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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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—Of the Patronage of the Citizens of—
White Oaks and Vicinity.
Prompt Attendance. Punctual Collections.

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Lincoln County Leader.

Saturday, November 29, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

Wm. B. Childers, Editor & Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office at White Oaks, N. M., as second class matter.

HONEST TOIL

Toil is noble, and whether with hands, head, pen or muscle, it is respected of man, both by his fellows and his God, that he should labor. Work is honorable. With laborers there would be wealth—nothing worth living for. Especially should labor be honored in this Democratic country. Here there are no lords nor peers. Every honest, industrious man, the peer of his fellow. The poor man weighs as much in the political scales as does the rich one. All the privileges surrounding the wealthy are also guaranteed to the humble poor.

There are no men in this country so poor that they have no influence. As a rain drop may do wonders when thrown from the clouds into a stream, so man can astonish even himself if he but uses the latent powers within him to develop his manhood. There is nothing within the limits of our national domain, possessing a high estimate which did not cost labor. See the locomotive as it paces through the mountain tunnel, either door of which shuts out the light of day. See it as it draws passenger trains through tunnels stretching across and under rivers, the wondrous achievements of labor, mental and manual. See the miner as he dives down into the bowels of the earth and there finds the valuable minerals which the Almighty created for man's use and benefit, but placed where toil was required to obtain it.

Those who look upon work, however laborious, as beneath their dignity, have lived for but little purpose. In the beginning of time God himself worked, nor did He cease during the period of six days. And He still works. He made the ground to yield for man's support, but made provision that unless labor were expended it would not yield. Labor is nature's watchword. Health, and all the comforts of life flow therefrom. The man who labors during the hours of the day has a more contented soul than he who fritters away in idleness the precious time which God has given him. Man without labor would not be developed as he was designed to be. The action of his muscular powers develops his physical system, and stimulates his intellectual organization.

The man who never works is unfit to occupy positions of trust, inasmuch as there are no offices which invite indolent members. From the chief magistrate of the Nation, for which there has lately been such a fierce struggle, down to the humblest public servant, there is labor provided for and expected of them.

Labor is divided and subdivided, and adapted by nature to the wants and capacities of man. All cannot, and should not, follow the same line of business, but he who works in the depths of the earth, or labors with spade, plow or sledge upon the surface, is as honorable in the sight of God and all true high minded men as he who earns his livelihood in the councils of the Nation.

The possession of wealth does not exempt man from his obligation to labor. Of all sins of which mortals can be guilty, that of looking down with contempt upon another treating of such unkindly, by those whom fortune has more kindly favored, is the most inexcusable. Parties thus acting insult the Author of life, the Architect of man and fate. The poet well expressed it when he said, "Honor and fame from no condition are so well your part, there all the honor lies."

Instead of poverty being the stigma of disgrace, it is really the test, if not the only tangible evidence of honesty and fair dealing. Thieves and murderers not infrequently glitter in the dazzling light of the diamonds they wear. Riches are no indication of honor in the possessor. But the man who employs his time at honorable labor presents at once the evidence of true manhood and noble attributes. His soul is free from the gnawings of an embittered conscience. He can hold his head erect amongst his species of whatever cast in society, and say, "I am the peer of any."

Yes, it is more honorable to dig the soil made by the hand of God, than to eat the bread of idleness, to deposit in the earth the seed and in partnership with the Almighty, cultivate the same, until through His power and grace it springs up and invites the harvester—to delve in mines and open mineral seams deposited by the Creator with the view of developing the muscles of His children and ministering to their comfort—to build vessels and construct railroads for the transportation of the products of labor, rather than stand as a rock in the current of progress.

Honor them, the man who toils. When you meet him going from his day's toil, with grub bucket in hand, give him a kind smile and a pleasant word; while to the man who despises labor and the laborer, bestow neither word nor look of recognition, as he is unworthy of either.

In regard to word frequently used in the recent campaign, the New York Times says: "Some twenty years ago every polling place in the United States during an important election was placarded with the solemn admonition to 'Beware of Roorbachs.' The word as some of our readers may not know, was derived from the supposititious travels of Baron Roorbach, a German nobleman, invented by the Whigs in the campaign of 1844. The extract from this work, which was circulated by the Whigs, related, we believe, how the Baron was interested and surprised in passing the plantation of James K. Polk by discovering that statesman in the act of flogging one of his slaves under circumstances of extreme atrocity."

GADAYE CASANAVE, one of the members of the celebrated Louisiana Returning Board of 1876, that counted the vote of that State for Hayes, died in New Orleans Saturday night. Casanave was at one time one of the wealthiest colored citizens of New Orleans, having extensive stables and undertaking establishments. He was imprisoned at Washington in 1877 for contempt of the House of Representatives in refusing to testify as to the proceedings of the Returning Board.

GRANT, in 1872, received the largest popular majority of any Presidential candidate ever before the people.

OFFICIOUS FRIENDS.

Most of our readers are acquainted with the fact, that in the States, when a person dies, the details of the funeral devolve on the undertaker, who not only supplies the coffin but sees to the grave, the hiring of carriages, and the order of procession. A few years since a gentleman died in Washington City, and after the undertaker had arranged the carriages in line he went into the house there to sew the lid over the face of the departed after the last sad look had been cast upon it by the bereaved. Upon going out on the sidewalk with the burial casket he found that some one had entirely transposed the order of procession line, and enquiring who had done so, one of the hack drivers pointed to a gentleman whom the undertaker approached and testily enquired by what authority he interfered in the arrangements made for the procession, when the man coolly responded, "I'm a friend of the corpse."

We are reminded of this incident by the gabble of Schurz, Curtis, Beecher and others of the new-fledged Democrats, who have more to say touching Cleveland and his policy than those who never faltered in their allegiance to the Democratic party. Time will tell whether authority to speak for Cleveland has been delegated those gentlemen, or whether, like the officious gentleman at the funeral, they are plumbing themselves on acquaintance with one whose neck may prove to be as stiff as it is acknowledged to be abnormally large. We opine the ex-sheriff has got through with them.

The Kansas City Journal says that Father Kuhls, of St. Mary's Church, Wyandotte, whom we well know, received a letter from a friend in New York City, in which he said that after the utterance by Rev. Burchard of the fatal illiteration of "Run, Romanism and Rebellion," a society composed of 800 Irishmen who had resolved to vote for Blaine and Logan to a man passed a resolution to vote for Cleveland, and did so on election day. Father Kuhls refused to divulge the name of the organization but said he knew it was their intention to support Blaine previous to the time the ministers called on Mr. Blaine, but after that they heartily supported the Democratic candidate. Who can doubt that the blatherskite, Burchard, elected Cleveland? As between him and Beecher, Burchard should be chosen as Chaplain of the House. Though not as big a blackguard as that other Democratic Chaplain, Henry Clay Deab, he is probably as near the Democratic party and as far from God as the fire-eating parson of Iowa and Missouri, who was paid to pray for the "unwashed," in the days "before the war."

THE WEEKLY BLADE, (Nash's Paper) of Toledo, Ohio, is now the largest and best dollar family newspaper now published. During the recent campaign it reached the enormous circulation of 200,000 and it leads all other papers by many thousand. They will mail specimen copy free on receipt of address. See advertisement elsewhere.

WILL our Democratic friends of Kansas City never let up? They amuse themselves now by mailing us copies of familiar Republican papers, wrapped in black crape. The Republican party is not dead. When it dies, there will be no Democratic party to oppose.

The Gentlemen's Convention.

The St. Louis papers last week were largely monopolized by reports of the proceedings of the gentlemen of the country assembled in the Pike City in National Convention. All agreed that the members of the convention were an exceptional fine body of men, intellectually, physically and financially. The *Globe Democrat* published many photographs, of the most distinguished representatives, amongst which were W. T. Thornton, Maj. Llewellyn and Pat Garrett, neither of whose photos, we venture to say, would be recognized by the wives of either gentleman named. The occasion was one of the most eventful ever vouchsafed the foggy city. The old mossbacks vied with each other in rendering the visitors happy, and if we can judge by the daily reports they succeeded. The representatives of this county did not rattlesnake in their shoes, but rose to the importance of their mission, and ere the convention closed their names were familiar to those in attendance, and readers of the proceedings. Col. Milne and Maj. Llewellyn attracted much attention through their manifestation of thorough acquaintance with the business in hand. From the report of Wednesday's proceedings we clip the following:

Mr. Milne offered the following resolution:

Resolved that it is the sense of this convention that we urge upon congress the importance of enacting such laws as will enable the gentlemen of the arid regions of the far west to acquire by lease the right to graze upon unoccupied lands. It is well known that large tracts of these arid lands can never be occupied by agriculturists and that the government cannot now and will not in the future derive any revenue therefrom, unless they are so leased to cattlemen.

Resolved that it is not our intention to deprive settlers from locating these lands for settlement and occupation, but that all land so leased shall at all times, whether fenced or not fenced, be subject to settlement under the existing laws of congress.

Mr. Milne's resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. W. H. Llewellyn of the Lincoln county, New Mexico Stock association:

Resolved that the live stock interests of the far west are deeply interested in preserving peaceful and friendly relations with the various wild Indian tribes in our section of the country, and to that end we pledge ourselves to a continuance of honorable and fair treatment toward them; jealously protecting them from oppression or injustice.

Resolved that it is the sense of this convention that congress should pass a law making it a penal offence, punishable by long imprisonment, to sell or give firearms to any of the wild Indian tribes of the west, either on their reservation or elsewhere, and we earnestly recommend the disarming by the government of all the wild and uncivilized Indians and permission to bear arms limited to the disciplined and trusted police, who have proved their capacity to maintain peace and good order.

Resolved that this convention protests against the policy and utility of granting to the wild, uncivilized and unproductive tribes of Indians vast tracts of the public domain, thereby rendering valuable territory useless for profit, development and civilization, and we respectfully recommend that portions of the public lands not absolutely required for the habitation and maintenance of the Indians be leased for purposes of grazing to the citizens of the United States and the income arising from said leases to be used for the benefit of the Indians.

Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Prof. Waterhouse submitted an essay, full of figures, startling to the uninitiated, as for instance, that the present number of live stock in the United States is probably above 180,000,000, and their appraised value more than \$2,000,000,000. It all of these animals were arranged in single file and the average space of only four feet was allotted to each, the unbroken line would extend more than five times around the globe. The distinctive interests which this convention represents—though narrowed by the exclusion of horses, sheep and wine—are still colossal in their proportions. The approximate number of neat cattle in this country is over 51,000,000, and their worth exceeds \$1,200,000,000. The United States raise more than one-half as many cattle as all Europe; and the territory on the west side of the Mississippi exclusively devoted to pasturage is more than double the combined area of Germany and France. The estimated extent of these grazing lands is more than 780,000,000 acres. He also said that the number of beehives which the U. S. annually exports to Great Britain is now more than 34,000 head.

EDISON prepared the grandest display of all for New York City during the campaign, by having his men in procession with electric lights on the helmet of each, and inside the hollow square where the engines for manufacturing electricity were hauled by lines of wires, lights were attached to the machinery and placed in pairs on the harness of the harness. Lights were even placed on the banners. The mode of conducting the electricity was by means of endless ropes carried by the men and horses, the wires being safely guarded from the touch of hands or horses.

DE YOUNG, editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, was last week shot twice by Adolph Spreckles, son of the Hawaiian sugar king. The trouble grew out of an article published in the *Chronicle* in reference to Hawaii Commercial company. Henry DeYoung, a brother of the one who has just escaped with his life, was killed a few years ago by young Kallock, a minister's son.

The total vote of New Mexico for Delegate to Congress, cast on the 4th inst. was 27,469, of which Joseph received 12,271; Prince, 9,939; Ryerson, 5,192, and Browne, 76. Showing a Republican majority in the Territory, of 3,000 in round numbers. But this is an age of pluralities, not of majorities. Prince was our St. John.

The spoils of office in New York City, amount to \$23,000,000 per year. The cry of "Change," is not sung by the Democracy of Gotham. Even the Tweed exposure didn't effect the hold of the dominant party. Oh, for a Burchard, to join their ranks and use his Samsonian weapon in their behalf.

WASHINGTON was the only candidate for the Presidency who ever received the entire electoral vote of the Union—but then there were only 69 votes.

BUTLER hardly received votes enough in Kansas to count, yet he received nearly three times as many as Judas St. John.

BLAINE, BELVA, BUTLER, BEECHER, BALL, BURCHARD, BUSTED. Blast the B's.