

# Official Corruption.

## ELKINS AND CATRON.

1. That the firm of Elkins & Catron, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, while S. B. Elkins was delegate to congress and T. B. Catron United States attorney, worked up an unlawful tax title to public land as the Maxwell Grant and transferred said unlawful title to the Maxwell Grant company for a valuable consideration.
2. That said Elkins and Catron, while United States officers, treasonably obstructed and prevented the enforcement of a valid executive order requiring the lands claimed by the Maxwell Grant claimants to be treated and surveyed as public lands.
3. That the representation of Hon. S. B. Elkins to Commissioner Sparks that he was acting as attorney for the Maxwell company, the Record shows to be a falsehood; he was working up public land into a "Maxwell Grant" on his own hook, and seeking an unlawful patent in the interest of his tax title fraud.

## LAND OFFICE CORRUPTION.

1. That Hon. A. J. Williamson, when commissioner of the General Land Office, unlawfully and corruptly ordered nearly 600,000 acres of public land in New Mexico surveyed as the Nolan Grant; that he was induced to this unlawful act by one Martin Andrews, whose letters are headed "Executive Mansion," who was connected with the household of President Hayes, and was hired by the public land thieves because of his influence with the commissioner.
2. That said Commissioner Williamson ordered nearly 1,800,000 acres of land, that he was required by law to treat as public land, surveyed as the Maxwell Grant; that said commissioner was induced to this unlawful act by Hon. S. B. Elkins, delegate to congress from New Mexico, in the interest of the fraudulent tax title claim of the firm of Elkins & Catron.
3. That Commissioner Groff, the present commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter addressed to "A. E. Redstone, Washington, D. C.," and dated "November 13, 1889," corruptly falsified the record of his office, in order to cover up official crime, by fraudulently representing that the decision of Secretary Cox in the Maxwell Grant case, of 1860, "was rendered nugatory by successive action" prior to the issuance of the Maxwell company's patent.
4. That the secretary of the interior, Hon. John W. Noble, in his recent decision in the Sangre de Cristo grant case, unlawfully refused to construe the confirmation of said grant as a quitclaim, by which congress disclaims any intention of making a grant or passing title; but corruptly construed said confirmation as a legislative grant, so that a million or more acres of land not granted by Mexico, might be made to appear as having been granted by the United States.

## SUPREME COURT CORRUPTION.

1. That the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Maxwell Grant case, unlawfully and corruptly decided that the Maxwell company's alleged patent, issued without authority of law—issued in violation of the unreversed decision of Secretary Cox—was nevertheless a good and valid patent.
2. That said supreme court, in the Maxwell Grant case, corruptly falsified the Record in said case in order to make it appear that the "judicial certificates"—that "15 to 18 leagues" was the extent of the Beaubien and Miranda grant—did not refer to the entire grant, but only to a "portion" of the same.
3. That the said Supreme Court, in the Maxwell Grant case, conveys the false impression, greatly injurious to the United States, that the alleged Maxwell Grant is in "that portion of New Mexico ceded to this country by the treaty" and therefore entitled to treaty protection.
4. That the said supreme Court, in the case of John G. Tameling vs. The U. S. Freehold Company, corruptly falsified the Record of the Sangre de Cristo grant in Colorado and New Mexico by making it appear that the two original grantees petitioned for a grant of land by natural boundaries instead of "a tract to each one within" said natural boundaries.
5. That the said Supreme Court, in said Tameling case, unlawfully refused to construe the confirmation of the Sangre de Cristo grant as a quitclaim, by which congress disclaims any intention of making a grant or passing title; but corruptly construed said confirmation as a legislative grant, so that the million or more acres of land not granted by Mexico might be made to appear as having been granted by the United States.
6. That the said case of John G. Tameling vs. The U. S. Freehold Company, is, from beginning to end, the corruptest proceeding that ever disgraced judicial tribunals; that it was "a put up job" to get the courts on the side of wholesale public land stealing under the guise of alleged Mexican grants; and that the unlawful and corrupt decision of the Supreme Court in said case has especially wrought incalculable injury to the United States, and great wrong and loss and hardship to thousands of homestead and preemption settlers.

## GENERAL OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

1. That the map attached to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; signed by the ministers plenipotentiary, and made a part of said treaty, shows the "New Mexico" ceded by the treaty to be west of the Rio Grande.
2. That two years after the treaty the state of Texas ceded to the United States, for \$10,000,000, about 57,000,000 acres of land east of the Rio Grande that was added to the New Mexico ceded by the treaty.
3. That thirty years ago a conspiracy was inaugurated to steal public domain in the Texas purchase under the guise of Mexican grants, falsely pretending to be located in territory ceded by the treaty and therefore entitled to treaty protection; that the success of this conspiracy required that United States officers become conspirators.
4. That in order to have alleged Mexican grants in the Texas purchase confirmed by congress as treaty grants it was necessary that the surveyor-generals should be induced not to mention the fact to congress that said grants were in that portion of New Mexico ceded by Texas—and they were induced.
5. That in order to have alleged Mexican grants in the Texas purchase confirmed by congress as treaty grants it was necessary to induce congress to forget all about its Texas purchase—and congress was induced and forgot.
6. That in order that alleged Mexican grants in the Texas purchase, confirmed by congress, might be made to stick it was necessary that the United States Courts be induced not to treat said confirmations as quitclaims, but to treat them as brand new grants by the United States—and the courts were induced and disgraced.
7. That Secretary Noble, by an unlawful and corrupt decision in the Sangre de Cristo grant case, upholds this gigantic conspiracy of Mexican grant claimants and United States officers in stealing public domain in the territory ceded by Texas under the guise of alleged Mexican grants falsely purporting to be located in territory ceded by the treaty and entitled to treaty protection.

## CONCLUSION.

The settlers have failed, after repeated efforts, in having the foregoing case of official corruption, in its general features, investigated by congress. They claim that their rights as homestead and preemption settlers are now in jeopardy solely because of official corruption, and that an investigation of the case by congress would result in their relief. All who sympathize with the settlers in their fight against official corruption are earnestly requested to use their influence in procuring congressional investigation at the approaching session.

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