

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP suddenly, and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most cases, the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about Baco-Curo. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with Baco-Curo. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms, or money refunded. Price \$1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure.) \$2.50. For sale by all druggists, or will send by mail upon receipt of price. Send Six two cent stamps for sample box. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY, C. W. Hornick, Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sir:—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being, at least. I tried the so-called "Kestey Cures," "No-To-Bac," and various other remedies, but without success, until I accidentally learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago today I commenced using your preparation, and today I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your "Baco-Curo" simply wonderful, and can fully recommend it. Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

SOCIETIES.

White Oaks Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M.

Regular communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

A. L. PARKER, W. M.
M. H. KOCH, Secretary.

Baxter Lodge No. 9, K. of P.

Meets Thursday evening of each week at Toliaferro hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE KEITH, C. C.
JOHN BARNETT, K. of R. & S.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, I. O. O. F.

Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Toliaferro Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

JOS. GRIESBACH, N. G.
W. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Methodist Church.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Sunday School in morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THOS. HODGSON, Pastor.

Arrival and Departure of Daily Mails.

Eastern mail from Carthage arrives, 6 a. m. Eastern mail for Carthage closes, 1 hour after arrival of stage from Lincoln.

Southern mail via Nogal, Ft. Stanton, Lincoln and Roswell arrives 2 to 3 p. m. Southern mail for same points departs immediately after the arrival of the eastern mail.

Jicarilla mail arrives Mondays and Thursdays at 12 m. Departs at 1 p. m. same days.

Richardson mail arrives Mondays and Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m. Departs same days at 1 p. m.

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7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays—8 a. m. to 9 a. m., and for 1 hour after arrival of stage from Lincoln. Money orders and Register Dep't open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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TOLD BY FAMOUS MEN.

Senator Mitchell's Great Legal Battle.

THE CASE OF "WRESTLING JOE."

Property Involved That is Now Worth More Than \$10,000,000—Senator Wilson's Luck, Pluck and Rise to National Fame.

(Copyright, 1894.)

"The most important and interesting lawsuit I ever had anything to do with," said Senator Mitchell of Oregon, "was what was known as the 'Wrestling Joe case.' It involved an enormous sum of money and had such extraordinary features that if it had been tried in New York, Chicago or London it would have become as celebrated as the Tichborne claimant case was a few years ago. It is a long story and presents a series of lawsuits rather than a single one.

"In 1850 congress passed a law granting public land in the territory of Oregon to actual settlers—320 acres to a single man and 640 acres if married. The masculine gender was used through-



SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON.

out; no mention was made of woman. Prior to the passage of this law, but in anticipation of it, an old woman calling herself 'Mrs. Caruthers,' with an unmarried son named 'Finice Caruthers,' arrived in Oregon and settled upon a tract of land of 640 acres, exactly where the city of Portland now stands. As the law required actual residence and cultivation, the mother and son drew a line through the middle of their tract, throwing 320 acres on one side and 320 on the other. They built a house which stood right on the line, and the mother lived in one end of the house and cultivated her claim, while the son lived in the other end and did the same by his 320 acres. At the end of four years both applied to the land office at Oregon City, and certificates for the two tracts were issued in the name of the government. They lived upon the land for many years, and no one disputed their possession of it. In 1858 the woman, who had claimed to be a widow, died and left her property to her son. At any rate, he claimed it as sole heir. Two years later he died, leaving, as it was supposed, no heirs, but some debts. Mr. Silvers, a merchant, was appointed administrator of the estate, and as I was his lawyer it thus chanced that I was drawn into the case.

"About this time the state of Oregon put in a claim to the property under the law of escheat, it being supposed that there were no heirs. Two residents of Portland, Andrew Knott and Robert Ladd, having been advised by their attorneys that 'Mrs. Caruthers' had no right under the law to take land, 'jumped' the property, as we say in the west—that is, they proceeded to settle upon it, each taking one-half or 160 acres under the homestead law and applying to the land office for certificate of patent. I appeared at the land office and entered protest, and this was the beginning of a famous case. I argued that the title of the old lady was perfect; that the act of congress should be construed generously, as are the naturalization laws; that the words 'him' and 'his' should be so construed as to include 'she' and 'her.' The local land office decided against me. Certificates were issued to Ladd and Knott. I appealed to the commissioner of the general land office here in Washington and was again overruled. I carried the case to the secretary of the interior and met the same fate with him.

"Not to worry you with legal details, suit was at once brought in the state courts. The sole question involved was whether or not a woman could take a donation of land under the act of congress. We were beaten here, and in the supreme court of the state, but when we finally reached the supreme court of the United States and asked for an interpretation of the law it was decided in our favor. The women of this day and generation will be glad to know that this great tribunal, by that decision, placed woman on an equality with man before the law.

"You would naturally suppose this to be the end of the case, but it wasn't. In fact, we had only passed the skirmish line of this great legal battle.

"While this litigation was pending a citizen of Oregon named Dolph Hannah visited the southern states and came back with a great number of deeds from divers persons named 'Caruthers,' and placed them on record conveying this property to him—that is, the whole 640 acres. His theory was that the old woman Caruthers had never been married; that her son, Finice, was an illegitimate child, and therefore could not inherit, and that the property descended under the law to her collateral heirs, of which there were a great number, as he claimed, and from these were the deeds he placed on file.

"About the same time another and the most important question of all arose. Two old pioneers residing in Oregon, named James Moore and Green Davidson, insisted that the old lady's name was not 'Caruthers,' but 'Thomas.' Their theory was that her maiden name

was Elizabeth Caruthers, and back about 1820 she married a man of the name of Joseph Thomas in Tennessee; that this son, Finice, was the fruit of that marriage; that Thomas deserted her shortly afterward; that he was a well known character on the levees at St. Louis and was a great wrestler—an athlete—and was there known by those men as 'Wrestling Joe'; that he subsequently became a great mountaineer, hunting and trapping in the Rocky mountains, again returning to the levees at St. Louis. They said they believed he was living, and that they could find him. They went back to Missouri, returned to Oregon with an old man, then, according to their theory, more than 90 years of age, and asserted that he was the husband of the old woman and as such was the sole heir to all the property.

"By this time the other litigation referred to had been disposed of. I had personally become quite intimate with the son, Finice Caruthers, before his death, in 1860, and had talked with him more or less about his history. I was satisfied that I could, by a talk with the old man, determine as to whether he was a fraud or not. After nearly half a day's conversation with him, in which I plied him with all manner of questions, I became fully convinced that he was the man he claimed to be; that he was the husband of Elizabeth Caruthers.

"I then commenced suit for the property based on that theory in the circuit court of the state of Oregon, the sole questions involved being whether this old man's name was Thomas, whether he was the man he claimed to be and whether he had married the old woman in Tennessee. I took testimony in several of the southern and western states; some six or eight witnesses were taken all the way to Oregon from Illinois and Missouri. The defense in their answer simplified the inquiry very much by declaring not only that this man was not Joseph Thomas, but that he was another man, whom they named, giving his birth and part of his early history. Fortunately I was able to prove that this man was hanged by a vigilance committee for horse stealing in Illinois. Besides the testimony was overwhelming to the effect that Joe Thomas was the man he claimed to be.

"Well, the jury brought in a verdict favorable to my client. They declared Wrestling Joe Thomas to be the real Joe Thomas and the husband of the early settler of Portland. It was a famous victory, and the property involved in that case is now worth more than \$10,000,000."

He Believes Something in Luck.

John L. Wilson has told me in his own way the story of how he rose from clerk in the pension office at Washington to be United States senator from the state of Washington. "My father was one of the leading lawyers of Indiana," said Mr. Wilson. "We lived next door to the Voorhees family, and young Voorhees and myself grew up as chums. Though my father was a Republican senator, Voorhees procured an appointment as clerk in the pension office for me. I work'd there some time, but I am willing to admit I did not like it. It was drudgery. My superiors in office, as well as my associates, were kind and pleasant, but somehow I couldn't get over the feeling that I was a sort of horse to be harnessed up in the morning and after I had turned out a certain lot of work was permitted to go and get my feed. I used to have longings to go west and start in for myself. I talked about it to my fellow clerks. They used to tell me the best thing I could do was to let well enough alone and stick to my comfortable and very regular salary. I replied that any man with brains and energy could make as much in private business as he could in the pension office, and have more independence. Finally I made up my mind to cut loose from the pension office altogether. My friends assured me I was making a great mistake, and would soon repent of my choice and come back looking for the old job. I declared that when I returned to the national capital it would be as a member of congress. That was a bluff, pure and simple. Though I had some ambitions I must admit I had no idea they would be realized.

"I could see very plainly that in order to have a fair chance in the west one must have a profession. So I went to Indiana and studied law with my uncle. While engaged at this I was elected a member of the Indiana legislature. For some reason I didn't take much interest in the legislature nor in Indiana politics. I suppose it was because my mind was fixed on going to the great west. While a member of the legislature I helped elect Benjamin Harrison senator, and through Mr. Harrison, with the help of Colonel Dudley and Senator Voorhees, I induced President Arthur to appoint me receiver of public moneys at Spokane, Wash. I packed my household goods in one trunk and went out there. For four years I was in that office, making a good many friends and a mighty little money. Cleveland removed me. When the territory was about to become a state, I looked over the field and concluded I could win the Republican nomination for congress. I did it and was elected the first representative from that state. I suppose luck has had more to do with my rise than merit. For instance, during the recent long and bitter senatorial struggle in our state I had virtually given up the fight. I had a letter of withdrawal written and was about to publish it when some of my friends induced me to hold on a few days longer. Meanwhile another man withdrew, and I won. That was luck."

WALTER WELLMAN.

Ancestors Are "Ascendants."

We used to talk about our ancestors. Nowadays those who are busily employed in looking up those worthies do not give them the name. They call them "ascendants." And if the children are the descendants, why shouldn't the fathers be the ascendants, to be sure? Of course the word is not new. It is used in the sense here quoted by Cole and the old lawyers, and every law student reads it in his Blackstone.

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Stop at the Hotel Ozanne!

Where they will be taken care of as well as if at their own homes. We strive to serve the public.

U. OZANNE, Prop.

Application for Patent, No. 80.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. M., July 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William Booth and Charles H. Miller, by John Y. Hewitt, their attorney in fact, whose postoffice address is White Oaks, New Mexico, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the Badger Boy lode or mineral deposit, bearing gold, silver and other minerals, together with the surface ground, six hundred (600) feet in width for the convenient working thereof, or such part of said surface ground as is not included within the surface ground of the Senate mining claim and White Oaks townsite, as allowed by local rules and customs of miners, said mineral claim, vein, lode or deposit and surface ground being situate in the White Oaks mining district, county of Lincoln and territory of New Mexico, and described in the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 214, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at corner No. 1, whence the corners of sections 25 and 36, and 25 and 36 townships 6 s, ranges 11 and 12 e bears north 45 degrees and 55 minutes, east 327.8 feet; thence north seventy (70) degrees east 534.2 feet to corner No. 2; thence north nineteen (19) degrees and ten (10) minutes west 1500 feet to corner No. 3; thence south seventy (70) degrees west 534.2 feet to corner No. 4; thence south nineteen (19) degrees and ten (10) minutes east 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 11,565 acres exclusive of the conflict with the Senate lode survey No. 178; and 35 of an acre with the White Oaks townsite. This survey is located in lot 7, of section 25, and lot 4, of section 36, township 6 south, range 12 east, and section 25, and section 36, township 6 south, range 11 east, and the location is recorded in the Recorder's office at Lincoln, in the county of Lincoln, New Mexico, in Book "B," at page 233 of the mining record of said county.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Register.

Application for Patent No. 89.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. M., July 9, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that William Booth and Charles H. Miller, by John Y. Hewitt, their attorney in fact, whose postoffice address is White Oaks, New Mexico, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of the Senate vein, lode or mineral deposit, bearing gold, silver and other minerals, together with the surface ground six hundred (600) feet in width, for the convenient working thereof, said mineral claim, vein, lode or deposit and surface ground being situate in the White Oaks mining district, county of Lincoln and territory of New Mexico, and described in the field notes and official plat on file in this office, as follows to-wit:

Beginning at the south center monument No. 1, a stone monument marked S. S. P., whence the corners of sections 25 and 36, and 25 and 36, township 6 south, ranges 11 and 12 east, bears south 82 degrees, 36 minutes, 20 seconds, east 620.5 feet, thence east 12 degrees, 51 minutes east, 300 feet to corner No. 2 (being the southeast corner of said mining claim), whence the corners of sections 25 and 36 and 25 and 36, township 6 south, ranges 11 and 12 east, bears south 75 degrees, 47 minutes, 20 seconds east, 325.3 feet distant from said corner; thence north 12 degrees, 51 minutes, east 1500 feet to corner No. 3; thence west 12 degrees, 51 minutes, east 600 feet to corner No. 4; thence south 12 degrees, 51 minutes, east 1500 feet to corner No. 5; thence east 12 degrees, 51 minutes, east 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 20.66 acres, located in lot 7, of section 25, township 6 south, range 11 east, territory of New Mexico.

The location of this mining claim is recorded in the office of the recorder of Lincoln county, at Lincoln, in the county of Lincoln, territory of New Mexico, in book "B," at page 207 of the mining records of said county.

GEO. R. YOUNG, Register.

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