

White Oaks Eagle.

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Subscription, \$1.50 a Year.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO

That Republic Will no Longer Be a Refuge for Our Boodlers.

AN EXTRADITABLE OFFENCE

State Department Has Published Terms of the New Arrangement Between America's Greatest Republics.

HAS ALREADY BEEN RATIFIED

Washington, July 9. The success of Mr. Joseph Folk, the circuit attorney of St. Louis, in inducing the congress of the United States and the state department to frame a supplemental treaty with Mexico making bribery an extraditable offense was formally acknowledged by congress at the last session. A treaty in line with his suggestion was framed and was finally ratified by the senate at its extra session. Now the state department in an official bulletin, announces the terms of the treaty in this formal way:

"The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, being desirous to add the crime of bribery to the list of crimes or offenses on account of which extradition may be granted under the convention concluded between the two countries on the 22nd day of February, 1899, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a supplementary convention for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"The president of the United States of America, Powell Clayton, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of said United States at Mexico; and the president of the United States of Mexico, D. Ignacio Mariscal, secretary of foreign relations, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following article:

"The following crime is added to the list of crimes or offenses, numbered 1 to 20, in the second article of the said convention of February 22, 1899, on account of which extradition may be granted, that is to say Bribery, defined to be the giving, offering or receiving of reward to influence one in the discharge of a legal duty.

"The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged at the City of Mexico as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the high contracting parties, and it shall continue and terminate in the same manner as the said convention of February 22, 1899.

"In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at the City of Mexico in the English and Spanish languages this 25th day of June, 1903."
(Signed.) "POWELL CLAYTON,"
(Signed.) "IGNACIO MARISCAL."

HOW A POPE IS ELECTED

Seventy Cardinals in the Sacred College at This Time.

AN ANCIENT BODY

A Full Description of the Ceremonies and the Routine That is Observed.

The College of Cardinals, which elects a pope, dates its origin back to the earliest days of the church. Since 1272 the cardinals alone have had the choice of a pope and this body has therefore enjoyed this sole prerogative for over 600 years.

As constituted, the college is composed of cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons. The cardinal bishops are the bishops of Ostia, Porto, Albano, Tusculum, Sabina and Palestrina, the former states of the church. In the 11th century the number of cardinals was 28, but it has since been increased until now, when full, the college has 70 members. It is, however, never full, there being always hats held in reserve, at the disposal of the pope, to be conferred when deemed advisable. At present the college, as to nationality, stands as follows: Italian, 29; French, 7; Spanish, 7; Austrian, 5; Bohemian, 2; Portuguese, 2; German, 2; Belgian, 1; Polish, 1; Irish, 2; Hungarian, 4; English, 1; Canadian, 1; American, 1. The preponderance of the Italian element is thus seen to be very decided, and although the Italians have not the requisite two-thirds to elect a pope, they have enough to prevent a combination of the foreign element against them, and can if they choose, control the election. It has been so for over 300 years, Adrian VI, in 1522, being the last pontiff of foreign birth.

The formalities attending the election are numerous and must be complied with to the letter. When the reigning pope is believed to be in a dying condition, witnesses are assembled to be present at his death, several cardinals being among the number, and as soon as the melancholy event occurs the papal chamberlain takes charge of the vatican, makes an inventory of the property in the pope's private apartments, views the body, writes a certificate of death, which he summons the witnesses to sign, orders the papal chapel and St. Peter's to be draped and the bells to be tolled.

The funeral of a pope usually lasts nine days, the body, after being embalmed and robed in pontifical vestments, lying in state three days in the private chapel of the pope, three days in the sistine and three in the cathedral of St. Peter. By one of the pillars in the grand cathedral there is a stone support on which rests a marble sarcophagus. It is elevated 20 to 30 feet above the heads of the people, and is in plain view of all passers-by. It is an object of interest to every visitor from the fact that it is the temporary resting place of every pope. When a pope dies the coffin of his predecessor is removed from this sarcophagus to a tomb in the crypt of the cathedral. This sarcophagus now contains

the body and coffin of Pius IX., and when Leo XIII. dies the body of his predecessor will make way for his own.

AFTER THE FUNERAL.

After the funeral the cardinals gather in the vatican, masses are said, sermon relating to their duties is delivered by one of their own number or by some distinguished prelate chosen for the occasion, and the cardinals retire to a private wing of the vatican to hold the election.

After all who should be there have entered the apartment, every entrance but one is walled up, bricklayers with material and tools being in readiness. One door, however, a small private entrance, is not included, for it has happened that a cardinal died during a conclave, and some means of access to the apartment is deemed desirable, in view of an extraordinary contingency. The little door is locked within and without, and an attendant waits on each side, no one being allowed to pass in or out except by special permission from both the cardinals and the papal chamberlain.

Formerly all the cardinals lived and slept in a common dormitory, but now a private cell is set apart for each.

The cells are draped, those for the cardinals created by the last pope in red, all others in green.

LIFE IN THE CELLS.

The routine of cardinalite life through the term of incarceration varies little from day to day. At 6 in the morning an official wakes the cardinals, who assemble at once before the temporary altar provided and hear mass, after which a ballot is taken and if there is no result they retire for breakfast. In discussion, possibly electioneering, exercise and other ways, they pass the time until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when another ballot is taken, and if without result they dine and pass the afternoon as best they can, all retiring at dark to await the next day's events.

The system of balloting which has been in vogue in the conclave for several hundreds of years, is a curious premonition of the Australian system. Sheets of paper are carefully folded so that when opened by the tellers the latter see nothing but the name of the candidate who has been voted for, while in one of the folds is recorded also the name of the cardinal voting. When a ballot is to be taken, these sheets are distributed by the attendants among the princes of the church, each records his vote and, in the folded corner, his name or initials, the latter being done for the sake of identifying the ballot in case any controversy should arise as to the number of votes or their validity, then advances to the altar, kneels, repeats a prayer and in the sacred chalice deposits his ballot. All must vote, otherwise there is no election.

After the ballots have all been deposited in the chalice, three cardinals are appointed tellers, who open the sheets, read and record the names of the candidates voted for and announce the result. If no election has been attained the ballots are burned together with the record of the vote made by the tellers. This part of the procedure is so well understood in Rome that as soon as the cardinals are locked up in conclave a particular chimney in the vatican palace is watched and when smoke is seen ascending from it everybody knows that an unsuccessful ballot has been taken.

WHEN A CHOICE IS MADE.

When a choice is arrived at and the requisite two-thirds majority has been cast in

favor of one candidate the fact is announced by the tellers, the new pope instantly selects the name by which he will be known and receives the homage of the cardinals. The change of name by the successful candidate is a usage which dates from the accession of Pope Sergius II. in 844. Two accounts have been given of this peculiar act on the part of Sergius. According to the first that of Chambers the name of Sergius, when a candidate was Pètr di Porca and for two reasons, it was changed, one that the first of his name being borne by the first occupant of the papal chair he counted it disrespectful to St. Peter to call himself Peter II the other that Porca "The Hog" if used, would seem to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the populace, both considerations together leading then to change his name to Sergius. The story given by Plomine is that it was at the instigation of the cardinals that the change was made, these considering that the name would be a public scandal in the Christian world.

After selecting his name and receiving the homage of his associates, the new pope is arrayed in pontifical vestments, several suits of which, of various sizes, have been prepared. He then again receives the submission and homage of the cardinals and a procession is formed, headed by a cross-bearer, the new pope being escorted to the apartments in the vatican occupied by his predecessor, while a cardinal chosen for the purpose proceeds in state to a balcony in the vatican facing the great public square in front and there proclaims the name of the new pontiff.

"UNITED STATES TO RULE THE PACIFIC."

"To Do So," Says Senator Cullom, "Russia Will Have to Be Overcome."

CHICAGO, July 4. Senator Cullom said to-day in a speech before the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest:

"The United States has taken an important part in the settlement of the so-called Chinese problem. It is not to our interest that the ancient empire of China should be dismembered and divided among the Powers, which would result only in giving other nations a firmer footing in the East.

"In my opinion the day is not far distant when the United States will be the mistress of the Pacific. To accomplish this the influence of Russia will have to be overcome. Can the United States afford to become seriously involved with so old and true a friend as Russia?

"Whether we, as a nation, with propriety, can do more to show our horror of Russia's treatment of the Jews than we have done, I do not know. One nation can hardly interfere in the internal affairs of another."

School of Mines.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, director of the school of mines at Socorro, expects to go east in the interest of the school within a few weeks and says that never before has the institution had so much to offer to prospective students. He believes that the attendance next year will double that of any previous year, and that the future of the school is assured. Albuquerque Citizen.

Silver City is to have an improved and up-to-date smelter and reduction plant in place of the one that was burned.

FOLK'S CHANCES

The Popular St. Louis Attorney Highly Commended in an Able Article for the Presidency.

MEASURES UP TO STANDARD

Attorney Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis County Missouri, who has suddenly brought himself into prominence through unrelentless warfare against public boodle in St. Louis is now getting a great deal of notoriety through the news papers of the country and it is the kind of publicity that is gaining him a tremendous strength and popularity among not only the yeomanry of Missouri but among the better class of people throughout the country. The New York Evening Sun Editorially remarks:

A correspondent of the Indianapolis Star who has been interviewing Joseph Wingate Folk, the circuit attorney of St. Louis, reports that Mr. Folk is a receptive candidate for governor of Missouri, but does not treat the suggestion of his name in connection with the presidency seriously. Apart from political expediency, there is one good reason why Mr. Folk could not very well be considered as a candidate for the greater honor he was born on October 28, 1869, and will not be of presidential age until a week before election day. Technically, Mr. Folk would be available, but no convention is likely to nominate for president a man who is less than 35 years of age. To be hailed as the Boy Candidate is enough to handicap when the nominee is safely past the minimum of years. To Mr. Folk the second place on the ticket might be given without provoking references to the cradle or the nursery.

"The young circuit attorney's head has not been turned, however, by Colonel Henry Watterson's handsome compliments to his courage and integrity. He seems to be really absorbed in his work of breaking up bribery and putting stripes on the rascals. 'Missouri,' said Mr. Folk to the interviewer, 'is the fifth state in population, and I hope, will be the first in civic righteousness.' Now this sounds a little like cant, but hear him further. The official who would betray his trust would sell his country if he could. He is a traitor of peace - more dangerous than the traitor of war. The greatest enemies of the republic today are the givers and takers of bribes. Late exposures in the city, state and nation give some idea of the rottenness that exists. If our institutions are to be preserved this corruption must be stamped out. This disgrace is in tolerance, not in correction. No state or nation can be injured by getting rid of physical or moral filth. The only honest and patriotic course is to apply the knife of the law to the cancerous growth and remove it before it eats it to and destroys civic life."

"This quiet, low-voiced, scholarly-looking southerner can hardly be suspected of demagoguery when he talks in this way, for he has no organization behind him (he is indeed hated by the boss of his party in St. Louis) and his life has been in constant peril during the prosecutions, as is proved by the vigilance of the chief of police in detaching a body-guard to accompany him to and from the obscure little house which he occupies. It is not the house offered him by citizens of St. Louis, for he refused to accept more than his salary for discharging his duties as public prosecutor. Nevertheless, the movement to nominate Mr. Folk for governor is making headway, and the reasons are obvious. He seems to be the choice of the nonpartisan man in the street, and the politicians of the Democratic party are finding it more difficult every day to eliminate the circuit attorney from their calculations. Some of the leaders who were

candidates for governor have been smirched by the boodle investigation, and others come under the category of political hacks, and have become impossible when the only hope of the party is in cleaning house. The normal Democratic majority in Missouri is 40,000, and it would disappear like a breath from a pane if one of the old war-horses were to be nominated when the plain people are crying for Folk. He himself is not indifferent to the advantage which the embarrassment of the politicians gives him, and his ambition to be the reform governor of Missouri is honorable, in person and manner, Mr. Folk is not a disappointment to his admirers. Mr. Folk says the interviewer, 'does not seem to be the fighter that he has shown himself. Of medium stature and weight, plainly dressed and plain mannered, his impulses subdued and his speech quiet, he appears more like a student. His speech has the mellifluous accent of the southerner that he is. His eye is black and firm. His features are strong suggesting intellectuality and courage. His profile is suggestive of McKinley's. He is a man of method, regularity and industry. Persistence and acumen have amplified his other natural qualities and made his success as circuit attorney without difficulty. Although a 'political accident,' Mr. Folk calls himself a 'regular.' He not only voted for William J. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, but took the stump for him. It is a record which is supposed to entitle a man in Missouri to any office he aspires to, whatever exception might be taken to it elsewhere.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, is Senator Blackburn's choice for democratic candidate in 1904. It remains to be seen, however, who will be the choice of the national convention.

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. 43 and 44 abandoned, but will run as specials semi-weekly.

No. 4 - NORTH-BOUND.	
Leave El Paso at	8:00 p.m.
Arr. Hereford at	8:39 "
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	7:25 "
" Hereford	8:15 "
Arr. El Paso	9:00 "

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

Advertised Letter List.

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

Mr. Paul Wagner
 Mr. Willie L. Fons
 J. T. Ridgeway
 M. A. Gutierrez
 James Knox
 Sr. Sautlago Martinez
 Miss Vernig Cheron
 Sr. Don Elias Baca.
 Respectfully
 JOHN A. BROWN, P. M.

Around the Earth in 9 Minutes.

The all-around-the-earth cable is now a reality, and at a test made by Clarence H. Mackay on July 4, a message was sent around the earth in exactly 9 minutes.

The route of this cable circuit is New York to San Francisco, San Francisco to Honolulu, Honolulu to Midway, Midway to Guam, Guam to Manila, Manila to Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay and Aden and from Aden to Alexander, Gibraltar and Gibraltar to the Azores, Canso and back to New York. The total distance being 25,835 miles, and the distance per minute being nearly 3000 miles.

This gigantic enterprise has been made a government consideration for several years and after soundings had been made and route had been determined, John W. Mackay, father of Clarence H. Mackay, proposed to finance the scheme and build the cable himself; and this agreed to, the matter was turned over to him, delivering to him charts, soundings, etc. The cable was put under way in 1901, but Mackay did not live to see the work completed, leaving that to his son who will reap the reward.

Judge Clement Smith has informed Clerk Griffith that he will be in Socorro N. M. some time during this month.

General Nelson A. Miles is interested with ex-governor Hogg in Beaumont oil stock and will likely locate in Texas.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, New Mexico, June 2nd 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 July 25th, 1903, viz: Edgar H. B. Chew, Sr., Homestead Application No. 4123, for the North East quarter of Section 6, Twp. 7 S., R. 14 East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Crowley E. H. B. Chew, Jr. and Sam Fambrough of White Oaks, New Mexico, and M. H. Bellomy, of Lincoln, New Mexico.

HOWARD LRLAND, Register.
 First publication June 11, 1903.

Sale of Household Goods.

1 Iron Bedstead; 1 Oak Chiffonier; 1 Center Table; 1 Side Board; 1 Washing Machine; 1 Parlor Set, Nicely Upholstered; 1 Good 12-ft. Extension Table; 1 D. Leather-Seat Dining Room Chairs; 2 Nice bed Room Suites; 3 Iron Bed-Springs, Best Quality; 3 Rockers; Several Carpets. An almost New Charter Oak Range.

Any one interested in good first class furniture can receive a bargain, as these goods are almost new.

A. Ziegler.

We are agents for **Hamilton & Brown's Shoes** None better

The only place in town that you can buy CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE. It is the best.

We sell Schillings Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts. They are O. K.

We Handle the Monarch Brand of Canned Goods

If you want a first class TOMATO try Van Camp's

We guarantee the above lines, your money back if they don't suit.

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 "Ossok," Guaranteed High Grade \$10.75
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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.

Convention Christian Endeavor.

United Society of Christian Endeavor convened at Denver on the 9th inst. More than 10,000 people attended the opening mass meeting of the society's 21st annual convention, and representatives were present from all points in the United States and Canada and many from abroad. The new officers elected are E. E. Clark, president; William Shaw, treasurer; George B. Graff, clerk; and Fred H. Kuller, auditor.

Saddle for Sale.

New \$50 saddle, made in Laramie Wyoming, improved Versalia tree. Cheap for cash. Make inquiry at this office. Subscribe for the Eagle.

Six dead and 20 wounded as a result of a race war in Indiana, is a late record. The decision of Indianans seems to be annihilation as the proper remedy for the settlement of the race problem.

The Game Law.

The following synopsis of the present game law of New Mexico which has been prepared by the warden, will be of interest to persons who expect to fish or hunt during the present season.

The open season for different kinds of game is as follows:

Deer, with horns, may be killed, with gun only, November and December each year—limit one deer.

Elk, Antelope and mountain sheep, killing absolutely prohibited.

Wild turkey and mountain grouse with gun only—October, November and December.

Quail—with gun only—October, November, December, January and February.

Pheasants (every species), killing absolutely prohibited.

For fish, the open season is:

For mountain trout (every species) with rod, hook and line only—May 15 to October 15. Size limit, not less than six inches. Weight limit 15 pounds per day.

Bass, (large and small mouth species) May 15 to October 15—with rod, hook and line only. Weight limit, 25 pounds per day.

Game or fish killed or caught within the territory of New Mexico must not be sold at any time.

Where water is taken by ditch for irrigating purposes from streams wherein are living fish, wire screens must be placed at the intake of such ditches. Size of mesh 1/2 inch.

Use of dynamite, drugs, or throwing saw dust in streams, etc., a felony.

Penalty, a fine not less than \$25 for each offense.

\$375 for Letters from Farmers.

The Rock Island System offers \$375 in cash and transportation for letters relative to the territory along its lines in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico.

Letters should deal with the writer's experiences since he settled in the territory in question. They should tell how much money he brought with him, what he did when he first came and what measure of success has since rewarded his efforts.

Letters should not be less than 300 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.

Canada's Wheat Crop.

Canada expects a record crop of wheat this season. It is now estimated that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in the Dominion.

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.

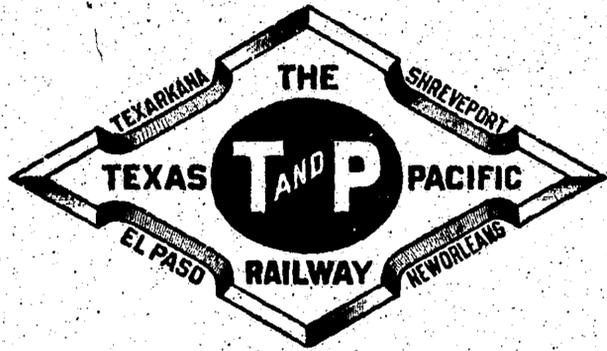
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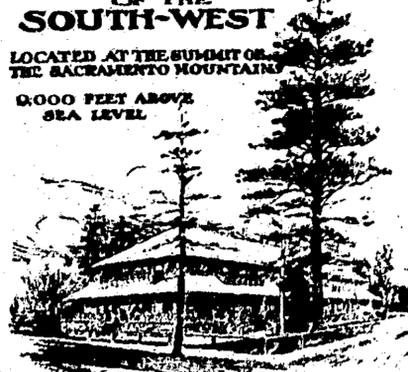
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WHITE OAKS EAGLE.



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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

Socialist Slight.

Abbot Kinney of the Los Angeles Sunday Post treats socialism in an interesting manner, as follows:

Socialists are surely short-sighted. We say this without prejudice to the merits of Socialist plans of destruction. We use the word "destruction" to characterize the Socialist war plan. The Socialist propaganda in which substantially all Socialists agree, is one of criticism and condemnation of the present social system in civilized states. Socialists are practically a unit in demanding the destruction of the present civilized system of industry, personal reward and government. This system is based on individualism, but everywhere falls far short of any intelligently conceived idea of what an individualist system should be.

It may be of interest at this point to suggest for consideration a formula for measuring the value of social organization which we have made in conformity with an historical review and with our own personal experience of human government in various parts of the world. This formula is that the progressive and productive power of states closely corresponds to the extent and safety of individual rights in them.

The greater and more secure the individual rights are in the state the more progressive, powerful and promising is the per capita condition of the state.

We believe that this formula applies to all states, past or present.

The experience of the world, as we read it, is that communistic or Socialistic states are not of good for human evolution and development as are individualistic states. The formula explains the decay of Socialist state and the evolution and growth of individualistic states. While the Socialists unite in demanding the destruction of social organization based on individual liberty and rights they differ amongst themselves in the most radical way on the plan of government to recommend in its place. In fact most Socialists refuse to discuss the details of any plan. The Socialist propaganda is first for destruction and out of the chaos to come construction. The plan, however, remains without form and void. This extreme view, however, is mitigated by proposals for increasing government function. Each increase of government function is claimed to be an illuminating step toward the future government monopoly of all social and individual function.

Where the active Socialists we have known seem to us to be short-sighted is in their blindness to the necessary features and form of any scheme of government monopoly of all human activities.

Such a complete monopoly by government as the Socialist scheme requires would be to have every human unit of the state organized and assigned to departments and duties. Discipline would have to be effective, and all-embracing. A Socialist state could permit no interruption of duty in any department because the life of the state would depend on all the nec-

essary functions being constantly performed.

It is impossible for us to conceive of a discipline and control of the individual sufficient to secure the life of a Socialist state any less absolute and forceful than in our present state monopoly of the army and navy.

All of our state monopolies, such as post-offices, water service or railroad management tend to a hard and fast civil service organization, giving security in routine employment and requiring obedience to orders from the employees. This tendency is plainly shown in the government laws and action toward railroad strikers in the government employ of Holland, for one place, and of Australia for another. The government would not and could not stand a strike of its employees.

A strike would be as impossible in any division of service in a Socialist state as it is now with us in our state monopoly of the army or navy. A strike would be an insurrection in which life would be the stake, just as life is the stake for a strike in an army or navy. A Socialist state would have to have despotic power. Nothing less would serve.

Now, the Socialist complains most about any curtailment of his or her personal liberty, such a public rule against park or street monopoly for Socialist meetings. Does it not seem strange that those restive under rules capable of being defended as being in the public interest, should agitate for a new form of government in which there could be no liberty at all? There is no way to think out a Socialist government that would not have to be a complete, efficient and constantly operating machine. There is no way to think out a government to make, manage and operate such a machine that would not have to be despotic.

The advocates of this form of social organization are universally the kickers against the infinitely less general and less forceful rules of society, partially on the individualistic basis. This is short-sighted.

How could people stand the necessarily despotic rules of a Socialist despotism who now revolt against the comparatively mild and not all-embracing rules of a state civilized on the individualist plan?

Patience and Peace for the Blacks.

A striking feature of the Afro-American Council proceedings, just finished at Louisville, was the attitude of reproach assumed by the negro delegates from the South toward delegates from the North who spoke of the violence of the Southern whites.

"What the negroes want to do in this country," said J. C. Napier, Nashville, "is to make friends with the people. I would feel better away from home if I knew I had the respect of my neighbors, who were willing to protect my family during my absence, than I would with an army a thousand miles away willing to fight for my rights."

The general spirit of the council was in accord with Booker T. Washington's advice to his people to be moderate and patient; not to descend to the level of the mob. Lynching was denounced and the injustice was proclaimed of judging a whole struggling race by its ignorant, criminal classes. The duty of colored parents and teachers was pointed out to redouble their efforts to instill into the coming generation the hatred of crime and the love for the gospel of peace and industry.

Tucumcari Court House.

Col. T. W. Heman, agent for the Quay County Land Company, went before the commissioners last week and in behalf of himself and associates, offered one block in the McGee Addition to the commissioners for a site for the court house of Quay county. The commissioners accepted the proposition and selected block 15 for the court house site. The selection is a good one as it is in the best part of the city. — Tucumcari Times.

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Our "Flourishing" Finances.

The Treasury report covering the fiscal year just closed is described as "indicating a flourishing state of the nation's finances." It is hailed with enthusiasm by the disciples of the school of finance whose prophet, Col. Fred Grant, remarked that "a surplus is much easier to handle than a deficit."

The surplus revenue collected during the year was \$53,000,000, or \$10,000,000 above the secretary's estimate. At least \$30,000,000 was the product of unnecessary and therefore unjust taxation. And by an instructive coincidence it appears that this excess just about represents the increase in the worse-than-war tariff which the party in power refuses to disturb.

Is it not just and fair to describe a tax which is needed for neither revenue nor protection as a tariff for monopoly only?

Despite the cutting off the remainder of the internal-revenue taxes imposed to meet the cost of the war with Spain, the total sum collected was only \$4,500,000 less than in 1902, while the total expenditures were nearly \$36,000,000 greater.

Though the war in the Philippines has been officially certified for the hundredth time to be over, the expenses of the War Department for the year were \$118,550,000 - an increase of more than \$6,000,000 over 1902 and just double the cost in the year before the Spanish war. The increase in the expenditure for the navy was \$15,000,000. The cost of our "aggressive foreign policy" is thus constantly expanding.

The available cash balance in the Treasury is the largest ever known \$234,000,000 including \$102,000,000 of gold free from any outstanding obligation. This is another gratifying future from the point of view of the pusher of appropriations. But if the voters of the country could express their opinion directly upon this question it would without doubt be found that they hold to the old-fashioned notion that the best place for every dollar not needed for an economical administration of the Government is in the pocket of the man who earned it.

The national republican party platform has again been most indifferently sidetracked in its pledges of home rule to the territories in federal appointments. Judge Clement Smith is given the judgeship of the Fifth Judicial District, vacated by Judge McMillan over many worthy applicants at home. Like the statehood pledge, home rule is a back number, and will be as long as the president has political obligations to adjust with an army of would be carpet baggers to the territories.

S. M. WIENER & SON'S

General

Merchandise.

Men's, Boys' Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Our Prices are Right.

HEWITT & HUDSPETH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW WHITE OAKS, N. M.

Here's the experience of a western farmer. Ten years ago he put an X mark on a silver dollar and went to town and spent it with a merchant. Before the year was out he got the market dollar back for poultry and spent it again with a local merchant. Four times in six years that dollar came home to him for produce and at other times he heard of it in the pockets of his neighbors. The last time he got it in change nearly four years ago, he sent it to a Chicago mail order house that had amassed a hundred million dollars by selling third rate goods for high prices. He has not seen the marked dollar since and never will till the crack of doom. That dollar will never pay any more school or road tax for him, never help build up the town or country, never bless or brighten the homes of his neighbors. He sent it entirely out of the circle of its usefulness to him.

Editor Emerson, of the Roswell Journal, is publishing the best and ablest weekly newspaper in New Mexico. The Eagle predicted in the beginning of this enterprise that the Journal would be a paper that the people of the Pecos Valley could and would appreciate.

The "door of hope" was closed and locked on the West Virginia Negro.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS'

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

of all Summer Goods.

IT is our plan at this season of the year to put in force a vigorous and decisive low range of prices, in order to accomplish quickly an absolute CLEARANCE. IN pursuance of this policy we have cut prices, until we feel certain that Bargain Seekers will, wherever possible attend this SALE.

Summer Skirts, nicely made in Covert or Duck, former price \$1.50 to \$2.50, now \$1.00
 Women's Shirt Waists this Season Styles, formerly \$1.00, 1.50, \$2.00, now your choice 75c
 Ladies' Lawn and Calico Wrappers, nice and attractive Styles, cut from \$1.75 each to \$1.00

A great many small Remnants of Gingham, Lawns, Percales, Sateens, etc., at Eastern Cost and less
 Men's Summer Underwear and Shirts at greatly reduced prices.

We have not enough space to quote many goods, but we will guarantee a great saving on all Summer Dry Goods and Clothing.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS,

ZIEGLER BROTHERS.

LOCAL and PERSONAL NEWS.

J. E. Wharton has gone to Santa Fe on legal business.

Silas May was over from Capitan Monday and Tuesday.

O. B. Sterling, an Ancho stockman, was in the city a day or two this week.

Charles Spence has gone to Iowa to visit home folks for a month or two.

Miss Edwards, of Chatfield, Texas, a sister of Mrs. Allen Lane, is visiting them.

Mrs. M. E. Anderson and Mrs. Thos. Moore were here Tuesday from Nogal.

The Biggs-McPherson saw mill is now running in Texas Park.

M. H. Koch is putting a new roof on the residence occupied by Jerry Ramsdale.

Mrs. A. Ziegler and mother, Mrs. Leon, will go to Trinidad next month.

We sell Imperial, Rose of Kansas and Imboden's Best flour. T. M. & T. Co.

John H. Canning and A. T. Roberts were over from Nogal a short while Tuesday.

Prof. Roach, a member of the faculty of El Paso college was in town this week.

Mrs. Carl Keith and children are in from Tucumcari, visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crumb.

Wm. Frost, postmaster at Jicarilla, and W. A. McFers were in yesterday from the busy little camp to our north.

W. S. Peters is surveying a group of claims which he intends patenting. They are in Jicarilla district.

All parties indebted to us, their accounts being over due, must make satisfactory settlement during the present month, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector. T. M. & T. Co.

Dr. J. F. Mains, who has been confined to his room since he returned from Chicago, is reported to be much improved.

B. F. Goff, who is engaged in the erection of some substantial buildings for the Free Gold Mining Company at Jicarilla, visited homefolks Sunday.

F. M. Lund went to Bonito for a few day's outing. Mrs. Lund has been over there for two weeks and will return with him the last of the week.

Mrs. Nettie Bridgers, sister of Mrs. Charles D. Mayer, and Mrs. H. F. Brown, friend of Mrs. Bridgers, both of El Paso, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Mayer, and will remain during the summer.

Some nice fruit is coming in from the Coghlan ranch and other ranches near Tularosa. Lincoln county will have to import her supplies of this nature this year, all fruit within her boundaries having been killed by frost.

Mrs. Thurman Williams, wife of Dr. Thurman Williams of Chicasha, Indian Territory, arrived here Saturday, and will spend the summer. Dr. Williams is at the Mescalero Apache Agency and will come to White Oaks in about two weeks.

Charles B. Smith came up Tuesday morning from Alamogordo, where he had been at work in the rail road shops. The strike in the shops there this week temporarily threw him out of employment, and pending the adjustment of the differences, came up to visit his family.

Guebara-Gonzales.

Librato Guebara of this city, and Ester Gonzales of Rabenton, were married here last Tuesday. Rev. Wood, of the Methodist church, performed the ceremony.

Dan Slane Loses An Arm.

The Capitan Progress of last week relates a distressing affair, occurring in the Hondo neighborhood.

"On yesterday (Thursday) a young man named Dan Slane, nineteen years of age, met with an accident which will cause him to travel through life minus his good right arm, and handicapping him in earning his bread. From what we learned of the accident, it appears that the young man was employed in the hay field of Oscar Hyde on the Ruidoso, and by some means got his arm entangled in the gear of the mowing machine, and before the machine could be stopped his arm was frightfully mangled and torn off a couple of inches above the elbow. The men employed with him bound up the mangled and bleeding arm, and partly staunched the flow of blood, and a messenger was dispatched to Fort Stanton for medical assistance. A surgeon from the Fort promptly responded, and did everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the patient. The young man is well known in this end of the county, having lived here all his life.

Mysterious Disappearance.

One day last week, says the Roswell Journal, a stranger drove up to the home of G. W. Urton, a ranchman, near Roswell, and asked if he might leave his wagon at the ranch while he went back on the road to look after a sick horse. Of course his request was granted. Mrs. Urton noticed when the stranger arrived that he was nervous and excited, but little was thought of the matter until the night and following day passed without his putting in an appearance. Mr. Urton thought strange of the incident and examined the contents of

the wagon in which was found a complete camping outfit and the wearing apparel of a woman and a little child.

Recalling the circumstance of the stranger's excitement and the manner of his departure caused Mr. Urton to suspicion foul play and officers were notified and a search is being made to unravel the mystery. The stranger left riding one of his horses and leading the other. The finding of the woman's clothes and child's wardrobe naturally led to the question why were the clothes in the wagon and where are those to whom they belong.

A Sad Accident.

Albert J. Fountain, county superintendent of schools, accidentally shot his 12-year old son early last Friday morning, mistaking him for a burglar.

The accident was one of those distressing affairs which will sometimes occur. Young fountain was seen climbing down from the roof of his father's dwelling some time after midnight. The father was positive that the descending form was that of a burglar. He called on him to halt and receiving no answer fired point blank.

The boy fell to the ground. As soon as a light could be had the horrified father saw that he had shot his own son.

After the young man gained consciousness he stated that he had climbed to the roof to get something he had left there the previous evening, and did not hear his father. The first intimation he had of danger being the report of the weapon and strike of the bullet. The wound is not dangerous and his early recovery is expected. Las Cruces Progress.

Albuquerque is getting ready for the annual fair.

LINCOLN COUNTY SUMMER NORMAL.

**Many Reasons Why Every
Teacher Should Attend
the Normal this
Summer.**

NOTICE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Advantages of Attending Lincoln County Summer Normal.

The Lincoln county summer normal will be held at Capitan, beginning the first Monday in August and continuing for four consecutive weeks.

Following we enumerate some of the many advantages of attending this normal. First Superior Faculty. Prof. D. M. Richards of the Las Cruces A. & M. College has again accepted the position of conductor of the Lincoln County summer normal. All who attended the normal at White Oaks last year can testify to his superior ability as an instructor and to his tact and skill in disposing of and answering the questions that come up before such a body. He is gentlemanly, kind, and courteous and his enthusiasm and long experience in school work are of untold advantage to the teachers for they cannot help but catch the spirit of enthusiasm and gain many helpful ideas from his practical suggestions.

County Superintendent E. J. Coe is a young energetic worker in the ranks and will lend every assistance to make the normal a success.

Second: Double Course of Study. Besides the regular normal course of study that is prepared by the Territorial Board of Education there will be a higher normal course by the aid of the teachers in attendance, giving considerable time to the study of methods, management, discipline and other subjects of equal importance to the successful teacher.

Teachers who are not preparing to take the examination and those who can spare the time from their regular studies will here find a great advantage over the single course as followed by most normals.

The younger teachers will learn much from the instructions, suggestion, and experience of the older ones, while all will find their minds all the brighter and their enthusiasm all the greater for having come in close contact one with another.

Third: Length of Term. Every one can readily see the advantage of a four weeks' term over a shorter one. It takes considerable time to organize and get to practical work and thus about the time the organization is completed and the teachers become interested in their work a short term normal closes, having accomplished but little real good. But where the term is as long as four weeks the time is sufficient to do much more real work and much better work, not having to pass so quickly over the subjects and giving time for the double course of study as before mentioned.

Fourth: School Building. The normal will hold its session in the Capitan public school building which is the finest in the county, having been erected at a cost of several thousand dollars. It is neatly and comfortably furnished.

Fifth: Climate and Scenery. To the many teachers who live in a lower altitude and who wish to recuperate and strengthen their physique or escape the scorching rays of a summer's sun we offer a climate unexcelled in the South West. Capitan is beautifully situated at the foot of the Capitan Mountains and has an altitude of over 6,500 feet. The warmest summer days are not too warm to comfortably study.

Sixth: Accessibility. Capitan is in easy reach of all teachers in the county and those in adjoining counties it being reached by the El Paso & Northeastern and has stage line connections with Ros-

well, Lincoln and other adjacent places. Seventh: Accommodations—Last but not least in the minds of the teachers.

Rooms have been offered free of rent to the teachers while attending the normal.

In this way several teachers can join together and do light house keeping and reduce their board bill considerably. Water will also be furnished free. The two hotels have offered most liberal terms on board or room.

W. E. Dudley,
Chairman Normal Committee.

Glencoe N. M., June 20, 1904.
Editor Eagle. I beg to announce through the medium of your paper that our next Normal Institute, held at Capitan, N. M., applicants for second grade certificates will be required to be examined in arithmetic, geography, orthography, reading, grammar, history, physiology, elementary pedagogy and penmanship. Those applying for first grade certificates will be examined on these subjects and also on civil government, elementary algebra, advanced pedagogy and elements of zoology and botany. Applicants for third grade certificates will be examined in the same subjects as those for second grades.

E. J. Coe,
County Supt. of Schools.

Teachers' Institute.

The regular Teachers' Institute is to be held at Capitan, beginning on Monday, August 3rd, 1904, and to be in session four weeks. The regular examination of teachers takes place on Friday, August 25th.

As heretofore, teachers are required to attend the County Institute at least two weeks, but as little beneficial work can be done in such a limited term, it has been decided that we have two weeks longer session than usual, and it is to be hoped that all teachers will attend the full time.

Edw. J. Coe,
County Supt. of Schools.

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.....	2 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 Schedule.

The following is the schedule of departures and arrivals of mails, Carrizozo to White Oaks, now in effect:

Leaves White Oaks.....at 6 p. m.
Arrive Carrizozo.....at 8 30 p. m.
Leave Carrizozo daily, after receipt of mail from train but not later than 8 o'clock; and arrived at White Oaks in two hours and thirty minutes.

Postmaster Brown informs us that under this new schedule mail for rail road closes at 5:30 p. m.



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ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
Office of the Secretary.

CERTIFICATE.

I, J. W. Reynolds, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify there was filed for record in this office at 9 o'clock A. M., on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1903, Articles of Incorporation of Oro Vista Placer Company, (No. 3457); and also, that I have compared the following copy of the same, with the original thereof now on file, and declare it to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL] J. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary of New Mexico.

**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF THE**

ORO VISTA PLACER COMPANY.

Know all men by these presents that we, the undersigned citizens of the United States, desiring to organize a corporation for pecuniary profit, under and by authority of the laws of New Mexico, do hereby agree to and accept for ourselves, our associates and successors, the following Articles of Agreement.

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation shall be Oro Vista Placer Company, and its principal place of business shall be in the town of White Oaks, County of Lincoln, New Mexico, with a branch office in such other place or places as the Board of Directors shall determine.

ARTICLE II.

The general nature of the business of the corporation, shall be to acquire, own, buy, sell, and lease mines, petroleum and natural gas claims and properties and the mining of gold, silver, copper, and other ores, also coal and the development and operation of petroleum and natural gas wells from and on the property or claims owned or leased by this corporation; and to separate and reduce ores; mill quartz; to acquire and use tramways, roads, railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, water power and water ways in connection with the operation of said mines, claims and properties, and to acquire, own, plat, sell, lease or rent town sites, town lots and other real estate as may or can be acquired or disposed of under and by virtue of the laws of New Mexico and the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The corporation shall commence business on the 15th day of April 1903, and continue fifty years from said date, unless sooner dissolved in manner provided by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of the corporation shall consist of seven hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value one dollar per share.

Two hundred thousand shares of the capital stock shall be set apart and held as contingent treasury stock and remain unsold as a contingent fund for future use until its sale is authorized by a majority vote of the capital stock actually issued and shall have no voting power until sold and entered upon the books of the corporation and cash paid into the company's treasury, therefore, when it shall have the same voting right and power as each and all other shares have.

Two hundred and fifty thousand shares of the capital stock shall be set aside and held as treasury stock; such part or all of said stock to be sold in such amount and at such price, to be used in the development of claims and property and such other business of the corporation as these articles provide and the Board of Directors determine.

The remainder of said capital stock shall be issued in consideration and on delivery of a due and proper deed under the laws of New Mexico and the mining

laws of the United States to the following mining claims and properties, situated in the Jicarilla Mining District in the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, known and designated by the following names to wit: Olive, Hattie, Phoenix, Philippine, Manhattan, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Harrison, Grant, Garfield, Monroe, King Snipe, Jack Snipe, The Wanderer, The Last Rest, The Northerner, and Jacks Peak, a total acreage of about three hundred forty acres together with the development, improvement and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The aforesaid mining claims and properties to be taken by the corporation at the face value of three hundred thousand shares of its capital stock and to be received and accepted by this corporation in full payment for said stock and said stock when so issued shall be fully paid and forever treated and considered as non-assessable and it shall be conclusively presumed as against all persons dealing with the corporation, whether creditors, stock holders, or others, that the amount paid for said mining claims and properties, was at date of said location and purchase the value of the same and all persons shall be forever barred and estopped from setting up any proceedings at law or equity that the said stock is not fully paid up.

ARTICLE V.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be non-assessable, the law and court decisions, if any there be, to the contrary notwithstanding and all of said stock when issued and paid for at the price agreed upon, shall be fully paid and forever non-assessable; and it shall be conclusively presumed as against all persons dealing with the corporation, whether creditors, stockholders or others, that the amount paid for the capital stock and accepted on the corporation was, at the date of purchase, the value of same; and all persons shall be forever barred and estopped from setting up any proceedings at law or equity, that the said stock is not fully paid up.

ARTICLE VI.

The business affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors, consisting of five or more, not exceeding eleven stockholders of the corporation, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders on the fourth Thursday of September of every year, except in case of a vacancy in said Board or the maximum number provided be not elected, the Board of Directors may fill such vacancy, or, deeming it for the best interest of the corporation, may elect additional directors up to the said maximum number to serve until the next annual meeting.

The officers shall be a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and general manager. These officers shall be elected by the newly elected directors, at or about the time of the annual meeting of said stockholders, except to fill a vacancy. Their duties shall be such as are usual to such officers or as the by-laws prescribe or the Board of Directors require.

Until their successors are elected and qualified, the Board of Directors and officers shall be as follows:

The directors, O. B. Taneyhill of Waterloo, Iowa, Geo. W. Harbin, Geo. E. Sligh, John H. Canning, of Nogal, N. M. and Frank C. Tallyday, Thomas Sinnock. Officers O. B. Taneyhill, president; G. W. Harbin, vice president; J. H. Canning, secretary and treasurer; Geo. E. Sligh, manager.

ARTICLE VII.

The highest amount of indebtedness, or liability, to which the corporation shall at any time be subject, shall not exceed one-third of its capital stock credited upon its books. In no event shall it exceed the limit prescribed by the laws of New Mexico, for like corporations.

ARTICLE VIII.

All incumbrances or conveyances of real, or personal property, shall be in the name of the corporation, by

its president and secretary on the order of the Board of Directors. No indebtedness shall be contracted by the corporation or held binding against it except the same is authorized by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.

The private or individual property of the stockholders of the corporation shall not be liable for any of the corporate debts or liabilities at any time, or under any circumstances and no amendment to these articles shall ever be made, in any wise changing or modifying this provision.

ARTICLE X.

These articles may be amended as now or hereafter provided by law, except Article 6, which shall not be altered or amended at any time, but shall forever remain as drafted herein, and all laws making provisions now or hereafter for amendment to Articles of Incorporation, in New Mexico, shall not apply to said Article 6.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed our scrolls for seals this 11th day of March, A. D. 1903.

JAS. R. SKINNER [SEAL.]
E. M. WYATT, [SEAL.]
THOMAS SINNOCK, [SEAL.]
GEO. E. SLIGH, [SEAL.]
JOHN H. CANNING, [SEAL.]
O. B. TANEYBILL, [SEAL.]
GEO. W. HARBIN, [SEAL.]
FRANK TALLERDAY, [SEAL.]
P. C. DINGS, [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA,) SS
BLACK HAWK Co.)

Before me a Notary Public in and for the County of Black Hawk in the State of Iowa, personally appeared O. B. Taneyhill, Geo. W. Harbin, Frank G. Tallyday and E. M. Wyatt, personally known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the above document and a party thereto, on oath depose and say that they each signed the same of his own free will and for the uses and purposes therein set forth. Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of April, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] C. B. STITSON,
Notary Public,
Black Hawk Co., Iowa.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) SS
COUNTY OF ADAMS,)

Before me a Notary Public in and for said County of Adams and State of Illinois, personally appeared Thomas Sinnock, to me personally known to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of his own free will and accord and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 6th day of April, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] THOMAS R. PETER,
Notary Public.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,) SS
COUNTY OF LINCOLN,)

On this 10th day of April, 1903, before me a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared Geo. E. Sligh and John H. Canning, who are known to me to be the same persons who signed the above and foregoing Articles of Incorporation and acknowledged the execution of the same.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.] EUGENE L. STEWART,
Notary Public.

STATE OF IOWA,) SS
BLACK HAWK Co.)

Before me a Notary Public in and for the County of Black Hawk in the State of Iowa, personally appeared James R. Skinner and P. C. Dings, personally known to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the above document and a party thereto, on oath depose and say that they each signed the same of his own free will and for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of April, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] A. A. HUNGERFORD,
Notary Public.

ENDORSED
No. 3457. Cor. Rec'd. Vol. 5, Page 248. Articles of Incorporation ORO VISTA PLACER COMPANY.
Filed in the office of Secretary of New Mexico, June 15, 1903, 10 a. m.

J. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Leslie Ellis, Clerk of the Probate Court and ex-officio Recorder of the County of Lincoln, New Mexico, do hereby certify that the attached Articles of Incorporation of Oro Vista Placer Company were filed for record in my office on June 15, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock p. m., and the said Articles of Incorporation are duly recorded in Book D, of C. & A. page 410 to 415.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my official seal this 20th day of June, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] LESLIE ELLIS,
Probate Clerk & Ex-Officio Recorder.

Hotel Baxter

Has the very best of accommodations to be found in this section of New Mexico.

Come and see us.

F. M. Lund, Prop'r.

S. A. Neid

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Furnished on Stone and Brickwork, and Plastering

Lime and Cement

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Exchange Bank, White Oaks, New Mexico, at the close of business, June 30th, 1903.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	584,058.30
Overdrafts	150.10
Furniture and Fixtures	127.75
Real Estate	450.20
Cash and Sight Exchange	28,082.54
Total	\$1,163,869.04

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$30,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,541.33
Deposits	77,063.54
Due Other Banks	1,924.17
Total	\$114,459.04

I, Frank J. Sager, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANK J. SAGER,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1903.

[SEAL.] EUGENE L. STEWART,
Notary Public.

Correct Attest
Geo. L. Ulrich,
W. C. McDonald, V. DIRECTORS.

J. Q. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Office in Hewitt Block
All Work Guaranteed

Clothes Cleaned and Pressed.

I am now prepared to do first class work in this line. Four Years experience. Work Guaranteed.

Your Patronage Solicited,
WALKER W. HICKS,
Leave Orders at BAILEY Office.

