

# WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

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WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

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**A HARD JOB.**  
A LIVE railroad committee has a tough  
time of it trying to raise that \$100,000  
in El Paso.

**MACHINE PRINTING.**  
The *Typographical Journal* for Sep-  
tember 2 gives an account of a test of  
speed at New Orleans recently by Geo.  
P. Tinker on a type-setting machine, in  
which was shown as the result of eight  
hours work, \$1,041 ems of solid printed  
matter. It is not surprising that so large  
a number of printers fail to find employ-  
ment when nearly all the great papers of  
the country, except the EAGLE, are using  
these machines instead of the intelligent  
compositor.

**UNTRUE, PROBABLY.**  
Reports have been circulated of late  
to the effect that Mr. E. T. Jeffery, now  
president and manager of the Denver &  
Rio Grande, is soon to assume the man-  
agement of the Santa Fe system. If  
true, the latter road would be the gainer  
by the change. Mr. Jeffery so managed  
the D. & R. G. as to avoid placing it in  
the hands of receivers, at a time when  
other roads were less fortunate. The  
Santa Fe seems not to have been always  
well managed.

**BULL FIGHTS.**  
The much-advertised-and-talked-about  
bull fight at Cripple Creek, Colo., turned  
out, as all such disgraceful performances  
ought to, a failure, financially and other-  
wise. There is nothing about one of  
these so-called bull fights but torture  
and cruelty to animals—inhumanity.  
Nothing from which any decent person  
would not turn in disgust. Nothing  
which one could witness without regret-  
ting that he was present. We hope no  
community in New Mexico has the vul-  
gar taste to encourage or permit such a  
show to take place within its limits.

**STILL ON THE FENCE.**  
The *St. Louis Republic*, in discussing  
the political situation in Kentucky, says:  
Why did Blackburn and Hardin proclaim that  
they were candidates on a platform of a coinage  
ratio of 16 to 1, *regis. less of commercial val-*  
ue and of effect on wages and contracts? There  
is not a scrap of democratic authority for that  
doctrine.

Why did Mr. Carlisle and his friends insist  
that the party should pronounce for a single  
gold standard, when all the practices and un-  
derstandings of the party for three generations  
have been plainly within the principle of bi-  
metallic coinage?  
Blackburn and Hardin jumped the principle  
on one side. Carlisle and the *Courier-Journal*  
jumped it on the other.  
One side of the issue must be right  
and the other wrong, but the *Republic* is  
still astride the top wire. Even, the  
wrong side occupies a more creditable  
position than the man who is trying to  
ride the fence.

**REPUBLICAN POLICY.**  
Col. Bradley, the republican candidate  
for governor of Kentucky, in his speech  
at Bowling Green, the other day, said:  
"Grover Cleveland and those demo-  
crats who stand with him are allies of  
the republican party. The gold stand-  
ard is the original republican policy. It  
was honest old John Sherman and his  
republicans with the democratic minor-  
ity that saved the country."  
Bradley is right in saying that the gold  
standard is a republican doctrine, and  
the so-called democrats who entertain  
the views of John Sherman had better  
be honest and walk right over to the re-  
publican ranks. They are not demo-  
crats. The same is true of so-called re-  
publicans who are for silver coinage.  
They are, in fact, democrats, and cannot  
consistently affiliate with the republican  
party.

**"POLITICAL ECONOMISTS"**  
It is sometimes amusing, as well as  
disgusting, to read the discussions of the  
so-called political economists upon the  
financial issues of the day. One of these  
distinguished philosophers, Mr. Edward  
Atkinson, in a very long article in the  
*Forum* for September, attempts to as-  
sign a cause for the panic of 1893 as fol-  
lows:

The panic was a purely political one, due to  
the incapacity of the congress of the United  
States to deal with the great financial ques-  
tion pending. The warning had been repeat-  
edly given that disaster would ensue unless the  
credit and integrity of the country were main-  
tained by stopping the inflation of the currency  
on a silver basis.

Inasmuch as nobody but the gold  
standard advocates were proposing a  
change of the money status of the coun-  
try, while the double standard defenders  
were only trying to maintain the system  
as it was, and when it became apparent  
that the money of the country was to be  
reduced one half, then—and not till  
then—did the panic settle itself over the  
country like a pall, crippling its business  
everywhere except among the money-  
changers, it requires a considerable  
amount of assurance to charge the busi-  
ness disasters of that time to the advo-  
cates of a real bimetalism instead of to  
those who sought and are now seeking  
to destroy the old system which served  
the people so well and so long, and estab-  
lish another in the bankers' interests on  
its ruins.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**  
Forty Years the Standard

**IMPROVING.**  
The *Record* of last week folded in its  
usual edition a full page of patent logic  
on the financial question, it having been  
unable to furnish any original matter of  
that nature. Well, these "pig"-tures are  
an improvement on anything, in way of  
argument, our Roswell contemporary has  
heretofore published on the subject of  
finance.

**GRAND JURIES.**  
While reforms appear to be the order,  
why would it not be a good scheme to  
look after the jury system and begin a  
reform by wiping out the next to useless  
appendage to our courts known as the  
grand jury? In a large majority of cases  
persons charged with criminal offenses  
are first brought before a magistrate and  
both sides of each case are heard. If  
there is any good reason why the accused,  
who has been held by the magistrate to  
appear before the district court, should  
not be placed upon his trial in this court  
without the intervention of a grand  
jury, it has not yet been made apparent.

A grand jury usually hears but one  
side of the case, and that is the side of  
the prosecution, often based on personal  
spite or indignation to annoy or injure an  
enemy, when, if both sides were pre-  
sented, little or no grounds for the pro-  
secution would appear, and by a dismissal  
the costs would be avoided. There might  
arise conditions which would make the  
work of a grand jury advisable, but this  
should be left to the discretion of the  
judge and none be summoned except  
when specially ordered.

True, nothing could be done here  
toward such a reformation until the con-  
stitution is changed, but this expensive  
and useless system should be got rid of.

**"IF CHRIST CAME."**  
Much has been written and published  
of late concerning the man Francis  
Schlager, or Schlatter—more commonly  
known as "the healer"—and many be-  
lieve him to be what he professes, the  
Son of God returned to earth.

The EAGLE does not assume to be an  
authority on the question as to just how  
and when the Savior will reappear, but  
it has occurred to it that, though this  
man, so far as is now ascertained, is not  
accompanied by angels and ushered into  
our presence with the sound of trumpets,  
as Christ intimated would be the  
conditions of his reappearance, Schlatter  
may be just what he claims. If this  
were the case, by what class of people  
would he be accepted and received as  
such. Surely not by the professed Chris-  
tians of the age—not by the organized  
churches now pretending to believe in  
the Christ of 1895 years ago. These  
people and these churches would not  
recognize any being who appeared as a  
common tramp—no man born in a stable  
could gain admittance into the uphol-  
stered pews or would be listened to were  
he to attempt to preach behind the  
gilded altars of the present day.

If Jesus Christ were to come today  
upon the earth and among modern  
churches and church members in the  
same manner he appeared before, but  
bearing unquestionable credentials from  
Heaven, very little attention would be  
paid to him. Nothing less than a special  
car with a brass band accompaniment  
would create any recognition here at this  
age of the world.

In view of the religious status of the  
time, is it not possible that in a few  
hundred years from now the "Schlatterites"  
may be sending out missionaries among  
the heathen Christian nations, just as  
we now send them to convert to Chris-  
tian faith the Chinamen, the Japanese  
and the Hindus?

**DESPERATE MEASURE**  
REQUIRED TO SAVE A LIFE—FIRST AT-  
TEMPT IN THE UNITED STATES TO  
TREAT A DANGEROUS GROWTH THAT  
WAS CONSTANTLY THREATENING THE  
LIFE OF A PATIENT.

*Rocky Mountain News.*  
One of the most delicate surgical opera-  
tions in the history of surgery was  
successfully performed at Boulder yester-  
day by a well-known Denver physi-  
cian, assisted by leading practitioners of  
Boulder. The operation consisted in  
clotting of an aneurism near the heart,  
and the present is the first instance on  
record in the United States in which the  
results sought were obtained. Electricity  
was called into requisition, a gold wire  
being used to conduct the current to the  
seat of the trouble. Some idea of the  
delicacy of the operation may be formed  
when it is stated that in inserting the  
needle a deviation of a fraction of an  
inch from a true course would have re-  
sulted in death. The patient is a Mr.  
Young, a prominent resident of Boulder.

Something like a year and a half ago he  
began to suffer from a trouble in the  
chest near the heart. The ailment for  
a time baffled the doctors, but some two  
months ago a bulging of the chest just  
over the seat of pain was discovered, that  
pulsated with each beat of the heart.  
Physicians of Boulder diagnosed it as  
an aneurism, a large sac filled with  
blood, and connecting with one of the  
largest blood vessels in the body, brought  
about by the tearing of the inner coats

of the artery, the outer coat expanding  
from the blood pressure.

The patient was brought to Denver  
and two of the leading physicians con-  
sulted. The diagnosis of the Boulder  
physician proved correct. It was de-  
cided to put the patient on the lightest  
diet upon which the body could subsist,  
and administer such remedies as might  
cause the blood within the sac to form a  
clot. This was tried for a period of four  
weeks, but without result, the sac rap-  
idly growing.

Heroic measures were then decided  
upon in order to save the patient's life.  
The tumor was too large to resort to  
tying off the blood vessel, as the pres-  
sure of the pulsating mass would pre-  
vent reaching the vessel, and it was  
feared that the opening of the chest wall  
would lessen the limit of the sac and  
cause it to burst during the operation,  
since in the smallest space of time the  
patient would lose more blood than he  
could recover from.

Yesterday morning the Denver physi-  
cian, with an assistant, went to Boulder,  
and the following ingenious method was  
resorted to: A canulated steel needle  
about three inches in length was thrust  
into the sac, the blood spurted until  
there was passed through the needle a  
fine 14 karat gold wire, so arranged upon  
a glass tube that as it passed out of the  
pointed end of the needle it would coil  
up within the sac. Electricity was then  
applied, one pole to the side of the chest  
and the other to the projecting end of  
the wire. After two feet of wire had  
been coiled up within the sac the current  
was turned on, one physician keeping  
his eye constantly on an instrument that  
measured the amount of the current.  
The amount of electricity was gradually  
increased, the object being to clot the  
blood within the sac. The pain from the  
current was intense, but the method was  
continued despite this for one hour and  
five minutes. Toward the end of the  
hour the pulsation was noticed to grow  
less and less as the clot formed and grew  
larger until the end, when it was so faint  
that it could scarcely be perceived. Then  
the needle was withdrawn with great  
difficulty, and the wire cut off and left  
within the sac. In the course of a few  
hours all signs of the pulsating tumor  
had disappeared, and it is now left with  
nature to so contract the walls as to  
cause the mass to disappear entirely.  
The operation was long and tedious, oc-  
cupying an hour and a half.

The patient was resting comfortable up  
to the time of last reports, but was or-  
dered to remain quiet, fearing the set-  
ting in of inflammation.

**FLOODED MINES.**  
THIRTEEN MEN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN  
DROWNED.

DENVER, Col., August 29.—A special  
to the *News* from Central City, Col., says:  
The accidental flooding of the American  
and Sleepy Hollow mines this afternoon  
caused the death, it is believed, of thir-  
teen miners. Every effort is being made  
to rescue the unfortunate men, but little  
hope is entertained. A little after 3  
o'clock the water in the lower workings  
of Fisk mine, east of the main shaft,  
broke through the workings of a vein  
that has not been worked for a number  
of years. Coursing eastward, it struck  
the American, where two Italian miners,  
whose names have not been learned, were  
at work in the lower part of the shaft.  
They were both drowned. In its course  
the water diverted to the Sleepy Hollow  
mine, the easterly portion of the Fisk  
vein. Fourteen men were working in  
the Sleepy Hollow, three of whom es-  
caped. A courier was sent to the ad-  
jacent mines and all their workmen es-  
caped. Those in the Sleepy Hollow whose  
escape was shut off are the following:  
N. Vegas.  
B. Brocken.  
Brower Prisk.  
Thomas E. Prouse.  
William Prisk.  
Thomas Williams.  
M. P. Laconi.  
Thomas Calbia.  
J. Harris.  
S. Vallerio.  
John Parks.

When Deputy Sheriff W. W. Williams  
arrived on the ground the building was  
cleared and practical miners offered their  
services in lowering the bucket. The  
farthest depth attained was 330 feet, the  
accumulated gas forced up by the rising  
water being such that a candle would  
not burn at a greater depth. A second  
effort was made, a larger sized safety  
lamp having been placed in the bucket.  
The rescuer who first descended in the  
bucket, H. Prisk, was found at the 330-  
foot level. On reaching the surface he  
was in almost insensible condition.  
Other volunteers went down afterward,  
but were not successful in reaching a  
lower point in the shaft, owing to the  
rising of the water. Extra water buck-  
ets were sent for and brought to the  
mine. They are now working with a  
view of lowering the water.

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and come to us with your money.

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