

The Socorro Chieftain.

VOL. I.

SOCORRO, SOCORRO COUNTY, N. M., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1884.

NO 18.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

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South Side Plaza Front of Asche & Hilton's

Second Hand Store.

Joseph Kensinger;

Great Bargains Money Saved

All Kinds of Second-Hand Goods bought and sold at his big

SECOND-HAND

Store on Court Street.

Some of the Testimony of the Yunque Black Tragedy.

As we were not able to procure the testimony in the case of the Territory vs. Susie Youncker before going to press last week, we publish below the testimony of the defendant and some of the most important witnesses in the case, as given at the preliminary examination before Justice McClestin, and taken for THE CHIEFTAIN by Geo. M. Shaw, stenographer.

MARSHAL FEATHERSTON testified that last Saturday about 4 p. m. prisoner went to him and wanted him to go to her house and take Black away and keep him away; that he was drunk and was abusing her; she didn't want him fined; would rather pay the fine herself. Took him to the Grand Central where he registered and promised to stay away from prisoner's house; was reasonable about it. About 7 p. m. Deputy Monroe called him to go to the depot; that there was a row down there. Went down together and met prisoner coming up, who said, "you didn't look that man up." Told her he had gone to hotel, and promised to stay away; went to house; found man and said, "you wouldn't stay where you promised, I will have to look you up." Man asked what for; told him lady had made complaint against him for being drunk and abusive, he said he was doing nothing of the kind; that everything in the house was his; prisoner said he had nothing but a saddle and couple of blankets, and said to marshal "you will have to keep him away from here or I will have to kill him." Prisoner said Black had thrown her out doors and locked her out; she showed receipts for rent and furniture; said she would make complaint Monday morning against him for threatening her life. Released man Sunday morning about 8:30 on guarantee of two of his friends. (Prisoner—"didn't you promise me that he should not come back until Monday morning." About noon saw man and told him not to go near house as prisoner had bought a pistol and might shoot him; he replied, "I know her, you needn't tell me anything about her; she is a shooter from away back." Hensley told me she had bought pistol from him. Met prisoner soon afterwards who said, "you turned Bob out," and wanted me to get her some cartridges; said she had no idea of killing anybody, but wanted for protection; said she would be glad to have me send some one to stay with her that night as she was afraid.

DEPUTY MONROE testified that when making arrest of Black at house Saturday night prisoner said Black had driven her out of the house and threatened to kill her. Man said charges were not true, that he had done nothing. Prisoner asked me for a gun; I said I had none.

CHARLES THOMPSON testified stopped at prisoner's house Saturday night few minutes in passing; prisoner said she was compelled to have Black arrested; she described affairs money and otherwise; didn't pay much attention; took Black to Windsor Hotel Sunday morning and got room; went to prisoner's house at his request to get whiskey and find out whether prisoner would appear against him Monday; told prisoner they ought to compromise; she said, "tell Bob that all I ask is for him to give me security; not to bother me or come around my house any more, and I will not bother him, but if he comes around any more I will kill him." Went back and told Black this, and he said, "Charley, I will be too glad not to bother her any more if I only had my money out of the outfit." He talked as though he had between \$300 and \$400 to settle; he told about helping them during small-pox; then wanted me to go and ask madam to go to his room and fix up matters. I refused to go and he wrote a note to her which I gave to her later on the plaza, and which she said she couldn't read, don't know what it was; met Black night afterwards, who said he couldn't sleep; he went to see Sheriff Simpson at his stables, didn't find him. He said, well Charley, I guess I will put that woman where she had me last night; I said about three words to her that struck terror to her heart. I told her that I had Dave arrested in Kansas and the gun was here, and stopped there and didn't say no more. I guess those words ruffled the old lady considerably.

Left him and after dinner saw him going into prisoner's house with Charley DeMar; saw prisoner coming down street and stopped as listening for them

to come to the door and then went around house and Black and DeMar came out of the front door. I went to sleep until half past three, when started for ball ground, and passing prisoner's door, saw Black and her sitting each side of door. Black asked me to get him a bucket of drinking water; he got the bucket from the kitchen, and I brought water from Walker House and set it down; everything appeared to be quiet; Black had on his pants and shirt only; I went to ball play; next knew he was killed; he appeared sober Sunday afternoon; heard no conversation. I was about eight minutes getting the bucket of water and handed it to Black on the sidewalk; think he started for the kitchen with it; I went off. From what Dr. Walker says this was about ten minutes before the killing. Prisoner stated Saturday that Black had threatened to kill her; only threat ever heard Black make was that to lock her up. When told Black she would kill him he said, "I know she will shoot, she is a shooter from away back," he said he had never threatened her. Prisoner said Saturday she was afraid to stay alone, that she had nothing against Black, only wanted him to stay away from there.

W. S. DEMAR testified he lived at prisoner's house, Sunday heard Black come in and say to prisoner, "I have Dave in Kansas and the gun is here," heard no quarreling.

ANTONIO LOPEZ, Mexican melon dealer testified that about 3 o'clock Sunday he passed prisoner's house, she bought two melons; heard man's voice in kitchen; prisoner said to me, "You go, that man is angry at me," came away, heard no conversation.

SHERIFF SIMPSON testified that Sunday about 2 p. m. prisoner came to his house and told him she had killed a man; said it was Black, and she came to surrender herself; said she did it in self defense, Black was going to kill her with an axe; she gave me her pistol; I took her to jail, then took Dr. Gochenauer and Justice Curtin to the house; found Black dead by kitchen door, with an axe near him; a bucket; there were pieces of broken glass in the front room. I closed Black's saloon by attachment Thursday.

Mrs. SUSAN YOUNCKER, the prisoner, testified am 42 years old; came here about seven weeks ago from my ranch in Lincoln county; am a widow, husband died of smallpox little over a year ago on road from Ft. Stanton to Santa Fe; have two grown sons, aged 22 and 24, they are on my ranch; have resided in Lincoln county about two years; knew Black off and on that time he had trouble with his wife who left him; he and three others boarded with me here; we were friends and nothing more; he got on a drunk and came in the house Saturday evening, and all day was abusive, called me vile epithets and said I was getting him into trouble. I said, "You are drunk and better go to bed, and he got me by the hair and threw me clear out doors, I was afraid and had him arrested; didn't want him hurt or fined, only kept away, he came back and said, "You had me arrested you —, I will kill you," and was going to strike me; I got a gentleman to send the marshal and he took him and told me to come Monday and make a complaint; Sunday morning Black came back; I tried to get him to go away, but he went in and closed the door and I went out and walked until my feet were blistered, then went and bought a pistol; went to the house and couldn't get in, until I got a fork from Mrs. Leacham and got in and put on my slippers and sat down at the front door. Charley DeMar had told me Black was in the back room asleep. When the melon vender came Black got up and wanted to know who woke him up; I told him to get on his pants; he wanted me to get him some water and I would not go, he went into the kitchen and I thought from the sound he was getting something to eat, I went to the door and the moment I opened it he picked up a glass and said, "Oh! you —," I dodged it and then he grabbed the axe and I shot twice and ran out and ran to Sheriff Simpson's. I saw Mr. Leacham as I ran out and said to him, "Go in I don't know whether I have killed the man or not, go in and see."

CROSS EXAMINED—The man was drunk and I was afraid of him. I told the policeman to keep him away and he said he would; he was only a boarder with me; everything in the house

was mine. He never slept at the house until the saloon was closed. I had no grudge against the man; he had always been a friend to me, if I could fetch him back again to-day I would do it; never had a bit of trouble before with him, had not seen him drunk before, he had quit drinking; knew he was a bad man by reputation when drinking. Black had been a good friend; had sent us food when we had small-pox and were not allowed to go for any. I had no settlement to make with him. When he grabbed the axe I fired and ran, and kind of turned and fired the second shot as I ran. The last I knew he was standing near the door after I had fired. I cannot tell how it all happened, I was so excited. I never carry arms.

CHARLES LECHAM testified he was first man in after shooting; saw Black sitting pasture gaping with his mouth; ran for Dr. Walker.

Dr. WALKER testified he was called by Mr. Lecham, ran in and found Mr. Black already dead. It was five minutes past four, deceased had a bucket in his grasp; think I was the second man who entered the house after the killing.

Above is the main chain of evidence detailing the particulars of the tragedy consecutively, as far as could be ascertained. The testimony of many other witnesses is mainly corroborative.

TERRITORIAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. We, the representatives of the republicans of New Mexico, in territorial convention assembled, do reaffirm our adherence to the time honored principles of the Republican party as announced by its various national conventions and especially by the national Republican convention recently held in the city of Chicago.

2. We fully and heartily endorse the administration of President Arthur who, coming into power under the most trying circumstances, has so acquitted himself in his high office as to command the confidence, respect and admiration of his fellow citizens of all political parties.

3. That we take particular pleasure in expressing our unqualified and enthusiastic approbation of the action of the late national Republican convention in placing before the country for the two highest offices in the gift of the people those two grand patriot statesmen, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

4. We are in favor of the fullest encouragement of the mining interests of the Territory, believing that the future consequence and prosperity of the Territory depend in a very large measure upon the development of our mineral resources.

5. The condition of land titles is not satisfactory. We are in favor of such legislation as will enable our people to perfect their titles and render them secure in the possession of their homes. All claims to land grants should be limited after the expiration of which claims shall be barred. The boundaries of valid grants should be settled and they segregated from the public domain.

Claims to land grants should be recognized only according to the letter of our treaty obligations. Nothing should be confirmed or conceded except what the government is bound to give, and all confirmations should be with careful reservations of the adverse rights of the government for the benefit of the citizens, and proper regulations should be provided by law for the removing of the same and for the adjustment of the respective rights of the owners of the soil and the mineral and the prospector upon such lands.

6. Corporations should be held to the same liabilities, responsibilities and limitations as individuals. We are opposed to all monopolies and to granting any special or class privileges.

7. The cattle and sheep interests of the Territory being of the greatest importance should be fostered and treated with the utmost liberality consistent with fairness and justice toward other interests.

8. We are in favor of tariff which will protect our copper, lead and wool interests and such other productions as encounter foreign competition.

9. We are in favor of the double standard of money values, and that silver shall be coined and circulated as money in the same manner as gold in proportion to its value.

10. We are in favor of free common schools, open to all the youth of the Territory, supported out of the public revenue, and in which the ordinary branches of a common school education only shall be taught.

11. The sympathy of this convention goes out to the Irish people and all others of the human race who suffer injustice and oppression, and are struggling for freedom and the right of self-government.

12. We welcome to our Territory all men who come to make homes amongst us, and who obey the laws and live as good citizens.

13. That we are opposed to governing elites and bosses in politics, and

all sorts of ring rule.

14. We are in favor of liberality to manufacturers, railroads and all other enterprises calculated to promote the development of the resources and material wealth of the Territory.

15. That we view the World's exposition to be held next winter at New Orleans, with the view to induce immigration and capital to our borders, that we deem it the part of wisdom that our several boards of county commissioners make suitable appropriations within the law to enable the commissioners appointed for the several counties to make the best possible display of their resources.

The Case in a Nutshell.

The circumstances of a bolt in the republican convention on Tuesday, are very simple and should be understood by all the people. It was well known to everyone that two contesting delegations were present from San Miguel county, one headed by Lorenzo Lopez and one by Eugenio Romero and both containing influential citizens of that county. So at the opening of the convention the usual motion was made by Mr. Tiffany, of Socorro, that no contesting delegations be allowed seats until the case had been considered and acted on by the convention. This is the universal rule in every political convention in every state and territory, and has always been the rule here. The only convention where any other method is used are the national conventions, which are so very large that in order to do the business at all, it is necessary to have contests considered before heard by the national committee.

It would obviously be unjust that in case of two contesting delegates with equal apparent claims, either one should be admitted to the exclusion of the other, before their cases are considered, thus letting one act in deciding its own case.

Mr. Tiffany's motion naturally was expected to pass without any opposition, but the Byrneson delegates, showed great heat about the matter, and seemed determined to give seats to one branch of the contestants (the Romero side) in advance of the organization of the convention. They voted solidly against the resolution, evidently expecting to defeat it, but the result showed forty-eight in its favor to forty-two against. Thereupon Col. Byrneson's friends, apparently thinking that this foreshadowed his final defeat, marched out of the convention they had hoped to control.

That is all there is of it. If they had not determined before hand to rule or to ruin, they would of course have waited at any rate to see what the action of the committee on credentials would be.

A more utterly unjustifiable and inexcusable bolt was never committed by sane men.—N. M. Review.

A Contrast.

Two years ago, Judge Prince was defeated in the Republican convention, and under circumstances which at least were very aggravating to his friends. In less than a minute he was on the floor of the convention moving to make the nomination of his antagonist unanimous in order "that harmony should prevail. We quote his words used in making this motion:

"I do this in the interest of harmony, to promote unity of action among republicans, and to aid in establishing that good feeling in the party which is essential to success.

The party is greater than any of its members, and the triumph of its principles paramount to all personal considerations. When a contest between those of one political household is over, they should join in earnest support of the chosen candidate, in order to insure a unity victory over the common foe."

After the convention he came home to Santa Fe, was president of the Republican county association, made speeches and wrote articles for Mr. Luna, and this county was the only one in which there was a contest where the Luna majority was increased.

Now, in the Republican convention of this year, Judge Prince had the majority, and Col. Byrneson was in the position in which the Judge found himself two years ago. Did he move in make the nomination unanimous in the interests of harmony? Did he show any desire to promote success through unity? If not generous or magnanimous, did he even quietly acquiesce in the action of the majority? The outrageous bolt of yesterday in the answer. Note the contrast.—[Review.