Lincoln County Leader.

Devoted to the Best Interests of Lincoln County and the Development of Its Resources.

VOLUME 9. WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN COUNTY, N. M., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1890. NUMBER 1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THIS PAPER may be found at the office of Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents authorized to receive advertisements at our lowest rates in NEW YORK

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John Y. Hewitt.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WHITE OAKS.....LINCOLN COUNTY
New Mexico.

GEO. B. BARBER,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
White Oaks.....N. M

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory and in the U. S. Land Offices.

E. McB. TIMONEY.
Late Register U. S. Land Office, Boise City, Idaho.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—White Oaks Avenue,
WHITE OAKS.....N. M

Lincoln County Leader.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, $2 PER YEAR

Saturday, October 4, 1890.

Wm. Gaffney, Editor and Proprietor

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

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS and LINCOLN CO. LEADER, 1 year $2.75

Republican Ticket.

...r Congress,
...S. OTERO.

...uncilman,
... of Eddy Co.
...sentative,
...ON, of Lincoln Co

D. W. ROBERTS
JOSE MONTANO
GEO. SENA
A. T. GUNTER
WM. ROSENTHAL
N. W. LANE
R. BALANADOD
JOSE VEGA.

...CTION
... DOCUMENT
...PROVED
...TION
...GINAL
...icrofilm

...ts of the Constitu-
...e that the present
...f the Territory is a-
...00, but, like most
...ents this wont bear
...truth. In proof of
... we submit the fol-
...ed account taken
...tor's books in Santa

...ng Bonds, $200,000
... Bonds, 120,000
...t Ex. Bonds, 50,000
... Bonds of
...89, 350,000
... Warrants
... 170,000

... $890,000
...uld be de-
...n Treasury
... $180,000

...debt of
...about $710,000
... there will be paid
by March 4th next, $100,000,
leaving a total debt of $610,000.

This is about as near as the opponents of the Constitution ever come to telling the truth. Facts are what we want and must have.

THE President has appointed Alfred Freeman, of Tennessee, Judge of this judicial district. For the reason that few lawyers in the Territory filed for judgeships are unentangled in legal schemes incident and seemingly indigenous to this Territory, we hail the importation of foreign wearers of the ermine.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

...ings, Assessing Work, for sale at the office of the Leader. Price, 50 cents per dozen.

...and health seekers superior accommodations and comforts.
Vegetables, Fruit and Milk from our own farm.
GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.
WHELAN & CO., Prop's.

P. C. BELL,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
Stands prepared to take contracts for erecting out stone, rock, brick, adobe, or any other kind of building. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Corrizo Hotel.
White Oaks.....New Mexico
WM. [illegible], Prop.

Attention, Miners of New Mexico

The representatives of the democratic party of New Mexico who are opposing Statehood by rejecting the Constitution, are seeking to dissuade the masses from voting for it's adoption on the 7th of this month, on the plea that the Constitution is inimical to their interests because it provides as follows: Art. XI. Sec. 10, that—"mining claims before patent shall be taxed only on the gross output in a manner to be prescribed by law."

Hon. John Y. Hewitt, in discussing this clause at a public meeting the other night with the editor of the LEADER said, "a mining claim before patent could not be taxed," and attempted to show the injustice of this provision of the Constitution as against the miner's interests and unusual in other States, &c. The subjoined decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States will explain and show the legality as well as leniency of the provision above referred to, which we copy from the Albuquerque Citizen of the 25th ult:

The opponents of the proposed constitution reveal their ignorance of law or their ability to misrepresent by stating that it is inimical to the interests of miners.

The clause which they assert threatens the rights of mining men was framed especially for their protection and an examination of the decisions of the courts in the other states and territories will convince any reasonable man that any statement to the contrary is absolutely false.

The constitution (Art. xi, Sec. 10) provides that "mining claims before patent shall be taxed only upon the gross output in a manner to be prescribed by law." And the "only" is used as a limitation on the authority of the legislature to go further and tax not only the output but also the improvements and possessory right to a mining claim while the title still remains in the national government.

Wety in his work on assessments (page 194) says: "The possession and right of possession of these agricultural and mineral lands are recognized and held to be a species of property subsisting in the hands of the citizen, and the subject of taxation. It is not the preemption or homestead right, "but the possession and valuable use of the land," which is made to contribute in proportion to the value of such interest its share of the burden of the government."

The supreme court of California in States vs. Moore (19th Cal. page 69), held [illegible] the mines were the property of the government [illegible] against the right to levy a tax upon the possessory right [illegible]

In Idaho [illegible] decided that "as in well settled [illegible] the improvements upon public lands as also the claim to, or the possessory right thereto is taxable." (1st Idaho, page 317, Quivy vs. Lawrence.

In Wright vs. Carpenter (1st Nevada page 340) the supreme court of Nevada said: "Now although the government title may be free from taxation, it by no means follows that the possessory right of the occupant is also free. Indeed it has been repeatedly held in this and neighboring states that such possessory rights are subject to taxation."

And in the case of Hale & Norcross Company vs. Storey County (1st Nevada, page 106) the supreme court of that state held that the United States government left the states and territorial governments to regulate the subject of taxes on [illegible] possessory rights [illegible] of his within their borders [illegible]

ing to their own views of justice and propriety, and that such possessory right was the subject of taxation. They further hold that the assessment of the possessory right and therefore valid.

The Constitution and Schools.

The Rocky Mountain News of the 23nd says of the provisions of the New Mexico constitution on public schools: "Instead of leaving this matter to legislative control, if the constitution itself made a levy of taxes for school purposes, and provided for the establishment of schools in which the English language shall be taught and that parents shall send their children to these schools, the instrument would be more satisfactory. There would then be some guaranty that the American public school would be established. It would place the matter beyond and outside of any legislative action."

There is a great parade made in the constitution on the school question. Most unusual restrictions are pretended to be thrown around the disbursement of school funds. All this, however, is for buncombe. No schools are established by the constitution. It declares that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment and maintainance of a uniform system of public schools. * * The whole subject will rest with the legislature—just where it has rested in the past. This will fool nobody. The pretense that a compact can be made with the United States on this or any other subject which is irrepealable, is also a piece of unmitigated buncombe.

The above quotation from the Albuquerque Democrat is a fair sample of all the objections urged against the Constitution and by and through the influence of which the democratic party is seeking to keep the citizens of New Mexico from voting for the Constitution in the coming election. We say as we have formerly said, without fear of valid contradiction, that in all the constitutions forming the organic laws of the various States of the Union there is no more ample and complete provision made by any than the Constitution of New Mexico. That the Constitution did not usurp the functions of the legislature in entering upon the details of legislation on this or any other subject is a strong argument showing the wisdom of the document and in favor of it's adoption. Had the convention done as the above paragraph would indicate it should have done there would have been a violent objection on that account. Any unprejudiced reader of the Constitution can but admit that provision for establishing and maintaining public schools in New Mexico is ample and commendable. A State Board of Education, in whose hands are placed by this instrument the government, direction and control of the public schools of New Mexico is the meeting of a great public necessity in this Territary owing to the peculiar conditions which obtain here.—And any other provision would have been most flagrantly faulty owing to the facts in the case.—But our democratic friends are posing as the champions of public schools in New Mexico while they are fighting them in Illinois, and in Wisconsin declared in the recent democratic convention held in that State that "the public school is the builders of letters," and are mailing their forces to oppose them in the present canvas and coming election.

Fellow citizens of New Mexico, do not allow these democratic haters and opponents of public schools to throw dust in your eyes in this matter. It is attempted for party aggrandizement, and nothing else but boodle and spoils. Vote for the Constitution and you will vote for your best interests and the best public school system in the country.

AN objection is made by the opponents of the Constitution that the limit of one per cent. for taxes as fixed by that instrument, will not be sufficient to defray the expenses of the State Government. Let us see.

The present cost of Territorial government, for all purposes, is a little over $230,000, which includes that portion paid by the general Government to those officers for whose salaries it provides. Now allowing the State governmental expenses to be fixed at $300,000, which is above the actual amount, and we will find that at the present assessed valuation of the property of the Territory, which is $47,000,000, and at one per cent. would yield an annual income of $470,000, an excess of $170,000 over the cost of maintaining the Government.

The experience of all new States has been that Statehood has caused a rapid increase of all property in the new State consequent on Statehood from 25 to 50 per cent. over it's Territorial valuation, and New Mexico would be no exception to this rule. If this is true then the increase would be from $470,000 to $587,500, allowing an increase of 25 per cent. on present valuation, or to $705,000 at an increase of 50 per cent. above present valuation.

But allowing that there would be no increase above present valuation the cost of State government would, as shown above, leave an annual ballance of $170,000 in the treasury, which would be ample in less than five years to pay the Territorial indebtedness, which on the 4th of March next will amount to about $610,000, (not $1,000,000, as claimed by the adversaries of the Constitution,) and and leave a good balance in the treasury.

Voters of New Mexico, can you not see how the anti-Constitution folk are trying to mislead you to vote against your best interests by voting against the Constitution?—Will you allow them to discredit your intelligence and make of yourselves your worst enemies?—We do not believe it. Vote for the Constitution and convince your enemies that you are free, intelligent American citizens.

COL. D. S. TWITCHELL, of Kansas City, Mo., has been nominated by the Republicans of his district as candidate for Congress. We have known the Col. long and intimately. He is a gentleman of signal ability, sterling integrity and a Republican without guile.—We hope and will pray for his election. The Col. is the honored sire of the Hon. R. E. Twitchell, of Santa Fe.

THE President has chosen S. A. Whitfield, of Ohio, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Subscribe for the Leader

IN speaking of that clause in the Constitution which provides that "the State (of New Mexico,) shall incur no debt for any purpose whatever * * in excess of five hundred thousand dollars, but this shall not be construed to impair or affect the liability of the State for the debts of the Territory of New Mexico," Mr. Hewitt, in his joint discussion with the LEADER chap on the 25th ult., said, "Now the present indebtedness of the Territory is about $1,000,000, and yet the Constitution allows only a public indebtedness of one half that am't. Now, if any one can explain how that is to be accomplished I would like to see how it could be done." Mr. Hewitt is a careful and usually sagacious lawyer and clear reasoner, but in this case he departed from his usual common sense method because he desired to befog his hearers on whose credulity he thus presumed, thinking their intelligence would not see through this subterfuge. He knows, as every other man of intelligence knows, that the clear meaning of the language is that a State in debtedness, as such, should not exceed the sum fixed by the Constitution, but that the Territorial indebtedness is not an actual debt created by the State, only assumed on the part of the State as a matter of good faith toward the general government. But this is only one of many instances of the methods adopted by the anti-Constitution party to discount the intelligence of their followers.

CITIZENS and voters of New Mexico—do not deceive yourselves. Congress will not pass an enabling act for any Territory to become a State unless convinced that such Territory desires Statehood. The Constitution to be submitted to the voters of this Territory on Tuesday next has been made familiar to the members of Congress and pronounced by them an excellent organic document. Now, if this is defeated at the polls it will be a convincing argument that all the talk for years about the desirability of New Mexico to become a State is mere gabble and it will take ages to convince Congress otherwise.—It is this Constitution and Statehood under it or no State. Now, which shall it be?

THE opponents of the Constitution in speaking of that portion of the proposed organic law which places the appointment of the Supreme Judges in the hands of the Governor are very careful about mentioning the fact that such appointment is vested only by "the concurrence of all the Senators." They seek to make it appear that the Governor only is responsible and has the sole power to place such officers as he only may select. Don't be deceived in this respect, voters of New Mexico, for the democracy would, if possible, deceive the very elect. Read the Constitution carefully and vote intelligently.

AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES!
Prices reduced. Every family now can have the best Automatic Sewing Machines in the market at reduced prices. For particulars send for our new Illustrated Circular with samples of stitching. Our Illustrated Circular shows every part of the Machine perfectly, and is worth sending for even if you have a Machine. Krouse & Harper, Agts. Co., 208 and 210 West 50th St., N. York.

Lincoln County Leader.

Saturday, September 27, 1890.

SOCIETIES.

No. 1 P.—Capitan Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, meet every Thursday night, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. REID, C. C.
EDWARD DENRICH, K. OF R. & S.

I. O. O. F.—White Oaks Lodge No. 49, meets every Saturday night, at Castle Hall, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers earnestly invited.

J. A. WOODLAND, C. P.
JAMES H. PARKER, Sec.

G. A. R.—Kearney Post, No. 10, meets on the last Monday night of each month, at their Hall.

N. W. LANE, P. C.
J. C. KLEPINGER, Adjt.

WHITE OAKS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Lord's Day Services—Morning, 11 o'c. Evening—7:30 o'clock.
Sunday School—9:45 a. m.
Weekly Bible reading, Wednesday Eve. at 7:30 o'clock—Seats free. All are welcome.

N. W. LANE, Pastor.

DIRECTORY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.
Preaching each Sunday in the month except the 2nd., at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 3 p. m., and Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7 p. m.

S. W. THOMAS, Pastor in charge.
A. POTTER P. E.

LOCAL ROUNDUPS

Luck sometimes makes a name.
But printers' ink so black and solemn
Will give a man peculiar fame,
When put in this peculiar column.

POLITICS are ripening.

D. A. R. Monday night.

DISTRICT Court will meet at Lincoln on the 3rd Monday of next month, Judge McFie presiding.

R. J. NUGENT, of Nogal, was in town this week. He is disgruntled because enough Republicans are not provided him to vote for this fall.

ATTENTION is called to the offer we make on our 3rd page a full set of Dickens' Works for 75c. to every paid in advance subscriber to the LEADER. None others need apply.

GRUMBLES and Price returned from their prospecting trip between Three Rivers and Tularuso last Saturday, and brought some promising ore samples with them as the result of their trip.

GEO. E. SLIGH, with his family made a flying visit this week to relatives and friends in White Oaks from his San Andreas ranch and returned last Tuesday. He reports the range and stock looking well in his locality.

DAN. DEALE, who has been in the employ of the Block Ranch for some months past, visited town this week and reports having found something good in the mineral line on the south east of the Capitan Mountains. The LEADER is in hopes it may pan out big.

JACK FORSYTHE, a miner in the South Homestake, met with a very painful accident the other day, caused by the upsetting of a bucket of ore, resulting in breaking one of the bones of his right arm. Dr. Paden reduced the fracture and Jack will doubtless soon be at his work again.

"GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK" for October ahead of time, is a boss number. The young and old grave and gay may always be sure to find something in the pages of this magazine in accordance with their tastes. Godey Publishing Co., Phila., Pa. Price, $2.00 per year.

This week will closes the eighth year of the precious life and record of the LEADER. Now is an opportune time for every subscriber to examine the figures following his name and cause their advancement. There are many who should be ashamed to have 1883 stare them in the face every week. Each of them should see to it that a "2" smiles upon them and they will receive our benediction.

JUDGE Andy Richardson married an old man and his daughter the other day, and Andy knew the relationship when he married them. The old man and father first approached the alcalde linked to an old woman and by the jerk of a steer's tail were made one and told to go and sin no more. Then the blooming daughter appeared with her affinity and said she'd take some of the same in her'n, and Andy joined the young couple by the same mystic words he employed in yoking the aged pair. Andy would rather harness a loving couple than eat or drink although he never ran in double harness himself and hence does'nt know how it tastes.

E. W. PARKER, Supt. of the South Homestake Mining Co., returned Monday of this week from a flying business trip to St. Louis. Mr. P. looks rested, even after so long a journey, and resumes his many duties with new life and increased vitality. Mrs. Parker remains with friends at St. Louis for a much needed rest and to enjoy the benefits of city life for a limited period.

A RECENT letter from C. L. Pearman, our popular hardware merchant, informs his family and friends that he was not improving as had been anticipated. Mrs. P. will doubtless leave in a few days to join and attend him in his illness. Charley's many friends wish him a speedy recovery and hope to soon greet him in new and robust health.

WHEN a man is mean enough to slander his fellow man he is generally too cowardly to assume authorship of the scandal, so quietly goes about whispering, "I hear on good authority," "I understand," "they do say," etc. Such men are worse than a plague in any community, especially a small one, and they should be asphyxiated.

MURPHY has sold his stock of drugs to Dr Paden, who, in turn, has removed them to his new brick building, where he will have the prettiest drug store in the Territory and he proposes stocking his new find elaborately. Mr. Murphy proposes returning to his old home in Mo. Our people will be loath to part with him.

IN accordance with circular of General Land Office dated Sept. 5 and received Sept 15th, that this office is now open to receive filings, the law of 1888 having been repealed, inasfar as withdrawal of lands from settlement in the arid region is concerned

FRANK LESNET, Register.

SHERIFF NOWLIN spent a couple of days in town this week. 'Tis said that nothing is surer than death and taxes. We note, however, that in this neck o' woods people are more afraid of taxes than of death, and are as poorly equipped to meet one as the other. It was taxes Nowlin was after.

WE received a very pleasant call on Wednesday from Rev. Mr. Gibbons, the newly assigned Methodist minister here, late of Roswell. He is a suave gentleman and will doubtless take well in this community.

IT is reported that the North Homestake Mill will start up Oct. 1st. This will be the ushering in of increased activity for the fall and winter and the Oaks will put on some of it's former activity. The ore coming in the bottom of the shaft of this mine, which is down about 800 feet, gives promise of something rich.

SHARPE is in town.

Republican Rally.

A meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on

Saturday Evening, September 27th,

at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. M. S. OTERO as Delegate to Congress, and also to discuss the merits of the Constitution to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 7th of October. Messers Jewett, Heman, Caffrey, Timoney and others will address the meeting.

As this meeting is intended for a free and full discussion of the proposed Constitution, our Democratic friends are cordially invited to attend. Come one, come all.

E. McB. TIMONEY,
Chm. Precinct Com.
Jos. Grieshoeber, Sec.

AVISO REPUBLICANOS.

Tendremos en Sabado 27, del Mes a las 7 de la tarde un Junta por el ratificacion de la nomination Don Mariano S. Otero por Delegado a Congreso y por la discusion de la meritos de Constitucio por el Estado de Nuevo Mejico.

E. McB. TIMONEY,
Precto de Con. Precinto.
J. Grieshoeber, Secto.

THE Home Magazine, conducted by Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN, has attained the most remarkable success of any periodical of its class. It is now entering its third year publishing regularly twenty-four large page of finely-illustrated matter, with a regular circulation of over 200,000 copies. It contains Long and Short Serial Stories, Poems, Timely Articles on all subjects relating to the Home, Papers on Health Hygeneic, and Leaves on Society Topics. We have made arrangements to furnish this Magazine to all subscribers old and new who pay one year in advance for the LEADER for 30c. a year. This is the best offer yet made. Now is the time if you want the best local paper in the county and a good Magazine.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

—BY THE—

Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County.

WHEREAS—By law it is made the duty of the Board of Commissioners in each county of the Territory of New Mexico to proclaim an election to be held in their respective counties for the purpose of voting for or against the adoption of the Constitution for the State of New Mexico, as framed by the Constitutional Convention held in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Whereas—The 7th day of October, 1890, is designated by an ordinance adopted by the said Constitutional Convention, as provided by law:

Therefore—The Board of Commissioners of the County of Lincoln in regular session held in the town of Lincoln, county seat of said County, the 22nd day of September, 1890, has ordered as follows, to-wit:

That on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8 o'clock a. m., of said day, an election will be held in the various precincts within the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, for the purpose of voting

For the Constitution,

—OR—

Against the Constitution,

by the legally qualified voters in each precinct.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

In witness whereof I have placed my hand, ordered the seal of said Board affixed, this 22nd day of September, 1890.

[SEAL]

M. CRONIN,
Chm. Bd. Co. Com'rs.
Lincoln County, New Mexico.
Attest:
GEO. CURRY, Clerk.

THE joint discussion Thursday night between old man Hewitt and the LEADER boy on the Constitution, was largely attended.—We understand that the old man (H.) got badly left.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25c. a bottle.

WE are requested to announce that the public school will open on next Wednesday, Oct. 1st.

U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M.
August 20th 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before George Curry, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Thursday, Oct. 30th, 1890, viz:

JONATHAN H. SPENCER, D. S. No. 3313, (L. C. S.) for the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, N. ½ N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 17, Tp. 2, S. R. 17 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. Jones, Wm. Hill, and S. W. Hopper, all of Lincoln County, N. M., and H. J. Grey, of Valencia County, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORBIN,
Register.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES.

ACORN STOVES NEVER FAIL.

They are the best value for the money ever offered, and have always been so regarded FOR THE PAST 50 YEARS. Quick workers, economical in the use of fuel, always reliable. If you want a perfect Stove buy an ACORN.

OVER A MILLION IN USE.
SOLD BY
Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere.

C. L. PEARMAN,

DEALER IN HARDWARE

The Only Exclusive Hardware and Tin Ware Store in the County.

Headquarters for Hercules Blasting powder and Ammunition of all Kinds.

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

Mrs. Ella G. Timoney,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

—DEALER IN—

Fine Stationary.
Books,
Fancy Notions,
Pipes,
Cigar Holders,
Canes, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Good Cigars from a nickle apiece up to two for a quarter.

By ordering through me I can secure you a first-class WATCH, a CLOCK, or any article of JEWELRY, at Eastern prices.

Subscriptions taken for any BOOK, MAGAZINE or NEWSPAPER published in the U. S. or British Dominions.

Mrs. H. Bonnell.

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
DOORS,
WINDOWS, &c.

A full supply of

Building material.

JOHN A. BROWN & BRO.

Staple & Fancy Grocers, White Oaks, N. M.

CALL AT THE

LITTLE CASSINO,

—FOR—

Fine Imported and Native

Wines, Liquors AND Cigars

GUS. SCHINZING, PROP.

The Carrizozo Meat Market

(OPPOSITE WEEDS.)

G. S. TREAT, Prop.

Time strictly limited to 30 days.—J. P. C. Langston, Collector

at Native Beef and Mutton constantly on hand. Sausage of every description.

LARGEST STORE.

Best Goods! Latest Styles!

LOWEST PRICES.

These form a quartette of desirable store inducements. I can safely and truly lay claim to all of them. Every item which goes to constitute Men and Boy's Apparel I have, and at prices which commend themselves to the judicious and economical buyer. Also, everything which goes to make up a well dressed Lady, from Hosiery and Shoes, to Hats and Feathers.

I extend a cordial invitation to the general public to visit my emporium, where they will find what is enumerated above, as also, Groceries in profusion, Hardware and Tinware, and everything ever exhibited in a General Store.

Ranch Supplies!

a Specialty.

Don't fail to visit the "Old Reliable."

W. H. WEED.

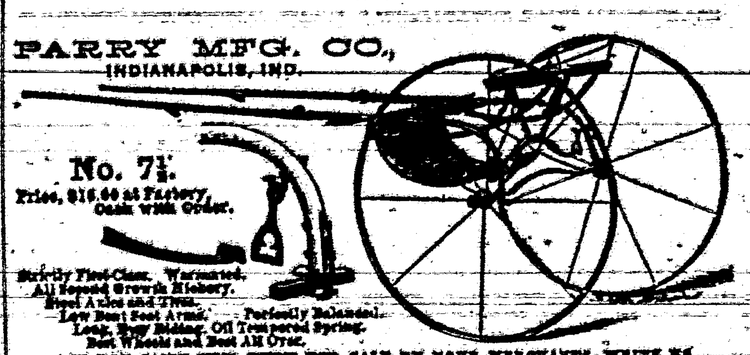
Southwestern Hotel.

WEST END WHITE OAKS AVENUE.

Jno. A. Brothers, Proprietor.

Comfortable rooms, good beds, and the table supplied with the best the market affords

PARRY MFG. CO.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



No. 7½.
Price, $16.00 at Factory. Cash With Order.

Strictly First-Class. Warranted. All Tapered Grewth Hickory. Steel Axles and Tires. Low Seat Foot Arms. Perfectly Balanced. Long, Easy Bidding. Oil Tempered Spring. Best Wheels and Best All Over.

IF YOU CAN'T FIND THEM FOR SALE BY YOUR MERCHANTS, WRITE US.

Lincoln County Leader.

Devoted to the Best Interests of Lincoln County and the Development of Its Resources.

VOLUME 9. WHITEOAKS, LINCOLN COUNTY, N. M., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1890. NUMBER 1

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the... Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made in NEW YORK

ADVERTISERS of either, who wish to examine any paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space which in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

John Y. Hewitt.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WHITE OAKS.....LINCOLN COUNTY
NEW MEXICO.

GEO. B. BARBER,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
White Oaks.....N. M

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory and in the U. S. Land Offices.

E. McB. TIMONEY.
Late Register U. S. Land Office, Boise City, Idaho.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—White Oaks Avenue,
WHITE OAKS.....N. M

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
WHITE OAKS N. M.

WILLIAM S. RYAN,
COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Lincoln.....New Mexico
Wm. M. Childers, Albuquerque.
C. L. Jackson, Socorro

Childers, & Jackson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albuquerque and Socorro, N. M.
Will practice in Lincoln County.

THEO. W. HEMAN
Real Estate and Mining Agency
Fire Insurance and Notary Public.
WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO

W. C. McDONALD,
U. S. MINERAL DEPUTY SURVEYOR.
—AND—
Notary Public
White Oaks, New Mexico.

JAS. A. TOMLINSON.
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher.
Offers his services to the public.
Office in Drug Store, Lincoln.

Lincoln Hotel.
(Opposite Court House.)
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Lincoln County Leader.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, $2 PER YEAR.

Saturday, October 4, 1890.

Wm. Gaffney, Editor & Proprietor.

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

The Chicago Weekly News and Lincoln Co. Leader, 1 year $2.75

Republican Ticket.

For Delegate to Congress,
MARIANO S. OTERO.

For Councilman,
C. B. EDDY, of Eddy Co.
For Representative,
T. C. TILLOTSON, of Lincoln Co

For Sheriff,	D. W. Roberts
Probate Judge,	Jose Montano
Probate Clerk,	Geo. Sena
Assessor,	A. T. Gunter
Co. Treasurer,	Wm. Rofenthal
Supt. of Schools,	N. W. Lane
County Coms.	R. Balanadon, Jose Vega.

The opponents of the Constitution boldly state that the present indebtedness of the Territory is about $1,000,000, but, like most of their statements this wont bear the light of truth. In proof of this statement we submit the following itemized account taken from the Auditor's books in Santa Fe:

Capitol Building Bonds,	$200,000
Pen. Building Bonds,	120,000
Capitol Current Ex. Bonds,	50,000
Current Ex. Bonds of 1887 and 1889,	350,000
Outstanding Warrants not to exceed	170,000
Total	$890,000
From which should be deducted cash in Treasury	$180,000
Leaving the net debt of the Territory about	$710,000

Of this amt there will be paid by March 4th next, $100,000, leaving a total debt of $610,000.

This is about as near as the opponents of the Constitution ever come to telling the truth. Facts are what we want and must have.

The President has appointed Alfred Freeman, of Tennessee, Judge of this judicial district. For the reason that few lawyers in the Territory fitted for judgeships are unentangled in legal schemes incident and seemingly indigenous to this Territory, we hail the importation of foreign wearers of the ermine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the oldest female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and by giving rest to the child it rests the mother. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Recommended by the Leader.

Attention, Miners of New Mexico

The representatives of the democratic party of New Mexico who are opposing Statehood by rejecting the Constitution, are seeking to dissuade the masses from voting for it's adoption on the 7th of this month, on the plea that the Constitution is inimical to their interests because it provides as follows: Art. XI. Sec. 10, that—"mining claims before patent shall be taxed only on the gross output in a manner to be prescribed by law."

Hon. John Y. Hewitt, in discussing this clause at a public meeting the other night with the editor of the Leader said, "a mining claim before patent could not be taxed," and attempted to show the injustice of this provision of the Constitution as against the miner's interests and unusual in other States, &c. The subjoined decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States will explain and show the legality as well as leniency of the provision above referred to, which we copy from the Albuquerque Citizen of the 25th ult:

The opponents of the proposed constitution reveal their ignorance of law or their ability to misrepresent by stating that it is inimical to the interests of miners.

The clause which they assert threatens the rights of mining men was framed especially for their protection and an examination of the decisions of the courts in the other states and territories will convince any reasonable man that any statement to the contrary is absolutely false.

The constitution (Art. xi, Sec. 10) provides that "mining claims before patent shall be taxed only upon the gross output in a manner to be prescribed by law." And the "only" is used as a limitation on the authority of the legislature to go further and tax not only the output but also the improvements and possessory right to a mining claim while the title still remains in the national government.

Wety in his work on assessments (page 104) says: "The possession and right of possession of these agricultural and mineral lands are recognized and held to be a species of property subsisting in the hands of the citizen, and the subject of taxation. It is not the preemption or homestead right, "but the possession and valuable use of the land," which is made to contribute in proportion to the value of such interest its share of the burden of the government."

The supreme court of California in States v. [illegible] (2d Cal. page 69), held that the mines were the property of the government subject to a tax against the right to levy a tax upon the possessory [illegible].

In Idaho, the supreme court decided that "it is well settled that the improvements on public lands as also the claim to, or the possessory right thereto, is taxable." Sec. 1st Idaho, page 317, Quivy vs. Lawrence.

In Wright vs. Carpenter (2d Nevada page 340) the supreme court of Nevada said: "Now although the government title may be free from taxation, it by no means follows that the possessory right of the occupant is also free. Indeed it has been repeatedly held in this and neighboring states that such possessory rights are subject to taxation."

And in the case of Hale & Norcross Company vs. Storey County (1st Nevada, page 106) the supreme court of that state held that the United States government left the states and territorial governments to regulate the subject of taxes on the possessory rights to mining claims within their border, according to their own views of justice and propriety, and that such possessory right was the subject of taxation. They further held that the assessment of the possessory right and therefore valid.

The Constitution and Schools.

The Rocky Mountain News of the 22nd says of the provisions of the New Mexico constitution on public schools: "Instead of leaving this matter to legislative control, if the constitution itself made a levy of taxes for school purposes, and provided for the establishment of schools in which the English language shall be taught and that parents shall send their children to these schools, the instrument would be more satisfactory. There would then be some guaranty that the American public school would be established. It would place the matter beyond and outside of any legislative action."

There is a great parade made in the constitution on the school question. Most unusual restrictions are pretended to be thrown around the disbursement of school funds. All this, however, is for buncombe. No schools are established by the constitution. It declares that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment and maintainance of a uniform system of public schools. * * The whole subject will rest with the legislature—just where it has rested in the past. This will fool nobody. The pretense that a compact can be made with the United States on this or any other subject which is irrepealable is also a piece of unmitigated buncombe.

The above quotation from the Albuquerque Democrat is a fair sample of all the objections urged against the Constitution and by and through the influence of which the democratic party is seeking to keep the citizens of New Mexico from voting for the Constitution in the coming election. We say as we have formerly said, without fear of valid contradiction, that in all the constitutions forming the organic laws of the various States of the Union there is no more ample and complete provision made by any than the Constitution of New Mexico. That the Constitution did not usurp the functions of the legislature in entering upon the details of legislation on this or any other subject is a strong argument showing the wisdom of the document and in favor of it's adoption. Had the convention done as the above paragraph would indicate it should have done then there would have been a violent objection on that account. Any unprejudiced reader of the Constitution can but admit that provision for establishing and maintaining public schools in New Mexico is ample and commendable. A State Board of Education, in whose hands are placed by this instrument the government, direction and control of the public schools of New Mexico is the meeting of a great public necessity in this Territary owing to the peculiar conditions which obtain here—And any other provision would have been most flagrantly faulty owing to the facts in the case.—But our democratic friends are posing as the champions of public schools in New Mexico while they are fighting them in Illinois, and in Wisconsin declared in the recent democratic convention held in that State that "the public school is the buildars of loafers," and are uniting their forces to oppose them in the present canvas and coming election.

Fellow citizens of New Mexico, do not allow these democratic haters and opponents of public schools to throw dust in your eyes in this matter. It is attempted for party aggrandizement, and nothing else but boodle and spoils. Vote for the Constitution and you will vote for your best interests and the best public school system in the country.

An objection is made by the opponents of the Constitution that the limit of one per cent. for taxes as fixed by that instrument, will not be sufficient to defray the expenses of the State Government. Let us see.

The present cost of Territorial government, for all purposes, is a little over $230,000, which includes that portion paid by the general Government to those officers for whose salaries it provides. Now allowing the State governmental expenses to be fixed at $300,000, which is above the actual amount, and we will find that at the present assessed valuation of the property of the Territory, which is $47,000,000, and at one per cent. would yield an annual income of $470,000, an excess of $170,000 over the cost of maintaining the Government.

The experience of all new States has been that Statehood has caused a rapid increase of all property in the new State consequent on Statehood from 25 to 50 per cent. over it's Territorial valuation, and New Mexico would be no exception to this rule. If this is true then the increase would be from $470,000 to $587,500, allowing an increase of 25 per cent. on present valuation, or to $705,000 at an increase of 50 per cent. above present valuation.

But allowing that there would be no increase above present valuation the cost of State government would, as shown above, leave an annual ballance of $170,000 in the treasury, which would be ample in less than five years to pay the Territorial indebtedness, which on the 4th of March next will amount to about $610,000, (not $1,000,000, as claimed by the adversaries of the Constitution,) and and leave a good balance in the treasury.

Voters of New Mexico, can you not see how the anti-Constitution folk are trying to mislead you to vote against your best interests by voting against the Constitution?—Will you allow them to discredit your intelligence and make of yourselves your worst enemies?—We do not believe it. Vote for the Constitution and convince your enemies that you are free, intelligent American citizens.

Col. D. S. Twitchell, of Kansas City, Mo., has been nominated by the Republicans of his district as candidate for Congress. We have known the Col. long and intimately. He is a gentleman of signal ability, sterling integrity and a Republican without guile.—We hope and will pray for his election. The Col. is the honored sire of the Hon. R. E. Twitchell, of Santa Fe.

The President has chosen S. A. Whitfield, of Ohio, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Subscribe for the Leader

In speaking of that clause in the Constitution which provides that "the State (of New Mexico,) shall incur no debt for any purpose whatever * * in excess of five hundred thousand dollars, but this shall not be construed to impair or affect the liability of the State for the debts of the Territory of New Mexico," Mr. Hewitt, in his joint discussion with the Leader chap on the 25th ult., said, "Now the present indebtedness of the Territory is about $1,000,000, and yet the Constitution allows only a public indebtedness of one half that am't. Now, if any one can explain how that is to be accomplished I would like to see how it could be done." Mr. Hewitt is a careful and usually sagacious lawyer and clear reasoner, but in this case he departed from his usual common sense method because he desired to befog his hearers on whose credulity he thus presumed, thinking their intelligence would not see through this subterfuge. He knows, as every other man of intelligence knows, that the clear meaning of the language is that a State indebtedness, as such, should not exceed the sum fixed by the Constitution, but that the Territorial indebtedness is not an actual debt created by the State, only assumed on the part of the State as a matter of good faith toward the general government. But this is only one of many instances of the methods adopted by the anti-Constitution party to discount the intelligence of their followers.

Citizens and voters of New Mexico—do not deceive yourselves. Congress will not pass an enabling act for any Territory to become a State unless convinced that such Territory desires Statehood. The Constitution to be submitted to the voters of this Territory on Tuesday next has been made familiar to the members of Congress and pronounced by them an excellent organic document. Now, if this is defeated at the polls it will be a convincing argument that all the talk for years about the desirability of New Mexico to become a State is mere gabble and it will take ages to convince Congress otherwise.—It is this Constitution and Statehood under it or no State. Now, which shall it be?

The opponents of the Constitution in speaking of that portion of the proposed organic law which places the appointment of the Supreme Judges in the hands of the Governor are very careful about mentioning the fact that such appointment is vested only by "the concurrence of all the Senators." They seek to make it appear that the Governor only is responsible and has the sole power to place such officers as he only may select. Don't be deceived in this respect, voters of New Mexico, for the democracy would, if possible, deceive the very elect. Read the Constitution carefully and vote intelligently.

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TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.

Diseases That Are Frequently Followed by Loss of Hair.

The life-time of each individual hair is from two to six years. At the end of that time the hair falls out, and is at once replaced by another which grows from the same root-sheath.

In a healthy scalp this process continues indefinitely; but in certain diseases the life-history of the hair is not so long, and the hairs die and fall out before their full length is reached. The next generation may have still less vitality, and the same process may continue until there is left an area covered with a stunted growth of poorly-developed hairs. Later, even these may fall out, leaving a patch entirely bald or covered with a fine, downy growth. This condition occurs more frequently in women than in men, and often follows exhausting diseases, such as scrofula, fevers and nervous exhaustion.

In ordinary baldness the history is entirely different. Here, the fully-grown hairs drop out and are replaced at once by the downy ones, and when these disappear, a smooth, shining surface of skin is left. In this case, there is no atrophy of the hair bulbs, and consequently the hair can never be restored. In the former case the trouble is due to deficient nutrition, and if this defect can be remedied the hair will grow again.

Certain diseases, especially those accompanied with high temperature, are usually followed by more or less complete loss of hair. Typhoid fever presents a very notable example of such an effect. In some forms of neuralgia, also, there is a baldness along the course of the affected nerve.

A very curious phenomenon is the falling of the hair in small, isolated, round or oval patches, which are apt to be at the back of the head. They are small at first, but gradually increase in size away from the center. Several patches may thus run together and cause a baldness of nearly the entire scalp.

This condition occurs in both sexes, and especially in the young. Sometimes there is itching and tenderness in the spot, but in other cases there is no local symptom to give warning of the approach of the disease. The cause of this affection is not surely known, but very likely it is due to some nervous disturbance.

It is comforting to know that, with the exception of the baldness of old age, the loss of the hair may be only temporary, and that, with restoration to health and the removal of the particular cause, the hairs will grow again.

A general course of tonics, with shampooing and proper applications, will give good results, although it is sometimes months before a cure is established.—Youth's Companion.

THE ROMAN MARRIAGE.

How the Nuptial Rites Were Carried Out in Ancient Italy.

Independent of the legal forms there were the social observances of marriage, which were the same whatever was the legal ceremony chosen. At nightfall, when the star of Venus began to shine, the bride was fetched from her father's house. She was dressed in a white robe, a symbol of her virgin purity, bound round the waist with a woolen sash; her hair was plaited in six tresses after those of the vestal virgins; on her head she wore a flame-colored veil, and a fresh wreath of the sacred verbena, for the wife was priestess in her family. Under the protection of Juno Domiduca (the home leader) she passed through the streets, accompanied by her friends, and lighted on her way with torches. By her side walked a young boy, carrying an open basket in which there lay a hank of wool, a distaff and a spindle, for spinning was the great duty of the Roman matron of the Republic. To be a good spinner was a gem in her crown of virtues, by the side of chastity and frugality, and the emblems of this occupation were held in honor, even at the times when the chosen pursuits of women were very different. Arriving at the door of her new home she found it wreathed with flowers in honor of the festive occasion. On the door-posts she hung fillets of wool and anointed them with oil as a symbol, it would seem, of fertility. She was then lifted over the threshold, a custom in which we may see a survival of the time when wives were habitually stolen from neighboring tribes and carried by force to their husband's house. In the atrium the bridegroom received her, handed to her a key as the sign of her rule in the house, and offered her fire and water to represent the necessaries of life which were at her disposal. Answering to the fixed formula in which he addressed her, asking who she was, she replied: "Where you are Caius there I am Caia," as we might say: "Your people shall be my people, your house my house, and your life my life." The pair then sat side by side on two chairs covered with the fleece of a sheep and the priest joined their hands. The marriage contract, fixing the amount of the dowry and the mode of its administration, was then signed and a banquet followed, during which five wax candles were burned, while from the walls the waxen masks of the husband's ancestors, decked for the occasion with flowers, looked down from their open cupboards with approval.—National Review.

—First Youth (at a railroad depot)—"Traveled fast?" Second Youth—"Not yet, but I expect to before I stop. I am going West to seek my fortune." "I just got back. Lend me a dime, will you?"—N. Y. Weekly.

Excellent Train Service

The present schedule of train service on A. T. & S. F., R. R. from New Mexico is an excellent one.

A fast express leaves El Paso, Deming and Silver City early each afternoon, making Pecos to Rincon, and from Wallace to La Junta, by daylight, arriving at Kansas City evening of second day, and Chicago morning of third day after day of departure. This train carries Pullman palace sleepers from El Paso to Kansas City, and Los Angeles to Chicago, with Pullman tourist sleepers Los Angeles, Kansas City making direct connection at La Junta for Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, and at Barton for St. Louis via the Frisco Ry.

The train from San Francisco (with palace sleepers to Kansas City and tourist sleepers to Chicago) leaves Albuquerque daily about noon, strikes darkness near Wagon Mound, arriving in Kansas City evening of next day, and in Chicago the following morning. An additional Pullman sleeper is attached at Las Vegas, running through without change to Denver via La Junta and Trinidad.

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Inquire of local agent, or write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

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There are various schemes for supplying reading matter at a trifle above actual cost. What would you think if you could get good literature free?

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New Mexico Laws.

Dr. Tuckerman, [illegible] Cleveland, has taken a [illegible] fact, and compiles the decisions of U. S. Courts on this subject and [illegible] Washington Post, as the result of [illegible] investigations, the following [illegible] per [illegible] opinions current:

1. Subscribers who do not give up a newspaper when the time subscribed for has expired are considered by the courts as willing to renew their subscription.

2. If the subscriber orders the discontinuance of his periodical the publisher may continue to send it until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If the subscriber pays in advance to a postmaster, or other agent, and the latter fails to forward the publication, the former is not responsible, the latter alone being responsible to the publisher.

7. Postmasters have been held liable for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals ordered by their predecessors in office, where the successors have collected the pay for such papers, and have not notified the publishers to discontinue sending them.

8. Any person who receives a paper or periodical from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed for it or not, is responsible for the payment, if he takes any part of it out of the office, or uses any portion of it.

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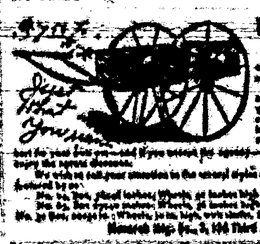

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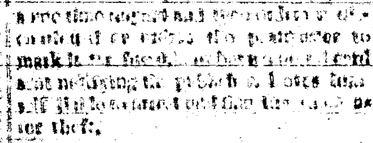

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Mrs. Lee. "Yes, and last week you said you wished I could manage to look as stylish as Mrs. Allen, and she makes all her own clothes. But she has what I haven't."

Mrs. Lee. "What is that?"

Mrs. Lee. "Well, she gets all of her information from the Magazine they take. I admit that she knows all that is going on, and is bright and entertaining in conversation; but I can do as well as she does if I had the same source of information. She lent me the last number of her Magazine lately, and I learned more in one hour's reading, about various social matters and the topics of the day, than I would pick up in a month by my occasional chats with friends. It certainly covers every topic of interest, from the news of the day down to the details of housekeeping; and everything is so beautifully illustrated, too. Every time Mamie goes over to the Allens' she comes back and begs me to get you to take Demorest's Family Magazine, as the stories are so good. Even the boys watch for it every month, as a place is found for them also in its pages; and Mr. Allen swears by it. It is really wonderful how it suits every member of the family!"

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Spirit brown, a peachwood, logwood and alum dye.

Vandyke brown, a species of peat of reddish-brown color.

Verona brown, a calcined earth, reddish-brown, used in oil painting.—Journal of Education.

An Extravagant Child.

Wooing (to deaf)—Ida, Fido lost his collar? Well, Fido shall have another silver, gilt and spiked, and to-day, too.

Nurse (entering)—Mrs. De Cursey, three people across the street very much.

Widow—Do you think that child [illegible] to me? The [illegible] girl, she stood for half an hour [illegible]

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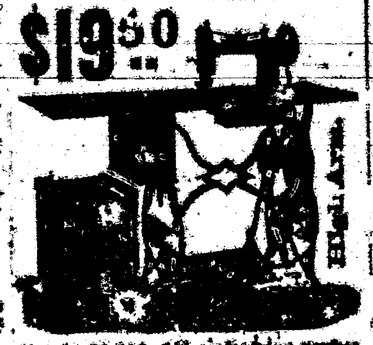

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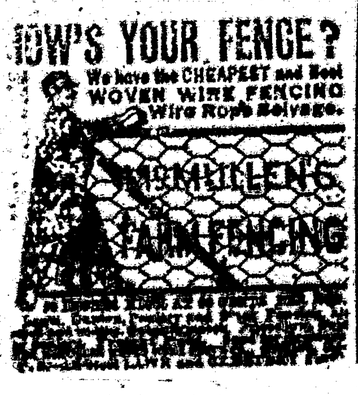

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MEMORY

TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.

Diseases That Are Frequently Followed by Loss of Hair.

The life-time of each individual hair is from two to six years. At the end of that time the hair falls out, and is at once replaced by another which grows from the same root-sheath.

In a healthy scalp this process continues indefinitely; but in certain diseases the life-history of the hair is not so long, and the hairs die and fall out before their full length is reached. The next generation may have still less vitality, and the same process may continue until there is left an area covered with a stunted growth of poorly-developed hairs. Later, even these may fall out, leaving a patch entirely bald, or covered with a fine, downy growth. This condition occurs more frequently in women than in men, and often follows exhausting diseases, such as scrofula, fevers and nervous exhaustion.

In ordinary baldness the history is entirely different. Here, the fully-grown hairs drop out and are replaced at once by the downy ones, and when these disappear, a smooth, shining surface of skin is left. In this case, there is an atrophy of the hair bulbs, and consequently the hair can never be restored. In the former case the trouble is due to deficient nutrition, and if this defect can be remedied the hair will grow again.

Certain diseases, especially those accompanied with high temperature, are usually followed by more or less complete loss of hair. Typhoid fever presents a very notable example of such an effect. In some forms of neuralgia, also, there is a baldness along the course of the affected nerve.

A very curious phenomenon is the falling of the hair in small, isolated, round or oval patches, which are apt to be at the back of the head. They are small at first, but gradually increase in size away from the center. Several patches may thus run together and cause a baldness of nearly the entire scalp.

This condition occurs in both sexes, and especially in the young. Sometimes there is itching and tenderness in the spot, but in other cases there is no local symptom to give warning of the approach of the disease. The cause of this affection is not surely known, but very likely it is due to some nervous disturbance.

It is comforting to know that, with the exception of the baldness of old age, the loss of the hair may be only temporary, and that, with restoration to health and the removal of the particular cause, the hairs will grow again.

A general course of tonics, with shampooing and proper applications, will give good results, although it is sometimes months before a cure is established.—Youth's Companion.

THE ROMAN MARRIAGE.

How the Nuptial Rites Were Carried Out in Ancient Italy.

Independent of the legal forms there were the social observances of marriage, which were the same whatever was the legal ceremony chosen. At nightfall, when the star of Venus began to shine, the bride was fetched from her father's house. She was dressed in a white robe, a symbol of her virgin purity, bound round the waist with a woolen sash; her hair was plaited in six tresses after those of the vestal virgins; on her head she wore a flame-colored veil and a fresh wreath of the sacred verbena, for the wife was priestess in her family. Under the protection of Juno Domiduca (the home leader) she passed through the streets, accompanied by her friends, and lighted on her way with torches. By her side walked a young boy, carrying an open basket in which there lay a hank of wool, a distaff and a spindle, for spinning was the great duty of the Roman matron of the Republic. To be a good spinner was a gem in her crown of virtues, by the side of chastity and fecundity, and the emblems of this occupation were held in honor, even at the times when the chosen pursuits of women were very different. Arriving at the door of her new home she found it wreathed with flowers in honor of the festive occasion. On the door-posts she hung fillets of wool and initiated them with oil as a symbol, it would seem, of fertility. She was then lifted over the threshold, a custom in which we may see a survival of the time when wives were habitually stolen from neighboring tribes and carried by force to their husband's house. In the atrium the bridegroom received her, handed to her a key as the sign of her rule in the house, and offered her fire and water to represent the necessaries of life which were at her disposal. Answering to the fixed formula in which he addressed her, asking who she was, she replied: "Where you are Caius there I am Caia," as we might say: "Your people shall be my people, your home my house, and your life my life." The pair then sat side by side on two chairs covered with the fleece of a sheep and the priest joined their hands. The marriage contract, fixing the amount of the dowry and the mode of its administration, was then signed and a banquet followed, during which ivy wax candles were burned, while from the walls the waxen masks of the husband's ancestors, decked for the occasion with flowers, looked down from their open cupboards with approval.—National Review.

—First Youth (at a railroad depot)—"Traveled far?" Second Youth—"Not yet, but I expect to before long. I am going West to seek fortune." First youth, musingly—"Guess I'll go with you. I've got a long pass."—N. Y. World.

Excellent Transservice.

The present schedule of train service on A. T. & S. F. R. R. from New Mexico is an excellent one.

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How Disease Leaves.

Dr. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, has taken some interest and compiles the decisions of the U. S. Courts on this subject and, according to Washington Post, at the end of many modifications, the following rules have been agreed upon:

1. Subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If the subscriber orders the discontinuance of his periodical the publisher may continue to send it until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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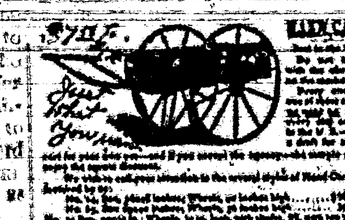

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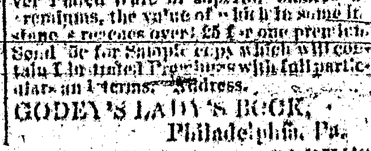

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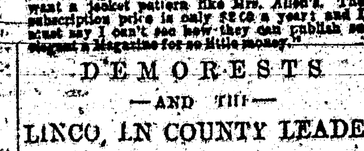

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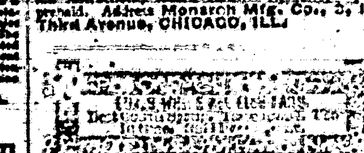

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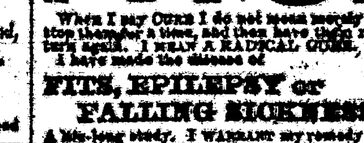

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It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

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Insist upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Diamond, Electro-Silicic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other kind, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

Read carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot

DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION.

The Modern System of Teaching the Speechless is the Art of Speaking.

A modern theory, through which the condition of deaf-mutes has been wonderfully changed, sets upon the supposition that such afflicted persons are mute only because they are deaf. There is no defect in the vocal organs, but the fact that no sounds can be heard led to the supposition that they can not be imitated. Science, however, has at last succeeded in remedying so serious a difficulty. Speech is accomplished both by the motion of the lips and vibration of the throat. Sight will give us intelligence in regard to the first, and touch should supply knowledge of the second.

In beginning to teach deaf-mutes the art of speech, they are first placed before a mirror, and taught to form with their lips the different vowel sounds used in speaking. But this is not all. Sounds are produced not only by the lips, but by the larynx, the vibration of which is strongest in the region known as the "Adam's apple." The pupil places his finger upon his master's throat while that vibration is going on, and then, touching his own, strives to imitate it. Then, when he is in possession of these elements of speech, he has only to combine them in order to produce syllables, words and phrases.

The course of instruction is not, however, a very rapid one, since a series of exercises known as the preparatory period has first to be accomplished. It is an interesting fact that, before learning to speak, the lungs, larynx, tongue, lips and eyes have to be so exercised as to be in a state of readiness to operate.

Each inspiration draws into the lungs an average of thirty cubic inches of air, but in speaking, at least one hundred and twenty cubic inches are used. The deaf-mute must, of course, be taught to inhale a sufficient quantity of air, and to regulate respiration, otherwise his air supply would fail, and his speech become jerky and disagreeable.

If the larynx also were not given preliminary exercise, the spoken word might be feeble or discordant, while the tongue, unaccustomed to any work but that of managing the food, must learn to accommodate itself to a different set of motions.

The lips of deaf-mutes are always far less supple than those of persons normally developed, and consequently require systematic exercise. The eyes do not need to be taught keenness, as they have always been on the watch to supply information usually furnished by hearing; but they are taught to maintain greater power of fixedness, that the attention may be concentrated without diversion upon the lips of any person speaking.

It has been observed that the sense of touch is less delicate in the deaf-mute than in other children, and this, also, demands special exercise.—Youth's Companion.

ALL ABOUT BROWNS.

The Substances from Which the Various Shades of the Color Are Made.

Atlanta brown, made by ferrocyanide of potash and cobalt red.

Aniline brown, made by hydrochlorate of aniline and aniline blue.

Antwerp brown, made by asphaltum and drying oil.

Archil brown, a coal-tar color used in dyeing.

Bismarck brown, same as leather brown, a coal-tar color.

Cappagh brown, a native earth of England, orange-russet brown.

Cau-lio brown, another name for Bismarck brown.

Cappagh brown, a bog earth found at Cappagh, Ireland.

Cassel brown, a very dark, semi-transparent, reddish brown.

Chestnut brown, almost maroon.

Cinnamon brown, same as Bismarck brown.

Fast brown, a coal-tar dye.

Grenote brown, green by reflected light. It is brown, crystalline scales, made from potassium cyanide and picric acid.

Havana brown, used to produce wool brown colors fast to the light.

Ivory brown, made from ivory and resembles bone brown.

Leather brown, made from phenol, sulphuric and nitric acid. It is used in dyeing leather.

Madder brown, derived from catechio.

Manganese brown, used for cotton, made from manganous chloride and soda.

Max brown, an artificial ocher.

Manchester brown, a leather brown.

Phenyl brown, a leather brown.

Prussian brown, an orange brown like burned sienna.

Purple brown, a maroon oxide of iron.

Resorcin brown, a dye made from resorcin.

Spanish brown, used to color mortar.

Spirit brown, a peachwood, logwood and alum dye.

Vandyke brown, a species of peat of reddish-brown color.

Verona brown, a calcined earth, reddish brown, used in oil painting.—Journal of Education.

An Extravagant Child.

Woman (to boy)—Ike Fido lost his collar? Well, Fido shall have another collar, so he shall, and you, too.

Nurse (entering)—Mrs. De C——, little Gracie needs some new shoes very much.

Woman—For land's sake! that child will have to stay in the house. I can't buy shoes for her every six months.—Judge.

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ELLA G. TIMONEY, P. M.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Probate Judge ..... F. B. Lyttle
Probate Clerk ..... Geo. Curry
Sheriff ..... D. C. Nowlin
Assessor ..... J. W. Newberry

County Commissioners.

M. Cronin, T. W. Henley, ——Miller.

County School Superintendent.

J. R. Brent.

Precinct No. 8, Directory.

Justice of the Peace ..... T. B. McCourt
Constable ..... P. C. Langston

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL.

Delegate to Congress ..... Antonio Joseph
Secretary of Territory ..... L. Bradford Prince
Chief Clerk ..... H. M. Shuman
Associate Justices, 1st Dist. ..... Kaw F. Smith
" 2nd Dist. ..... James Arrington
" 3rd Dist. ..... W. D. Lee
" 4th Dist. ..... J. R. McFie
" 5th Dist. ..... ——
Surveyor General ..... E. F. Hobart
U. S. Marshal ..... Trinidad Romero
District Attorney ..... E. A. Fiske
Clerk U. S. District Court ..... L. A. Hughes

Register, Land Office.

Las Cruces ..... R. P. Morrison
Santa Fe ..... A. L. Morrison
Roswell ..... W. C. Coleman

TERRITORIAL.

Attorney General ..... E. L. Bartlett
Adjutant General ..... W. S. Fletcher
Auditor ..... A. Ortiz y Salazar
Treasurer ..... Trinidad Alarid

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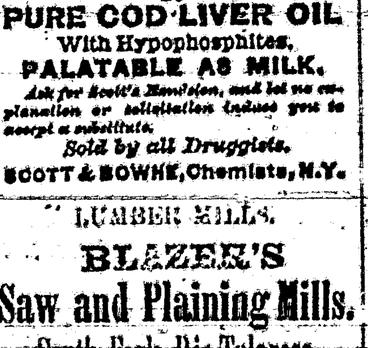

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Wishing to largely increase the circulation of this paper during the next six months, we have made arrangements with a New York publishing house whereby we are enabled to offer as a premium to our subscribers a set of the Works of Charles Dickens, in Twelve Large and Handsome Volumes, with a year's subscription to this paper, for a trifle more than our regular subscription price. Our great offer to subscribers eclipses any ever heretofore made. Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist who ever lived. No author before or since his time has won the fame that he achieved, and his works are even more popular to-day than during his lifetime. They abound in wit, humor, pathos, masterly delineation of character, vivid descriptions of places and incidents, thrilling and skillfully wrought plots. Each book is intensely interesting. No home should be without a set of these great and remarkable works. Not to have read them is to be far behind the age in which we live. The set of Dickens' works which we offer as a premium to our subscribers is handsomely printed from entirely new plates, with new type. The twelve volumes contain the following world-famous works, each one of which is published *complete, unabridged, and absolutely unabridged:*

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PICKWICK PAPERS,
BARNABY RUDGE AND CHRISTMAS STORIES,
OLIVER TWIST AND GREAT EXPECTATIONS,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP AND THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER,
A TALE OF TWO CITIES, HARD TIMES AND THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD.

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Lincoln County Leader.

Saturday, October 4, 1890.

SOCIETIES.

K. of P.—Baxter Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, meet every Thursday night, at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting Knights are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. REID, C. C.

EDWARD UEBNICK, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.—White Oaks Lodge No. 49, meets every Saturday night, at Castle Hall, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially invit

J. A. WOODLAND, C. T.

JAMES H. PARKER, Sec.

G. A. R.—Kearney Post, No. 10, meets on the last Monday night of each month, at their Hall.

N. W. LANE, P. C.

J. C. KLEINSORN, Adjt.

WHITE OAKS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Lord's Day Services—Morning, 11 o'c.
Evening—7:30 o'clock.
Sunday School—9:45 a. m.
Weekly Bible reading, Wednesday Eve. at 7:30 o'clock—Seats free All are welcome.

N. W. LANE, Pastor.

DIRECTORY OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

Preaching each Sunday in the month except the 2nd., at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 3 p. m., and Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening at 7 p. m.

S. W. THOMAS, Pastor in charge.
A. FOSTER P. E.

LOCAL ROUNDUPS

Luck sometimes makes a name,
But printers cink so black and solemn,
Will give a man peculiar fame,
When put in this peculiar column.

HAY is coming in lively—$15 a ton.

NEXT Tuesday will be Constitutional election day.

LANGSTON is over on the R. R. on the trail of horse thieves. He is more than liable to gobble 'em.

W. H. WEED left on Monday for the East from whence he will railroad hither immense stocks of fall and winter goods.

MRS. JOHN A. WOODLAND is now able to be about and though but the shadow of her former self will soon be in robust health again.

DR. A. G. LANE exhibited his familiar phiz in White Oaks this week. He reports San Pedro as distressingly dull and unprofitably healthy.

C. L. PEARMAN has returndd from Alduquerque, whither he went for recreation and medical treatment, feeling much improved and greatly encouraged.

DR. PADEN has opened his new drug store on White Oaks Ave., and is daily making additions to his already large stock. This is a much needed addition to the mercantile establishments of this town and will doubtless receive the patronage it so richly deserves.

A RECENT letter from the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick, informs the LEADER that on account of a business trip to the East in the near future he will not be able to visit White Oaks as early as formerly anticipated. He will always be welcome.

Miss McGREW, the new teacher of the district school, opened the fall session of her school on the 1st. inst., with 38 scholars in attendance. Miss McGrew is a bright, intelligent lady, and will no doubt make an enviable record as a teacher in White Oaks. She has the best wishes of the LEADER and we feel sure she will have the united support of the community.

MRS. J. M. SIGAFUS, who accompanied her husband hither as far as Casaus's ranch, remained there on account of illness until her husband's business at White Oaks was completed. She returned with Mr. S. to their home in Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday's stage. It was with much di appointment that the community earned of Mrs. S. being unable to visit the Oaks as contemplated. Talk estimable couple carry with them the best wishes of this people for a safe return to their home and hosts.

THE North Homestake Mine is progressing favorably in prospecting the property. The north shaft is now down about 000 feet, with more than usual favorable indications. No ore is being extracted further than is necessary in doing the development work. The Mill, which was shut down some three or four months since, will be immediately put in full repair, and doubtless will commence running at it's full capacity Nov. 1, prox. The amount of ore already extracted during the past few months has accumulated and will be reduced to get it out of the way.—The full and essential compliment of machinery has already been ordered and will be on the ground in a few days. Mr. J. M. Sigafus, the principal owner and manager, was in town this week looking after the interests of the property He left for the East on the first instant. There has been no fuss or feathers about the business but there is no good reason to believe that many months will elapse ere the people of this vicinity and the Territory will be convinced that Baxter Mountain is something more than a series of gopher holes

THE indications are now favorable for an active autumn and winter in mining matters in this town and vicinity. Many letters of enquiry relative to silver, copper and lead mines from the East give evidence of capital reaching out in this direction. A little more activity on the part of prospectors and a large amount less of croaking will insure such success on these lines as will give new life to all mining interests and build up White Oaks.

THE New West Academy, under the Principalship of Miss Hull, is blessed with a full attendance and rapid progress on the part of the students. This is a golden opportunity for those having children who are sufficiently advanced to require a higher grade of education than is offered in the public schools. Let those interested send at once that students may have an even chance in the line of advancement.

ALBUQUERQUE has had a visit from a veritable Ghost recently, but inasmuch as he (it was of the male persuasion,) had a goodly amount of shekels and hailed from the neighboring city of Denver, leaving many shekels behind him invested in real estate, no fears are entertained of his Ghostship. Pass him along, ye metropolis of New Mexico, and White Oaks will give him a warm welcome.

LIST OF LETTERS

uncalled for and remaining in the White Oaks Post Office one month Oct. 1, 1890:

Beeker, Ed.	Balls, Edmund B
Ballard, C H	Christenson, Toney
Clark, H.	Fitzpatrick, Mich
Farnsworth, Jno	Francis, R N
Griswold, R H	Howell, John
Johnson, John	Smith, W L
Tanner, John	

To the Committee of 21.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

ELLA G. TIMONEY, P. M.

FINE corn comes into White Oaks every week while snow is flying in some of the Eastern States and Jack Frost is playing havoc with all kinds of vegetation Who would not live in the State of New Mexico!

MR. PEARMAN informs us that Albuquerque is very lively and business is flourishing. We congratulate the Queen City of the Southwest upon her present prosperity and prospects for the future.

The king of Spain has accepted the resignation of his entire cabinet.

WE are in receipt of a very clever letter from Mrs. McClaille, which will appear next week.

THE Tariff Bill has been signed by the President and is now a Law to go into effect Jan. 1, proximo. Hurrah for McKinley, Harrison Blaine, the Republican party, and the American Flag, the talisman of each and all of them. Glory, Hallajarum!

ATTENTION is called to the offer we make on our 3rd page—a full set of Dickens' Works for 75c. to every paid in advance subscriber to the LEADER. None others need apply.

Mrs. Caroline McNaughton was burned to death at Cleveland. She was loading furniture with gasoline and stepped on a match which ignited. An explosion of gasoline followed.

Jay Gould says he does not think there has been any actual financial stringency.

Shaken Out of Gear,

By malarial disease, the human machinery cannot half perform its office. Digestion, secretion, excretion are disordered, the blood becomes watery, the nerves locate, the countenance ghastly, sleep disturbed, and appetite capricious. Terrible is this disease, and its consequences. There is, however, a known antidote to the miasmatic poison, and a certain deliverer against it. In malarious regions of our South and West, in South America, Guatemala and on the Isthmus of Panama, as well as in tranmarine countries where the scourge exists, this justifiable preventive and remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has, during the last thirty-five years, been constantly relieving the sick of its appalling and demoralizing its sovereign value. Liver complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, Kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are all remedied by it.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

—BY THE—

Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County.

WHEREAS—By law it is made the duty of the Board of Commissioners in each county of the Territory of New Mexico to proclaim an election to be held in their respective counties for the purpose of voting for or against the adoption of the Constitution for the State of New Mexico, as framed by the Constitutional Convention held in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Whereas—The 7th day of October, 1890, is designated by an ordinance adopted by the said Constitutional Convention, as provided by law:

Therefore—The Board of Commissioners of the County of Lincoln in regular session held in the town of Lincoln, county seat of said County, the 22nd day of September, 1890, has ordered as follows, to-wit:

That on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1890, at 8 o. clock a. m., of said day, an election will be held in the various precincts within the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, for the purpose of voting

For the Constitution,

—OR—

Against the Constitution,

by the legally qualified voters in each precinct.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

In witness whereof I have placed my hand, ordered the seal [SEAL] of said Board affixed, this 22nd day of September, 1890.

M. CRONIN,
Chm. Bd. Co. Com'rs,
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Attest:

GEO. CURRY, Clerk.

Old Soldiers Take Notice.

I have received a large supply of Pension blanks and will make out your applications prose or otherwise, and forward them to Col. S. P. Ellenline, of Washington, D. C., a thoroughly competent Pension Attorney, who will see that your claim is properly carried for.

E. [illegible]

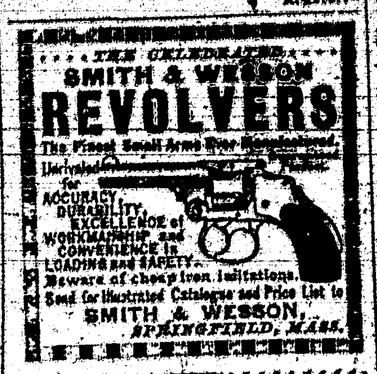
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, N. M.
September 11, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before George Curry, Probate Clerk of Lincoln, N. M., on Monday, Nov. 10, 1890, viz:

NICHOLAS HARTIONS pre-emption D. S. No. 8618, for the w ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 20, w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, s. r. 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ed. Hubbell John L. Gipson, Jose Jurado, and Ignacio Sedillo, all of Fort Stanton, Lincoln County, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORNAN,
Register.



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SOLD BY
Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere.

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DEALER IN HARDWARE

The Only Exclusive Hardware and Tin Ware Store in the County.

Headquarters for Hercules Blasting powder and Ammunition of all Kinds.

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Mrs. Ella G. Timoney,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

—DEALER IN—

Fine Stationery,
Books,
Fancy Notions,
Pipes,
Cigar Holders,
Canes, &c., &c., &c.

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Ed. R. Bonnell.

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WINDOWS, &c.

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Staple & Fancy Grocers, White Oaks, N. M

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Fine Imported and Native

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GUS. SCHINZING, PROP.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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Best Goods! Latest Styles!

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LOWEST PRICES.

These form a quartette of desirable store inducements. I can safely and truly lay claim to all of them. Every item which goes to constitute Men and Boy's Apparel I have, and at prices which commend themselves to the judicious and economical buyer. Also, everything which goes to make up a well dressed Lady, from Hosiery and Shoes, to Hats and Feathers.

I extend a cordial invitation to the general public to visit my emporium, where they will find what is enumerated above, as also, Groceries in profusion, Hardware and Tinware, and everything ever exhibited in a General Store.

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Don't fail to visit the "Old Reliable."

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