

# WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

VOLUME IV.—NO. 59.

WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN CO., NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office south of the arroyo.  
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White Oaks, N. M.

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Will practice in all the courts in the territory, the court of private land claims and department of the interior.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
OFFICE IN HEWITT BLOCK.  
Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.

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**FREEMAN & BACA,**  
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## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Our factions friend down on the White Oaks Eagle has been having a great deal of quiet fun of late working his satirical rabbit's foot on New Mexico's statute. He finds a constant source of amusement in this sort of thing, and in the numerous and palpable defects of our legislative enactments our friend pretends to find substantial ground upon which to stand and oppose statehood for New Mexico. Now we are not going to take issue with the esteemed EAGLE on this question of New Mexico's fitness for statehood, because it has already thrown valuable light on a much discussed question, and because we think any controversy thereon at this time, however good-natured it might be, would serve as "love's labor lost." Nor do we desire to be understood as in any manner volunteering as an apologist for the acts of New Mexico's legislative assemblies. Some of the laws that to-day adorn our statute books are shaking—the change of venue act, for instance, and others that might be named—others are weak in construction and malignant in design, while others still, though good and wholesome acts, are so loosely drawn as to make them a source of never-ending annoyance to bench, bar and laity; and we thank the EAGLE for calling public attention to them now in hopes that New Mexico may thereby derive profit in future.

In the interest of popular education the New Mexican last week called attention to the fact that New Mexico has on its statute books a strong and vigorous compulsory school law. This observation was put forth as a gentle hint to parents and guardians that New Mexico is ahead of the times—ahead of many states in the Union—and proposes to see to it that her children are educated. It appeared to us to be of considerable interest to those who have lived long enough in this territory to realize the necessity and the importance of crowding the school rooms with the youth of the territory. In its effort to foster and encourage a popular movement toward the school house the New Mexican relied upon, and had reason to expect, that it would have the moral support, at least of such territorial newspapers as the White Oaks EAGLE.

Here is the section of the law which the EAGLE pretends to find so much humor in: "Section 42. That the school directors of the various districts in this territory are hereby empowered and required to compel parents, guardians or other persons having the control, care or direction of children, when such children do not attend some private school, to send such children under their control to the public school for at least three months in each year, except when such children shall be under age or above 15 years of age, or of such physical disability as to unfit them for the labor required, which disability shall be certified to by some regular practicing physician."

This is the precise wording of the law as taken from the compiled laws of the public schools of New Mexico, and although we are not a member of Col. Catron's bar association we have no hesitancy in passing judgment on the language of the act to the extent of saying that we believe it pretty good for New Mexico: It ought to be enforced both in spirit and letter. Will the EAGLE help?

The trouble with the *New Mexican's* quotation from the school law is that it was not taken from the official publication but from a compilation made by the territorial Superintendent who had it printed as it should have been enacted and not as it appears in the statute. The compilation makes even a better showing than the *New Mexican's* copy—it has it, "under eight and over sixteen—" which if substituted for the words of the statute would make the section passable in its construction.

Judging from the character of the other sections of the school law of 1891, and of many other laws on our statute books, and knowing the care and correct methods of the *New Mexican* office, where the laws of that year were printed we are ready to stake 16 to 1 that the clause as the EAGLE printed it, "under eight or about sixteen years of age," is exactly as it appears in the enrolled bill on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

The EAGLE will be found supporting any measure which is calculated to promote and improve the public schools of this territory. It will gladly join its valued Santa Fe contemporary in an effort to build up the moral and material status of our government and our people; but it does not believe that true reform and genuine advancement can be brought about or promoted by thus attempting to disguise the defects so apparent everywhere. It will not try to cover up the discreditable laws which disgrace (not "adorn" thank you) the statutory enactments of New Mexico, nor attempt to hide the putrid mass of corruption disclosed by some of these laws.

The highest interests of the schools of this territory and of the people generally can be best subserved by fearlessly exposing these defects and frauds rather than trying to excuse them and deceive ourselves as to their enormity. We believe in letting the people know just what kind of legislation they have been getting and what remains to them as the result of their confidence in public men in order that they may correct the errors, undo what never ought to have been done and obliterate that which every intelligent and decent person in the territory must be ashamed of.

See those nice Jersey ribbed cotton and all wool ladies' underwear, just received at Ziegler Bros., also a new line of those nice combination suits.

A fine stock of fancy stationery at ZIEGLER BROS.

Pocket and Table Cutlery—A full line. W. O. B. & L. Co.

Fancy apples at Taliaferro Bros.

All Legal Stationery for sale at the EAGLE Office.

## WHAT IT BRINGS.

Cheyenne, Nov. 16.—General Manager Hollidge, of the Burlington, and eleven other capitalists interested in the construction of the Shoshone canal in the Big Horn Basin, have left Billings, Mont., for the scene of the canal construction. The canal will cover 200,000 acres of exceptionally fertile land; will cost \$1,000,000 and will carry with its construction an early building of a Burlington line into the Big Horn Basin, with the erection of the new town and medical springs resort of Shoshone. Four syndicates, two in Chicago and two in New York, with an aggregate capital of \$20,000,000, have been organized for the purchase and development of Wyoming from gold and placer prospects, and have a number of experts now in the state looking for investments.

The above press dispatch is headed, by one of our exchanges, "What Statehood Brings," and it is needless to say that the aforesaid exchange is an advocate of immediate statehood for New Mexico and prefixes the aforesaid heading to the news item for the purpose of strengthening the cause among its readers.

Now suppose we should make reference to the few millions of dollars that have been expended in the Pecos valley in irrigation and the promotion of industrial enterprises there, to the other millions invested in railroads, in agriculture and in mining elsewhere in this territory and then assume that all this had been induced by a territorial condition, and would not have been realized had New Mexico been a state. If the EAGLE had taken such an absurd position, the aforesaid exchange would, doubtless, have ridiculed the proposition. Yet there would be just about as much logic in it as that the investments named are to be made in Wyoming because of statehood, with which that fair country is, as a matter of fact, cursed.

Statehood did not create those rich lands in Wyoming any more than it made the productive Pecos valley; nor the water for the Shoshone canal more than the territory has north and south Spring rivers, the Hondo or the Pecos. If statehood in Wyoming created the rich mines which appear to be the basis of the organization of the four syndicates alluded to in the above item, then by the same course of reasoning, our territorial condition must have caused the product of the north and south Homestakes, the Old Abe, the Little Mack and other rich properties at White Oaks, to come forth.

There is, probably, not a resident of New Mexico who would be willing to exchange this territory for Wyoming, statehood and all.

## THREATENS BLOODSHED.

The *Raton Range*, one of the ablest as well as among the most conservative republican papers of the territory, sounds the following blare from its bugle which may fairly be considered the representative sentiment of the party to which the *Range* belongs. It says:

If New Mexico is admitted to statehood this coming winter no such indignities can be heaped upon our people as they have submitted to in the last year, without bitter resistance and bloodshed. Because the manipulators of these outside represented the federal government, and the hope of change and separation, nothing more than protests against the injustice and appeals for decent treatment were made. Take away the federal authority and the people will do more than this when their rights and liberties are threatened.

It, then, appears that the statehood movement contemplates anarchy and bloodshed, along with the many other objectionable features of local government, as soon as the restraints of the general government are thrown off. Surely this territory ought to become a sovereign state. (?)

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

In the history of the first century of the Christian Era we find the record of an important event in 10 Matthew 14 and 15 verses as follows:

"Then the Pharisees went out and held a council against him, how they might destroy him."  
"But when Jesus knew it he withdrew himself from thence"

On the 15th of November A. D. 1895, the following dispatch was wired throughout the civilized world:

"Denver, Nov. 15.—Francis Schletter the so called 'Healer,' who pretends to be Christ, disappeared last night, and several United States marshals with warrants for his arrest are searching for him."

## SPEAKING OF FARCES.

We publish elsewhere the notice and programme of the entertainment to be given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union next Tuesday evening, at the hall next door to Wiener's store.

These meetings, in the interest of the cause of temperance, have been heretofore held at the churches alternately, but it is said that some of the ruling spirit of the Plymouth society objected to the holding of this entertainment in their house of worship for the reason that the programme embraces a short farce, which these people apparently thought was too much provoking and worldly for such a holy place. Well, we are surprised that any one should even suggest the use of this modern church for the purpose. The only farces which properly belong on the boards in that sanctuary are those of the usual and customary theatrical services.



The divine that is in man constantly seeks after the infinite. Hence among all peoples there is a universal searching after God. As are the cult and the morals of the people, so their idealization of the preexistent. All, however, confess Him with righteousness and confess Him to be the supreme almoner of the universe. Gratitude is neither dead nor asleep, and as men receive so the wells of thankfulness send forth bubbling waters whose ripples make music of praise. Among Christian nations, where conceptions of the All-Good have reached greatest perfection, the lesson of gratitude is most frequently taught and most universally practiced. Long anterior to the birth of the American nation the people were wont at the close of the year to set apart a day in which to consider the tender mercies, the boundless love, the generous hand of God, in order that their hearts might swell and throb in responsive touch to His beneficence. This practice, born amid the rocky hills of New England, has been perpetuated annually by a nation, which, above all peoples that have been and are, has most cause to be glad.

Here indeed do the rocks pour out rivers of oil, the earth yields marvelous increase and only the sins and shortcomings of men make possible want or suffering anywhere. Among this people is the greatest personal liberty, broadest interpretation of the rights of the individual, highest aspirations after comforts and luxuries and greatest general faith in the promise and fulfillment of a more exalted condition of universal happiness. With this people, as with no other people, are greater diversity of climate, more varied yields of vegetation and a wider range of employment for the masses than is found anywhere else upon the globe. In this country men have need to their comfort to employ less hours for labor and may devote more time to enjoyment and pleasure than their fellow-beings in other lands.

Recalling these superior benefits our people have cause indeed for gratitude; not because they enjoy privileges that would seem to be denied others but for the reason that their lives are cast in pleasant places. The grateful heart is best capable of appreciating, and he who remembers his blessings cannot fall of according praise where praise belongs. Retrospecting the year and its results there are suggestions that the barns are filled to fatness with golden grain, the wheels of industry whirl and whirl, the marts of trade are active with hurrying feet and the hope and promise of better things are potent. Remembering his divinity as well as his mortality; recalling the Providence that is over all and giveth all, he who receives should not fail of a grateful heart nor selfishly measure his own gifts by those of his neighbor.

There are those who sorrow, because from the beginning the laughter of the joyful has rung out amid the cry of hearts made desolate; but there is the universal promise of comfort to the mourner. At this season of the year the once green leaves are scered, fallen upon the ground, betrotten under foot of man; but the naked trees, through which the chilly blast of the west wind now moans, shall, with the warming days of spring, put on new beauty and freshness. So the days that are to be give assurance of peace to spirits that may be troubled. The night comes, but the glad sun is on its course and its rays will spread life and light upon all. The mortality of man confirms suffering at intervals, but the divine that is in him lifts him up out of the depths, and in the higher life he sees and adores the beneficent God of all. It is a good thing to remember mercies, to forget afflictions and to give thanks to the All-Giver.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

## A THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Sacred wine of love's libation  
To the Father ever more,  
Gratitude and consecration  
From our hearts we'll daily pour.

In the hand extended o'er us,  
In the golden days behind,  
In the sky-bright hopes before us,  
Thy compassion we may find.

For the friendships that enliven us,  
For affection's sacred flame,  
For Thy law which doth convert us,  
We would magnify Thy name.

Thanks we give for home and nation,  
For the blood that made us free,  
Seeking still the consummation  
Of our perfect liberty.

For the altar fires glowing  
With religion's holy light,  
For the spirit breeze blowing,  
For the faith transcending sight;

For the storm, the sun, the rainbow,  
Verdant pastures, pleasant ways—  
For Thy mercies' constant inflow  
Hear our orisons of praise.

—Rev. Samuel J. Harrows, in Christian Register.

All Depends on the Turkey.  
"How are you going to spend Thanksgiving, Uncle Jack?"

"Well, sub, hit's des 'ordin' ter de turkey. Ef he's quiet, en doan roos' too high, I'll spen' de day at home; but ef he's noisy, en I mek' any mistakes, dey's no tellin' whar I'll fetch up!"—Detroit Free Press.

The EAGLE—only \$2 a year.

## WE'VE GOT 'EM! \* \* \*

If you need any groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, queensware, &c., we've got 'em at prices that can not be duplicated in Lincoln county. We will save you from two to three dollars on a ten-dollar purchase, and can do this for the reason that we are selling for **CASH.**

## For Thanksgiving

We will have cranberries, nuts, figs, citron, fresh oysters and celery. Leave your orders.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Yours for low prices,

## TALIAFERRO BROS.

## You Shivering Men

Will be out today looking for **WARM CLOTHES!**

You'll pay anywhere from a dollar to five more elsewhere for such suits and overcoats as ours this season.

**Underwear!** Every kind that's good for you to wear—every kind that's good for us to sell—and at prices that'll send you hurrying back here the moment you need something else.

Do not purchase before you look over our stock of **Clothing and Furnishing Goods.**

Yours for business, **ZIEGLER BROS.**

## SAVE YOUR DOLLARS!

TRADE WITH US  
.....AND.....

YOU CAN DO IT!

We Will Not Be Undersold

BY ANY COMPETITION.

Try us.

**S. M. WIENER & SON**

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  
Cook and all kinds of Pumps, Pipes and Castings, Corrugated Steel and  
Copper TANKS and TROUGH, DRILLING MACHINES, etc.; also  
HAY PRESSES, Baling TIES, IRON DRIVING and HEAVY HARD-  
WARE GENERALLY.

Contracts taken for well work of every description. We pay special at-  
tention to the construction and erection of Irrigation Plants, Village and  
Ranch Water Supply Systems.  
We solicit correspondence.

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