Probate Clerk

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

Our Motto: Equal Rights for All and Special Privileges to None.

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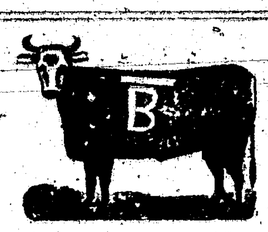
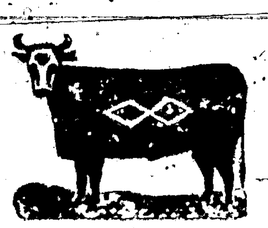


S. C. Berry, Bonito, New Mexico.
Horse brand same on left side.

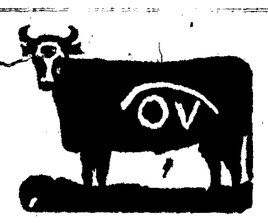
Wade Black, Weed, New Mex.



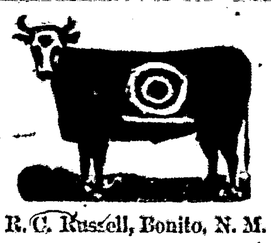
Geo. B. Barber, White Oaks, N. M.

W. C. Smith.
Upper Penasco, N. M. Mark: crop, split in the right swallow fork in the left.

Henry Emmerson.
Nogal, N. M.
Old brand H E

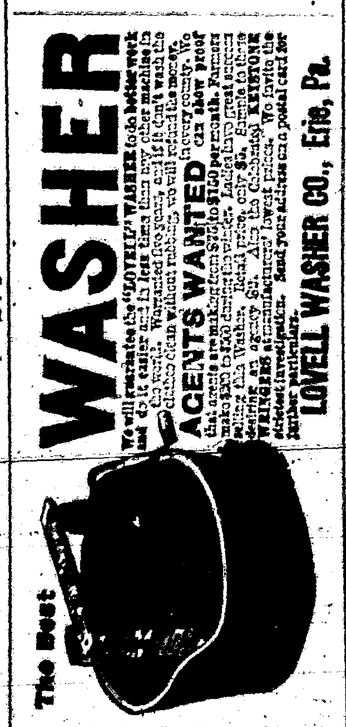


S. T. Gray, Fort Stanton, N. M.
The old cattle are branded on both sides.



R. C. Russell, Bonito, N. M.
Some of the cattle in other brands, not counterbranded. Range, Rio Bonito.

W. M. Wharton, White Oaks, N. M. Range north side of Tucoff mts.



The Banner $1 a

MINING NOTES.

KINGSTON MINES.

They are the Richest in New Mexico.

Kingston is just now attracting the attention of capital from both the east and the west, and the future of our mines never looked brighter. The same can be said of Lake Valley, Hillsboro, Hermosa, and Chloride. A six-years' steady production of precious metals without a break, and without the aid of but very little outside capital, is enough to attract the attention of investors.

The real output of ores from this country is becoming known; the light that has been hidden under the bushels of Colorado reduction works, and credited to that state, is sending abroad its rays of silvery light, that reflect credit upon the mines of Sierra county. The Shaft for some time has been gathering information in regard to the mineral production of the above named camps and has not completed the value of the output, yet, the production of the precious metals in Sierra county since 1882, under the most unfavorable methods of mining and milling, will reach twenty millions of dollars

THE RUSH TO THE MOGOLLONS.

The rush to the Mogollon country has fairly set in, and the stages running between Silver City and Cooney are taxed to their utmost capacity to accomodate the number of speculators, prospectors and home seekers desiring to reach the new mining camps on the Mogollon range. Freighters, too, are doing a lively business transporting stores and household goods to the new field of mining operations. Town sites are being laid out and several pretentious business houses erected, while four or five new saloons already mark the sites of the prospective cities. A newspaper plant is about to follow, to publish to the world the wonderful mineral, ranch and agricultural possibilites of the little California.

The bulk of the immigration to the new field is, so far, composed of the surplus population of the different localities in this and adjoining counties; yet that a steady immigration from the east will set in when the diligent advance guard settle down to business and their newspaper begins to tell of their great accomplishments, is easy to believe. The rapid growth and devopement of the new Eldorado means great things for this city, its chief outlet and supply depot, and the Sentinel can only hope that the fondest anticipations of the colonists will be fully realized and that the different camps of the Cooney and Silver Creek district will prove all that is claimed for them. And this paper will be sadly disappointed if they do not. The ore deposits are continuos, expansive and easily wrought, and the waste piles will not out-tower the shipping dumps as is the case in some of the mining districts.

It is a new country that has at best undergone only a horseback exploration, and although the tide of immigration has already set in and is flowing quite steadily, there will be opportunities for the newcomer many years hence, whether merchant, capitalist, home-seeker or stockman. It would be unreasonable to suppose that all the great mines, advantageous townsites, and agricultural and grazing strips can be located in a year or two in a section embacing so extensive an area as the Mogollon country, and although we advise the immigrant to put in as early an appearance as possible, we also admonish him who is unable to wind up his affairs in the East at a day's notice preparatory to undertaking the trip, to be of good cheer as come when

In the death of the Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., who was born in London in 1823, the cause of bi-metallism has lost one of its staunchest, because most intelligent and most practically informed advocates. Entering the public service in the Audit Office when only sixteen years old, in 1847 he was transferred and made a private secretary to the President of the Board of Trade. In 1860 he went to Paris with Mr. Cobden and aided in making the commercial treaty with that country. From that time forward he became an authority on commercial treaties. Knighted in 1868 he was retired from the Board in 1872 to become a member of the Secretaoy of State's Council for Indian Affairs. He subsequently became permanent Under Secretary of State for India, from which position he was retired in 1883, when his name was added to the roll of the Members of the Privy Council.

Sir Louis was the author of a treatise on "Reciprocity" published by the Cobden Club in 1879. He was likewise one of the members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative value of the precious metals—a subject with which he was generally regarded in England as especially fitted by experience and studies to deal with exceptional intelligence.

In a special elaborate paper that appears as a "Note by Sir Louis Mallet" to the Report of that Commission, he declares:

"The primary cause of the recent changes [in the relative value of gold or silver] is to be found in the abandonment, by the countries forming the Latin Union, of the free coinage of both metals into legal tender money at a fixed ratio."

"I am unable to believe that the increased supply of silver and the diminished supply of gold during recent years could have caused the divergence in value between gold and silver which has taken place if that system had been maintained."

"Changes in the supply of the two metals of much greater magnitude in fine, it seems, do not appear to have had important influence in controlling their relative value. The question is not whether gold has appreciated from causes directly affecting gold, but whether the standard in gold-using countries directly affecting the standard."

"I do not think the influence of credit or of economies in the use of gold since 1873 has any material bearing on the question before us.

"This appreciation of gold has caused a fall in the price of commodities in general, INCLUDING SILVER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM as a gold-using country."

"The absence of depreciation of silver in India has left prices in that country generally stationary. * * The Indian producer [having escaped a fall in the price of his product wheat and cotton included] has remained unaffected by the monetary disturbance.

"The present divorce of gold and silver is nothing more or less than a great and novel experiment. To speak of a return to a system which practically prevailed for nearly two hundred years as a tremendous experiment [as was done by six members of same commission] and a leap in the dark, appear to me to be a great exageration."

Where the Money is Held.

At the close of Octoder, last, the gold held by the Bank of England, bank of France, Bank of Germany, Austro-Hungarian Bank, Netherlands, and Bank of Belgium aggregated $560,075,000, of which the Bank of France owns $258,255,000, or $54,338,000 more than twelve months ago, and 46 15-16 per cent of the whole sum of gold owned by the same six banks.

II.

135,000 less of silver than at the same date in 1888. The increase of gold being chiefly held in the Bank of France, the which bank owns less silver than a year ago by $5,305,000. The Bank of England owns $745,000 less of gold than in 1888 and the Bank of Germany has lost $2,080,000 of her gold.

The fact is published in Denver that the big smelting organizations of the United States have formed a pool or trust, with a capital of $25,000,000. Last November it was rumored that such a pool would be formed, now it is said to be an established fact.

Hon. Otto Mears, of Colorado, announces that he has secured the necessary capital to complete the construction of his proposed line of railroad from Durango to the mining camps of the San Juan and the work of construction will be commenced immediately The road will be 165 miles long and will tap several of the richest districts in the southern part of Colorado.

Out of the combination of the owners of coal mines in England to keep down the wages of mines, may come another controversy over the ownership of the earth and the mineral beneath its surface. The men in possession of such property can scarcely afford, through oppression to force this issue to the front.

Mr. Windom's proposition to restrict the deposit of silver bullion in the treasury as security for treasury notes, to that which was mined and smelted in the United States is another attempt at impossible legislation. It smacks of the clause in the "prohibition amendment" that prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. There is no difference between liquor that is used as a beverage and that used as a lubricant, and that is no way to distinguish between foreign and domestic bullion. Such distinctions simply invite fraud.—Citizen

A Crushing Example.

The town of Sweden, Monroe County, N. Y., owns a stone crusher and hires men by the day to run it. Last spring the town appropriated $2000, and to make a rough guess, I think the $2000 crushed stone enough to make five miles of perfect road. They set the crusher near the stone, which is donated; the town pays for hauling stone to the crusher and pays for crushing it; the road districts go and get the crushed stone and lay it. Each road district and individual is greedy to get the stone and I think that money thus expended goes ten times as far as any other in making highways. In the last three years the town of Sweden has made about twenty miles of road, so good that a team can haul as large a load in this open, muddy Winter as in Summer. The land is clay, and the roads not laid with stone or gravel are simply fearful. It pays a person to go a long distance to see what has been done to the roads in the town of Sweden. When the roads are all made with crushed stone, and the fences removed from the places where snow drifts, the millenium will not be far away.—N. Y. Tribune.

Rolling Stones that Gathered Moss.

I spent the Autumn in Brittany, and there I heard that peasants in the neighborhood had walked from there to the exposition, three or four hundred miles, starting with three or four shillings in their pocket. They worked their way along caring for and gathering the harvests of roadside employers. They saw Paris and worked their way back again, and when they returned to Brittany they had three or four pounds instead of the shillings with which they started. This is an example of the thrift that makes France the richest country in the world. Outside of Paris there is not a palace in the whole of France

A Mountain Onyx.

Onyx mining is an industry about to be added to the already long list of the resource of this section, says the Nipoma, San Luis Obispo county News. There is a very large ledge—a mountain of it—located about twenty miles northeast of Napoma, in the the upper Hausna Valley. It is the property of a San Francisco firm who are just commencing operations in the way of opening up and developing the mine. At Arroyo Grande the stone will be hauled and shipped to San Francisco for manufacturing into such articles as it is used for. It is said to be a very fine grade and peices large enough for mantal and table tops can be sawed out. The mine is now opened in three different places, two showing white onyx, and the other red. We are not advised as to the value of the stone from this particular mine, but the gentlemen handling the property are said to be experienced judges, and they consider it a big thing, owing to the immence quantity and accessibility of the mine. That they are preparing to ship it in large lots, and going to considerable expense, is sufficient to show that the enterprise is an important one, and likely to yield good returns.

When the Farmer Fixes the Price.

The first-class horse is the only product of the farm that the farmer can fix the price for. Ninety two per cent. of all the horses raised in this country are raised by farmers. There is none of our domestic animals that require more carful attention in breeding than the horse, and none that responds more readily and certainly to the wishes or desires of the intelligent and skillful breeder, as evidenced by the great number of types or so-called breeds now in existence and designed for various and special purposes. The most profitable horse for the farmer is the one that will do his work, with ease, intelligence and courage, and with satisfaction to his owner, who works him and cares for him. A horseman dislikes a dull, stupid horse as much as other people dislike a dull, stupid, lazy man or boy, and neither is desirable or profitable on the farm. It is the elements of intelligence and courage that is possessed in high degree by our American trotting horse that lends him new energy to tide over the critical moment and enables him to win the race.—Address at the Ohio Agricultural Convention.

Where the Money of the Country Goes.

The long time readers of our journal may recollect that at an early day, comparatively, in its publication, we had occasion to point out the important drain that is made every year upon the gold in America by our rich or well-to-do Americans. The present Director of the Mint, Mr. Leech, it seems, has instituted inquiries which have resulted in an estimate of the number of Americans who went abroard during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, together with their spendings, for which we formulate the following: First and Second class cabin passengers, number 77,590 average expended $1,000, Total 77,590,000. Third class number 101,213 average expended $150 Total 15,181,950. Total expended $92,771,950.

In this estimate as reported by the daily press correspondents it would seem no note is made of gold that unquestionably each cabin passenger carried in his or her pocket for daily steamer expenses which, in the aggregate, was large. Only bills of exchange are spoken of and which go to meet expenses after reaching Europe.

In the United States' Senate all but eleven are lawyers. The impres-

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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J. E. WHARTON, Editor
and Business Manager.

John G. Carlisle, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, in January Forum, has this to say of farmers and railroads: "The farmers are more interested than any other class of people in the cheap construction and operation of railroads, for they greatly outnumber any other class, and furnish much the largest amount of freight to be carried. The whole cost of transportation is deducted from the prices of their products, whether sold at home or abroad; and, besides, they are frequently compelled by county taxation to aid in the construction of the roads. The cost of the railroads constructed and repaired in this county during a period of twelve years only, was increased $18[illegible] by reason of the protective tariff on steel rails, and it has increased by many million of dollars by the same policy in other periods. This was not only an unjust and oppressive tax in the beginning, but it constitutes a permanent charge upon the people, because the farmers and others who travel and ship freight on these roads must continue to pay such rates as will enable the companies to pay interest upon their bonds and declare dividends to their stockholders."

Alliance Notes.

The Colorado Farmer of Feb. 27, contains an account of a meeting of the Pueblo County Alliance; as, also, that of Costilla County Alliance. The Alliance men in both these counties are up and going. In Costilla they decided to build a flouring mill to do custom work and to handle the grain of the members. They decided to organize a board of trade to consider all other cooperative enterprises which it might be advantageous to engage in, as well as that of establishing a flouring mill. The board of trade to be composed of one delegate from the county Alliance, and one delegate from each Subordinate Alliance. The delegate from the county Alliance to be President of the board. In Pueblo County every Subordinate Alliance was represented. They elected officers had some admirable speeches, chief of which was from the state lecturer, and afterward adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas, the constant shrinkage in prices of farm products and the constant efforts of capital to reduce the agricultural interests of the country to a system of tenant farming as is pursued in the countries of Europe, call for many reforms to protect the interests of the producing classes; and,

Whereas the ballot, the most sacred institution of our government, is now being used by the few to the detriment of the farmers, and by the use of money and intimidation virtually debar us from a voice in the effort of this country; therefore be it.

Resolved, First, that we are opposed to any system of finance which necessarily perpetuates the public debt, but that we are in favor of paying the same as rapidly as possible, that the surplus in the Treasury may be reduced; and we are further in favor of the free coinage of silver equally with gold, and we demand that the government shall issue all paper money direct to the people, thus placing our circulating medium beyond the control or influence of corporate or private capital.

Resolved, Second, That in the needed reduction of national taxes the burden shall be removed from the necessaries of life in common use; and the absurd proposition made by certain leading public men and various political conventions, to take the tax from spirits and tobacco in preference to removing it from the necessaries, demand our earnest protest. We cannot readily believe that Congress will offer to the people, cheap whiskey and tobacco, in preference to cheap sugar, lumber, salt, coal, and clothing.

Resolved, Third, That the unequal taxes now loaded upon the land, though generally, the least productive of capital, demand a radical reform, and the double taxation on mortgaged real estate which cruelly and often fatally crushes the debtor, laudibly struggling to save a home, by exacting taxes on all he owns and on all he owes, together with interest, while the creditor, best able to bear burdens, escapes his share of taxes by evading the law, is an outrage on justice.

The successful example of Massachusetts demonstrates that there is a remedy for this wrong, and we pledge ourselves to work in our respective localities to establish a reform. We favor as far as can be made practicable, a graded income tax according to the measure of protection which wealth receives, thereby giving just and greatly needed relief to productive labor.

Resolved, fourth, That we endorse the Australian system of voting, and pledge ourselves to vote for no man for the General Assembly of Colorado at the coming election, who will not favor that law.

The Labor Struggle.

"The tendency of large operations is towards concentration, owing to the inability of individuals to control them. In business matters concentration develops in the form of corporations, and corporations naturally find their homes in financial centers. The labor struggle of the day is merely the effort of working men to hold their own by organization, against the combination of capitalists under the protection of corporations. *All thinkers regard it as one of the vital issues of the time; one which education on both sides will be most potent to settle.*"—Bryton Ives, in North American Review.

Frequently a little band of reformers have caused a mere ripple on the surface, that has attracted for a brief space, the attention of men of thought, only to disappear and take its place among things that were, but are not. Those engaged in the labor movements, however, have been more fortunate. There is no thinker of the present time, interested in the science of government, who is not pondering the problems of labor. This struggle from a mere ripple on the surface of thought, has extended its dimensions until today its waves are rolling mountain high and thundering their protests against the encroachment of capital and legalized monopoly. When the foremost thinkers acknowledge the importance of the labor issues, and when the utterances of congressmen and senators, as well as of their cotemporaries across the Atlantic, the members of Parliament, are continuasly bearing evidence of the existance and importance of this great civic conflict, is it not time that the sneerer at labor organizations step off and kick himself! Is it not time for every man who loves his country and his fellow man, to ask. What have I to do in this matter? There is something for every one to do. We have no right to stand still and say we can do nothing, while farmers and laborers every where are organizing and going right on to a consumation of great and noble purposes, and thus "fighting our battles for us." We once saw the water of the lower Mississippi flowing through one of those breaks in the levy called a crevasse. The citizens, black and white, were summoned to aid in closing the gap. United effort accomplished the desired object. Suppose a portion of the citizens had said, no we will take no part in the matter, and had stood aloof. The result would have been great loss of property, and much suffering on the part of the inhabitants of the overflowed district. So the matter stands as regards this labor conflict. The National Alliance, the North Western Alliance, the Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers Union, the Grange, the Knights of Labor,—all are organizations of laboring men who ask all others of their class to join them in obtaining just and equitable legislation for all classes; legislation which shall not favor capitalist the cost of labor, but such as shall tend to produce a noble, patriotic citizenship by reserving the public land for actual settlers, and by giving such encouragement and stimulus to educational enterprises and systems, as shall afford opportunities of education to the humblest and poorest in the land. Are not these objects worth attaining? Then, let every man who feels the necessity of action, and that we, here in New Mexico, ought to do our part, consider himself a committee of one to do what he can, however little it may be. We can at least organize and thus show where we stand, and very soon there will be ample opportunity to render service of lasting value. Action, energetic, united action all along the line is the watchword of the laboring classes.

EDITOR BANNER: An explanation concerning our paper and the action of the County Alliance and their committee in the matter maybe desired by the brethren at a distance. I pen the following for their information, and the benefit of the order generally. All members appreciate the fact that we cannot accomplish any good without unity of action, and to accomplish that the County Alliance resolved at the last meeting to secure a paper, and a committee of seven members were elected, to take the matter in hand and push to a successful end, which they have done to the best of their ability and to the best interests of all concerned. The committee have worked hard and used their judgement for the good of the order. The committee and a few other members have secured some financial help outside of the alliance. The result is we now have a good paper, and one of the best newspaper outfits in New Mexico, but it takes people to make a successful newspaper, the more the better, and it is the duty of every alliance man not only to subscribe for this paper, but to work for its success, by getting all the subscribers he can. A good circulation brings paying advertisements and that is what makes a paper successful. Remember brethren this is our paper, every precaution has been taken to keep it under control of the County Alliance and as near the alliance people as possible. While only individual members can take shares, the policy and sentiments of the paper will be under control of the County Alliance and every precaution will be taken to keep it on a sound and safe platform. As individuals every man should have a paper, and as an organization we can not succeed without one; hence you can all see that your united support is neccessary. The price of subscription ($1,00) is in the reach of every member, or family at least. It will live and prosper in the interest of our cause by aid of our united efforts, or it will naturally drift back into the hands of individual ownership by our stupidity. Which shall it be? Old Lincoln County Alliance has led the order in the Territory until now, shall we still hold the position? If so it will require "all hands and the cook." We don't insist on the united support of our members simply to keep the paper alive, it's for the good of every member, and the order, that we thus insist. If men will read papers that champion their interests, they will learn to do their own thinking and thereby find a way out of their difficulties. It will not be the policy of the BANNER to foist alliance men or other individuals into office or to abuse men because they are making money of us by the unjust systems that obtain; that it will be its duty to boldly denounce all vicious systems by which the nonproducing speculators are enabled to rob and enslave the great masses of producers.

Now if there are members who desire to take shares in the paper and are not clear as to points, or any thing else, they should write for any explanation in the matter to the Editor who can give the desired information through the BANNER. So far everything has been done in good faith, we cannot afford to do otherwise.

Yours for the right,

J. N. COX.

From present indications it looks as if the people of Socorro will have the honor of entertaining the next republican candidate for president. General Alger will be present at the annual encampment of the G. A. R., of New Mexico, which meets in Socorro in a few weeks.—Citizen.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
Attor'y-at-Law
White Oaks, N. M.

JOHN Y. HEWITT,
Attor'y-at-Law,
White Oaks, N. M.
Will practice in all the courts in the territory, and in the U. S. Land Offices.

GEO. B. BARBER,
Attor'y-at-Law,
White Oaks, N. M.
Will practice in all the Courts of the territory, and before the U. S. Land Office,

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Office south end of town, at store house.

Our Premiums.

"The history of The Agricultural Wheel and Farmers Alliance and The Impending Revolution." By W. S. Morgan. Here is what Evan Jones, President Farmers and Laborers Union of America, says of this book: "After a critical examination of your new book, I find it to be a work of vital importance to every reformer, and one that should be read by every American citizen. The subjects on which it treats are the questions which affect the industries of the nation, and cause the depressed condition of labor. It is a wonderful compilation of facts, sustained by the most eminent authorities. It is one of the best educators within the reach of the people, and it has my hearty approval." C. W. Macune, Editor National Economist, Washington, D. C., the official organ of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, says: "I regard your history a great benefit to the order, and calculated to be of much assistance in the important work of the future. Every farmer and every man interested in the cause of the farmer should read this book and preserve it in his home library."

"The National Economist Almanac 1890, National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union Hand-Book."

"A Compilation of the History Made by the Great Farmers' organizations which Consolidated under the above name at the Famous Meeting held in St. Louis, December 3, 1889; their Origin, Objects, Methods, and History; also the Proceedings of said Meeting; a Good Manuel of Parlimentary Usage, Many Statistical Tables and Much Useful Information."

Remember we offer this book as a premium to the person sending us the largest list of subscribers on or before May 1, 1890. And the almanac to all persons sending a club of five. All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Persons competing for premiums, should send money and names when received and an account will be kept in which each person will be credited with each subscription sent. The one who has the largest number to his or her credit May 1, 1890, will get the history. Others who have five or more subscriptions to their credit will get a copy of the almanac.

ALLIANCE NEWS.

E. D. Sharp organized La Platta Alliance, San Juan county, Feb., 12. Says all are greatly interested. This is No. 4, in San Juan county.

J. A. Allison organized Flora Vista, in San Juan county, Feb., 20, officers A. J. Shelhamer, President, Fred H. Tully Secretary. Flora Vista is No. 5.

San Juan County Alliance was organized by E. D. Sharp, at La Platta, Feb., 25, 1890. Officers: Jno. Millison, of Center point, President; J. G. Kello, Secretary.

All persons who desire to take stock in the LIBERTY BANNER Publishing Co., should send the amount which they desire to invest in shares to W. L. Breese Nogal, N. M.

C. L. PEARMAN,

White Oaks, N. M.

HARDWARE,

Stoves and Tinware, Plows, Mowers, Etc.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Ammunition of all Kinds, Cheap.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—AT—

Goodman, Ziegler & Co.'s,

White Oaks, N. M.

Our entire stock of Winter Goods, as well as every other article in our store, positively at

25 : Per Cent. Reduction : 25

For the Next Twenty Days;

In order to make room for our increased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, now on the road from the East.

Call and See the Bargains.

—WHY—

WILL YOU

With High-priced Goods when you can go to

YOUNG & TALIAFERRO,

White Oaks,

and get a first class article at a low price? Remember, spot cash buyers, that we will not be undersold by any firm in Lincoln county, and that White Oaks is the place to sell your produce. A wagon load don't stock this market. 3-18.

SASH, DOORS

MOULDING

CEILING, SIDINGS, SHINGLES

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

LUMBER,

Always on hand at

Ed. R. Bonnell's,

White Oaks, N. M

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

Nogal, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

PRICE—$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Local News.

Advertising rates will be made on application. With yearly advertisers liberal arrangements will be made.

Watch crystals at P. G. Peters.

Prof. W. L. Breece has been engaged to teach the Nogal public school for a term of four months beginning March, 24, 1890.

Mr. J. C. Haggard of Bonito, was at the Placer Hotel Friday night.

Rakes, hoes, picks, shovels and nails. Stewart, White Oaks.

Mexican and Lima beans at Stewart's, White Oaks.

Prof. Reese on account of delicate health is going to visit the lower part of the county. Will go to lower Penasco for awhile.

New goods araiving daily at G. Z. & Co. Boots and Shoes cheaper than any house in Lincoln Co., at G. Z. &Co.

Mr. Levi Leonard of Gavalan cannon was in town last week.

Mr. J. C. Hightower has sold an interest in hss coal claim on Salado to Rosenthal &Co. of Lincoln.

Mrs. T. J. Moore, formerly of Nogal, now on a ranch, was reported quite sick last week.

Those who want the best gum in town should try Young & Taliaferro's sorghum.

News has come to us of the death last Monday of a little daughter of Mr. John Whelan of Lincoln.

Peters has got the grip on low prices.

Messrs. Parsons & Race, of Parsons, were in the "burg" Saturday. The little gold mill continues to grind out the precious metal, and is paying right along. Wish "the woods was full of em."

Rev. S. W. Thomas was a caller at the Banner office Saturday last. Service Sunday at M. E. Church, was well attended notwithstanding the heavy wind and flying dust.

Our bargains are fat, fair and forty per cent. better than others.
Young & Taliaferro.

Capt. D. W. Roberts, spent a few days in Nogal recently serving papers for District Court. Capt. Roberts' stay in Nogal was highly appreciated by his many friends, as well as by the Banner force to whom he paid his respects during his visit.

Oranges and Lemons, best in town, at P. G. Peters.

Boots and Shoes, all kinds at low prices. Stewart, White Oaks.

Time flies, but no faster than Young & Taliaferro's great bargain opportunity is going from your reach.

P. G. Peters' new wind mill unfurled itself to the breezes wednesday. Mr. Thos. Gallaton did the work of putting it up.

P. D. flour $3.50, White Meal $2.75 Salt Bacon 8 cents. Stewart's, White Oaks.

Esquire Ayers was at home Sunday, but returned to Fort Stanton where he is engaged for "Uncle Sam," doing some plumbing.

A large and complete assortmen of garden seeds soon to arrive at
P. G. Peters.

There is to be a sale of condemned government mules at Fort Stanton, on March 20, at 1. p. m.

P. G. Peters, will order any part of any Sewing Machine for anybody on receipt of cash price. Write or ask for price if you need a part or a new machine.

Mr. C. C. Parsons, of Sumner, Ia., arrived Tuesday. Mr. Parsons is interested in the noted mining properties of Parsons, Bonito.

Water White Oil at 40 cents at
P. G. Peters.

Miss Emma Puckett, daughter of L. D. Puckett, arrived Wednesday. She has spent some time with her aunt, Irene Garret, now deceased, of Tuscola, Ill.

Mr. J. D. Brashear of Owensboro, Ky., is a late arrival. Mr. Brashear is interested in valuable mining property in Nogal District, and hence, his presence in Nogal.

One of Nogal's zephyrs got loose last week and gave the Italian who was on top for a few days, a hard tussle, but it seems that the zephyr had the longest wind and has again knocked the Italian out but the new store rocks along "La Mano."

We learn from the Chicago Tribune of Feb. 28, that articles of incorporation of the Nogal and Bonito Mining and Milling Company were filed on that date. The incorporators are Rolla Wells, Thomas Reybourn and V. Raybourn of St. Louis. The capital stock amounts to $500,000, and the object is to do a general mining and smelting business. This doesn't look as if there was any lack of confidence in the Nogal and Bonito mines among those who are in a situation to know most about them.

Bring your eggs, hides, skins and pelts to P. G. Peters, Nogal, N. M. You can get top prices.

All the accounts of "the Nogal Nugget," were included in the sale of the press and fixtures of the office, and are now hel l by the Editor of the Liberty Banner for collection. The subscriptions due can be settled at the rate of $1.00 a year. The amount due is considerable, and we urge all persons who are behind to settle at once.

$2.25 will get one of the 5 gallon family oil cans with pump and spout so that no oil can be wasted at
P. G. Peters.

A copy of the Alliance history will be given the one having the greatest number of subscriptions to his or her credit on May 1, 1890. All others who send five or more subscriptions will receive the National Economist Almanac. These books are full of valuable information for everybody. Hurry up and secure a copy, and you'll never regret the time thus spent.

Don't

Throw your goat skins down in the dirt. Don't tear them. Dont leave meat and tallow on them. Don't hang your hides on the corner of a rail fence to dry. Don't let them hang in the rain till they are bleached and don't, please don't forget that you should bring them to P. G. Peters, Nogal, N. M.

Mules for Sale.

A choice lot of two and three year old mules for sale cheap. For information call on, or address Liberty Banner, Nogal, N. M.

White Oaks Locals.

The Jicarilla Mining and Well Company are again at work. They are now over 400 feet.

The dramatic company are to give a performance for the benefit of the M. E. Church and Mrs. Seymore.

Mrs. M. Whiteman is quite sick at Roswell.

Ed. R. Bonnell is recovering rapidly. He expects to be able to get out among his friends in a few days.

Col T. W. Heman has been confined to the house since Sunday with a sprained ankle.

Two thieves were at the Lloyd ranch this week and demanded of Mrs Lloyd, two of her best brown mares; said they were sent by W. H. Weed of White Oaks for the same. They were unable to furnish the requisite order and departed, and as a close watch was kept on their movements and the stock guarded, they procured nothing there.

J. O. Nabors has about completed his improvements at his ranch, by placing a Greely Pump, with which he can irrigate a large portion of his farm. He has a large number of fruit trees planted, and Messrs Ulrick & Grumbles have a contract to construct ditches, which are nearly completed. Jim will have a model farm when completed. The Greely pump will do the business, and for this reason the effort now under way is watched with interest by ranchmen. He purposes with the aid of the pump and an ordinary well to irrigate about 60 acres in all.—Interpreter.

Mrs. Peter Reed and Jas. A. Alcock arrived home by Friday morning's stage.

Mrs. Capt. Kempton, who has been quite ill for nearly a month is recuperating.

The public school of this district will close its regular term of five months next Friday. It is most likely that a short term of two months will immediately follow.

enrolled.

Mrs. Cherrille Parker, the mother of E. W. Parker, resumed her journey toward the Pacific Coast on Monday morning of this week, after a visit of some six weeks.

Miss Lester, who has been visiting Mr. Grieshaber for some months, went to the Bonito this week, Wednesday, to be a companion to Mrs. M. W. Parker, who still resides at the old homestead.—Leader.

Best Sewing Machine oil and Needles at P. G. Peters.

Park Locals.

The Biggs & McPherson saw mill is idle at present. Stopped it's said for repairs. Will start up in two or three weeks.

Farmers pushing ahead with work in hope will get rain in good time. 'Tis a little dry at present.

Geo. M. Keith has gone to Las Cruces to attend District Court.

A golden wedding is the latest. 'Twas that of J. J. Keith, and Isabella Keith. The affair was decidedly a pleasant one to all concerned.

If you can't find the goods you want, the price you want, the style you want, have you looked in the right place? None talk that way who trade with Y. & T.

Eagle Creek Items.

A. A. Breece and A. C. Storm are off to Roswell with the last of the surplus potato crop from this part. A good supply of seed potatoes reserved however.

The saw mill in Rainbolt Canon will complete their Government contract in a few days. Mack and Wright are "true blue mill men" and are cutting good lumber and shingles.

The writer met with Bonito Alliance last Saturday and assisted in making an Alliance man of Mr. King.

A series of reciprocal meetings are arranged between Eagle Creek and Bonito Lodges, and all of the members of Bonito Alliance are heartily invited to meet with Eagle Creek Alliance, Saturday 15th, at the school house on Eagle, at 2, P. M.

Mrs. Pool has returned from her book canvassing trip to the post.

A few cases of Grippe on Eagle and several cases on the Rio Bonito yet.

Mr. G. W. Barrett is out with a load of goods for P. G. Peters. Treat him kindly.

Lincoln Locals.

Miss Smith, of Roswell, is visiting her Lincoln friends.

Miss Tillie Fritz is in from the ranch visiting friends.

Hon. F. M. Cockrell left for Washington Sunday, his son Jno. J., accompanying him.

Wm. Slane, of Ruidoso, was among the visitors at the county seat this week.

W. C. Brown, the new J. P. at Ruidoso, Joe Wingfield, the new constable, and Chas. Wingfield, road supervisor, were all in town this week "proving up" on their official claims. They succeded in finding bondsmen without much trouble.

Jas. J. Dolan and family are expected to return to their Lincoln home sometime about the last of this month.

J. F. Hancock, deputy sheriff for Lincoln county at Weed, was here on business, Wednesday.

Mrs. Jas, R. Brent arrived from Eddy this week on a visit to relatives.

J. T. Eubank, road supervisor, has been attending to his duties in that line.

Secretaries who have not collected the 5 cents percapita National dues from the members of their respective Subordinate Lodges, will please do so at once and send them to the County Secretary to be forwarded.
W. L. Breece, Sec'y.
N. Mex., F. A. & I. U.
Nogal, N. Mex.

Roswell Locals.

Rev. Rhoads returned from a trip to Seven Rivers, Tuesday.

La Grippe has left Roswell for pastures new.

Mr. Biggs, of the firm of Biggs & McPherson, was in town last week. He left for Las Cruces to attend a law suit against Uncle Sam, Saturday.

Capt J. C. Lea has been quite sick the past week. We are glad to report him much better.

By a careless disposition of hot ashes in the rear of the Manning & Gayle saloon, there came near being a serious fire Tuesday morning; a wood pile was in a big blaze before the danger was discovered. Parties should be more careful.

Mrs. O'Neil has rented the Richardson cottage, recently vacated by Mrs. Mills. She is fitting it up for roomers.

W. A. Miley of Penasco, was in town last week on business. Mr. Miley is one of the leading farmers of that section. He showed his progressive disposition by subscribing for the Register.

Complaint has been made repeatedly about dead cattle being left in the head of North Spring river. Clean them out; invoke the aid of the authorities to keep this river pure if necessary.

The band entertained the numerous visitors to Roswell with some music Saturday afternoon.

We are requested to announce that the Roswell public school, under the charge of Miss Hattie McFarren, will give a public exhibition on Friday, the 28th inst., it being the close of the present term of school.

It is reported thirty miles south of here they had three inches of snow last Thursday here we only had a little blow of wind. What a glorious Italian climate we are living in.

At the cattlemen's meeting the other day in Roswell, it was decided to build a series of reservoirs on the east side of the Pecos. The object is to get the benefit of the grass on plains.

Mr. Chas. Sandstream has rented Capt. Garret's farm and is now engaged in planting a large crop of vegetables for the Roswell trade next summer.

Sidney Prager was very successful in his hunt on the plains the other day, having bagged 200 quails besides other game.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. W. S. Cobean, the newly appointed register, saying that he will be ready to re-open the land office as soon as his commission arrives from Washington. Register.

Flannel and dress Shirts at Special low prices. Underwear at your own price. Come and see for yourself.
Goodman, Ziegler & Co.

Well and Happy.

I take pleasure in submitting the following statement of facts that you may know the great benefit that has resulted from the use of your Specific in the case of my little daughter, now ten years of age. The child, when two years of age, had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left her with a shattered constitution. Among other evidences of impaired nutrition was what the doctors called softening of the bones. In her fifth year she happened to a slight accident which resulted in dislocation of the hip joint, and, from the irritation thus set up, terrible abscesses of the hip ensued. The abscesses, despite the best medical treatment that could be obtained, remained for three years, discharging continuosly. At this time, through the influence of friends, I put her on your S. S. S. When this treatment was commenced the abscess was very large, having six perforations, pus discharging from them all. During this treatment several spiculæ of bone came out, and by the time she had finished her fifth bottle the abscess had entirely healed, her appetite and general health had been restored; in short, she was well and happy, and so continues.
Mrs. J A. Wiegner,
Lower Main St., Slatington, Pa.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces N. M., March 3, 1890.

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 Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on April 18, 1890, viz: Marcos Mestas of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 905 for the S½ of ne¼ of sec. 20, tp. 14 s. of range 10 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuos residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Pantaleon Sandoval, Juan Rafael Garcia, Jose Gonzales and Francisco Gomez, all of Tularosa, N. M.

SAMUEL P. McCREA,
1 8 Register.

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes
Notions, Hardware,
Clothing, Groceries,
Drugs,
Miners' Supplies,

All Cheap for Cash.

Will Trade For

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Highest prices paid for
Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our
Cheviots, Ginghams, Denims, Jeans and Cotton Goods

Before purchasing elsewhere.

All we ask is to try us,
The only Spot Cash Store
In LINCOLN COUNTY.

LEVIN W. STEWART,

SUCCESSOR TO

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

A. Henley & Son,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries and
Miner's Supplies,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Our Motto,
"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"
Shall be strictly adhered to.

We keep everything in the general mercantile line, and when you want anything that you cant see in the house, ask for it. We propose to treat all our customers alike in every particular. Call on us when you come to town.

THE FARM.

THE ORCHARD.

Short Rules for Success in Apple Growing.

SCALE OF GROUND.

(1.) Select a good soil, such as will raise good farm crops. (2.) Make it mellow at once, or with previous mellowing crops. (3.) Hillsides or rocky places are admissable only in case plenty of barn manure can be had for annual top-dressing. (4.) See that the land has good natural or artificial drainage.

CHOICE OF TREES.

(5.) Choose young and vigorous trees, not over two years old from the graft. (6.) See that ample roots are secured in digging, enough to stiffen the tree without staking, and give ready growth. (7.) Avoid large, overgrown or stunted trees which have short roots mutilated by digging. (8.) Remember that a good supply of roots is more important than straight stems or handsome heads. (9.) Procure well proved standard varieties, and not new lauded sorts.

SETTING OUT.

(10.) If trees from a distance are partly dry when received, bury them for a week, top and all, in finely pulverized soil, to restore them. (11) Before setting out, dig holes broad enough to receive all the roots without bending. (12.) Use no manure except on the surface after setting in the remote future. (13.) In setting out, spread the roots equally on all sides, at their full length, and fill in compactly fine mellow earth. (14.) After set, shorten back the long shoots and thin out where too thick, giving a neat, even, moderate head. (15.) Always shorten back before the buds swell, and never when partly or wholly in leaf. (16.) Keep the ground for several feet around the newly set trees, clean and mellow all summer.

AFTER CARE.

(17.) Keep the ground cultivated over the whole surface for six or eight years after transplanting; after which allow grass to grow only in case a good annual or biennial top dressing of manure can be given. (18.) As the roots of growing trees are as long as their height, avoid the mistake of spading or manuring narrow circles around the foot of the stem, but cultivate the whole surface. (19.) Preserve a smooth clear stem by promptly removing all suckers. (20.) Clover and sowed grain should never be allowed in young orchards; grass, if kept short, and annually top-dressed with manure, is admissible; hood crops, as corn and potatoes, do well, and clear culture is best.

Lameness in a Young Horse.

O. J. S. Kilmarnock, Va.—"I have a colt, three years old next March. I drove him some during the Summer and he become quite lame in the left foot about the last of August. After using almost every remedy I could hear of and then turning him to pasture for two months he recovered from his lameness almost entirely. While being driven on the road a few days ago he become quite stiff in the right hind leg and the next morning the leg was badly swollen and very sore and stiff. What do you think is the cause of the lameness, and what remedy do you recommend?"—It is not possible to give a positive diagnosis in this case, but the history and all circumstances connected with the case indicate some injury to one of the joints; a sprain, possible, caused by a mis step or slip. Bathe the leg frequently with cold water, particularly the affected part, and do not exercise or drive the animal until the lameness has all disappeared. Be sure to examine the foot first of all in every case of lameness.

On opening a trench in Broadway, New York, in which one of the pipes of the Steam Power Company lay, it was discovered that the wooden covering of the pipe had in the course of several years become converted into charcoal to the depth of half an inch or more. This indicates that contrary to the general belief it is necessary to protect woodwork in close contact with steam pipes to insure safety.

News and Notes.

New York is the leading fruit producing state in the Union and Michigan ranks second.

Rich deposits of phosphate rock have been discovered in Florida.

A warm stable is worth more to stock than warm water to drink.

Long Island boasts of a man who husked 100 bushels of corn in 6 hours 20 minutes and 54 seconds.

Never drive a horse with so loose a rein that you cannot instantly control him whatever may happen.

The coming horse is the one that walks the fastest.

Texas is so big that roses may be blooming in Fort Worth yards, while it is snowing in Dallas.

It has been computed that the milk sold in France would, if collected, form a stream three feet four inches in width and one foot one inch in depth, flowing night and day all the year, with a mean velocity of a yard per second.

Georgia is sending a fruit to Northern markets, which is something of a novelty. It is known as the "quincette," and is in appearance much like a large pear. It has a delicate quince flavor and sometimes weighs as much as two pounds.

As many as seventy-five horses have been groomed in an hour by steam power at the large city stables.

The famous sire Leamington, while he stood at Chestnut Hill, it is said, was ridden at least twenty miles every day, no matter what the state of the weather, and his get shows that such exercise was good for him and his produce.

A Michigan farmer, who keeps 200 head of sheep, puts a handful of salt near the root of each thistle in his pasture, and the sheep gnaw them down close to the ground and destroy them.

CONSTITUTION

Of the New Mexico Territorial Farmers' Alliance.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

Profoundly impressed that we the Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions; we therefore resolve:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To endorse the motto, "In things essential, unity; in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state mentally, morally, socially and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in sustaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices; all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition.

7. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the suffering of a brother or sister; bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity towards offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of the Alliances unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life. Its intention is "peace on earth and good will toward men."

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OFFICERS.

Section 1. Name. This shall be known as the State or Territorial Farmers' Alliance of New Mexico, and is under the jurisdiction of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America.

Sec. 2. Officers. The officers of this Alliance shall consist of a president, first and second vice president, secretary and assistant secretary, treasurer, lecturer and assistant lecturer, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper, sergeant-at-arms and trade agent. These officers shall be elected at each regular annual meeting and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The president's duties are to open the Alliance according to the ritual; in case of a called meeting, state object; to preside over the body; to decide questions of order; to call special meetings when the good of the order demands it, and to expound the secret work.

Sec. 2. The vice president's duties are to assist the president, and in his absence perform his duties.

Sec. 3. The secretary's duties are to keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Alliance; to conduct its correspondence; to keep a roll of its members; to receive all moneys due the Alliance and pay the same promptly to the treasurer, taking his receipt for the same.

Sec. 4. The duty of the assistant secretary shall be to assist the secretary in the discharge of his duties.

Sec. 5. The treasurer's are to receive all money from the secretary and pay it out only on the order of the president and secretary.

Sec. 6. The chaplain's duties are to conduct the devotional exercises of the Alliance, and officiate at the funeral services at the death of a member of the order.

Sec. 7. It is the duty of the lecturer to read or deliver a lecture or address upon some topic of interest to the order at each meeting; of the assistant lecturer to assist the lecturer and to conduct candidates.

Sec. 8. The duties of the doorkeeper and assistant shall be to guard the door, take up the word, see that all are properly clothed, to have charge of the room and keep the house in order.

Sec. 9. The duties of the sergeant-at-arms shall be to preserve peace and order and to execute the mandates of the president.

Sec. 10. The duties of the trade agent shall be to look after the matter of the sale of the produce of the Alliance and the purchase of supplies, and such other business of a mercantile nature as may be required of him.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The president shall appoint at each annual session of the Alliance the following standing committees, to consist of three each, viz: Committee on appeals, committee on finance, committee on state of the order, committee on constitution.

Sec. 2. The committee on appeals shall receive all appeals that may be presented to the Alliance, at least ten days before any regular session, and report thereon in writing.

Sec. 3. The committee on finance shall examine, audit and report on all bills and claims presented, report upon all bills accounts and bonds and the books and in writing the state at each session, report each annual session of the finances, and at times of financial session recommend such measures as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 4. The committee on the state of the order shall, at each session of the Alliance, submit a report containing such information as they may deem interesting or instructive. They shall take charge of such reports of officers, resolutions, petitions, etc., as may be referred to them, and recommend such measures as in their judgment, will best promote the interests of the order.

Sec. 5. The committee on constitution shall examine and report on all amendments to the constitution and by-laws submitted to them.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The revenues of this Alliance shall be derived from charter fees and supplies required by subordinate and county Alliances, and such per capita tax upon the membership of subordinate Alliances, and such fees for initiations as may be determined upon and voted at any annual meeting of the Territorial or State Alliance, and such special assessments as may be imposed by a two-thirds vote of the Territorial Alliance in regular meeting.

Sec. 2. The fees for charter and set of books and supplies shall be regulated by the Territorial Alliance, and new Alliances shall pay the necessary expenses of the organizing officers.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. No person shall be admitted as a member unless he has been a resident of New Mexico for six months past, and not then unless he be a farmer, a farm laborer, mechanic, country school teacher, country physician or a minister of the Gospel, be of a good moral character, believing in existance of a Supreme Being, be of industrious habits, be a white person and over the age of sixteen years. Further, when any member of the Farmers Alliance shall engage in any business which would render him ineligable before initiation, said member shall at once be dismissed from the Alliance, and furnised by the secretary a written statement of the cause of his dismissal. Provided, that the above shall not apply to members of the Alliance who may be selected to buy and sell as merchants under the supervision of the Alliance.

ARTICLE VI.

Upon the application of nine or more eligible persons through any authorized organizer, the president and secretary of the territorial Alliance shall issue to the subordinate Alliance a charter authorizing them to do business.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. (Salaries of president and secretary lain on the table until next meeting.)

Sec. 2. The secretary upon assuming the duties of his office shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500, and the tacrsurer in the sum of $500 and, the trade agent in the sum of $1,000.

ARTICLE VIII.

In case of appeals from the subordinate or county Alliances the parties who act as attorneys in the subordinate or county alliances shall conduct the case, but this shall not bar any person from defending himself.

ARTICLE IX.

All amendments to this constitution shall be handed to the committee on constitution and by them revised and referred to the Territorial Alliance at a regular meeting of that body and require a two-thirds vote of all members present for an adoption.

COAL.

Coal for Sale! Fine Coal claim for Sale!

Coal for sale in any quantity at $5 per ton on the dump; or will deliver it at Rogai, Fort Stanton and Lincoln at $6 per ton. Address

WORTLEY & JOHNSON,

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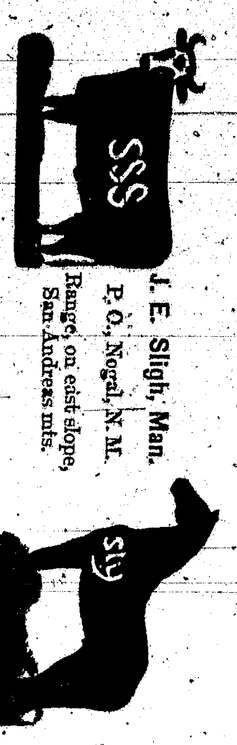

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