Probate Clerk

White Oaks Eagle.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Excerpts from President Roosevelt's Chicago Speech,

In which he Firmly Upholds that Time-Honored Doctrine.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen Today I wish to speak to you, not merely about the Monroe doctrine, but our entire position in the western hemisphere a position so peculiar and predominant that out of it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the lifetime of the last congress, to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy."

The President then spoke of our country, spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific, our primacy of strength in the western hemisphere; the assertion of independence of the South American countries, and their final success in throwing off the yoke of Spain and Portugal; the assumption, on the part of this country, of a sort of protectorate over our weaker southern sister republics, and the duties and responsibilities devolving upon us by reason of our strength and position, declaring that our interests on this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power can possibly be: all these causes leading up to the famous declaration, which means that none of the great military powers across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics, or acquire control thereon.

The question of the Isthmian canal receives attention as follows;

"This policy, thererore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition; but also causes us to object to the acquirement of a control which would, in its effect, be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great Isthmian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least; but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we being the sole guarantor. Our intention was steadfast we desired action taken so that the canal could always be used by us in time of peace and war alike, and in time of war could never be used to our detriment by any nation which was hostile to us. Such action, by the circumstances surrounding it, was necessarily for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics."

The treaties—the Hay-Pauncefote and the Columbian treaties—the first with England, in which the latter country waived all its rights in the construction, thus abrogating the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the latter allowing us to construct and absolutely control the canal.

Following his remarks concerning the Isthmian canal, the President takes up the Venezuela matter, in the following manner:—

"About the same time trouble arose in connection with the republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed, and debts overdue, by this republic to citizens of various powers, notably England, Germany and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quazi-war ensued. The concern of our government was of course not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor, and not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion any power unless we were willing to espouse the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine no acquirement of territorial rights by a European power at the expense of a weak sister republic whether this acquisition might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure." . . . . Both powers assured us, in explicit terms, that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith which permits full acknowledgment on our part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that. Accordingly by an effort of our good service in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned, a spirit in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secure resumption of peace the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for settlement. . . .

. . . . The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think some day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow-citizens, is all important, and is one which as a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow-countrymen so believe in it, but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strenhth which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

To uphold the "Monroe Doctrine" to make our supremacy felt and respected, a large and powerful navy is recommended, and the time to do this now, in time of peace, for, says the president, It is too late to prepare for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but the surest guaranty of peace If we have such a navy if we keep on building it up we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation, and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe Doctrine."

The wind storm did considerable damage here last Tuesday. Wind mills were torn up and many roofs damaged.

JUDGE McMILLAN TO RESIGN.

Reported in Washington that he Offered to do so Candidates for the Position.

Washington advices state that Associate Justice Daniel H. McMillan of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and presiding judge of the fifth judicial district, after the close of the hearing of the charges against him, has decided to resign, but has requested that he be permitted to return to the territory for the purpose of holding another term of district court. In official circles it is believed that this request will not be granted. Judge McMillan has left Washington en route for Santa Fe. It is said that several New Mexico lawyers are candidates for the position to be made vacant by Judge McMillan's resignation. Among them are R. M. Turner, territorial district attorney, Silver City; W. C. Reid, assistant U. S. attorney for New Mexico, Roswell; and Carl A. Snyder, Roswell. It is also stated that A. J. Campbell, formerly attorney for the Pecos Valley and Northeastern railway at Roswell, at present holding an important position in the office of the assistant attorney general of the department of the interior in Washington, is being considered for the place. There are also three candidates for the judgeship from the states, among them being Judge Clemente Smith of Michigan, who has the strong support of Senator J. C. Burrows of that state.

The President's Wounds.

Such a collection of scars as that borne by President Roosevelt was never owned by an American chief executive before, says the Boston Post. He is the "most wounded" president of the United States. Fifteen injuries of a more or less serious nature have been received by him since he reached manhood.

He was attacked by a grizzly bear while hunting in Idaho in 1889, and escaped by a narrow margin. Two years before that he was chased by an infuriated steer in the Big Horn country of Wyoming. He grabbed the steer by the horns, vaulted to its back and rode it for two miles.

On more recent hunting trips in Colorado he has had encounters with mountain lions, in which his quickness of hand frequently saved his life.

He was slightly wounded in the hand during the Cuban campaign and he barely escaped death in a trolley accident at Pattsfield. His leg was so injured that an operation for abcess had to be performed later.

President Roosevelt's last two injuries have been received at the hands of his intimate friend, General Leonard Wood, in singlestick and rapier play, which they used as exercise almost daily. A few months ago General wood thrust his rapier through the president's mask, bruising him severely on the forehead and narrowly missing his left eye. A week later the two friends were in a vigorous bout with the singlesticks in an improved gymnasium near the top of the White House. The play became rather heated, and in the rapid play the president caught a heavy cut on the wrist.

During his football days he received many bruises, and during his ranching career in the west he got three ribs broken. Later, in the Bad Lands, he had a bone broken in his shoulder from a fall from a vicious horse.

Our spring stock of Dry Goods is shipped and will reach here in a few days, look out for them. ZEIGLER BROS.

INCORPORATION FEES.

Schedule Adopted by the Recent Legislative Assembly.

House Bill No 170, An act relating to corporations, domestic and foreign, prescribing fees to be paid for filing their articles and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico.

Section 1. Every corporation, joint stock company or association incorporated or consolidated by or under any general or special law of this territory, or by or under any general or special law of any foreign state or kingdom, or of any state or territory of the United States beyond the limits of this territory, shall, before doing business in this territory, file in the office of the secretary of this territory the certificate of incorporation, articles of association or charter, as required by law, and at the time of such filing shall pay to the secretary of the territory the following fees.

For railroad or other corporations formed for pecuniary gain, ten cents for each and every thousand dollars of capitalization, and a like fee upon each subsequent increase of capital, but in no case less than $25.

For filing any certificate of amendment to articles of incorporation other than one increasing capital stock, or any translated copy of articles or amendments, $10.

For filing any certificate of business and agent, when required by law, $5.

For corporations organized for benevolent, charitable, educational, religious and scientific purposes, having no capital stock, $1. For filing any certificate of amendment to such articles of incorporation, $1.

For filing any certificate, instrument or document other than those specified above, $1.

Section 2. Every corporation, domestic or foreign, shall file with the recorder of deeds in the county in which its principal place of business in this territory is located, a copy of its articles of incorporation, of every amendment thereto, and likewise any certificate designating agent and place of business in the territory, certified from the secretary of the territory; and it shall be a misdemeanor for any recorder to file or record in his office any incorporation papers or copies thereof not previously certified by the secretary of the territory.

Section 3. Whenever the fees collected under the provisions of this act shall be in excess of the sum of five dollars for each separate filing, such excess shall be held by the secretary of the territory for the use of the territory, and shall be paid over to the territorial treasurer at the end of each quarter, beginning June 30, 1903.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and effect from and after April 1, 1903.

NESTOR MONTOYA,
Speaker of House of Reps.
C. V. Stafford, Chief Clerk, House of Reps.
J. FRANCISCO CHAVES,
President of Council.
W. E. Martin, Chief Clerk of Council.

Approved by me this 10th day of March, A. D., 1903.

MIGUEL A. OTERO, Governor of Territory of New Mexico.
J. W. Reynolds, Secretary of New Mexico.

The breaks in the levees along the Mississippi have been repaired, and the worst is thought to be over.

WHITE OAKS EAGLE.

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S. M. Wharton, Editor
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THURSDAYS $1.50

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903.

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Councilmen Hawkins and Fall.

Withal and notwithstanding what the newspapers have said pro and con about the "legislative douse" of Councilmen Hawkins and Fall, in justice to them all newspapers should say that their records in the dead session of the New Mexico legislature are clean, and there are many acts to their credit that do them honor. For instance: New Mexico has the meanest and most ridiculous jury law that was ever inflicted on a commonwealth since the reign of the Cæsars. It was conceived in iniquity by some of the republican politicians of New Mexico, and is, and has been, always operated in the interest of that party's control of the Mexican voter in this territory. Under this jury act the district court appoints what is termed a jury commission in each county, and this commission, by their own peculiar process, selects the juries, both grand and petit, and in counties where republican strength is needed the powers that be are careful to appoint the proper commission, who, in return, see that most, if not the entire jury list are appointed from the ranks of the republicans of the county. Now, the point is this: There is a large class of the Mexican population who like this or any other kind of recognition from the party, and they point with pride to the acts of the grand old party. "Look," they say, "not a single democrat is appointed on a jury even, while the republican party remembers its patrons and sees to it that they are remembered." The authors of the jury law were playing a long suite when they introduced the bill, and knew the effect it would have, if properly operated, on probably the major portion of the Mexican voters of Valencia, Bernalillo and other counties thickly populated by natives.

Now, this piece of legislative blackness was fought to a finish by Councilmen Hawkins and Fall, and they thoroughly exposed the extreme unfairness of the Otero republicans who enacted it, and who yet hold up the present jury system. Think of it, even in Lincoln county, and see how many prominent democrats have been called to jury service since the law has been on our statute books.

It is not the fault of Hawkins and Fall that the law was not repealed, and it is to the shame of the republican party of New Mexico that it was not. The law defeats the very purpose for which jury laws are enacted, and serves to make certain classes vote the republican ticket.

We do not desire to be understood as claiming that any of our judges have been parties to this shameful selection of partisan juries which have prevailed in some of the counties of New Mexico. We think better of them. The work, however, is usually done after the commission is appointed, by the politicians, who influence the actual selection of the jurors.

And again, it must be credited alone to Hawkins, Fall and Andrews for the defeat of the bill redistricting the territory for representation in the House and Council. This piece of republican crookedness was a shade darker than the other, and if it had been accomplished would have placed Lincoln, Eddy and Chaves counties with Valencia, which would have been equal to wiping us off the map, so far as representation in the House and Council is concerned. The idea in this arrangement was to kill the large democratic majorities in Chaves and Eddy counties with the republican vote of old Valencia, who under the dictation of her bosses, always waits for the returns from all other counties of the territory in order that she may turn in the requisite number to make the republican majority safe in New Mexico. This number is always forthcoming, too, if it requires voting every Merino ram in the county with his whole herd a half-dozen times over. Other southern counties would have been likewise victimized by that bill. Hawkins, Fall and Andrews are responsible for the defeat of that bill, and they are entitled to the credit of the people of Southern New Mexico for doing it. They have been censured for opposing Southern New Mexico appointments, and we believe to a great extent unjustly. While this part of the discussion is of little concern to us, we believe Judge Fall knew what he was doing when he made the fight against certain appointees and had cause for what he did.

If these things are true, A. B. Fall, though he is accused of being the representative from Texas, is certainly justified in opposing these appointments, even to the extent of having introduced the bill affecting the irrigation commission which was killed in the House of the Assembly.

Outside of the law regulating suits for damages against railroads there is nothing in the record of these gentlemen that we would seriously criticise, or that can be criticised by those who have the interests of New Mexico at heart. This paper opposed them before election because they were not the nominees of the democratic party, and may oppose them again for the same reason, but in justice to them makes the above statements in reference to the record they made as legislators.

Carnegie's Library at Roswell.

A year ago the city of Roswell held an election to decide whether a tax levy be laid to raise $500 a year to support a library, Andrew Carnegie offering $5,000 for this purpose. The object of the levy was to raise ten per cent of the sum offered by Mr Carnegie. The proposition carried by almost a unanimous vote.

The Woman's Club then took the matter up, purchasing a building site for $700, and preparations for the building were to begin as soon as the $5,000 fund was secured.

Just recently, however, the Woman's Club has received blanks from Mr. Carnegie's secretary such as are used by the philanthropist and these blanks call for $10,000 that being the minimum sum given by him in such cases. Therefore, it now becomes necessary to double the levy but as Roswell has been doubling up all along the line the past year, she will undoubtedly increase the levy to $1,000, and thus again show the public spirit of her citizens. Great is Roswell.

The supporters of a republican form of government in Spain are very active, and the poor old monarchy is having troubles of its own.

From the way aspirants for the democratic nomination for president are looming up, it will be difficult to convince some people that the democratic party is dead.

The New County of Sandoval.

The personnel of the officials of Sandoval county savors just a little of the Spanish-American variety of the genus home. The New Mexican says of the organization, selection of county officials etc.

Sandoval county was formally organized at the town of Sandoval, its county seat on Tuesday, the 31st of March. The county commissioners of the county named in the bill creating it namely, E. A. Miera, Esquipula Baca and Ignacio Gutierrez met at the town and appointed the following officers: Probate Judge, Nicholas de la O, Pena Blanca; probate clerk, O. P. Hovey, Algodones; collector and treasurer, Manuel Baca, Pena Blanca; sheriff, Alfredo M. Sandoval, Sandoval; assessor, V. S. Miera, Cuba; school superintendent, T. B. Archuleta, Jemez Hot Springs; river commissioners, Ingacio M. Perea, Juan Garcia, Higinio Cordova, Donaciano Nieto. There are fifteen precincts in the new county as follows: Bernaillo, Las Placitas, Algodones, Bland, Jemez, San Isidro, La Jara, Copper City, Gonzalioas, Las Tijeras, Guadalupe, Casa Salazar and S. loval. The Albuquerque Citizen was named as the official paper of Sandoval county and is to furnish its books and stationary supplies. There was a festive crowd numbering several hundreds of people at the town of Sandoval, present at the organization of the county, about 11 miles north of the town of Albuquerque. The new county starts off under very favorable auspices. Esquipula Baca of Pena Blanca was elected chairman of the board of county commissioners.

A Change Desired.

Ever since the completion of the Rock Island our mails have been very irregular, the mail reaching this place from four to eight hours late. However, when the stage from Carrizozo did arrive, it usually brought all the mail, and while it was a great inconvenience, the people have found that it did not represent the worst.

Some time since some one reached the ear of the department and made it believe that the people would rather see the stage come in empty, but on time, than to have it arrive late bringing all the mail. Just how this adroit move was made, and who is responsible, is not clearly known, but a condition and not a theory confronts us.

All or nearly all, mail is 24 hour late, express the same, and the citizens are, by petition, asking the department to redress our grievances, and let the blame rest where it should on the railroad. The petitioners take the view that it is better to have our mail late on the day it is due than to wait until the next day, and it would seem the department should heed such a just a request.

The public hardly appreciates the extent to which crude petroleum has displaced coal in steam production, especially in California and Texas. California factories and railroads use nearly the whole of California's production of 46,000,000 barrels. The Southern Pacific is said to save $100,000 a month by the use of oil. It builds storage tanks all along its lines and its two tanks at Oakland and Melrose hold 17,430,000 gallons. Locomotive tenders, carrying oil and water exclusively, run 300 miles at high speed without a stop. Oil burning furnaces save about $16 per 100 miles. Coal burning has been practically abolished on the San Joaquin division of the company's roads. The Santa Fe railroad company is operating all of its western roads with oil burning locomotives. Ex.

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Carter Harrison was elected mayor of Chicago, at Wednesday's election, by a majority of seven thousand. The election in Chicago shows good, strong democratic gains. The entire municipal ticket is elected in St. Louis by majorities ranging from eight to ten thousand. Thomas Johnson is elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, by nearly ten thousand majority. Large democratic gains are reported in nearly all the city elections.

The President is swinging around the circle, telling how the trusts have been, or are to be, busted. During the congressional recess the President has a habit of becoming very strenuous, but his message, when congress was in session, was a tame animal.

A clash between the Sultan's troops and the Bulgarians has been reported, resulting in the killing of a thousand men. This may be a canard, but it is not a surprise, if true.

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Letters should not be less than 500 nor more than 1,000 words in length and will be used for the purpose of advertising the Southwest.

For circular giving details, write John Sebastian, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago, Ill.

In the District Court, Lincoln County New Mexico.

Orson E. Clark, vs. } No. 1410

The Apex Gold Mining Company, A. F. Smith, A. F. Smith, Trustee, Martha A Smith, Charles M. Putnam, S. P. Wardwell, Lynn Mining and Industrial Company, Charles H. Baker, William J. Creighton, George A. Creighton, Louis G. Brockway, John G. Foster, William Watson and Alfredo Gonzales.

To the defendants, The Apex Gold Mining Company, A. F. Smith, A. F. Smith Trustee, Martha A. Smith, Charles M. Putman. P. S. Wardwell, Charles H. Baker, William J. Creighton, George A. Creighton, and Louis G. Brockway. You are notified that a suit in Chancery has been commenced against you in the District Court, for the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, by Orson E. Clark Complainant.

The general objects of said suit are to set aside, a judgment of the Lincoln District Court, against the North Homestake Company, to set aside an order of sale under said judgment, to set aside and concel Sheriff's sale, to set aside and cancel Sheriff's deed, to William Watson, to set aside and cancel deed of the said Watson to the Lynn Mining and Industrial Company, regarding the North Homestake Mine, and other property belonging to the Apex Gold Mining Company, in White Oaks Mining District, in said county and Territory, to re-establish in, and restore to the said Apex Gold Mining Company all of its corporate property, to have a Receiver appointed to take charge of said property, to enjoin the said Lynn Mining and Industrial Company et al, for interfering with said corporate property, to authorize and empower the shareholders of said Apex Gold Mining Company to meet and elect directors of said Company, and to pay the indebtedness of said Company, and to wind up the business of said Company, if he same be neccessary, and for other relief in the premises; and unless you enter your appearance in said suit on or before the 21 day of May, A. D. 1903 judgment by default, and a decree proconfesso therein will be rendered against you.

JOHN E. GRIFFITH,
Clerk.
By E. W. HULBERT,
Deputy.

Geo. W. Prichard, White Oaks, New Mexico, Attorney for Complainant.

First publication April 2.

Write Your Friends in the East.

Tell them to call on the nearest coupon ticket agent for rates to points in New Mexico or El Paso, Texas. Second class colonist tickets will be on sale from quite a number of points on and east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, to El Paso and intermediate points on the El Paso-Rock Island Route, at about half fare. These tickets will be sold only on "Homeseekers Fares" the first and third Tuesdays of each month, commencing Oct. 21st 1902, and continuing until April 23rd 1903.

This is a good opportunity to aid immigration to your section of the country.

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Notice Of Suit.

To John H. Robertson, W. G. Robertson and E. S. Dolph:

You and each of you, are hereby notified that there is now pending in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, in and for the county of Lincoln, a certain action wherein Alva B. McKie is the plaintiff and John H. Robertson, W. G. Robertson and E. S. Dolph are the defendants, and The American Gold Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico is garnishee.

The general objects of said action are to recover judgement against the said defendants for fifteen thousand dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 24th day of December, 1902, until paid and the costs of said action.

Now, therefore, you, the said John H. Robertson, W. G. Robertson and E. S. Dolph, and each of you, are hereby notified that a writ of attachment was issued in said action out of said court and by virtue of it, the said American Gold Mining Company was served as garnishee and thereby all personal property, moneys, rights, credits, bills, notes, drafts, checks and other choses, in action, due or to become due from said garnishee to you, or any of you, or belonging to you, and in said garnishee's possession or under its control at the time when said writ or attachment was served or which may come into its possession or charge, or under its control or for, or on account of which it may become indebted to you or either of you, before the filing of said garnishee's answer, was attached, and you, the said John H. Robertson, W. G. Robertson and E. S. Dolph, are hereby notified that unless you enter your appearance in said action on or before the seventh day of May, A. D. 1903, judgment will be rendered against you, and each of you, in said action, by default.

The names of the plaintiff's attorneys are Clark, Fall, Hawkins & Franklin, whose post office addresses are Alamogordo, N. M., and El Paso, Texas, and M. W. Stanton, whose post-office address is El Paso, Texas.

In witness whereof I, John E. Griffith, Clerk of the said Court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court on this the 13th day of March, A. D. 1903.

JOHN E. GRIFFITH,
By E. W. HULBERT,
Deputy.

CLARK, FALL, HAWKINS & FRANKLIN and W. M. STANTON, attorneys for plaintiff.

First publication March 12th 5t.

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Prospects of Copper Trade.

The prospects before the copper trade are good not roseate with the likelihood of a robber's pride of their product, but promising something better and less heart-acking than the year just passed through. The 20 or 25 per cent. increase in copper production now being predicted by the pessimists for 1903 will not materialize. The same thing has been predicted every year for many years, and it never comes. The present rate of 8 per cent. annual increase requires new productive capacity equal to an Anaconda, a Calumet & Hecla, or a Rio Tinto, every twelvemonth. Such mines are not more made in a day, or a year, than a giant oak grown from an acorn in a single season. None of the producers of the first or second rank are entirely new mines. The Greene Consolidated is the nearest to being such, but it has been an extensive producer for many years, under another name though marvelously increased in capacity by the present management. There are several properties of exceptional promise now being developed in Arizona and Sonora, but it will require years of development to bring them to their full productive capacity. There are also good mines opening in Utah, California, and Michigan, the latter state will score a largely increased production in 1903, but it will be from mines that have been developing for 4 to 5 years. Alaska remains a country of wonderful promises and scant realizations. It probably has the makings of fine copper mines, but none of them will be producing enough copper to affect the international copper situation for some years to come, despite gorgeous promises in the financial advertising columns of the newspapers.

Peru has some good mines with scant development, including the famous Cerro de Pasco, but that property will not be a producer upon any large scale for several years. Chile has 4,000 copper mines, but is not developing any properties of the first rank. The Inguaran, in Mexico, from which a production of two-score million pounds was predicted for 1901, starts 1903 by beginning a reduction plant and arranging to build a necessary railroad to the Pacific. Spaid and Portugal maintain the steadiest rate of production of any copper field.

This district has ores such low grade that few mines can be worked except on the leaching processes, and with every economy in the way of utilizing sulphur for the making of acid, wherever possible. The Hispano-Portugese metallurgical processes are highly economidal and efficient, but require so many years for complete extraction of copper values that production cannot be increased suddenly or stopped on short notice without immense damage. In Austria the old Graslitz mines have been reopened. Germany shows but little change in production, about 85 per cent. of the output coming from the Mansfeld Mine. Norway and Sweden are not making the big mines once hoped. Russia is progressnig slowly, and Siberia io doing but little better. Turkish mines show no particular advance. The entire continent of Asia is without copper mines worthy the name, though China has cupriferous measures of considerable promise that will give good mines at some future time. Japan is unable to show any great gain. Australia has two big mines and a thousand or more small ones, but has been hard hit by the drop in prices, and must fight against droughts and lack of capital in several of its most promising fields. Tasmania has the great Mt. Lyell Mine, but all the little Lyells are closed, or might as well be shut down, with the exception of two that are making a creditable, though small, production. In Africa the Cape mines in Namaqualand are scarcely holding their own. Important copper deposits are reported from the interior, and at least one company is developing property near the Zamposi River on a large scale. It seems probable that Northern Rhodesia and German Southwest Africa will develop some good copper mines within the next decade, but nothing big can be expected for several years to come.—Mines and Minerals for March. Extract from article by H. J. Stevens.

Angus.

Regular Correspondence.

Watchman, what of the hour? The outlook is not very promising for the Upper Bonito this summer. A good many of the farmers have sold their places and left and no one seems to be taking their places to cultivate the land.

Some say all fruits are killed which probably is correct, but it often occurs that the belated buds, that are not observed, develop fruit, sometimes nearly half a crop. Not a bloom has yet appeared at the Willows, which is later than former seasons. The Japanese plums are always the first to bloom, and yet never bear much fruit.

The following is a terse selection of the "Benefits of the Birds". It is known only to those who have given the subject observation and thought that the human lives of this nation, of the whole globe, are dependent on bird life for their lives. The consequence of a birdless world would be the leaf-stripping of every forest tree, fruit tree and fruit bush, and every green blade of grass, by swarms of caterpillars, worms and noxious insects of countless kinds. The air would team with poisonous insects which would make life a torture. The weeds would choke agriculture. It is a well-known fact among farmers that even now, with the aid of the birds, a stubbornly fought war with their weeds is carried on each spring; but exterminate the seed-eating birds and the effect cannot be imagined. Hundreds of tons of these small seeds are annually eaten by these families of birds. Imagine the woodpecker and caterpillar-eating families alone extinct where then were our apples, pears and peaches? These fruits would be mere remembrances for us and would look beautiful in colored pictures to the next generation.

To celebrate the completion of the beautiful new dining hall at the Fort Stanton sanitarium a concert was given by the patients and attendants for a dance which was well attended by the "lovers of the light fantastic" for miles around.

The blue jays have arrived it is surely spring.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht has just been completed, and has been given a trial spin. The English would be cup-lifter sticks to Irish names for his boat, calling her Shamrock III. She will start for America in May, and will attempt to retrieve the past in a contest with the Reliance, the American cup defender.

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The St. Louis Republic Offers Fourteen Splendid Rewards to Subscribers.

An interesting annoucement appears in that great metropolitan newspaper, The St. Louis Republic, in the form of a profit-sharing offer to any one now a subscriber or willing to become a subscriber of The Republic. A big sum of $10,000.00 is to be paid in rewards for good judgement and skill. It is possible to earn all the way from $10.00 up to $5,000.00.

The Republic's subscribers are invited to estimate upon the number of admissions to the World's Fair grounds upon the occasion of the grand dedicatory ceremonies, April 30, 1903, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The subscriber whose estimate comes nearest the official record will receive $5,000.00; the next one will get $2,500 and an additional sum of $2,500.00 will be divided in rewards ranging from $1,000.00 down to $10.00 among those whose estimates most nearly approximate the official record of admissions. A payment of $7.80 will provide for the delivery of the Daily and Sunday Republic for not less than one year, or $6.00 will pay for six annual subscriptions to the Thrice-a-week Republic, and if the remittance is received on or before 4 p. m. of April 29' 1903 the person sending can make six estimates. More estimates may be made by extending a subscription beyond one year, or by organizing clubs and inducing others to subscribe.

Complete information as to the conditions of this contest, together with blanks will be found in the Daily, Sunday and Twice-a-week editions of The Republic from April 2 until April 29, 1903, or will be mailed to any one upon application. All communications and estimates should be addressed to THE REPUBLIC PROFIT - SHARING BUREAU, Call Box 201, St. Louis, Mo.

Depew On The Rio Grande.

In one of his recent speeches, delivered in the senate, against the Statehood Bill, Senator Depew is said to have gotten off this bit of pleasantry on New Mexico and the Rio Grande in paticular:

"Very early in my boyhood," said he, "I read about the great rivers of the globe. Having been born on the Hudson, I was interested in the Amazon, with 3000 miles of navigation, and took great pride in the Mississippi, the Father of Waters. I studied the stories of the Nile and of the Old Tiber. I delighted in the descriptions of the Rio Grande.

"But it was not my pleasure to be near the Rio Grande till five years ago. As soon as our train reached El Paso I went out to view the beautiful Rio Grande, to see the commerce floating upon its bosom, and the crafts and palaces, such as go up and down the Hudson. I walked more than an hour, and returning saw an aged man, who, I believed, would likely be truthful. I asked him where was the Rio Grande.

"Sir," said he, "you have already crossed it twice."

Senator Depew said; after that he was forced to the conclusion that "the rivers of New Mexico have their bottoms on top."

The Eagle's Clubbing Offer

Eagle subscribers (new and those renewing) may now take advantage of the following clubbing offers:

Eagle and Thrice-a-Week World, one year	$2 00
Eagle and Twice-a Week Republic, one year	1 00
Eagle and The Commoner, one year	2 00
" " Mines and Minerals, 1 yr.	2 00
" " The Saturday Edition of Colorado Springs Mining Record, one year	2 00
Eagle and Cosmopolitan, one year	2 10

Eagle subscribers will be given cut rates on all publications listed by the News agencies of this country and Europe by subscribing through this office.

NEW LAW

Providing for Support of County Institutes and Territorial Board of Education.

The matter of the conduct of county institutes in New Mexico received a great deal of consideration by the late legislature and a bill was finally passed in the last hours of the session providing for their support. There was introduced early in the session by Hon. Amado Chavez, of Santa Fe, a bill which, provided for the territorial board of education and for the conduct of the county institutes. This bill was killed in committee and a committee measure introduced from which it was thonght all the objectional features had been eliminated. The council passed the bill but it was promptly killed by the house. Here the objection was that it set qualifications for the teachers that would shut out many capable native teachers who had not had the advantage of higher education, although fitted to teach in the common schools. The fact that the bill would also shut out many incapable teachers who are now permitted to enter the schools was not of enough weight to influence the vote against the bill. Later in the session another bill was introduced in the house which cut out the qualifications for teachers and provided merely for the support of the board of education and the county normals. This, too, met with strong opposition on the ground that the mileage and per diem provided for the board of education was excessive. The bill as passed is of considernble interest to educators and is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico.

Soction 1. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of county institutes, county treasurers in counties of the first class shall set apart annually from the general school of their respective counties, $100, and in counties of the second class $75 for such purpose, and in counties of the third class $50 for such purpose. The money thus set apart and that collected by county superintendents as now provided by law shall be known as the "county institute fund," and the county treasurer shall be its custodian, but he shall not receive any of it for his services as such custodian. This money shall be disbursed in accordiance with the provisions of Section 1615 and 1616 of the Compiled Laws of 1987, except that all orders on this fund issued by county superintendents shall be countersigned by the conductor of the county institutes.

Section 2. The Territorial Board of Education is hereby empowered to issue a course of study for county institutes and to revoke certificates for incompetency or immorality of the holder or for any cause that should have withheld the issue of such certificates.

Section 3. The members of the Territorial Board of Education shall receive 10 cents per mile for attending each meeting of said board, counting one way from their place of residence to its place of meeting and $2 for each and every day said board is in session. This mileage and per deim shall be paid to the members of said board of education by the territorial treasurer upon the order of the territorial auditor out of the funds arising from the common school lands of the territory.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

The following, taken from the Santa Fe New Mexican, would indicate that a legislative career is not conducive to health: "W. A. McIvers of Capitan, Lincoln county, who served as a member of the House of Representatives in the recent assembly, is still in the city confined to his room at the Palace hotel with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Mrs. McIvers is with him."

The Albuquerque Journal-Democrat is authority for the expression that the public schools of Bernalillo county, outside the the city of Albuquerque, are a humbug and a delusion, and simply run for political aims and ends. It is an acknowledged fact that the courts of many of the central and northern counties are conducted for this purpose, at least the selection of jurymen, but it remained for the Journal-Democrat to enlighten us concerning the prostitution of the public schools, also. This admission gives the opponents of statehood another lever to derail the statehood train.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N.M.,
March 16, 1903.

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 the United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on May 1st, 1903, viz.: Franklin A. Dubois, Homestead application No. 2287, for the e2 se4, sec. 5, and the s2 sw4 sec 4, twp. 1 s., R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.

Joseph Simpson, M. F. Davidson, P. W. Thompson, G. W. Thompson, all of Corona, N.M.

HOWARD LELAND,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico,
February 25, 1903

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 the United States Commissioner at Lincoln, New Mexico, on April 14th, 1903 viz: Francisco Otero, Homestead application No. 415, for the w2 se4 sec. 8 and w2 ne4 sec. 17, twp. 7 s., range 14 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Jesus Mirabal, Ramon Mirabal, Ramon Lujan and Crecensio Gamboa all of Lincoln, N. M.

HOWARD LELAND, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Mining Application No. 17
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that William S. Peters, whose post-office address is White Oaks, New Mexico, has this day filed his application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the Argonaut Lode mine or vein bearing gold and other metals, with surface ground four hundred and fifty feet in width, situated in Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln county, New Mexico, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as survey No. 1144, in Township 5 south, range 12, east of New Mexico Principal Meridian. Said survey No. 1144 being described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at corner No. 1, a porphyry stone, 7x10x30 inches long, set half in ground, chiseled 1-1144 on the side facing the claim, from which the standard corner to section 33 and 34, township 5 south, of range 12 east, New Mexico Principal Meridian, unsurveyed, which is a sandstone 3x10x12 ins. above ground, chiseled with 3 notches on east and west sides and S C on south side, bears south 6° 08' west 8206.01 feet distant.

Thence north 36° 35' e. (var. 12° 35' e.) 1500 feet to corner No. 2, a granite stone 6x12x27 inches long, set half in ground, chiseled 2-1144 on side facing the claim.

Thence north 50° w. (var. 12° 15' e.) 450 feet to corner No. 3, a porphyry stone 2x10x26 inches long, set half in ground, chiseled 3-1144 on side facing the claim.

Thence south 36° 35' w. (var. 12° e.) 1500 feet to corner No. 4, a porphyry stone 6x12x24 inches long, set half in ground, chiseled 4-1144 on side facing the claim.

Thence south 50° e., (var. 12° e.) 450 feet to corner No. 1 place of beginning. Containing 15.45 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of Lincoln county New Mexico, in Book O record of mining locations of said county on page 411.

The adjoining claimants are, on the north, Eureka Lode claim, W. S. Peters A. N. Price claimants. On the east, Buckeye State Lode claim, W. S. Peters claimant. On the west, South Ancho Placer claim Geo. W. Prichard, M. G. Paden et al, claimants.

And all persons claiming adverserly any portion of said Argonaut Lode mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Roswell in the Territory of New Mexico, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

HOWARD LELAND,
Register.

First publication March 5th 10 weeks.

Notice for Publication.

Mining Application No. 16,
United States Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 23, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that William S. Peters and Absalom N. Price, whose post-office address is White Oaks, New Mexico, have this day filed their application for a patent for fourteen hundred thirty-five and two-tenths linear feet of the ZULU LODE mine or vein bearing gold and other metals, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in Jicarilla Mining District, Lincoln County New Mexico, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as survey No. 1145, township 5 s., range 12 e. of New Mexico Principal Meridian. Said survey No. 1145 being described as follows to wit:

Beginning at cor. No. 1, a porphyry stone 8x12x24 inches long, one half in ground, chiseled 1-1145 on side facing claim, from which the standard cor. to sections 33 and 34 township 5 s., range 12 e. of New Mexico principal Meridian, unsurveyed, which is a sandstone 3x10x12 inches above ground, chiseled with three notches on east and west sides and S C on south side, bears south 6° 31' west 9497.32 feet distant. Thence north 29° 50' west (var 11° 45' east) 1435.2 feet to cor. No. 2, a porphyry stone 7x14x24 inches long, set one half in ground, chiseled 2-1145 on side facing claim. Thence north 50° 55' east. (var. 11° 25' east) 600 feet to cor. No. 3, a granite stone 10x12x26 inches long set one half in ground, chiseled 3-1145 on side facing claim. Thence south 29° 50' east (var. 13° east) 1435.2 feet to cor. No. 4, a granite stone 4x22x25 inches long set one half in ground, chiseled 4-1145 on side facing claim. Thence south 50° 55' west (var. 12° 40' east) 600 feet to cor. No. 1, place of beginning, containing 19.5112 acres.

The location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's office of Lincoln county, New Mexico, in Book "P" record of mining locations of said county on page 44.

This claim is joined on the west by the Sailor Boy lode Murphy claimant, unsurveyed. On the north by the Ancho placer claim, unsurveyed, Geo. W. Prichard, M. G. Paden et al claimants. On the east by the same claim with which it conflicts.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Zulu Lode mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United Rtates Land Office at Roswell in the Territory of New Mexico, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virture of the provisions of the statute.

HOWARD LELAND,
Register.

First publication March 5th--10 weeks.

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Supreme Court Term.

The Supreme Court meets at Santa Fe the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

Terms of District Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

At Santa Fe, United States Court First Mondays in March and September.

Santa Fe County First Mondays in March and September, at Santa Fe.

Rio Arriba County Fourth Mondays in April and October, at Tierra Amarilla.

San Juan County Second Mondays in April and October, at Aztec.

Taos County Third Mondays in May and September, at Taos.

SECOND DISTRICT.

At Albuquerque, United States Supreme Court Third Mondays in March and September.

Bernalillo County Third Mondays in March and September, at Albuquerque.

McKinley County First Monday in June and third Monday in November, at Gallup.

Sandoval County To be designated by District Judge.

Valencia County First Mondays in March and September, at Los Lunas.

THIRD DISTRICT.

At Las Cruces, United States Court First Mondays in April and October.

Dona Ana County First Mondays in April and October, at Las Cruces.

Grant County First Mondays in March and September, at Silver City.

Luna County Second Mondays in June and December, at Deming.

Otero County First Mondays in May and November, at Alamogordo.

Sierra County Fourth Mondays in May and November, at Hillsboro.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

At Las Vegas, United States Court Second Mondays in May and November.

San Miguel County Second Mondays in May and November, at Las Vegas.

Colfax County Third Mondays in March and September, at Raton.

Mora County Fourth Mondays in April and October, at Mora.

Quay County.—To be designated by District Judge, at Tucumcari.

Union County First Mondays in March and September, at Clayton.

Wood County Fourth Mondays in April and October, at Santa Rosa.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

At Socorro, United States Court Third Monday in May and fourth Monday in November.

Socorro County Third Monday in May and fourth Monday in November, at Socorro.

Chaves County—Second Monday in April and Third Monday in October, at Roswell.

Eddy County—Fifth Monday in March and first Monday in October, in Carlsbad.

Lincoln County—First Mondays in March and September, at Lincoln.

Roosevelt County Third Mondays in March and October, at Portales.

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In the District Court.

Territory of New Mexico,
County of Lincoln.

Sidney M. Parker, Plaintiff,

vs.

Benjamin F. Gumin,
Martha A. Gumin,
The San Miguel Bank of Las Vegas, N.M.,
Defendants.

Whereas by a decree entered in said court on the 8th day of December, 1902, in above entitled cause, it was ordered and decreed that a certain mortgage given by the said defendants, Benjamin F. Gumin and Martha A. Gumin be foreclosed, and that the property be sold at public auction, and whereas the undersigned, having been appointed special master to conduct said sale,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said decree and order, I, the undersigned, will, on, Monday, the 4th day of May, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Postoffice, in the town of White Oaks, Lincoln county, New Mex. the following described property:

Lots 1, 2 & 3 in Block 6, in the Buckhorn Addition to the town of White Oaks, N.M. together with the improvements, houses, buildings, and appurtenances to the same, belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To the purchaser thereof I will execute a good and sufficient deed.

The amount due on day of sale will be $1104.15 and costs of sale.

EUGENE L. STEWART,
Special Master.

15-4t

E. P. N. E. TIME CARD.

Effective April 5, passenger trains will run as follows: No. 1 changed to No. 3 and No. 2 changed to No. 4. Nos. 13 and 14 abandoned, but will run as specials semi-weekly.

	No. 1 NORTH-BOUND		
Leave	El Paso at	8:00	p.m.
Arr.	Hereford at	8:49	"
Arr.	Jarilla Junction	9:28	"
Arr.	Alamogordo	10:35	"
Leave	"	10:50	"
Arr.	Toularosa	11:15	"
Arr.	Oscura	12:20	a.m.
Arr.	Carrizozo	1:00	"
Leave	"	1:10	"
Arr.	Ancho	2:14	"
Arr.	Corona	3:33	"
Arr.	Torrance	3:49	"
Arr.	Merino	4:17	"
Arr.	Pastura	5:35	"
Arr.	Santa Rosa	6:25	"
	No. 3 SOUTH-BOUND		
Leave	Santa Rosa	10:30	p.m.
"	Pastura	11:34	"
"	Marino	1:20	a.m.
"	Torrance	1:47	"
"	Corona	2:12	"
"	Ancho	3:11	"
Arr.	Carrizozo	4:00	"
Leave	Carrizozo	4:10	"
"	Oscura	4:44	"
"	Toularosa	5:42	"
Arr.	Alamogordo	6:05	"
Leave	"	6:20	"
	Jarilla Junction	7:45	"
	Hereford	8:15	"
Arr.	El Paso	9:00	"

No change of passenger time on A. & S. M., Dawson Railway or Capitan Branch.

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LOCAL and PERSONAL NEWS.

Aton Hogvall was over from Nogal last week.

S. A. Neid has been engaged in burning a kiln of lime.

If February couldn't March, April has begun to show us she can.

E. E. Hilson came in from the Gallina country Saturday.

J. E. Wharton went to Alamogordo Thursday to attend to legal matters.

Carrizozo furnished a contingent for the concert Friday night.

M. F. Davidson, the Corona sheep man, was in the city.

Caleb Samson, Conregational Minister is at Hotel Baxter.

E. H. Fox, Geo. Weishar and Joseph Ross were in from Jicarilla.

S. M. Wharton and Silas May came in from Capitan Tuesday.

The Commissioners were in session at Lincoln this week.

There is yet nothing definite regarding the status of the McMillan case.

Lin Branum, a prosperous ranchman from Covote Canyon, was in town Saturday.

Editor S. M. Wharton and Attorney A. H. Hudspeth went to Lincoln Monday on official business.

There was a slight break in the North Homestake shaft last week, but the repair is not an expensive one.

Wm Lumbley was enterviewing White Oaks people on the subject of Singer Sewing Machines yesterday.

Geo. E. Sligh, Manager of the Tecolote Land and Live Stock Co., came to White Oaks for supplies Wednesday.

Frank Crumb and Samuel Wells went to Lincoln to make final proof on Mr. Crumb's homestead.

H. L. Nixon, C. B. Hatfield and Mr. and Mrs. Price, all of Jicarilla, were among the guests of the Baxter hotel.

Messrs. A. P. Green and Harry S. Comrey visited that New Mexico's Oil Development Company's machine, located at Silver Hill, yesterday.

J. E. Wharton returned from Alamogordo yesterday. He went down to prosecute cattle thieves for Otero county cattle men.

Our mail arrives now each morning at 8:30 o'clock, train or no train. Mail is one day behind on account of delayed trains.

A rear-end collision occurred twenty miles south of Santa Rosa last week, wrecking and partially burning eleven cars. One train man was killed.

The Arbor day exercises were not pulled ofl in White Oaks this year. We have abundance of trees, but water is almighty scarce.

The miners of the camp formed a union Saturday night with a membership of thirty-eight. The names of the officers have not been furnished the EAGLE.

S. C. Wiener, county commissioner went to Lincoln to be on hand at the opening of the regular term of commissioners' court which convenes there Monday the 6th inst.

The wind storm Thursday blew over the derrick of the Free Gold Mining company, which was just about completed, in the Jicarillas, and, in falling, demolished some adjacent machinery.

It is reported that the peach crop will be almost a complete failure along the Bonito, Ruidoso and Hondo, in this county, on account of a heavy freeze that caught them in the bud some time since.

Ye Olde Time Concerte, given by the Congregational church last Friday night, was witnessed by a packed house. The costumes were striking, the music good, the audience appreciative, and everything "went merry as a marriage bell." The receipts, too, were substantial—in the neighborhood of $40—which was pleasing to the promoters.

Alto.

Regular Correspondence

Every one busy planting crops.

Our hardest wind storm of this year occurred on April 2.

We have the best season in the ground at this time that we have had for several years. All springs and streams are full.

On April 6th between 60 and 70 people of Alto and vicinity and Angus and vicinity met at the home of Rye Phillips who has been sick and confined to his bed most of the winter. The men took their teams and plows and plowed acres and planted them in corn. The women took as fine a dinner as was ever spread. Just before dinner was announced at 12 o'clock, every one present was treated to a very pleasant surprise. Mr. Davis and Miss Cora Gibbs were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. Bond officiating. The beautiful and accomplished young bride is a niece of Mr. Phillips, and a most popular young lady. Mr. Davis is a business man of Capitan. We wish them a long and happy life.

After spending a very pleasant, as well as profitable day, each and every one went to their respective homes well pleased with their day's work.

Church Notice.

The Methodist and Congregational churches will unite in union services Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Hamilton preaching at the Methodist Church in the morning and Rev. Samson speaking at the Congregational Church in the evening. All are cordially envited to attend these services.

Church Society.

The ladies of the Congregational Church, will give a fifteen cent social, at the church Thursday evening, April the fourteenth, at eight o'clock P. M. A pleasant entertainment is being prepared; cake and coffee will be served. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Y. P. S. C. E.

Next Sunday's (Apr. 12) Easter services at 2 P. M., which is expected to be an exceptionally interesting one, will be led by F. J. Sager. Special Easter music is being prepared. All are cordially invited.

A new baby boy has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood Littell. At is the happiest man in town and the editor is smoking a first class Havana. Mrs. Littell and the little New Mexican are doing nicely.

T. H. Payne, Shelton Payne Arms Co. was looking after business for the El Paso house.

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GENERAL WESTERN AGENT
1106, 17TH ST.
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Am going to Alamogordo and Cloudcraft, possibly into Eddy county, on important business. Will be gone week or ten days.

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Taliaferro Mercantile and Trading Company

Golden State Limited.

The Golden State Limited was discontinued March 20th as a daily train, and until further advice will be run simi weekly as follows

WESTBOUND.

Leave Chicago Tuesday and Thursday arrives El Paso Thursdays and Saturdays, arrives Los Angeles Fridays and Sundays arrive San Francisco Saturdays and Mondays.

EASTBOUND.

Leave San Francisco, Sundays and Wednesdays, leave Los Angeles, Mondays and Thursdays leave El Paso Tuesdays and Fridays, arrive Chicago, Thursdays and Sundays.

A. N. BROWN, G. P. A.

California Excusions.

Commencing February 15th the E. P. & N. E. Ry will sell second class tickets to California points at a very low rate of fare, and in addition will allow liberal stop-overs. For full information call on the undersigned.

R. G. WING, Agent.
Carrizozo, N. M.

Advertised Letter List.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the White Oaks postoffice April 1, 1903

Jose Parella
Sr. Don Juan Habez
Mr. Octabiano Perea
Nestor Gallegos
Sr. Don Nepomoseno Marino
Andrew Carry
Mr. W. S. Thompson
Mr. J. H. Gearhart
Mrs. Laura Weatherby.

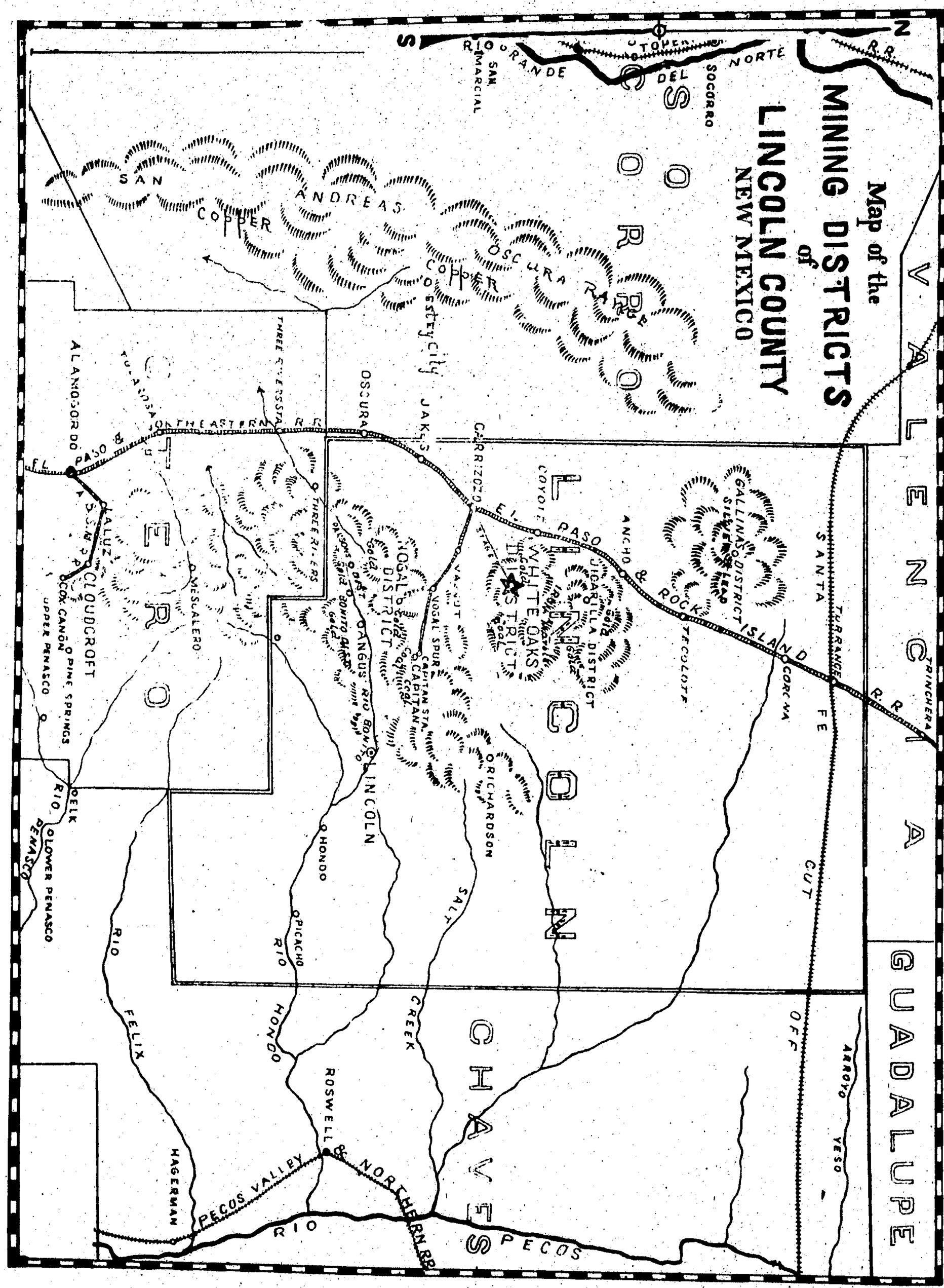
JOHN A. BROWN, P. M.

At the Eagle Office.

The Eagle has just got in and shelved the finest stock of stationery ever brought to White Oaks. We have all grades and colors and sizes of Envelopes, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Ladies Calling and Gentlemen's business and professional Cards, finest grades and latest patterns, ready cut and strictly up-to-date. We also have just put in many new type faces and are prepared to do all kinds of job printing. Try the Eagle Job Office and you will get good service.

This Mineral Map of Lincoln County

Shows the Heart of New Mexico's Mining Resources. It was drafted only a short time ago.



If You would like to help advertise Lincoln County, have your Letterheads and Envelopes printed here and you will get good stock and very lowest prices commensurate with good printing and good material, and the Map, which is the greatest advertisement you can use, will cost you nothing. Have it printed on your Letterheads and Envelopes. The envelope size just fills the back, and is a facsimile of the one printed here.

The EAGLE has a finely-equipped Job Office. New material. Skilled workmen.