

WHITE OAKS GOLDEN ERA

New Mexico as a State; The Development of Its Resources, and the Elevation of Its People.

VOL. 4.

WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN COUNTY, N. M., JUNE 12, 1884.

NO. 27.

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RUNNING BETWEEN

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—AND— Ft. Stanton.

Time Table:

SAN ANTONIO.		WHITE OAKS.	
Arrive.	11:30 a. m.	Arrive from San Antonio	4 a. m.
Depart.	7 a. m.	Depart for	2:30 p. m.
		Arrive from Ft. Stanton	2:30 p. m.
		Depart for	4 a. m.
FORT STANTON.			
Arrive.	7 p. m.		
Depart.	8 a. m.		

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W. C. McDONALD,

U. S. MINERAL DEPT. SURVEYOR.

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WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

John A. Helphingstine,

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A SPECIALTY.—Examination of mining claims and title to same; annual assessment work done for non-residents.

Office, corner Jewell and Philadelphia Sts., Lock Box Thirteen.

WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

CAMP and COUNTY.

Mrs. James Reid is convalescent. A nice refreshing rain Tuesday afternoon.

G. R. Young should be addressed Dr. Young.

Mr. P. A. Rainbolt's little daughter is quite sick.

Mr. Wm. Niven is expected here in a short time, from Arizona.

M. Whiteman's store building is at most ready for the iron roof.

Work on the Homestake mine has ceased only temporarily we hope.

Leo Black, came in from Nogal, Tuesday and returned Wednesday.

Fred Mayer has recovered from his recent illness, and gone to his ranch.

Mr. Arthur Bond will occupy Mr. Ap. Hocking's house, as a residence.

A. Ridgeway has returned to White Oaks to visit with the "boys" a few days.

Mr. Geo. Eaton has gone to Santa Fe to pay his wife and daughters a visit.

Mr. H. J. Miller has gone to Ft. Stanton; will visit Eagle creek before he returns.

The first mail for almost two weeks arrived in White Oaks Monday morning, the 9th, inst.

Frank Conger, and E. S. McPherson, will go to the Agua Chiquito the latter part of this week.

J. N. Hudgens and J. D. Grumbles have returned to White Oaks, from a trip in the country.

W. F. Blanchard has returned from the Gallinas mountains, where he has been surveying mining claims.

Chas. Metcalfe, for two years postmaster at Bonito, has resigned that office, and J. Geo. Huber will hereafter officiate.

S. N. Williams, F. O. Broad and Geo. Eaton have returned from Las Vegas. They report the Pecos river "way up."

Messrs. S. J. Grumbles and B. F. Simmel are digging a well in the Capitan district. If water is secured, the boys will locate ranches.

The gross receipts of the Litorati society's late entertainment, was \$28, expenses \$3. The society will purchase a cyclopaedia, at an early day.

Last week we stated that Mr. James Colp had returned from Hudgen's ranch, where he had been at work. It should have read James Couch.

Mr. W. J. Littell made the door and window frames for Mrs. Melindy's new house. His reputation for first class work was not injured on this job.

Mr. G. R. Young, one of White Oaks' successful merchants, is proving himself a physician, of some ability, poultry and swine are his only patients, so far, to them, however, "Dick" has been a friend indeed.

C. A. Buford and George Critchfield, the later a late arrival in Lincoln county, have gone to the Oscura mountains. Mr. C. will have a well sunk, and if successful in getting water, will locate a sheep ranch.

M. S. Tallafiero and wife left White Oaks Sunday morning for Illinois, via Las Vegas. He left the ERA "in the hands of his friends," and says he will be back in four weeks. It is rumored, however, that he has gone to live with his "wife's people." Time will tell.

C. T. Clark has been in town several days. He informs us that his supplies for the Buckhorn mine, which should have reached the Gallinas two weeks ago, are delayed at the Pecos, consequently, no more work will be done on that mine until the supplies arrive.

Alexander Benford was arrested on Monday last, for whipping his wife. The case was tried on the following morning before Justice Blanchard, and a jury of twelve—all young men—who found Mr. Benford guilty, and fined him \$50 and costs, the full extent of the law.

Geo. Critchfield is having a well dug 45 miles from White Oaks, and beyond the mal pais. Messrs. Reding and Critchfield were over in that country last week, and they found splendid indications of water. Mr. Critchfield will put on 2,000 or 3,000 sheep if they strike water sufficient.

Diek McGinnis, one of the pioneers of this camp, has returned to the county, and is now in the Nogal district. Four years ago he was flush with money, which he spent liberally, and as long as it lasted had a royal good time. Kind hearted and generous to a fault; we hope he will again "strike it" and profit by past experience.

Mr. Pete Lanham, from Rio Bonito, is in town.

Mr. M. Whiteman's family will soon occupy C. T. Clark's dwelling house.

W. C. McDonald, Geo. T. Cullen, and Alfred Ozanne visited the Cayote spring Tuesday.

James Redmond, will make and put in place a number of water troughs on the ranch of Tom C. Williams.

Hudgens vs. Langston, tried before Justice Blanchard, on Saturday last, was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Cy. Weaver and Lewis Williams—prospectors from the Bonito—passed through White Oaks to-day, (Wednesday) on their way to Las Vegas.

A farewell hop, will take place at the hall on Thursday night, in honor of Frank Conger and E. S. McPherson. Good music and a good time is assured.

We have received mail in White Oaks, two days in succession, but this morning the same old cry—no mail—was heard again. How long will this state of affairs exist? We give it up. Ask the postmaster.

On third page we republish an article from the *New Mexican Review*, which will interest a number of our readers. Too much pains cannot be taken by settlers in filing, or making final proof. If careful, trouble will be avoided.

W. N. Moore who is well-known in this place, writes to a friend here, from Louisville Ky, that the medical college, which Mr. Moore is attending, will close on the 20th inst., and that he will spend the vacation in New York state, at some summer resort.

Mr. E. Hough, has accepted a position on the *Times*, Des Moines, Iowa, as business manager. We predict that the paper will prosper under his management. Hough is a royal good fellow, and his New Mexico friends will regret that he has concluded not to return to New Mexico.

Mr. Wm. Caffrey, editor of the *Leader* will on Saturday, the 14th inst. start east. He will go by the way of Las Vegas. Mr. Caffrey, is a bachelor, and it can not be said that he too is going east to live with his wife's folks. However, his mother lives in Iowa. Reader draw your own conclusion.

Some person or persons, to our informant unknown, entered a room of Mrs. Melindy's, on Tuesday night, and appropriated articles that did not belong to them. The room entered is on the back part of the lot, and Mr. C. T. Clark has been using it for a sleeping apartment. As this gentleman is not in town the room is unoccupied; however, he left some of his clothes, which are among the missing articles.

Tom D. Bell, one of the most popular young men in the city and who has been connected with the firm of Browne & Manzanara for eight years, always enjoying the fullest confidence of his employes, has severed his connection with the house and will enter the employ of J. C. DeLaney, post trader at Fort Stanton. We are sorry to lose Tom, but are pleased to know that in his new field of operations he has an unusually bright future before him—one that every young man would be proud of.—*Optic*.

There is still room in this section for men of Mr. Bell's stripe.

Mr. Chas. Metcalfe, Bonito, informs us by letter that he will soon leave that place for "pastures new." Charley was one of the first locators on the Bonito, and has some fine claims which he expects to return to in a few months. By Mr. Metcalfe's removal, Bonito loses one of her staunchest friends. He has identified himself in every movement that tended to build up or advance the interest of the camp. The "GOLDEN ERA" will also lose an able correspondent. Good luck, Charley, wherever you go, and may your expectations—however great—be more than realized.

The following is taken from the Postal Laws and Regulations and is under the heading, Suggestions to the Public. We publish it for the benefit of the general public at the request of our worthy Nasby, M. H. Bellomy:

"Postmasters are not obliged to accept in payment of postage-stamps or stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., any currency which may be so mutilated as to be uncurrent, or the genuineness of which cannot be clearly ascertained. They are not obliged to receive more than twenty-five cents in copper or nickel coins. They are not obliged to affix stamps to letters, nor are they obliged to make change except as a matter of courtesy. Neither should they give credit for postage."

Asa Powers, well known to all the boys in these parts, has returned to help gather and tally out his old brand to the Texas Land & Cattle company, to whom he sold last winter. Asa has made solid arrangements to try New Mexico.—*Stockman*.

Mr. Powers has located in Lincoln county, on the Bonito.

Notice!

I have sold the stallion DON CARLOS to my son, George E. Slight, who will hereafter keep this horse at Vera Cruz, where he is at work for the Vera Cruz Mining Company.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The July number opens with a descriptive article by Rev. Edward Barras, M. A., entitled, "The Cannibal Islands," with thirteen illustrations. Another, by Laurence Lamb, is descriptive of "The Cherokee Nation," with seven illustrations. "The Gospel According to Rembrandt," is a remarkable article, giving etchings by that eminent artist, and arguing that his works show what the common people in Holland and Germany actually believed in the sixteenth century concerning the Gospel of Jesus Christ. "Scenes in and about New Orleans" has eight illustrations. The editor, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, has a characteristic article on "The Divorce Abomination," and a sermon in the Home Pulpit, "The Floral Gospel." There are two serial stories, and Sketches, Essays, etc., by G. A. Davis, Angelus Alexander, Hervey, J. A. Patten, etc., etc., several poems and a comprehensive miscellany. The embellishments are numerous and admirably executed. Price 25 cents a number, \$2.50 a year, postpaid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Attention Democrats.

For the purpose of nominating delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, to be held at Albuquerque, on the 21st day of August, next, a Democratic County Convention will be held at Lincoln on the 3rd Monday in July, proximo, being the 21st day of said month. As the important and momentous question of drawing party lines in the matter of county politics will be submitted to the consideration of precinct delegates, it is earnestly hoped that a full attendance be had, and that each precinct delegate attend in person, if possible. Precinct committees will please see that meetings be held at the proper time in each precinct to send delegates in person, or by proxy, duly authenticated to the county convention. Following is the number of delegates allotted to each precinct:

Precinct No.	1,	8	Delegates,
do do	2,	4	do
do do	3,	1	do
do do	4,	4	do
do do	5,	3	do
do do	6,	2	do
do do	7,	5	do
do do	8,	8	do
do do	9,	2	do
do do	10,	2	do
do do	11,	2	do
do do	12,	2	do
do do	13,	1	do
do do	14,	2	do

JAS. J. DOLAN, JNO. W. POZ, Secretary, Chairman.

The Outlook.

Never in the history of White Oaks has there been a time more dull than the present. And to what must we attribute the present state of affairs? Is the country a failure, or are the people as a mining community a failure? There are men here to-day who will tell you decisively that in a short time we will have a railroad, or a this or that, which will put business on a good footing once more. Now then, we might as well take a square look at our condition, and not deceive ourselves. That there is gold in our mountains here, and silver, copper and lead in the White mountains, there is no doubt. It has been demonstrated that two mines in Baxter mountain will pay if properly worked. Many readers of the ERA have read of this or that great mine; great in the mind of the owner. It is time to shut down on the fanatics who can see millions in a ten foot hole, and who immediately develop by digging another ten foot hole. The people here and elsewhere must understand that the fruits will pay best. The great mining experts of this and other sections of New Mexico, are many of them frauds, and their representations have done more damage than silence could possibly have done. There is a lack of confidence in mining, caused largely by the falsehoods of fools and knaves. Newspapers are partly to blame, but not so much as those who misrepresent to

them. We believe that what is needed in White Oaks, is more work and less talk. There is no necessity for falsehood. It will not deceive the kind of men we need in the country. Many good prospects are for sale in Lincoln county to-day, at prices reasonable enough for any man who desires to develop. We say good prospects and we know this much, and can advise those who desire prospects, to examine. When these prospects pass into the hands of men with money and energy, we shall no doubt, have many good mines, providing these men have some knowledge of the business of mining, and do not expect to get a fortune for nothing.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF VICTORY TO THE TRAP-HOLES OF WALL STREET.

General Grant's Checkered Life

There is not in "America" another citizen whose career has been as notable as that of Ulysses S. Grant.

He was honored by the whole world as the illustrious compeer of Napoleon I, for his great military achievements in our civil rebellion. As a General the lustre of his name remains as brilliant as ever; it has passed into history, and it will be handed down to honor for ages to come. Civic honors were crowded upon his military fame by his election to the Presidency for two terms. His first term as the Executive-head of the United States would have added fresh laurels to his name had he then retired from public service; but the tide of political favor carried him again into the White House and the second four years of his presidency are well remembered as creating much criticism in his own party ranks. And yet when Gen. Grant was succeeded by Hayes his name was a power in the land. After his tour around the world in which the crowned heads of Empires and Kingdoms did homage to his greatness he returned to his native country and the famous struggle for a third nomination for the Presidency in which "306" delegates at Chicago led by Roscoe Conkling proved their faith in Grant, is and ever will be the episode in political annals that commands admiration, even from the then anti Grant faction.

Having attained the pinnacle of honor in public life, the illustrious General and ex-President turned his steps into Wall street—the mecca of sharks and speculators, expecting to score brilliant victories in the financial world. Clustering around his name were those of Jas. D. Fish, Ferdinand Ward, and others whose checks were good for millions when the firm of Grant & Ward first swung its sign to the gates of Wall street, and the business of the concern grew into a magnitude of immense proportions.

Not until the late crash in Wall street was it surmised, even by General Grant himself, what the character of the operations of the firm were. The General was at no time active in the management of the affairs of the bank, trusting the details to his young partner, Ward. We need not repeat the scandalous developments that have become public since the assignment of the firm, and the incarceration in jail of Ferdinand Ward, and it is to be regretted that after so long an honorable career, General Grant should thus find himself floundering in the midst of a financial wreck, though his name and character are as unshaken as ever.

General Grant is ageing very rapidly. Our illustration, which is an accurate likeness as he appears to-day, lacks the vitality that characterized his portraits only a few years ago. He has surrendered all his property and assets to the creditors of the firm. These are trying hours to General Grant, but the sympathy of the whole nation is with him, regardless of the misrepresentations



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The Golden Era.

M. S. Taliaferro, Editor and Manager.
Jones & M. S. Taliaferro, Publishers.

WHITE OAKS POST OFFICE GUIDE.

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Departs. 2:00 p. m.
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Departs. 6:30 a. m.
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on 11:00 to 4:00 p. m.

M. H. BELLAMY, P. M.

STOCK NEWS.

Mr. Lang shipped 2,000 head of cattle from Springer this week. They are all tagged for Wyoming.—[Mesilla News.]

G. W. Littlefield, manager of the Littlefield cattle company, of Lincoln county, passed through Las Vegas this week on his way east.—[N. M. Stock Grower.]

The Santa Fe road has carried east from El Paso so far this month 267 cars of cattle. From Springer has also been shipped 140 cars.—[Mesilla News.]

The two year old heifers, generally not much counted upon in these ranges heretofore, are reported as nearly making additions to frisky calves to the herds this spring.—[Panhandle.]

Pat Carmody of the Stone ranch, lost about thirty head of cattle a few days ago. They were supposed to have been driven in the direction of Kingston. One of them was discovered in Topp's Johnson's herd, but the others have not been found.—[Lake Valley New Era.]

The heretofore men are pointing with pride to the fact that the top of the market, \$7, paid last week for a load of cross-bred Texan Hereford steers, taken from the range last November, and still fed. They averaged 1,442 pounds.—[Drovers' News.]

Messrs. Hill & Bush last week concluded the sale of their ranch near Mule Springs in Grant county, New Mexico, to G. N. Gentry, of Sweetwater, Texas, for \$1,500. Messrs. Hill & Bush will buy cattle and stock their ranch nine miles southwest of Clifton immediately.—[Enterprise.]

Jake Jones passed here Wednesday with a herd of 1,320 young steers in charge from the Palo Duro ranch. They are a part of the Bugbee & Nelson purchase and give the boys a great deal of exercise at night. Like some other herds from this range, this one has the notion that night is time for frolic.—[Panhandle.]

Anderson & Gratz, down on their range Dry Cimarron ranches, are going to give the much-talked-of Holstein cattle a fair trial. They have received some pure-blood and grade bulls, and this spring the boys will cut out a bunch of the best cows to be found to be pastured with them. A few men who have seen the bulls are very favorably impressed with their appearance.—[Comet.]

The Stock men of the Yellowstone range have given notice that the range is now full, and that in the future they will not allow any newcomers the privileges of the round up. According to the same paper the sworn statement of cattle belonging to the round-up last year was 24,000. Yellowstone county includes 3,000,000 acres of land, of which not more than 550,000 is good agricultural land; the balance is all grazing land, none of it being inaccessible or mountainous. The Yellowstone range, therefore covers about 2,500 acres of grass, which for 24,000 cattle, would give each animal over 140 acres of pasture—about five times as much as is required at the most liberal estimate.—[Montana Herald.]

It is held by stockmen of Montana, and more especially cattle owners, that the ranges are already heavily stocked and the new adventures in the business coming in with states' cattle are not generally welcomed. Should the cattle raisers carry out their plan of not affiliating with any of the new comers in the round-ups, and refuse to grant them the privilege of the use of their corrals, the business of bringing states' cattle on the ranges now occupied, must certainly prove unprofitable. The present occupant of this country have endured many hardships in contending against Indians and thieves, and it is very natural that they should turn the "cold shoulder" to those bringing new cattle among them, when they are already crowded. Those, of course, who buy cattle already on the range will be welcomed, as the purchase will give them a range right. New adventurers in the stock business should consider this matter carefully. Our cattle raisers have invested a good many thousands of dollars in the creation of corrals, and could not be expected to have the privilege thereof to the new comers.

A question for our cattle raisers to take into consideration is how to manage their herds so as to avoid the loss of so many young calves on the ranges in the early spring. Heretofore herd have allowed their bulls at large from year to year, and the result has been from 20 to 30 per cent. of the cows have given birth to their calves in the cold winter or spring months, and from fifteen to twenty per cent. of them have been lost to their owners. We have often heard complaint of cattlemen that nearly one-fourth of their cows on the range produce no calves. Generally this has been attributed to the want of more bulls, but really it was the mismanagement of the bulls more than anything else. Just how to manage the business so as to get a better return is a difficult problem. If the herds were being kept in enclosure it would be no serious question; but how to manage the herd upon the range so as to have the calves come in the warm weather is the important point. This matter was once decided by the Shonkin (Mont) association. They had arranged to take their bulls off the range in November of each year, and herd them in one of the big bends of the Missouri, but owing to the reluctance of one of the large owners when the time came, because he was expecting to sell his herd, the project fell through. Upon the ranges in this vicinity the plan is practicable and should be carried out.—[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Points for New Mexican Preemptors to Consider.

CASE.—A man filed erroneously upon one tract and actually settled upon another; discovering his error he attempted to correct the same by making a new filing, but it was subsequent to that of another person made upon the same tract.

RULE.—That an amendment of a filing upon one tract cannot be allowed to embrace a different tract, so as to defeat an entry made upon the latter tract subsequently to the original filing, but prior to the application to amend.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following pre-emption contest, decided by the Secretary of the Interior and reversing a decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, involves some points of interest to all residents of New Mexico: "A" filed a declaratory statement for a tract of land, alleging settlement on March 1, 1881. May 9, 1882, he applied to amend his filing, placing his location in another section, alleging that former filing was a mistake and his amended location was really upon the land he had originally located and improved. The local officers allowed this amended filing and this action was confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The township plat was filed May 11, 1881. "B" made homestead entry on the same section August 6, 1881. "B" applied to make proof July 12, 1882, to which "A" objected, alleging his own prior settlement. "A" applied to make proof August 15, 1882, to which "B" objected, alleging his own prior entry and that "A" removed from other land to settle on that in dispute, and therefore was not a qualified pre-emptor; also that if "A" ever made settlement upon the land in controversy he forfeited his rights by failure to file thereon within the legal period, or not until after "B's" rights attached. At a joint hearing the testimony disclosed the following facts: That "A" settled on the section as he alleges, has valuable improvements and has continuously resided thereon; that "B" has also improvements upon the same land and continuously resided there since January 1882; that each had complied with the law and would be entitled to the land in the absence of the other. The secretary, to whom the case went on appeal—the commissioner having decided in favor of "A"—and in favor of canceling "B's" entry—says "A" should have the land as first settler (if a qualified pre-emptor), if he had originally filed upon the tract, or had his amendment been allowed prior to an intervening adverse claim; but that when "B" made his entry (May 11, 1881) the tract was unappropriated on the records and he does not appear to have known of "A's" settlement until December following and then going to the local land office, and learning that the land stood as vacant upon the records, he proceeded with the improvements.

The decision of the commissioner presents the question whether an amendment of a filing upon one tract can be allowed to embrace a different tract so as to defeat an entry made in good faith upon the latter tract subsequently to the original filing, but prior to the amendment, the land at the date of the entry being vacant public land on the record, and the entry man ignorant of the prior settlement of the date of his entry.

The secretary says: "Undoubtedly such amendment is allowable as between the party and the government merely; but I know of no principle or decision which will authorize it to oust an intervening adverse right made in good faith; and in this case "A" had

no better right to an amendment which would give him precedence over "B's" entry than he would have to make an original filing on land covered by the same entry, except subject thereto. The tract being unappropriated public land, was subject to the first legal applicant. This was "B," and so long as he complies with the laws, his rights must be respected. It is immaterial that the improvements of "A" are more valuable than those of "B," or that the original filing was not upon the tract settled upon, but by mistake on another. It is sufficient that the mistake was through his own laches. In such a case he whose negligence causes the mistake, though innocently and against his own interests, must suffer the loss, and not he who has acted in compliance with the law, and is not guilty of negligence or wrong." The secretary refers to several decisions in support of his conclusions.

The commissioner in support of his decision upon the question of amendments refers to the cases of the University of California vs. Black and that of Newcomb (1874 and 1876). In the former Black having filed for 160 acres, without alleging any error or mistake in his filing, made an amended D. S., abandoning eighty acres of the land embraced in his original filing claimed by another settler, and took forty acres to which he was advised there was no valid claim, but which appears to have been claimed by the University under a state selection prior to the amendment. His claim to the forty acres was rejected upon the ground that his amendment was invalid against the state's selection; thus in effect ruling that an amendment can not be allowed to defeat an existing adverse claim. As the case raised no question of error or mistake in Black's original filing, the secretary does not consider it as authority for the commissioner's ruling, as obiter dictum merely, especially as the secretary did not in terms rule that such an amendment, even for error or mistake, could be allowed to defeat an adverse claim.

In the case of Newcomb, also referred to by the commissioner. Secretary Chandler held that a pre-emptor, who has misdescribed the land embracing his residence and improvements, may amend his filing to cover his settlement, unless by his laches or negligences he has barred his right in favor of an adverse claimant. In fact this ruling in no way supports the commissioner's ruling, but rejects the amendment of "A" in so far as it defeats "B's" entry. "B" also alleges that "A" did not file his D. S. within the time required by law, but that claiming settlement March 1, 1881, and the land not having been proclaimed for sale, he should have filed upon it within three months from filing of the township plat or prior to August 11, 1881, whereas he made no record claim to it until he applied to amend his filing, after "B" had been several months upon the tract. The statutes say that one failing to file a D. S. within three months from the filing of the plat under a prior settlement forfeits his right in favor of the next settler who complies with the law. The secretary says: "Had "A" filed after expiration of the said three months, but prior to the adverse claim of "B" his filing would be sustained ** but "B's" entry, made long prior to the application to amend, and when the tract was vacant and unappropriated, must take precedence, and "A" can not, under the statutes, defeat his rights and deprive him of his improvements by reason of his own laches or mistakes."

The secretary also decides that "A" was not a legal pre-emptor by reason of owning other land at the date of his settlement.—[Review.]

An ingenious appliance is described in the French journals, for facilitating the miners in shafts up to thirty fathoms deep. A winch is placed at the mouth of the shaft, and is provided with a rope, which makes two turns around the barrel, while a second rope, provided like the first, with a hook at each end, doubles the first by being hitched to it. The miner, on descending, first attaches a sack of sand, weighing about a cwt., to one of the ends of the winch rope, and lets it down to the bottom of the shaft with the end of the second cord, which remains attached to it; he then passes the hook of his rope over a knot made about three feet from the end, and takes a seat by passing his leg through the loop thus formed, after having hitched on the loose end of the second rope. In this way the endless rope is obtained, the difference between the weight of the man and that of the sack of sand remaining constant. He descends slowly at first, with the two ropes in hand, and when the sack leaves the bottom, he goes more quickly, but leaves the rising portion of the rope between his legs, slacking the pace as he nears the bottom; he seizes the rising rope with his hands and brakes himself till he stops, then he attaches, by its ends, the rope he is upon, so as to keep the sack suspended.

Wanted to Strike It.

"Mr. DuPree," asked the little ten-year-old, after the big sister's head had taken his seat, "won't you let pa hit your breath just for fun?"

"Why, certainly, my little man; but why do you ask such a question?" "Kause he said this morning that he could hit your breath any time and knock a quart of whisky out of it; I think it would be so funny to see anything knocked out of a man's breath, don't you?"

DuPree didn't stop to reply.—[Atlanta Constitution.]

STOCK BRANDS.

\$1,000 REWARD.

ARTICLE XIII. The association shall advertise to pay to any person who shall procure the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who shall violate the stock laws of the territory to the detriment of any member of the association the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000), provided that the association shall not be responsible for rewards for the arrest and conviction of persons for depriving the stock of the association, and that no one in the territory shall be entitled to recover for such services. For further information concerning this reward, address W. E. Anderson, President Stock Association, Roswell, N. M., or John W. Poe, Vice-President Lincoln, N. M.

\$1,000 DE RECOMPENSA.

ARTICULO VIII.—La Asociación publicará y pagará a cualquier persona que procure el arresto y convicción de cualquier persona o personas que violen las leyes de ganado del Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, al detrimento de cualquier miembro de la Asociación, la suma De Mil Pesos (\$1,000), con tal que la Asociación no sea responsable por el arresto y convicción de personas por depriving the stock of the association, and that no one in the territory shall be entitled to recover for such services. For further information concerning this reward, address W. E. Anderson, Presidente de la Asociación, Roswell, Nuevo Mexico, o John W. Poe, Vice-Presidente, Lincoln, N. M.

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THURSDAY, June 12, 1884.

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PRECINCT NO. 8—DIRECTORY.

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VARIOUS TOPICS.

A farmer of Talbotton, Georgia, has been at the old habit of laying an egg on the rural editor's table. But he has varied the monotony somewhat by laying on the table an egg that is smaller in the middle than at the ends.

Every town has its "sponges," but Watertown, N. Y., takes the sponge cake. There is on exhibition there a sponge brought from the Bahama Islands that is five feet six inches in circumference and weighs six and a half pounds. It will hold twenty-four gallons of water. It is not known how much the common sponge will hold as he rarely takes water.

A San Francisco showman is advertising a troupe of educated flies. As the warm weather approaches the fly becomes an object of interest, and will no doubt command attention when all others of the performing fraternity are taking a holiday. If the fly can be educated to keep out of the victuals and off bald heads that about all the public will ask of him.

The angel of retribution seems to have finally got upon the track of the umbrella stealer. Down at Wilmington, Delaware, Charles Blake has been convicted of this heinous offense and the court has sentenced him to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of \$6, to be one hour in the pillory, to receive twenty lashes and to spend three years in Newcastle jail. The justice mills of this country grind slowly but they grind exceedingly fine when they get the right kind of a grist.

A health journal informs us that the word waist is derived from another word which means pressure, or to squeeze, and is that part of the body where the girdle is put on. "But," it adds, "there should be no place where pressure is allowed or where squeezing may be applied." If this journal wants to be regarded as an authority on etymology and philology the article is all right, but if it desires to become popular on physiological subjects that is not the doctrine to teach.

Mary Gazell, a Cleveland woman, has just been compelled to pay \$20 for choosing a rooster out of her garden patch too vigorously. The rooster in search of fresh fields and pastures with the green turned, overstepped the bounds of its owner's limitations and trespassed upon the preserves of Mrs. Gazell, who swept down upon him with a broom and in a manner of which her name is something is somewhat descriptive. Just then the owner of the fowl appeared on the scene and the woman changed her course and bore down upon him. He went out on the fly, but the rooster, with better facilities for doing so, remained and met his death. He died game. That was the reason the owner wanted \$25 damages and the court gave \$20.

Becky Jones, of New York, the eccentric witness called in the Hammond will case, still persists in her determination not to talk in the witness box. But she is besieged by visitors at the jail who bring her baskets of provisions and to whom she talks fluently. This looks like a concerted plan on the part of New York ladies to encourage Becky in her determination not to talk and thus prove to a skeptical world that woman can refrain from talking when she wants to. The court should have adopted other means than merely committing Becky for contempt. They should have forbidden visitors and required her to communicate with the prison official by signs. If Becky still held out under that treatment she would have commanded the respect of every married man in America and, when dead, deserve at the hands of her own sex a monument as high as Washington. On the contrary, there seems to be nothing too good for Becky in the Ludlow street jail. She sits at the head of the table and, according to her own confession, is allowed to carry on a flirtation with another prisoner. This appears to be no test at all of a woman's ability to keep quiet.

An Amateur Carpenter.

In my opinion every professional man should keep a chest of carpenter's tools in his barn or shop and busy himself at odd hours with them in constructing the varied articles that are always needed about the house. There is a great deal of pleasure in feeling your own independence of other trades, and most especially of the carpenter. Every now and then your wife will want a bracket put up in some corner or other, and with your new, bright saw and glittering hammer you can put up one upon which she can hang a cast-iron horse-blanket lambrequin, with inflexible water lilies sewed in it.

A man will, if he tries, readily learn to do a great many such little things and his wife will brag on him to other ladies, and they will make invidious comparisons between their husbands, who can't do anything of that kind whatever, and you are "so handy."

First, you buy a set of amateur carpenter tools. You do not need to say that you are an amateur. The dealer will find that out when you ask him for an easy running broad-axe or a green gage plumb line. He will sell you a set of amateur's tools that will be made of old sheet-iron with bass-wood handles, and the saw will double up like a piece of stove pipe.

After you have nailed a board on the fence successfully, you will very naturally desire to do something much better, more difficult. You will probably try to erect a parlor table or a rustic settee.

I made a very handsome bracket last week, and I was naturally proud of it. In fastening it together, if I hadn't inadvertently nailed it to the barn floor, I guess I could have used it very well, but in tearing it loose from the barn, so that the two could be used separately, I ruined a bracket that was intended to serve as the base, as it were, of a lambrequin which cost \$9, aside from the time expended on it.

During the month of March I built an ice chest for this summer. It was not handsome, but it was roomy, and would be very nice for the season of 1884, I thought. It worked pretty well through the month of March and April, but as the weather begins to warm up that ice-chest is about the warmest place around the house. There is actually a glow of heat around that ice-chest that I don't notice elsewhere. I've shown it to several friends. They seem to think it is not built tightly enough for an ice-chest. My brother looked at it yesterday, and said that his idea of an ice-chest was that it ought to be tight enough at least to hold the largest chunks of ice so they would not escape through the pores of the ice-box. He said he never built one, but that it stood to reason that a refrigerator like that ought to be constructed so it would keep the cows out. You don't want a refrigerator that the cattle can get through the cracks of and eat up your strawberries on ice, he says.

A neighbor of mine who once built a hen resort of laths, and now wears a thick thumb nail that looks like a Brazil nut as a memento of that pullet corral, says my ice-chest is all right enough, only that it is not suited to this climate. He thinks that along Behring's Strait, during the holidays, my ice-chest would work like a charm. And even here, he thought, if I could keep the fever out of my chest, there would be less pain.

I have made several other little articles of virtue this spring, to the construction of which I have contributed a good deal of time and two finger nails. I have also sawed into my leg several times. The leg, of course, will get well, but the pantaloons will not. Parties wishing to meet me in my studio during the morning hours will turn into the alley between Eighth and Ninth streets, enter the third stable door on the left, pass around my Gothic horse and give the countessign and three kicks on the door in an ordinary tone of voice.—Bill Nye, in Denver Opinion.

VANDERBILT'S STRONG BOX.

A Vault that Holds \$200,000,000.

I stood the other day in the vault of the formidable fortress of iron and masonry on Forty-second street, where last year the richest nabob in the world locked up his \$200,000,000 in stocks, bonds, and other securities. It is one of the most remarkable works of defense on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying the building from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness, and the side and rear walls are three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. The beams, girders and main pillars are iron, encased in fireproof material. The doors, window-frames, and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is 36x42 feet, of wrought iron, still and Frankline iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is

situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8,200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. The vault, which is burglar, fire and water proof, constitutes a distinct building in itself. The armed watchmen who guard the building day and night are under the strictest discipline their hourly movements being recorded by an electric clock connecting with various points on each floor of the structure, and there are also wires running to police headquarters and the office of the district telegraph. In one corner of this great vault behind heavy iron bars, are the heavier iron doors of the works containing the Vanderbilt securities, which can be opened only by skeleton-keys held by the owner alone. I suppose that a hundred men in this building, with Gatling guns, could easily defend it against a mob of 100,000 assailants; it could be reduced by nothing less than the continued play of heavy artillery.—John Swinton.

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Dissolution Notice.

Seven Rivers, N. M., May 12, 1884. The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Rheinboldt & Harlin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Frank Rheinboldt will collect all accounts due the firm, and settle its indebtedness.

HERMAN HARLIN, FRANK RHEINBOLDT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas is sued out of the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of New Mexico, sitting in and for Lincoln county, in a suit wherein Theodore W. Heiman is plaintiff and Minor M. Gaylord is defendant, dated May 24th, 1884, to satisfy a judgment for \$5,225, with interest and such costs as may accrue. I will sell at public auction in front of the post office at Nogal, on Saturday, June 22nd, 1884, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, the property described in said writ, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, viz: all the right, title and interest of said Minor M. Gaylord in and to the following mining claims in Nogal Mining District, Lincoln county, New Mexico: The Rockford, Clipper, White Rose, North Home, Pennsylvania, Rochelle, White Swan and Gaylord Placer, and all the buildings on the said Gaylord Placer to satisfy said execution for \$511.06, with interest from May 14th, 1884, and \$17.25 costs, and all other costs that may accrue. J. W. Poe, Sheriff Lincoln county, N. M.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of New Mexico, sitting in and for Lincoln county, dated May 17th, 1884, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Moore is plaintiff and M. M. Gaylord is defendant, I will sell by public auction on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1884, in front of the post office at Nogal, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said M. M. Gaylord in and to the following mining claims in Nogal Mining District, in Lincoln county, New Mexico: The Rockford, Clipper, White Rose, North Home, Pennsylvania, Rochelle, White Swan and Gaylord Placer, and all the buildings on the said Gaylord Placer to satisfy said execution for \$511.06, with interest from May 14th, 1884, and \$17.25 costs, and all other costs that may accrue. J. W. Poe, Sheriff Lincoln county, New Mexico. Geo. T. Beall, Jr., Attorney.

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