

White Oaks Eagle

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STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

An Open Letter Replying to the Editor of the White Oaks Eagle.

Editor White Oaks EAGLE,

White Oaks, New Mexico:

Albuquerque, Sept. 17, 1901.

Sir: I notice that you took occasion to publish my letter to you of a recent date, asking for a copy of your newspaper in which you took grounds against statehood for our territory, and that instead of sending me the paper requested, you publish a new editorial on the subject setting forth your views. I have no objection to your action, but as you devoted a whole page of your paper to the subject, and my reply must of necessity, condense, how I may, be longer than your letter, I take the liberty of replying by this open letter, because I can get it printed here easier than you could print it, and anyway the subject is of territorial importance, and should not be discussed in secret or in newspapers of less than the largest territorial circulation.

You are right. No doubt that the opponents of statehood for New Mexico under present conditions really have any cause for so opposing admission." In fact, I know they can have no tenable argument to support their opposition, and I further know that they can be actuated only by a lack of knowledge, or narrow minded and unjust prejudice.

The whole tenor of your editorial, indicates that you are afraid to trust your fellow citizens with the right to manage their own affairs. Then why don't you go somewhere else to live, where the people are in your opinion good enough for you to associate with? I think the people of New Mexico will endeavor to worry along without your valuable journalistic services. I do not mean to be impudent about the matter at all. I frankly confess, that I can only judge others by myself, and if I thought as you do about the people of New Mexico, I would avail myself of my great American privilege of going somewhere else. It is un-American, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions for any man or set of men, to deny to a large majority of their fellow citizens the boon and birthright of self government, when that government is purposed to be carried on under a proper constitution strictly republican in form and substance. A person who does so deny that right to his fellow citizens, while still continuing to live among them and making at least a living and may be a fortune out of them, to say the least, has his gall with him.

You say you are opposed to statehood, because it has not been and can not be shown that New Mexico will be benefited thereby.

I take issue with this statement in toto; but first let me say, that a man who does not value the franchise and citizenship rights of himself and his children, above his own or anybody's mere money and property rights, is not the high minded and broad minded sort of a man out of which American states are made. He has a pawnbroking mentality devoid of patriotism. He does not seem to realize what a "Maverick" a territory is; that it is not part of the United States; that congress can either annul all its laws or prevent it from enacting any laws at all; that it could if it wanted to appoint every official within the territory from the outside; that it can pass any sort of tariff law it wants to for a territory, and could even cede the whole place away to a foreign country in settlement of a war or for mere money price. Neither does he appear to realize that the people of a territory have no supreme voice in anything; that they never vote for a president or a member of congress; that they take no part in the policies of their country; that their children born while the place is still a territory are probably ineligible to the presidency, because such children are not "natural born" citizens of the United States; within the meaning of the national constitution; in fine that the people of a territory are political nondescripts with a flag without a constitution behind it, and are forever subject to the neglect or the whims of a national congress in which they have neither effective voice or vote.

You say that money can be obtained now for a legitimate enterprise in the territory, where dividends are reasonably certain. In answer to this I will say that while this may be true in a measure, we do not and can not get as much money into a territory as we could into a state. I am receiving letters by the dozen daily from people in all parts of the territory, and one of the reasons many of them give for desiring statehood, is that they have known of so many enterprises falling through, just because of territorial laws, and because of the restrictive alien act. One writer who is a man that knows whereof he speaks, calculates that the loss to the territory in the last ten years has not been less than \$20,000,000 from these two causes alone. As a proof of how the people at large in the United States are prejudiced against a territorial form of government, however unjust prejudice may be, I will state that a few weeks ago I was in the city of Denver, which I found full to overflowing with capitalists, promoters, speculators and investors, whose very talk of millions bewildered me. I am a pretty good talker myself when it comes to telling of New Mexico's undeveloped resources, but I could not induce one of these men to come to a territory to look at anything short of a bonanza gold

or copper mine, while in Colorado they were engaging in everything from building electric plants to tunneling mountains to turn water for irrigation. They just won't come in any large numbers to a territory, and be indefinitely disfranchised and governed by carpet baggers. They won't live among a people who have no rights; they will go to Old Mexico first, and deal with the national government at once. They seem to take it for granted that if we were fit for any other sort of government we would be enjoying it long before this. Farmers go to Oklahoma because it has gold land, and they know they will get statehood there next congress. We can not get congress to start irrigation enterprises to make our lands available, even though our public domain belongs to the nation, because we have no effective voice in congress. Not one dollar of the hundreds upon hundreds of millions that have been paid out of the bloated treasury, and some of which was collected from ourselves through the revenue and other laws, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, has ever come to New Mexico, although the Nile of America cuts the territory in twain from north to south. How much worse off would this territory have been, if it had never sent a delegate to congress during the fifty-five years since the flag went up at Santa Fe?

You quote truly from the Citizen that there is no part of the nation that is any more prosperous at the present time than New Mexico, and then ask, if this is so, what have we to gain by statehood? I answer, first of all, enfranchisement, and second, twice as much prosperity—isn't that enough?

You argue that capital is safer here now under a territorial form of government than it would be under a state, because of the control congress has over us. Let us admit that in the abstract that may be true, but you are up against a fact and not a theory, and that is, that investors don't think so to any large extent. What has capital to fear from vicious legislation under a state government that works under a proper constitution? We have been passing our own local laws here for a half century or more, and congress never annulled but a single act or so, and that was a couple of generations ago, and the acts did not refer to property rights either.

You impute to myself and others an unworthy motive of expected political preferment, as the cause of our enthusiasm for statehood; then there must be a very large number of expectant lightning rods up in the territory, judging from the hundreds upon hundreds of letters I am receiving from people of all parties favoring statehood. I had supposed though, that my published statement that I would rather live in a Demo-

cratic state than a Republican territory, was some evidence in my favor against this imputation; but even if your charge were true; should that be any reason for denying the people their rights? Are the petty jealousies of politicians of more importance than the rights of our whole people? Should the development of a bonanza gold mine in your town, with all its concomitant benefits to the community, be prevented because it was your neighbor instead of yourself that discovered and located it? I suppose that if we all refrained from advocating statehood, although I was elected by the people on that issue, then bright minds like yours would conceive that it was because we weren't "in it" that we kept silent?

As to your statements about ring rule, corrupt legislation, etc., I deny most emphatically, that New Mexico is any worse, or even nearly as bad in that regard than the states as a whole that are now in the Union.

If I felt towards the people of New Mexico as you do, I would be ashamed to live among them, and would certainly go somewhere else.

Statehood, my friend, will be our salvation. When it is inaugurated we will get a new deal on our assessment and tax matters; we will start with a clean page, with a new set of rights and obligations, under the most progressive constitution ever adopted by a free people; instead of \$40,000,000 worth of property returned for taxation, we will have from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 worth returned; we have it, as you well know, or ought to know, and a 1 per cent levy for all purposes will be more money than we will want for at least twenty years, to run our entire state government and pay our fixed charges and our debts. The people of New Mexico of both political parties have their own negligences to blame for the deplorable condition of their tax matters, which in my opinion cannot be properly righted save in an entire new deal under a state constitution. If we do it right, as we surely will, we will be the lowest taxed community in the nation, and the rush of our progress will make you hold your breath. You need not be afraid of the Mexicans, if the Americans so-called were half as conservative as they are, the sea in front would appear much smoother; they will be a proper check on American extravagance. Americans, as is well known now own three-fourths of all the property in the territory, then who makes the low tax returns that results in our total return being less than \$40,000,000? Who are the tax dodgers? It surely can't be the people who don't own the property.

I do not say it, because I care a

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FOR FALL and WINTER

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We will make prices interesting.
We have everything to wear.
For women, misses and children.
For men, boys and youths.

The place in White Oaks to trade is at,
S. M. Wiener & Son.

Agents: Seiz Shoes;
Black Cat Hosiery;
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Hotel Baxter

Has the very best of accommodations to be found in this section of New Mexico. Come and see us.

F. M. LUND, Proprietor.

Little Casino Saloon

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST AND PUREST

Imported Wines, Liquors & Cigars

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREEN RIVER WHISKEY.

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Next Door East of EXCHANGE BANK.

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Sold only in 1 lb. Packages.

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Potter & white,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Books, Stationery,
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White Oaks Passenger Line.

Regular trips daily to the road



Good rigs. Careful Drivers

Passengers carried to White Oaks and any part of the country on the shortest notice. Address:—White Oaks, N.M.

PAUL MAYER, PROPRIETOR.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. E. W. Hulbert is up from Lincoln this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Price were in from Jicarilla Tuesday.

Mrs. J. O. Nabours and children are in from the Oscuras this week.

J. E. Wilson and family are preparing to move to El Paso next week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hulbert, Wednesday, Sept. 18, a bouncing boy.

Q. Haley, Geo. Queen and Wm. Berndt went to Bisbee, Arizona last week.

Master Marshal Parker went to El Paso Wednesday to attend the famous Ringling Bros.' circus.

Dr. J. F. Mains spent most of last week in the Oscura Mountains at and around Estey City.

H. A. Scott, manager of the Block Co.'s mercantile establishment at Richardson, was in the city Friday and Saturday.

S. M. Wharton returned Tuesday evening from Las Vegas, where he had gone the previous week to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

Miss Mabel Stewart is going with her aunt, Mrs. Ellis, to Washington D. C. where she will enter school. They leave next week. Mrs. Ellis resides in Washington.

Chris Yeager returned yesterday evening from an extended trip in Colorado, made partially for business, but more to regain his health from some famous springs in that state.

Wm. Henley, Jerry Hockradle and Mesdames Anderson and Moore were over from Nogal Saturday, in attendance before a special master in a suit entitled Anderson vs. Henley.

Dr. John T. Bishop, who has practiced dentistry here the past year, will go to Roswell next week where he will hang out his shingle in future.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

(Daily, Except Sundays.)

Eastern mail from El Paso arrives 9:30 p. m.

Eastern mail for El Paso closes at 7:00 a. m.

Southern mail via Nogal, Gray, Lincoln and Roswell, arrives 1:00 p. m., closes 3:50 p. m.

Jicarilla mail departs Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:00 a. m. Arrives 3:30 p. m.

Richardson mail arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 12 m. Departs same days at 1 p. m.

Sunday hours from 7 a. m. to 8:30 a. m.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

Announcement.
To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids to the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The public schools are progressing nicely and attendance is good.

Mrs. Brothers has rented the Fauvet block, and will open a restaurant and rooming house in it immediately.

Mrs. Manuel Guevara died Saturday morning at 2 o'clock and was buried Sunday morning in the Pythian cemetery.

Died: Sunday evening, the infant of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chittenden, and was buried the following afternoon in the K. of P. cemetery.

The Congregational church was packed Tuesday night to listen to Dr. Miller's lecture. His next lecture will be given on the night of October 8th.

Rev. E. R. Goodson, Presiding Elder of this district, will preach at the Methodist church Saturday night at 6:15 at night. All most cordially invited to attend.

Rev. S. E. Allison, who has been assigned to this Methodist church, has arrived. Rev. Allison is a Georgian by birth but has been in the Texas Methodist conference and resident of Corsicana for several years.

Plymouth church services Sunday Sept. 29. The pastor Dr. Miller will preach morning and evening. At 11 a. m. the subject will be: "Four scenes on a beautiful lake." At 7:30 p. m., "The payments of life, or a lesson from Ruskin's 'Ethics of the Dust.'" Everybody is invited and will be made welcome. Sunday school at 10 o'clock, J. F. Sager leads the Bible class.

W. H. Tuttle and wife came in Tuesday night from Cloudcroft, where they have been spending the summer at that famous Sacramento resort. Mr. Tuttle was one of the pioneers of this town and has many friends in Lincoln county. He is now a member of the firm of Tuttle Paint & Glass Co. of El Paso, and is considered one of El Paso's most progressing citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle will spend several days here. They are at Hotel' Baxter.

THEIR LOSS IS OUR GAIN.

Rev. S. E. Allison, of Corsicana South Station passed through Dallas last week and called at the Advocate office. He was en route to his new appointment in New Mexico Conference. He goes hence in search of health, having suffered more or less the past year from throat trouble. Texas Methodism, for a time at least, will suffer the loss of a very promising and useful preacher. He will have the best wishes of his brethren in his new field.—Texas Christian Advocate.

4 Important Gateways 4



"No Trouble to Answer questions."

TAKE THE "CANNON BALL" FAST TRAIN

This handsomely equipped train leaves El Paso daily and runs through to St. Louis without change, where direct connections are made for the North and East; also direct connections via Shreveport or New Orleans for all points in the Southeast.

Latest Pattern Pullman Buffet Sleepers
Elegant New Chair Cars—Seats Free
Solid Vestibuled Trains Throughtout.

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Hay
 Is
 Cheaper
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ESPECIALLY if you use a Continental Changeable Speed Mower a Granger All Steel Rake and Whetman Hay Press.

Write for booklets and prices to

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 EL PASO, TEXAS. CHIHUAHUA MEXICO.

FROM ANGUS.

[Bonito Valley Items.]

Correspondence.

We had a slight frost in the bottoms on the morning of the 22nd.

The corn and cane has most all been cut during the last ten days, this crop together with oats and alfalfa have been remarkably good this season—spuds also.

F. B. Alexander who lived in White Oaks for a season is now officiating at our new blacksmith shop.

Basket making is becoming quite a fad in some of the public schools of the Northern and Eastern cities. In one of them instruction in basket making is to be given in the first four grades of the school. There is reported to be a great demand at profitable prices for the finer goods and unique patterns—children that have learned some handy craft are more selfrelient and the community in general benefited.

The osar willow grows naturally along our streams and is the variety the Indians used for that purpose. There is one hundred thousand dollars worth of this willow imported from Germany every year for that purpose. They buy these same basket willows at Rochester, N. Y. to tie nursery stock with at a cost of \$25 per ton. Here is another of our undeveloped resources—sleeping.

Your correspondent believes in the great future for the mining of the precious metals in our valley which have been held in high esteem by mining experts ever since 1840; but the fruit interest this year has produced the largest revenues of all our industries except the animal industry of the high mesas which is not a valley product properly.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cree are at the V ranch where they expect to remain till about the first of the month.

AGENTS WANTED: German Electric Razor Hone. Guaranteed equal to the best hone made. Can use water, oil or lather. Will last a lifetime. Each hone packed in neat cardboard case. Every one perfect. Just the thing for private use. Price 75cts. We want an agent in each township to whom exclusive sale will be given. Write for sample and agents outfit, sent by mail. A money coiner. Address, Marsh Mfg. Co., No. 542 West Lake St., Chicago.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drugists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 68 Warren Street, New York.



Picked Up Here And There.

The Otero county bond sale last week of \$15,000 issue sold at a premium of \$753.

Accredited Russian officials have just made overtures to a Philadelphia firm to establish a plant on the line of the Trans-Siberian railway for the making of steel and the construction of cars and locomotives. A free site has been offered, lumber, coal and iron privileges are to be granted, while the government guarantees to purchase a certain number of cars and locomotives annually. The capital of \$10,000,000 is to be raised in the United States and the original plant shipped duty free from American ports. This is but one of the many indications that the Russian government is willing to make any concession to those who can and will develop Siberian industries.—Index.

A steam hoist has been placed on the Bayne, Portwood and Moses lease on the Santa Rita mine at Santa Rita, Grant county. A new shaft is being sunk and a carload of rich ore is being taken out daily.

Adjutant General W. H. Whiteman at Santa Fe is in receipt of a letter from Vice President Roosevelt in which he consents to write the history of the Rough Riders to be an introduction to the roster of New Mexico volunteers in the war with Spain which the 44th legislative assembly authorized to be published. He also sends an autograph photograph which will be used in the publication.—Index.

President Roosevelt is against the trusts and the ship subsidy bill, and he has the courage to do what he thinks is right. The plutocrats will find that he is not their President; but instead, the President of the whole United States.

MARLIN



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have "Special Smokeless Steel" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
 NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

Name	Address	Tax	Int.	Pub.	Tot.
Trujillo Juan	net sw4 sw4 sec tract sw sec 27 tp 10 rge 16 88 a tax 4.44 int 22 pub 70	5.36			
PRECINCT NO. 4, PICACHO.					
Analla Pedro	n2 sw4 n2 sec 12 tp 11 rge 17 (90 acres) less 69 acres sold to Jose Analla of west end, tax 4.08 int 20 pub 35	4.63			
Casey W. D.	s2 sw4 sec 9 tp 11 rge 17 ne4 nw4 sec 17, tax 8.08 int 44 pub 70	9.22			
Casey Ellen E.	s2 sec 8 tp 11 rge 18 sw4 sec 9, tax 14.58 int 73 pub 70	16.01			
Cline August	Tract nw4 sec 13 tp 11 rge 19 tax 4.85 int 24 pub 35	4.44			
Guyse Mollie	All sw4 s Hondo sec 15 tp 11 rge 18, all n2 ne4 sec 22 (160 a) tax 19.78 int 99 pub 70	21.47			
Lumblay W. H.	nw4 ne4 sec 29 tp 18 rge 18 (10 a) tax 2.42 int 12 pub 35	2.89			
PRECINCT NO. 5, RAVENTON.					
Lueras D. H.	set sec 14 tp 6 rge 13 e2 ne4 sec 23 sw4 nw4 sec 24 (160 a) tax 1.62 int .08 pub 70	2.40			
Lueras Adela	net nw4 sec 13 tp 6 rge 13 sec 4 nw4 sec 12, 80 a tax 1.62 int .08 pub 70	2.40			
Lueras Manuel	n2 nw4 sec 13 tp 6 rge 13 sec 2 sw4 sec 12 (160 a) tax 1.62 int .08 pub 70	2.40			
PRECINCT NO. 6, RICHARDSON.					
Copeland John N.	Set, sw4 sec 23 tp 7 rge 7 sec 2 nw4 sec 26, ne4 sec 27 (160 a) tax 3.23 int 16 pub 1.05	5.44			
PRECINCT NO. 8, WHITE OAKS.					
Adams	Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, blk 18, w o o p, lot 1, blk 19; e2 lot 2 blk 6; tax 3.63 int 18 pub 1.20	5.01			
Bellomy M. H.	Lots 3, 4, blk 9 w o o p, lots e2 3 blk 11, 3, 4, blk 14, and 1/2 lot 8, blk 8, and e2 lot 7 blk 8 tax 10.43 int 52 pub 1.40	12.35			
Bird J. Everett	w2 7, 8, blk 11, w o o p, 6, blk 10; 4, 8, blk 25; 1 blk 28; 2 blk 29; 1 blk 31, tax 14.07 int 70 pub 1.80	16.57			
Bonnell V. J.	J. A. Brown Agt. e2 nw4 ne4 nw sec 19 tp 6 rge 13, 160 a tax 9.08 int 45 pub 70	10.23			
Bonnell Ed R. Est.	of e2, sec 11 tp 7 rge 13 320 a, lot 5, 8, blk 22 w o o p, w2, 2, blk 12; 2 blk 31, 3 blk 40, w2 1, all 2, 3, 4, blk 60; 3, blk 45; 3, 4, blk 49; 4, blk 53; 3, 4, blk 63; 2, blk 23; tax 16.34 int 82 pub 3.55	20.71			
Briggs Mrs and Wilson Mrs	R. E. Lund Agt Lot 3 blk 27, w o o p, lot 1 blk 42; e2 3 blk 4; tax 1.82 int .09 pub 60	2.51			
Bronson Ira D.	Und 1/2 int Miguel Otero m e 283, 29 acres, and 1/2 to 10 inc blk 1 w o o p; lots 1, 2, 3, 9, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 2; lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 3; lots 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 4; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 5; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 6; lots 1, 2, blk 9; 12 blk 10; 3-12 int; tax 6.81 int 34 pub 9.50	16.70			
Capuano Joe	Lot 6 blk 23, w o o p, tax 46 int .02 pub 20	46.08			
Capuano Rosalia	w2 lot 4 blk 43, w o o p, tax 1.36 int .07 pub 20	1.63			
Caffrey Wm Est.	of Lot 7 blk 9 w o o p, tax 1.36 int .07 pub 20	1.63			
Chaves E. Morris Juan	e2 lot 4 blk 23 w o o p, tax 91 int .05 pub 20	1.16			
Cochran W. F.	Lots 3, 4 blk 64 w o o p, tax 1.86 int .07 pub 40	1.83			
Coombs E. S.	e2 lot 4 w2 7 blk 8, w o o p, 1, 2, blk 51; 7, 8, blk 7; tax 4.54 int 23 pub 1.20	5.97			
Comery Bros.	w2 sec 2 ne4 sec 17 tp 6 rge 18, 160 a, a part lots 5 and 9 nw4 sec 25, 24 a, in sec description lot 8 blk 39 w o o p, tax 8.17 int 41 pub 80	9.48			
Clark D. H.	Lots 2, 3, 4, blk 3 w o o p, tax 2.72 int 14 pub 60	3.46			
Cousins M. P.	Lot 1, blk 70, w o o p, tax 96 int .05 pub 20	1.21			
Dubois L. P.	Lot 4 blk 41, w o o p, tax 91 int .05 pub 20	1.16			
Green A. P.	Und 1/2; lots 2, 8, 11; und sw4 sec 24, 155 a; tax 1.82 int .09 pub 70	2.61			
Gumm Martha A.	Lots 1, 2, 3, blk 6, w o o p; tax 18.97 int 94 pub 60	20.51			
Gumm & Bronson	Lot 6 blk 3, w2 lot 3 blk 5; tax 1.36 int .07 pub 40	1.83			
Gonzales Sabino	Lot 3 blk 68, w o o p; tax 46 int .02 pub 20	46.08			
Halley John A.	w2 lot 4 blk 8, w o o p; w2 lot 3 blk 32; tax 1.82 int .09 pub 40	2.31			
Henry Mrs. W. R.	Und 1-12 Miguel Otero m e, 20 a, w o m d; und 1-12 to 10 inc blk 1, w o B H; lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 2; lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 3; lots 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 4; 1 to 10 inc blk 5; lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 6; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 7; 1 to 10 inc blk 8; 1, 2, blk 9; 1, 2, blk 10; 1-12 tax 2.27 int 18 pub 9.55	11.95			
Hugues Mary E.	Lot 4 blk 66 w o o p, tax 46 int .02 pub 35	46.08			
Ivey Mrs. E. J.	Lot 6 blk 17 w o, tax 46 int .02 pub 35	46.08			
Johnston Mary	Lot 2 blk 16, w o o p, tax 46 int .02 pub 35	46.08			
Keely Adelle Mrs.	Lot 3 blk 1 w o Kemp 1st tax 2.72 int 18 pub 20	3.05			
Kempton Kila	Lots 5, 9, nw4 ne4 sec 23 tp 6 rge 12, 30 a less amt plated in Kemp's lot & 2nd und to w o; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12, blk 4, w o Kemp 1st; lots 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 blk 5; lot 5 blk 4; 1, 2, blk 6; lots 1 to 6 inc blk 7; 3, 4, blk 8; lots 1, 2, 3, 4 blk 9; 1 to 12 inc blk 10; lots 1 to 12 inc blk 11; No 16, 1 to 23 blk 12; tax 11.80 int 59 pub 7.30	19.69			
Lacey J. C.	set sec 10 tp 7 rge 13 n2 ne sec sec 160 a, tax 4.54 int 23 pub 70	5.47			
Langston Emma	Tax 91 int .05 pub 35	1.31			
Langston J. P. C.	Lot 4 blk 62, w o o p; lot 4 blk 40, Nogal; lots 1, 5, blk 78; tax 1.82 int .09 pub 80	2.71			
Leshe Robert	Lot 1 blk 29 w o o p, tax 41	41.00			

Parsons E. S. 1-6 int Hopeful Mine m e 865 U S pat 21806, tax 16.15 int 81 pub 35 17.31
 Slack E. V. Mrs. s2 sw4 sec 33 tp 10 rge 18, 160 a, Lots 2, 3, sec 4 tp 11 rge 13 80 a, tax 4.88 int 24 pub 70 5.79

ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Name	Tax	Int.	Pub.	Tot.
Less Than \$25.00.				
Precinct No. 1, Lincoln.				
Bartlett Chas.	1.63	0.08	0.85	2.08
Blanchard Bros.	22.70	1.24	0.35	24.38
Burleson Pete	2.50	0.13	0.35	2.98
Chavez Altargracia	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Cronin M. Estate	12.92	0.65	0.35	13.92
Dow Conception	2.05	0.10	0.35	2.50
Ellis Leslie	20.30	1.02	0.35	21.67
Garcia Jose Antonio	1.65	0.08	0.35	2.08
Leaset A. E.	2.42	0.12	0.35	2.89
Lujan Elena R. de	8.50	0.40	0.35	9.25
Lujan Martiniano	2.03	0.10	0.35	2.48
Miranda Patricio	1.62	0.08	0.35	2.05
Montano Jose	0.81	0.04	0.35	1.20
Montano Luis	1.64	0.08	0.35	2.07
Montano P. A. de	2.43	0.12	0.35	2.90
Norman W. O.	1.21	0.06	0.35	1.62
Ortiz Manuel	0.82	0.04	0.35	1.21
Peren Octabian	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Salazar Jose	1.62	0.08	0.35	2.05
Sena George	3.26	0.16	0.35	3.77
Serrano Z. A. Mrs	4.04	0.20	0.35	4.59
Torres & Olguin	2.42	0.12	0.35	2.89
Torres Juanita H. de	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Precinct No. 2, San Patricio.				
Gallegos Lucas	0.41	0.02	0.35	0.78
Lazaro	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Lucero Apiceto	0.41	0.02	0.35	0.78
Sanchez Esiquio	1.63	0.08	0.35	2.05
Sisneros Teofilo	3.72	0.18	0.35	4.25
Trujillo Juan	1.24	0.06	0.35	1.65
Precinct No. 3, Arabela.				
Lucero Apolonio	1.67	0.08	0.35	2.10
Precinct No. 4, Picacho.				
Analla Pedro	0.82	0.04	0.35	1.21
Cline August	0.81	0.04	0.35	1.20
Guyse Mollie	8.59	0.43	0.35	9.37
Lumblay W. H.	7.81	0.40	0.35	8.56
Precinct No. 5, Reventon.				
Lueras D. H.	1.62	0.08	0.35	2.05
Lueras Adela	0.81	0.04	0.35	1.20
Manuel	4.05	0.20	0.35	5.25
Roberts H. B.	8.48	0.42	0.35	9.25
Sedillos Matias	20.11	1.00	0.35	21.46
Precinct No. 6, Richardson.				
Copeland John N.	11.11	0.56	0.35	12.02
Lucero Epimenio	7.59	0.38	0.35	8.31
Steele J. H.	5.71	0.28	0.35	6.34
Precinct No. 7, Jicarilla.				
Stonerond Geo. W.	2.45	0.12	0.35	2.92
Precinct No. 8, White Oaks.				
Bull Chas.	5.69	0.28	0.35	6.32
Capuano Joe	1.82	0.09	0.35	2.26
Comery Bros	1.83	0.09	0.35	2.27
Green A. P.	4.77	0.24	0.35	5.36
Halley John A.	0.92	0.05	0.35	1.32
Horn Jas	4.54	0.23	0.35	5.12
Hoyle M. W.	4.09	0.20	0.35	4.64
Lacey J. C.	18.55	0.93	0.35	19.83
Langston Emma	0.46	0.02	0.35	0.83
J. P. C.	3.04	0.15	0.35	3.54
Leslie Robert	14.30	0.71	0.35	15.36
Lujan	11.05	0.55	0.35	11.95
Littell W. J.	0.91	0.05	0.35	1.31
Nu. Ah	1.82	0.09	0.35	2.26
Owen Jno W.	16.57	0.83	0.35	17.75
Ozanna Helen	15.91	0.80	0.35	17.06
Richard J. W.	4.54	0.23	0.35	5.12
Ridgeway A.	7.26	0.36	0.35	7.97
Teats Albina	0.46	0.02	0.35	0.83
Treat G. S.	3.18	0.16	0.35	3.69
Watson Wm	6.87	0.34	0.35	7.52
Wharton J. E.	8.07	0.43	0.35	8.85
W. O. B. & L. Co.	8.17	0.40	0.35	8.92
White C. W.	2.74	0.13	0.35	3.22
Wilson Simon	1.82	0.09	0.35	2.26
Wright Mrs. Wm Z.	1.82	0.09	0.35	2.26
Precinct No. 9, Capitán.				
Capitan Printing Co	8.03	0.40	0.35	8.83
Gilmore A. E.	10.25	0.51	0.35	11.11
Gray & Reilly	0.46	0.02	0.35	0.77
Jewett D. J. M. A.	4.04	0.20	0.35	4.59
Ormond J. V. & Co	2.42	0.12	0.35	2.89
Pons Hattie	1.62	0.08	0.35	2.05
Reilly Nellie B.	6.65	0.33	0.35	7.33
Black W. W.	1.64	0.08	0.35	2.07
Wetmore Ira O	19.07	0.95	0.35	20.37
Wortley Sam	0.41	0.02	0.35	0.78
Precinct No. 10, Ruidoso.				
Bastion & Latham	12.95	0.65	0.35	13.95
Brown Margarita	0.82	0.04	0.35	1.21
Gallegos Agapito	2.44	0.12	0.35	2.91
Hale L.	8.19	0.41	0.35	8.95
Munoz Adrian	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Najeres Andres	1.23	0.06	0.35	1.64
Precinct No. 11, Nogal.				
Brown C. H.	2.86	0.14	0.35	3.35
Corn Alfred	1.02	0.08	0.35	1.45
Gaylord A. L.	4.02	0.20	0.35	4.70
M. D.	4.05	0.20	0.35	4.60
Henley Thos. W.	0.82	0.04	0.35	1.21
Francis	1.64	0.08	0.35	2.07
Jas. A.	10.23	0.51	0.35	11.09
Hill Joe	4.56	0.23	0.35	5.14
Hust Geo. W.	1.71	0.08	0.35	2.14
Clark	11.77	0.59	0.35	12.71
Mullins J. W.	1.63	0.08	0.35	2.06
Queen J. S.	8.05	0.40	0.35	8.80
Roberts D. W.	8.13	0.40	0.35	8.88
Precinct No. 12, Bonito.				
Austin F. F.	1.25	0.06	0.35	1.66
Bonnell H. L.	4.51	0.23	0.35	5.09
Crockett T. J.	0.82	0.04	0.35	1.21
Edminston Harry	8.45	0.42	0.35	9.22
Ferguson Wm M.	2.87	0.14	0.35	3.36
Howell L. W.	0.43	0.02	0.35	0.70
Hoyle Wm	2.72	0.14	0.35	3.21
Johns T. C. Est. of, Geo. W. Prichard Atty	1.21	0.06	0.35	1.62
Lona E. S.	1.21	0.06	0.35	1.62
May Martin	1.22	0.06	0.35	1.63
Norman J. A.	1.64	0.08	0.35	2.07
Parsons E. S.	4.87	0.24	0.35	5.46
Peters E. P.	2.46	0.12	0.35	2.93
T. E.	6.07	0.30	0.35	6.72
Ririe John	9.69	0.48	0.35	10.52
Robinson B. R.	4.61	0.23	0.35	5.19

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Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily 5:30 a. m., arrives Roswell 2:00 p. m

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

cent about it, for I respect the rights of all our citizens, they all look alike to me in so far as their right to self-government or anything else is concerned, irrespective of their race, creed, or previous condition, but I can see from your statements and editorial arguments, that you are afraid of the bugaboo of "Mexican domination," in other words that you are actuated by prejudice and a narrow respect for the rights of others, but I say it to enlighten you and others like you, as to a fact that you do not seem to be aware of. First, that a good deal more than half the present officeholders in New Mexico are so-called Americans, and this is true in counties where the Mexicans so-called are vastly in the majority, and could easily have it the other way if they wanted to, or were inclined to "dominate." It looks to a man up a tree, as if the inclination to dominate was on the other side of the fence. Second, you may not be aware that our present population is from 5,000 to 10,000 in number more American so-called than Mexican so-called, so if there are many like you illiberal enough to fear what you call "Mexican domination," your fears have no foundation in fact. I have not heretofore written about this matter, as I do not wish to put our right to statehood on any such ground, and I only state it here for your benefit and that of others like you; but it is a fact nevertheless, take your pencil as others have done and go over the list of the counties and verify it. This fact was well known to a former delegate to congress, and he set it forth in the report to his statehood bill. It astonished me, but I convinced myself that he was right, and it is truer now than ever. But I would favor statehood if I knew that the Mexicans so-called were three to one in number in the territory, for I know them and respect them and their rights and know that there would be a good deal less skulduggery around the territory and around our legislatures, if a certain "American" element would favor us with its absence.

As to your ideas on the limiting of the elective franchise, I do not agree with you, but that is a matter for the consideration of constitutional convention. In your argument you but heap insult upon injury upon our people. You do just as congress has done for half a century, and which it is not doing now to the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans, because it is sending them school teachers; you chide your fellow citizens with their illiteracy brought about by the neglect of their conquerors. But I deny that we can be longer classed as illiterate in any large sense. We have made more educational progress in the last ten or fifteen years than any part of the United States; look at the census and see. We have more newspapers per capita than any other jurisdiction under the flag, and more money in school buildings and public buildings also, per capita; and the same can be said as to churches, and bank deposits. If you take pains to look into it you will learn some-

thing about your country and its people and resources.

I deny, too, your argument that statehood would not stimulate immigration to the territory, and consequently the investment of capital and the development of our resources, or that the additional cost of maintaining a state government would raise our taxes or embarrass us.

Under a proper constitution abolishing all exemptions and forcing the listing of all property, we will have from 250 to 300 millions of dollars worth of property returned for taxation; figure up the value of our sheep, cattle, mines, lands, land grants, railroads, buildings, money, merchandise, etc., and see if I am not right? A 1 per cent tax rate on this would raise money enough as before stated, to not only run a state government, but actually pay all our debts in about two years or even less.

If our tax rate was 1 per cent or less all over the territory now, don't you think it would stimulate immigration? Even the small proportion of property that is listed in New Mexico today for purpose of taxation, is not listed at to exceed one-fifth of its real value.

Your argument that statehood has not helped the increase of population in some of the newer states that possess like resources and conditions to New Mexico, is based on a fallacy. Your figures are deceiving. If a territory as such has 50,000 people and increases 50,000, that is a gain of 100 per cent. Then if under statehood in the same time it gains 90,000 on its start of 100,000, its increase is nearly twice that it was before, but its per cent is only 90. Statehood has helped immigration to every territory that was ever admitted, save Nevada, and local conditions throw that out of any calculation as you well know.

Why don't you compare us with California, that entered the Union in 1850 without even having been a territory at all? Make all due allowance for climate and other conditions if you will. That state cast but 13,000 votes to adopt her constitution. New Mexico registered over 50,000 voters last year, and cast more than 40,000. California got into the Union in 1850 because she had a pro-slavery provision in her constitution and New Mexico though she tried, was left out because she had an anti-slavery provision in hers. But such is the irony of fate. In 1876, Colorado, no better fitted than New Mexico, got into the Union. Her physical condition is but little different from ours, and look at that great state today, and then say if you can, that statehood under like conditions does not stimulate immigration to a state rather than to a territory. The facts are against you, we all know the contrary.

And now Brother Wharton, the fates have willed it, New Mexico is coming in as a state this next congress, please God, and you might as well get into the band wagon and listen to the music, and help light the bon-fires when the enabling act passes. Don't leave a record of your opposition to the territory's progress as a heritage to your son; he might yet be the governor of the great state of New Mexico. Let us lay aside

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our partisanship and our jealousies, let us follow our judgment and not our fears; let us work for statehood from now on, and next winter in the first session of the 57th congress, our enabling act will be passed. The following summer we will call a convention of our very best, ablest and wisest men; they will frame the most modern, progressive and up-to-date constitution for our people to adopt, that has ever yet served as the organic law of any sovereign state. Then at the general election in 1902 for the first time in their history, our people will elect a full set of state officers, under authority of law, for our own, our dearly beloved Sunshine State.

Yours for statehood,
B. S. RODEV,
Delegate to Congress.

A bulletin of the census office issued Saturday shows New Mexico to have a total school population of 69,712, including persons from 5 to 20 years of age. The militia population, males between 18 and 44, numbers 41,461 and the voting population, males over 21, numbers 55,057. The school population is made up of 62,306 native and 1,831 foreign whites, and 5,575 colored. The native whites of militia age are 33,415; foreign whites, 4,511 and colored 3,338. Native whites of voting age are 43,553, foreign whites 7,251 and colored 4,263.

The rate of taxation in Albuquerque is nearly twice what it is in El Paso. Hence, property in El Paso is worth twice as much as in Albuquerque. The higher taxes go, the lower the value of property.

The Lordsburg Liberal says: George Grannan, one of Lyons & Campbell's fighting men, who was on the Stockton round-up, which was working about twenty-miles above Clifton, shot and killed Felix Burris, the round-up cook. Grannan had been in Clifton drinking and when he went out to camp was suffering from the effects of the Clifton whiskey. Reports vary regarding the actual killing, but mostly agree that it was a cold blooded murder. It is possible that Grannan thought it necessary to keep his job as fighting man that he should do a little killing and improved the opportunity by killing the cook.

Vice President Roosevelt recently said in an interview with the Cherokee Indians at Buffalo: "The first shot fired in Cuba was fired by a half-breed Cherokee Indian in my regiment in the first battle of Guasimas. He was wounded eight times before he gave up, and as soon as he was out of the hospital he was back in the ranks ready for more fight. I had about fifty men who were either whole or part Indian in my regiment." To this, American Horse a noted Ogalla chief, responded: "Maybe that's the reason you had the bravest regiment in the army."—Index.

Santa Rosa will have a rival town ten miles south on the Rock Island, which has not yet been named. Many buildings are now being constructed in it.