrance to the room was made through a small rectangular opening, seldom exceeding 15 inches in width, by 20 in height. Here the dense sand rock slab which forms the base of the opening, has been worn smooth, its once sharp edges even worn away by contact with the bodies of those who secured ingress and egress in a nearly horizontal position. These cliff houses vary in place from about 100 feet above the base of the canyon to an elevation of 800 or 900 feet along its precipitous sides. Usually they contain only a bed of sand, which, during a long period of time has accumulated from particles which have fallen from the rock roof, and covers the floor to a depth of several inches, but one cliff ruin which we examined yielded many articles of great interest to the archaeologist.

## A MASS OF RELICS.

No exterior or partition walls were found in place above the great surface, but excavations made uncovered the natural rock floor to a depth of four feet, and exposed to that height cross or partition walls, once forming rooms, and varying from one foot in depth, or fill the center of the rock face was reached.

This great mass of debris was composed of soil, fragments of pottery, broken animal bones, charcoal and ashes and the natural accumulations of a long used and unwept ruin. A number of stone axes and other stone im-

plements were found at different levels, and at an intersecting angle, formed by a cross wall meeting the front or outer wall, at a depth of three feet from the surface, we found six pitchers and jars which had been protected from injury by a heavy coating of clay plaster. In one of the jars I found a number of stone and bone beads and a stone spear head four inches in length. In another room we unearthed 10 bowls, one within the other, but all were broken into many pieces by the weight of covering material. Other articles of pottery and four bone awls were found in other rooms at different levels in a more or less perfect condition, and their numerous utensils, together with the great accumulation of debris in the several rooms, would denote a very long period of time in which this cliff ruin was occupied.

About 10 miles southwest from the great mass of ruins at the head of the canyon we find another group apparently of the same age, and built by the same people, yet having some features different from any other ruins that I have examined. The line of fallen walls extends 500 feet along the extreme verge of the mesa, and great masses of the walls have fallen over the cliff, here about 80 feet in vertical height.

## THREE HUNDRED ROOMS.

Portions of the building were so high that the loose stones, now lying on the rock floor, form irregular heaps quite 10 feet above the base of the walls which they project; the outlines of more than 300 rooms can be determined, and the mass of material, once in place, is so great that we may believe this ruin originally contained more than 1,000 rooms. Midway and also at the east end of the line of fallen walls are found the remains of two round towers, portions of which are yet standing to a height of 14 feet and the walls of which are two feet in thickness at their broken summits. Extending for several miles toward the north and west the surface is covered with a thick growth of cedar and pinon, and here in the forest we meet with isolated ruins among which trees are growing which have attained a diameter of over two feet. Four years ago I cut down a large cedar, growing in a like ruin west of the La Plata, and a careful count of the rings of annual growth, proved that 84 years was the age of the tree; yet we cannot know how many centuries passed during which the house had been inhabited, nor how long the interval between its last use, its gradual destruction, and the present time.

Like the area adjacent to the ruins last described, deep soil covers the hor-

## COLOMBIA ON ISTHMUS



Gen. MENDOZA, who Attained the Rank of Captain in the late INSURRECTION.

Gen. UGO now in Command of Troops on the EAST COAST of COLOMBIA.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' FREE BOOK CHANCE!

All boys and girls into whose homes the Saturday News comes, are invited to try their hands at this puzzle. For the first three correct answers received through the mail (none others considered) THE DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE will give a free story book, a standard work, neatly printed and well bound. The names of the three winners, with the solution of the puzzle, will be printed in the following issue of the Saturday News. Cut out the picture, mark plainly the location of the various objects you find, and address it to the

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Last week's winners were: Miss Zena Price, 1253 east First South, City; Austin P. Miller, Sandy R. D., Salt Lake county, Utah; Florence Havenor, 352 west Second North, City.

## SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE OF JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

The missing words of this fable are as follows: Cave, Tigers, Face, Knees, Rabbit, Bear, Fish and Arm. With the upper left corner of the picture as base, a tiger is found to the left of Jack, formed in the foliage. By using the right side of the picture as base, the mouth of the cave will be found to form a bear's head, while a rabbit is formed between the two trunks of a tree to the right of and a little above the bear. The stream from this same position will be found to form a fish near the upper center.



## JACK AND THE BEANSTALK UP TO DATE.

Supply the missing words by objects illustrating them in the picture; also, find the giant, the two hunters and Jack's Mother.

Once upon a time there was a boy named Jack whose mother was so poor that she sent him out to sell the -- --. Before he got half way to the town he met a -- -- and became so frightened he started at once for home to tell his mother. It occurred to him, however, that she would spank him for coming home empty handed, so he went back after the -- --. When he arrived at the spot where he had left her, he found nothing but her horns and a dead -- --. For the -- -- had gorged itself so on the -- -- that it fell over and expired. Two hunters who had been chasing the -- -- gave Jack the powder which they didn't have to use to kill it. So he took the powder and the -- -- horns and went back home. When he told his mother what had happened, she flew into a rage and threw the

horns, Jack and the powder out with the door, and they landed all in a heap in the garden.

Jack felt much upset over the reception his mother gave him, so he sneaked off to the woodshed to commune with his sorrows. While thus occupied he fell asleep and did not wake up till the next day. As it was about time for his mother to visit the woodshed for kindlings to cook the morning meal, he decided to change his resting place, so he went out into the garden, and was greatly astonished to find that the kindlings had taken root and turned into an immense beanstalk, which had grown so high that its top reached the clouds. When he realized the immense height of the stalk, he decided to go to the top of it, thinking that perhaps he might be able to step from it to the -- --. So he gathered up the powder

which his mother had thrown out with the horns, and with some old newspapers he rolled the powder into an immense skyrocket, which he fastened to a -- --. Then grasping the -- -- firmly with one -- -- he lit the rocket, and in an instant he was soaring in the air. When he had gotten high enough, he let go of the rocket and seized the top of the beanstalk.

After recovering his breath he ran out over the upper branches and soon found that he was in the domain of an immense giant, so he hid himself in the night. Then he penetrated the castle of the giant, and found him fast asleep beside a great vat of gold. Jack quietly opened the door of the castle so that he could escape quickly and then he snatched up a handful of the gold and emptied it into the giant's automobile. Just as he emptied the last the giant woke

up, but Jack was ready for him, and, jumping into the auto, he rode out the door toward the top of the beanstalk. When he arrived there he jumped out of the auto just as it plunged over the side of the beanstalk and landed in his mother's garden below. By this time the enraged giant was pursuing him furiously, so Jack slid down the beanstalk, and, seizing a -- --, chopped away at its base till, with a mighty crash, down came the stalk, and the giant was killed.

From the neck of the auto Jack gathered up all the gold, and it made him very rich. So he bought a -- --, and as the giant was now dead, Jack and his mother spent their vacation at the giant's castle every summer, and the air up there being so very pure it caused them to live to be quite old.

W. M. GOODES.

horizontal, stratified rock, and no loose stones here could have been procured with which to build these habitations. Opposite to the round tower ruins the Hovenweep canyon is 1,600 feet in depth, yet the tens of thousands tons of rock used in their construction were procured from its greatly broken surface, and that nearest its available supply was doubtless the reason for the margin of the canyon having been selected as a site for this great communal habitation.

## HUGE BLOCKS OF STONE.

Immediately south of the central tower and about 300 feet distant from the margin of the exposed strata, may be seen a huge block of stone, which has become detached from its original place, and in its present position presents a nearly horizontal surface. It has an exposed thickness of 11 feet, is elliptical in shape and measures 58 by 31 feet in length and width. Its upper surface is embraced within the walls of a house, which contained 18 rooms, should the partition walls of the first story, now in place, have been carried as high as are portions of the exterior walls, which are 16 feet in height. Circular openings in these walls denote where beams were used to insure floors for at least three stories, and all walls now standing are quite two feet in thickness. Until excavated the lower rooms were filled to a depth of about five feet of material that had fallen from rooms above. We found a few stone implements, articles of broken pottery, portions of two charred skeletons, much charcoal, and other evidences to warrant the belief that this building had been destroyed by fire and at a time when it was inhabited.

The largest and central room is nearly circular in form, and presents a most unusual feature of the architecture. Beginning with a base of only four inches, the builders gradually widened the thickness of a wall to more than two feet at a height of six feet; it being made secure by use of many binding stones passing into the adjoining wall, which were built at the same time. We may assume that it was used as a council chamber, and in its construction the builders sought to perpetuate in stone the form of the dwellings used by their ancestors in that far off time when an oval shaped roof afforded shelter during their migrations.

## SOLD BY THE SHOCK.

A farmer went on a visit to a friend. After dinner the husbandman requested to be shown round the town. After visiting several places, they finally reached the electric lighting works.

"What d'ye call this place, Dan?" queried the farmer.

"This is called the electric plant,"

## THE FEAR OF HUMBUG.

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure of the dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicine.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in character and respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth hydrate and nux. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach trouble because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison as it creates gas, acidity, headache, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

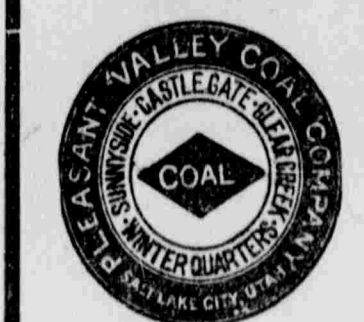
They are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

was the reply.  
"Plant! What do they grow?"  
"They grow currents."  
"How do they sell 'em—by the bushel?"  
"They don't sell 'em by the bushel; they sell 'em by the shock."—Stray Stories.

## The Best Liniment.

"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is considered the best liniment on the market," write Post & Bliss, of Georgia, Vt. No other liniment will heal a cut or bruise so promptly. No other affords such quick relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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