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Lincoln County Leader.

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

VOLUME 2.

WHITE OAKS, LINCOLN COUNTY, N. M., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

NUMBER 21

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THIS PAPER your best guide to the New Mexico Bar Association & Courts. **Advertisers** or others who wish to examine the paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space in Chicago, will find it on file at our office.

LORD & THOMAS, Advertising Agents of the **CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS AND LINCOLN CO. LEADER**, 1 year \$275.

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

GEO. B. BARBER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Lincoln, N. M.

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. White Oaks Avenue, White Oaks, N. M.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. White Oaks, N. M.

WILLIAM S. RYAN, COUNSELOR AT LAW. Lincoln, N. M.

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Offers his services to the public.

OFFICE IN DRUG STORE, LINCOLN.

Lincoln Hotel. (Opposite Court House.) LINCOLN, N. M.

Straight First Class Hotel and Health Resort.

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Stands prepared to take contracts for erecting cut stone, rock, marble, adobe, or any other kind of building. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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WHITE OAKS, NEW MEXICO.

WM. GALLAGHER, Prop.

This Hotel is a new brick structure and is furnished throughout with new furniture. Sleeping rooms are well supplied with clean and comfortable beds and provided with light and ventilation. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Every care taken of, and attention paid to wants of transient guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

SAN ANTONIO HOTEL.

SAN ANTONIO, N. M.

MRS. WM. DUFFAT, Prop.

Good Table—Clean beds—Moderate Charges.

Subscribers for LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER.

Lincoln County Leader.

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.INDIAN CLAIMS.

Congress passed, late in the session, an Act in which New Mexico and many inhabitants of Lincoln County are largely interested being an Act for the final settlement of the claims of citizens to be reimbursed for losses suffered at the hands of treaty bands of Indians. These have accumulated during 40 years at the Interior Department until they aggregate \$22,000,000. Of this amount about \$5,000,000 is claimed by citizens of New Mexico.

All these claims are now referred to the existing Court of Claims, at Washington, (and we presume a fair construction of the Act of March 3, 1887, extends the jurisdiction to U. S. Circuit and District Courts.) Evidence will be taken and construed as in like cases by a tribunal existing for the express purpose, and judgment will be given on the law and the evidence. The element of corruption which enters into nearly all departmental decisions will be eliminated. The chances for corruption are also removed, and the incurable habit of procrastination, which obstructs all dealings with the overloaded Executive department is gotten rid of. All questions of limitation by lapse of time are waived by the Government, and three years are allowed in which to file claims in court by petition. Therefore we may expect a progressive settlement of these claims on the basis of justice and that in five years from the present all existing claims will have been fully adjudicated and paid.

The Day is largely observed in this country, and very properly so too, for to the Irish people the United States is largely indebted for its present proud status. In the Revolutionary struggle the Irish achieved and maintained a proud position, and drew from Gen. Washington special words of commendation. Then there were more native born Irish signatures to the Declaration of Independence than of any other distinctive race. Irishmen distinguished themselves as officers and privates in the army and even Irish women, like unto Irish Moll, at guns and in other lines of battle gave valuable aid to the Continental army. The father of the American Navy, Commodore Jack Barry, was a full blooded Irishman. Of him it has been written:

"There are gallant hearts whose glory Columbia loves to name,
Who's deeds shall live in story
And everlasting fame.
But never yet one braver
Our starry banner bore
Than sassy old Jack Barry,
The Irish Commodore."

During the late war, Sheridan, Logan, and a host of other Irish-Americans, and Shields, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, and a multitude of other born Irishmen, did signal service, such as cannot be computed, showing and proving a reverential love for the Starry Banner as they ever exhibited for the "Sunburst."

Yes, St. Patrick's Day deserves American veneration because of the many Irishmen who fought, bled and died to form our Government and thereafter to perpetuate its life and glory.

Through the long list of Generals, the late Gen. Sherman was the only one to pass the age allotted to man, three score years and ten, as the following will show—Gen. Grant died at 63; Sheridan at 57; Hancock at 62; Meade at 56; Logan, 60; Hooker, 60; Thomas, 64; Lee, 64; Bragg, 61; Pemberton, 63; Hardee, 65; Pickett, 59; Sherman, 71.

It is a remarkable fact that the three greatest generals of the rebellion, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, were born within a radius of 100 miles in the southern part of Ohio.

NOTE FROM SUPT. HOOD.

EDITOR LEADER—

The Trustees of the Congregational Church, nearly two years ago, began the construction of a substantial house of worship. They were largely aided and encouraged by Rev. N. W. Lane, the pastor of the church. With his energy and successful work the completion would have been impossible at this time.

The church building society of the Congregationalists at first granted \$371, which was paid. Lately they have also given \$196; to cancel a mortgage held by them on the parsonage of the church, and in addition \$501, to be applied in paying the last debts to that amount.

By collection of funds from the citizens of White Oaks, or by sale of the church parsonage, \$700 will now have to be raised to meet the conditions of this last grant of \$501, as the indebtedness on the new church edifice amounts to \$1,200.

I trust the citizens of White Oaks who have liberally contributed in the past will generously aid the board of trustees in their efforts to secure to the people of White Oaks, free of debt, a church edifice that has hardly an equal in Southern New Mexico, and is a credit to the denominations erecting it and the people of White Oaks.

E. LYMAN HOOD.

Supt. in the Southwest.

Frances Willard's advice to women to read the newspapers is pertinent and forceable. She says: "Women are a set of passivities on that subject, as a class; and I am never more annoyed for my 'seet' than when the newsboy goes trotting through at full speed if he finds the car contains chiefly women never dreaming that they want a paper. I clutch his sleeve with a vim and buy one of every variety he has, and ask him what he is thinking about to lose patronage in that way. Gossip is nothing but small news—the nickels, pennies, and dimes—while the newspaper deal in dollars and V's and X's: so it widens the mind more to read the newspaper than to gossip about the neighbors."

The Citizen has it upon pretty good authority that the owners of the "Old Abe" gold and silver mine have been offered \$300,000 for the property by St. Louis capitalists. The Lewis first became known from an old miner and prospector, who does not care to have his name mentioned in connection therewith, but guarantees that it is a legitimate offer. The "Old Abe" is owned and operated by H. B. Ferguson, of this city, and John Y. Hewitt and William Watson, of White Oaks, at which the mine is located, and it is positively asserted that the "Old Abe" will have paid its lucky owners about \$18,000 in dividends in the past six months. The gentlemen are all lawyers, and finally, with very little work, struck it richer than they anticipated. Mr. Ferguson is at present in White Oaks, and it is likely that the deal will be consummated before his return. Altoquerque Citizen.

The Arkansas legislature has passed an "election reform" bill that will save the democracy of that state a great deal of trouble. It provides that the whole conduct of elections shall be placed in the hands of men appointed by the governor, who is at liberty to select every one of them from his own party if he so desires. It will simplify things wonderfully.

Editor for the Leader

Copp's Settler's Guide Revised.

Henry N. Copp, the Washington (D. C.) land lawyer, has revised and reprinted his Settler's Guide the seventeenth edition. In view of the recent confusing legislation of Congress, this book is an indispensable assistant for all who are or expect to be, interested in public land. Settlers will save money by purchasing it, and all who expect to take up land any time in the future should get posted and save expensive mistakes. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township section, and quarter section corners and explains the system of surveys. It gives full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and other laws.

The price of the book is 25 cents. Address the author.

It will tell you who is entitled to enter land; how continuous your residence must be; what improvement you must make; what affidavits you must swear to; about contests and on what grounds they can be commenced; also suggestions about State land, stone and timber lands, mineral lands, desert entries, saline, railroad, coal town-site and other lands. Its purchase will save you money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may, if acted upon, cost you a contest, perhaps your land and improvements.

HERE is a Presidential ticket and platform suggested by the Ft. Worth Gazette:

For President, Farmer Pfeffer; for Vice President, Leland Stanford.

Platform—It is the solemn duty of the government to feed, clothe and furnish spending money to its citizens, allow the women to drink whisky and ride astride and spank the babies in the absence of the nurse.

CHEAP labor in the south is closing up the Pennsylvania iron furnaces. In Pennsylvania laborers are paid \$1.60 per day and peddlers \$5, while in Alabama the former receive 50 cents and the latter \$3. The Pennsylvanian men will have to find improved methods of manufacture or else retire from the business.

WHEN Col. Chaves was in the legislature every democratic paper in the Territory pronounced him a bad man. Now that he is in the penitentiary (Warden) they all agree that he is a good man. Did they lie then or now? We think it was then.

THE deadlock in Illinois has been broken and John M. Palmer has secured the Senatorial plum. "Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true."

Teacher—So you can't remember the names of the great lakes. Can't you keep them in your head?

Johnny—No, mum, if I was to keep them lakes in my head I might get water on the brain.

Visitor—What do you think, Miss Jennie? Last night I dreamt I saw you dead in your coffin.

Miss Jennie—You don't say so! What kind of dress did I have

INCALLS ON KICKING.

Ex-Senator Ingalls recently contributed an article to the New York Truth on the status of England as a nation, which has attracted wide spread attention—We republish the following excerpt:

"Col. McClure, a noted Mississippi duelist, had occasion to kick an unresisting gentleman at a hotel in Natchez. Being not long after in Memphis, the colonel saw his victim subjecting another to the same treatment. Being somewhat curious and uncertain as to the identity of the person, he said: 'Are you not the fellow I kicked down stairs at Natchez?'

"Yes," replied he, "but colonel, you and I know who to kick."

"England kicked us when we were helpless and feeble. She sacked and burned a defenceless capital. She has kicked Ireland; she has kicked Egypt; she has kicked the Hindoos, Zulus, the Boers, the Chinese; but she is not in the habit of kicking her equals. Her courage is prudent and calculating. She was careful not to kick Napoleon until rest of Europe joined her, and she endured Russian aggression until she had persuaded France to bear the brunt of the Crimean campaign. In our civil war she did all she could, short of open hostility, to destroy the Union and then apologized and paid damages. Lately we have had another contention about seal poaching and the Behring sea. Oceans of ink have been shed in diplomatic correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Blaine. Great Britain fortified Vancouver and sent ships of war into the disputed waters, walking around metaphorically speaking, begging us to knock the chip from her shoulder, or to tread on the tail of her coat. Legally she had an open case at least; in some respects the best of the argument. A cause belied could easily have been found if wanted, and we were assured that the danger was imminent. The boldest held his breath for awhile. Immense appropriations were very promptly voted for fortifications and the navy, and then, while the national hair was standing on end, England suddenly came into our supreme court as a suitor and submitted the whole controversy to the decision of that grand tribunal.

The newspapers that described the dramatic utterances of senators about the dangers of war with Great Britain contained in another column of the same issue an account of the proceedings in the old senate chamber, in which Lord Salisbury submitted the claims of England to adjudication as a question of international law. It was reassuring, but it was nevertheless laughable.

Father who has just returned from a trip and finds his boy fairly howling. What's the matter, Tommy?

Son—Mamma has just given me a whipping.

Father—Never mind, Tommy. don't cry. From now on I'll attend to that myself.

Teacher—To what circumstances Columbus indebted for his fame?

Tommy—To the circumstance that America was not already discovered.

