

WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

VOLUME IV.—NO. 42.

WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

JOHN Y. HEWITT,
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE IN HEWITT BLOCK.
Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.

H. B. FERGUSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

B. H. DYE,
Attorney-at-Law.
Prompt attention given to all legal business.
White Oaks, New Mexico.

J. E. WHARTON,
Attorney-at-Law.
White Oaks, New Mexico.

Wm. Watson, R. E. Lund.
WATSON & LUND,
Attorneys at Law.
Mining Law and Patenting of Mining Claims
A SPECIALTY.
Office in the Hewitt's Block, on second floor
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

J. M. A. Jewett,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory; the Court of Private Land Claims and Department of the Interior.
LINCOLN, N. M.

A. A. FREEMAN, ESTEBO HACA.
Late Associate Justice Supreme Court.
Freeman & Baca,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Socorro, New Mexico.
Will practice in the Courts of Socorro, Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy Counties, and the Supreme Court at Santa Fe.

J. P. C. LANGSTON & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
ERNEST LANGSTON - NOTARY PUBLIC.
Nabors Block, White Oaks, N. M.

B. Parker,
Mining Engineer and
Practical Assayer,
Homestake Mill, White Oaks, N. M.

W. T. BISHOP,
DENTIST.
Hewitt Block,
White Oaks, New Mexico.

W. M. LANE,
Well Driller,
Contractor for team work of
all kinds.

W. F. BLANCHARD,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.
White Oaks, New Mexico.

E. G. F. Uebrick,

BAKER & GROCER
And
Soda
Water
Manufacturer.
White Oaks Ave.

THEY DIFFER.
An exchange says that both the free silver men and goldbugs are "loyal." This is true—the free silver men are loyal to the people of this country, and the goldbugs to the creditors of Great Britain. Even Benedict Arnold was "loyal"—to Great Britain.

"CITIZEN"—"DEMOCRAT."
Both the Albuquerque Citizen and Democrat deserve great credit for the enterprise displayed last week during the fair and irrigation congress. The very complete write-ups of the fair and the reports of proceedings of the congress were, in each paper, comprehensive and seem to us to have been impartial. Albuquerque and New Mexico are and ought to be proud of these two able, newsy and enterprising dailies.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.
The Optic will be increased in size and otherwise improved so soon as the necessary material arrives from the east. The model afternoon paper of the southwest may be confidently expected within the next few weeks.—[Las Vegas Optic.]

The Eagle is pleased to note this evidence of prosperity on the part of the Optic. Both of the present proprietors of this paper were located at the booming little town of Otero, on Red river, in 1879, when the Optic published its first number, and remember it as the first New Mexico newspaper known to us. The town where it first saw the light has long since passed into the history of things of other days and no longer exists, but the Optic, we are glad to record, still survives and prospers.

MORE THAN OUR DUE.
The Citizen, in its write up of the White Oaks exhibit at the fair, gave the editor of the Eagle credit for the entire display from this locality. This, while exceedingly flattering to us, is not justice to the many business men of White Oaks who have aided in this work and shared the expense. To say that any one person would be permitted to assume the entire burden of such an enterprise would be to exhibit a lack of knowledge of our people. We are all in it here and work together when the material interests of White Oaks are involved. The writer always hopes to do his share in such cases, but his neighbors insist on the same privilege, and they are on hand in every case, as they have been in sending the exhibit to the late fair.

NEW MEXICO AND THE FAIR.
The territorial fair just closed at Albuquerque was the most complete exhibition of the varied resources of New Mexico ever collected. The agricultural and fruit growing sections were there in force and presented the possibilities of their respective localities in a way to convince the visitor that the "arid" lands of this region can, with irrigation, successfully compete with any country in the production of all vegetation adapted to this climate. The mineral display was fine and demonstrates that New Mexico is not surpassed in the richness or extent of these deposits. From almost every portion of the territory came rich specimens of the products of its mines. Many of the camps represented—we might say most of them—are yet in their infancy as to development, but show indisputable evidence of a productive and prosperous future.

With her grain and fruit, her vegetables and hay, her gold, silver, lead and copper, her deposits of iron, coal, marble, lime, building stone and the innumerable other resources that go to make up the aggregate of human wants and necessities; with her pure mountain air and inviting climate, New Mexico will assume the lead of all in her claims of superiority as a place for those who are seeking homes, health and the wealth which industry and enterprise will bring. The natural resources of this territory, while far from being developed and not yet fully ascertained, are surpassed by none and equaled by few localities, and will be incomparable when development has disclosed what now remains among the possibilities. The fair has been the means of concentrating the proofs of these claims for New Mexico and will result in incalculable benefits.

THE ROCK ISLAND.
The Rock Island is to be extended from Liberal, Kan., via White Oaks to El Paso, Texas. This information came from a reliable source, and it is safe to say that the road will be completed by this time next year.—[Hoswell Irizator.]

The above looks very nice in print, and sounds well when one reads it aloud, but we would rather take a gilt-edged bond for the fulfillment of the proposition than to take the Irrigator's prediction for it. We have had so much "information from a reliable source" on railroads to White Oaks, that has resulted in nothing but "information" that we are suspicious of all "reliable sources." We hope this will prove an exception to the rule.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

COUNTY LINES.
Probably not more than one half of the counties of this territory are so defined by the statutes as to enable any one, even a surveyor, to locate the boundary lines with any degree of certainty. Take, for instance, the counties of Taos and Rio Arriba, the boundaries are defined by sections 245 and 246 of the general laws of 1884, as follows:

Section 245. The boundaries of the county of Taos are as follows: On the south from the first house of the town of Embudo, on the upper side, where the canon of Picuris terminates, drawing a direct line toward the south over the mountain of Bajillo at the town of Rincones, until it reaches the front of the last house of Las Trampas, on the south side; from thence drawing a direct line toward the east, dividing the mountain, until it reaches the junction of the rivers Mora and Sapello, and from thence to the boundary line of the territory; from the above mentioned house of Embudo, drawing a line toward the north over the mountain, and dividing the Rio del Norte in the direction of the Tutilla de la Potosi; from thence taking a westerly direction until it terminates with the boundary line of the territory, and on the north by all the land belonging to the territory of New Mexico.

Section 246. The boundaries of the county of Rio Arriba are as follows: On the south from the Puertecito of Pojuaque, drawing a direct line toward the west in the direction of the mesilla of San Yldefonso; from the mesilla crossing the Rio del Norte toward the west, and continuing until it reaches the boundaries of the territory; drawing a direct line from said Puertecito de Pojuaque, toward the east, until it reaches the last house of the town of Candito, toward the south, continuing the same line until it reaches the highest point of the mountain of Naube; from thence, following the summit of the mountain toward the north, until it reaches the southern boundary of the county of Taos; this shall constitute the eastern boundary, and on the north the boundary of the county of Taos, and on the west the boundary line of the territory.

Later, by section 268, the lines between Taos and Mora were thus defined:

Section 268. The boundaries dividing the counties of Taos and Mora shall hereafter be as follows, that is to say: West of the valley of Mora, a line running north commencing at the first hill west of the said valley of Mora, and east of the Jicarita, crossing the Vega del Esti-lero opposite the cañada del Raton, passing through the said cañada until it reaches the foot of the O-ha hill on the western base thereof; thence continuing north along the eastern base of said range, along the eastern side of the Rio Colorado which runs into the Rio Grande in the county of Taos, and thence in a north-easterly direction to the limits of the territory of New Mexico and the territory of Colorado.

Then a subsequent legislature changes the line between Taos and Arriba counties, by sections 285 and 286, as follows:

Section 285. All that portion of the county of Taos on the west side of the public road leading from the Hot Springs to the county of Rio Arriba, to Conejos, in the state of Colorado, and the same is hereby annexed to the county of Rio Arriba.

Section 286. The dividing line between the counties of Taos and Rio Arriba be also changed. The same shall be a straight line from the point where the present dividing line between said county crosses the Rio Grande, thence to the north side of the house known as that of Antonio Domingo Lucero, deceased; thence west, crossing the river to the summit of the Hot Springs mountain; and thence north to the junction of the cañada de los Comanches with the Hot Springs river, and thence, following the wagon road, to the southern boundary of the state of Colorado, so that the said Hot Springs and the houses there shall remain in the said county of Taos.

Valencia county is bounded as follows, by section 251:

Section 251. The county of Valencia shall be bounded as follows: On the south, drawing a line from a point between the town of Jose Fico and the house of Jose Antonio Chavez toward the east in the direction of the Boens de Abo, and continuing said line along the Gabellan mountain until it terminates with the boundaries of the territory, drawing a direct line from the starting point of the eastern line, crossing the Rio del Norte, touching the dividing line between Belem and Sabinal; continuing the line in the direction of the cañada of the Alamito del Rio Puerto de la Bolita de Oro, until it terminates with the boundary of the territory; on the north to be bounded by the county of Bernabilla.

The line between Socorro and Dona Ana counties could not be determined from the statutes with any certainty. We might quote statutes on this subject to show further how careless or ignorant the legislature has been when treating the question of county boundaries. These defects might create serious complications, and ought never to have appeared on the statute books, and having been placed there, ought now to be displaced by laws which have some sense and meaning.

SCIENCE WILL TELL.
In 1880, when the writer came to White Oaks, the North and South Homestake claims each had an excavation on what was then thought to be the vein of this camp, and where the rich gold specimens, which made these claims famous, were found. These excavations could be seen from the summit of Lone Mountain. To this summit we went with a friend who is now a prosperous wine owner in Colorado, carrying tools, lunch and canteens up the steep declivity where we could not well drive a burro, and while neither of us knew ore from an ochre, and could not distinguish quartz from porphyry or granite, we secured a position exactly in line with those Homestake excavations, something like three miles away, and there sunk our shaft, climbed the mountain each morning for nearly the entire summer, and abandoned our work and location when we got tired of it. In all probability we had a good thing and were really millionaires at that time; but if we had anything of value, we never found it, and thence did not reach

the point of getting "stuck up" on the strength of our wealth.

In spite of our abandonment of these works and the consequent failure of our scheme, we have always believed that from a scientific standpoint we were about as likely to strike it rich as an educated mineralogist or geologist. The record shows that we were right, but may not have been persistent enough, for the other day Dr. A. G. Lane struck some ore south of our works of 1880, and on the exact line in question, which assays four ounces of gold and some silver per ton. The extent of this ore body can not be determined from present development; but if it is what the doctor predicts, it will open a new condition here which has not before been studied, the ore being refractory and not showing a color in panning. This seems to be the case in some of the other prospects on Lone Mountain and supports the theory that there are valuable mineral deposits in that heretofore, practically, unexplored territory. All ores heretofore worked have been free milling.

THIRD TERM.
Not one word has come from Mr. Cleveland regarding the third-term question, notwithstanding that the newspapers and the people of the entire country are talking about it. It is high time that the president should either affirm or deny the accusation that he would not hesitate to again accept the democratic nomination for the presidency. So far as the News is concerned, it not only believes that Grover Cleveland would accept a third term, but that he would not hesitate a moment to ascend a throne and put on a crown.—[Lincoln News.]

Our Lincoln contemporary appears to have caught the infection which has filled the political atmosphere for several months past, and which seems to us as complete a pursuit of a phantom as could be imagined.

We can not conceive of any reason why Mr. Cleveland should deny or affirm the senseless reports that he desires to be elected president for another four years; nor do we see why he should pay any attention to the bugbear of a third term set up by some correspondent only to create idle gossip and to furnish the subject for columns of nonsense for the press. It is not charged that the president has himself expressed any desire for another term, but simply that there is a suspicion abroad that he would or might seek the nomination again at the hands of the next national convention. The Eagle has no sympathy with this hue and cry which has been so industriously passed from one to the other and from one end of the country to the other. We do not believe that Mr. Cleveland wants or for a moment thinks he could procure, if he desired it, another term of his present office.

All this talk about a third term has originated in the opposition to the party now in power, and is repeated by those who are not in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland in his financial policy. It must, however, be conceded by all fair men that, aside from the question of finance, the present administration has been clean, conservative and economical, and could not have been managed more successfully on the line of finance from the gold standard point of view. The issue of bonds, about which so many criticisms have been offered, was the logical result of that policy and not due to any special mismanagement or peculiarities of the president or his immediate political household. Future and continued issues of bonds will be imperative so long as there exist any other forms of currency other than gold coin, if gold is maintained as the sole standard of our money. Therefore, if there is anything ruinous and vicious in this feature of present policy, and we believe there is, it is justly chargeable to the school of financial thinkers to which Mr. Cleveland belongs rather than to him personally.

PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:
The reports in the large dailies of the country of the reunion of the blue and the gray, at the G. A. R. encampment, recently held at Louisville, Ky., show that the address of welcome to the union veterans to the gateway of the south by Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, was the event of the encampment. Mr. Watterson closed his address with tears coursing down his cheeks, and was greeted by such notable persons as the widow of Gen. John A. Logan and Gen. Warner, ex-commander of the G. A. R., who were in tears also. Mr. Watterson is said to have surpassed his previous eloquent utterances. It was the eloquence of fraternity, national union and national liberty. The sentiment it inspires is the kind of sentiment that has settled down over this land so generally and strongly that the fire-enters north and south can not make headway against it, and which insures us that peace and fraternity that should join in the good office of striving for the best development of the whole country in that industrial life and material prosperity that will cause the riches of the mine and the earth to give up their wealth to be forged into those things that make material comfort and general advancement. Mr. Watterson was a gallant soldier of the south, and no one can better present southern sentiment than he.
O. C. CASWELL.

PRICES THAT WIN!

Take Baking Powder For instance: Hughes Bros.' 16-oz. can, 25c; 3-lb. can, 70c, 5-lb. can, \$1.15. Price's or Schilling's goods are better, but note the difference in cost.

We sell a rattling good school shoe at \$1, 1.25, 1.65. They're made of leather, not paper, and are genuine bargains, every pair of them.

We could fill this entire page with quotations, but our space is limited. It won't do any harm, however, to ask for prices in

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.

Our terms are **CASH** Yours for low prices, Ask about our grand FREE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, to begin Oct. 1st.

TALIAFERRO BROS.

READY FOR BUSINESS! * * * * *
Having purchased a complete stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Tapestries, Etc.,

We are prepared to offer you goods at prices never before quoted in White Oaks. Others will offer you

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the advanced prices, but we bought our stock at a very slight advance and intend to give our customers the benefit of this fortunate purchase. Ziegler Bros' Store has always carried first-class goods and sold at low prices, and we intend to keep up

Our Former Reputation!

We will ever accord you kind, courteous treatment, and invite you to come in and get acquainted with our stock and get our prices before purchasing. Yours for business,

ZIEGLER BROS.

BOOTS * * * * * **SHOES**
FAIR DEALING * * * * * FAIR PRICES
* * * * * **G** * * * * *
* * * * * **GEN** * * * * *
* * * * * **S. M. WIENER & SON,** * * * * * **S. M. WIENER & SON,**

Men and Boys' SUITINGS

S. M. Wiener & Son * * * * * **S. M. Wiener & Son.**

* * * * * **GLOVES, NECKWEAR, H'DK'FS.** * * * * * **RIBBONS, LACES, EMB'DRIES,** * * * * *

BEST QUALITY * * * * * **BEST GOODS**

HATS! * * * * * **CAPS!**

JEFFERSON RAYNOLDS, President FRANK J. SAGER, Cashier.
WM. WATSON, Vice President. GEO. L. ULRICK, Assistant Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK,

White Oaks, : : New Mexico.
Capital Stock, \$30,000.

DIRECTORS—Jefferson Reynolds, Wm. Watson, J. W. Zollars, Geo. L. Ulrick and Frank J. Sager.
We tender our services in all matters within the scope of LEGITIMATE BANKING.

Foreign Exchange issued on all the principal Cities of Europe and prompt attention given to Collections.

Wanted. EVERY LANDOWNER
in New Mexico to inspect our stock of
WATER SUPPLY MATERIAL.

We handle Wind Mills, Horse Powers, Gasoline Engines, Centrifugal Pumps and all kinds of Pumps, Piping and Casing, Corrugated Steel and Copper Tanks and Troughs, DRILLING MACHINES, etc.; also HAY PRESSES, HAYING TIES, IRON ROOFING and HEAVY HARDWARE GENERALLY.
Contracts taken for well work of every description. We pay special attention to the construction and erection of Irrigation Plants, Villages and Ranch Water Supply System.
We solicit correspondence.

Pratt, Seay & Gill,
ROSWELL, (Pop. Las & Co. Bldg.) NEW MEX.
Opposite Court House.