Probate Clerk

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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Preaching Second Sunday of each month at 11, A. M., and at 7.30, P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

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I have the best livery building in the county, plenty of the best feed and a liberal, generous feeder. Give me a trial and you nor your horse will ever regret it.

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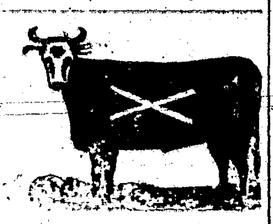
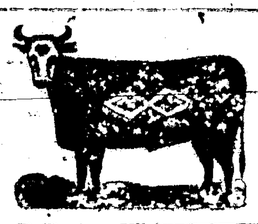
S. C. Berry, Bonito, New Mexico. Horse brand same on left side.



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 Tularosa mts.

The Banner $1 a year.

MINING NOTES.

On March 11, 100 miners were entombed in a coal mine in Wales. 'Tis thought all have perished.

The total number of standard dollars coined since the passage of the coinage law of February 28, 1878, to the 28th of February, 1890, aggregated 356,426,000, of which amount 297,575,621 were in the Treasuay on the 1st of March.

Of the $297,575,621 in standard dollars in the Treasury of the United States on the 28th of February, 1890, barely $9,335,082 belonged to the Government, the balance $288,239,639 represented silver certificates, of which $284,176,262 were in circulation.

During 1889, Great Britain received from the Spaniards 81,000 tons of copper, valued at $7,355,00; 591,846 tons of pyrites value $5,710,000; 3,619,804 tons hematite iron ore, value $13,035,000; 75,785 tions smelted lead, value $4,085,000; lead ore worth $40,000 and a small quantity of blende or zinc ore valued at $5,000. The total of these items represents $34,115,000 paid by Great Britain to Spain for mineral products in one year.

II

The exports of Spanish iron ore to Great Britain last year were close upon 3,620,000 tons, compared with 3,230, tons in 1888. Its market value was more than $13,000,000 and was paid chiefly to English companies owning Spanish iron mines. Besides this, the cost of freight for bringing the ore to English ports amounted to probably $2,250,000 or $2,500,000, and was earned principally by English ship-owners trading to the Biscayan ports with coal, and taking iron as a return cargo.

Gold production: Formerly New South Wales was a very considerable factor amongst the gold producers of the world. In 1852 she produced the paecious metal to the value of $13,300,000; in 1862, $11,800,000, and in 1872, $8,170,000. In 1888 the yield had decreased to less than $1,500,000.

The Queensland output of gold is reported for 1889 at 738,000 ounces, as against 482,000 ounces in 1888, or an increase of 256,000 ounces, or more than 53 per cent—and one which we trust may be verified.—Scientific American.

A Wonderful Land.

New Mexico is a wonderful land and needs but the application of capital to make it one of the great mineral producers of the country. We find here silver, gold, lead, zinc, iron, tin, cobalt, copper, bismuth, lignite, bituminuos and anthracite coals and their varieties; the sulphate and phosphate of lime, alum, borax, nitrious earths, fire clay, potter's clay, kaolin, building stone of unrivalled quality and of many shapes and character; the sulphide of manganese also occurs, as well as ores of tellurium and other rare, useful and noble metals. New Mexico is a rare field, as is also Arizona, for the intelligent prospector, backed by capital, and a good time is coming when these resources will be utilized and made to yield a revenue to the indefatigable miners who have for years patiently awaited the coming capital.—El Paso Bulletin.

Charters of the following corporations have recently been filed by the Secretary of the territory: Copper Glance Mining Company—Incorporators, James O. Nabors, L. C. Pearman, W. C. McDonald, Jones Taliaferro, A. Zeigler, B. H. Dye, M. M. Murphy. Capital stock $50,000. Objects, to operate mines, flumes and ditches in Lincoln county. Principal place of business, White Oaks.

The Jicarilla Water & Mining Company—Incorporators, A. A. Jones, Miguel A. Otero, D. C. Winters, of Las Vegas. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Objects, to operate mines, lay out and construct ditches and own real estate in the territory. Principal place of business, Las Vegas.

The Roswell Hotel Company—Incorporators, G. A. Richardson, W. S. Prager, A. M. Robertson, Nathan Jaffa, P. F. Garrett. Capital stock, $15,000. Principal place of business Roswell. Objects, to erect and maintain a hotel building.

The Model Ditch Company—Incorporators, Wilson Dayton, Daniel Sullivan and D. F. Daniels, of San Juan county. Capital stock, $5,000. Objects, to construct a ditch taking water out of the San Juan river, near Largo. Principal place of business, Bloomfield, San Juan county.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Fort Selden Reservation is to be abandoned and the property sold.

Prof. O. H. Ladd has resigned his position as supervisor of the census for New Mexico to accept work in the large publishing house of David Williams of New York City.

The anti-trust law of Missouri was recently declared unconstitutional by Judge Dillon of that sate.

Gen. Beal of Washington sold his California ranch for $2,000,000. Gen. Beal was sent to California in company with Gen. Grant during the early gold excitement. He located a farm and holt it till now.

Miss Regnia Rothchild of Port Townsend, Washington Ty., will race Geo. Francis Train around the world. Miss Rothchild will go east, while Mr. Train goes west. Miss Regnia is 21 years old, and a popular society lady. She is the daughter of one of the pioneer merchants of Port Townsend.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley will publish his own book of explorations in Africa about May. It is to be published in four or five languages simultaneously.

Macon, Ga., contributed $3,000 to the widow of the late Jefferson Davis. Mr Davis died poor; hence, the contribution.

The next U. S. Census will be taken between June 1, and June 30. Mr. Robt. P. Porter Superintendent; says he expects to be able to give approximate ideas of the principal results within twenty days after the work is begun. Five hundred clerks are at work in Washington preparing the schepules.

It is estimated that 40,000 young steers will be driven from south west Texas to the Indian territory in the spring. The stock men claim they can drive at an expense of $1 a head while the railroads ask from $3 to $4 a head. They have previously shipped, but hereafter aim to drive unless the roads reduce the price. It is necessary to move the steers to make room for the increase.

News of floods are common. The Arkansas at Fort Smith rose eighteen feet in twenty four hours. White River is overflowing the country for miles and at Arkansas City a part of the town is inundated and the country round is being flooded. This water comes from a break in the levee on the Mississippi.

The statistical report of the department of agriculture shows the amount of corn and wheat on hand to be the largest supply ever known in March.

A New York manager has offered Henry M. Stanley $1,000 a lecture for fifty lectures to be delivered in America during next winter, and the greatest explorer has not yet signified whether he will accept the offer or not. This is probably the biggest offer ever made for a series of lectures in this country. It would take some wonderful calculation to figure out a profit for any manager who makes such a generous offer as that. Henry M. Stanley is doubtless the greatest attraction for the platform in the world to-day, but a $1,000 lecture is gilt-edge even for him.

An exchange with a knowing wink suggests that the concern that wants to employ you to open an office, you to deposit a sum of money with them as security; the detective agency that wants to make a detective out of you; the firm that offers you solid gold rings for songs; who wants to sell you 500 ways to get rich, are institutions that you will make money by not patronizing. Man is not prone to give something for nothing, and it is safe to gamble that there is something crooked behind their glittering schemes.

It seems to be a penalty unescapable by the professional millionair, that, no matter what his environments in life, when he dies he is talked and written about, as are birds and animals whose distinguishing characteristics are voracity and acutness in the pursuit of pray. All that can be said, all that can be written about him, is but the piling up of testimony that he is distinguishable from the rest of mankind on account of difference between himself and the world's ideal to true manhood.—Sun

The Tennessee Alliance.

The worst trouble the order has to contend with in Tennessee and other states is a want of unity of action. There are too many Solomans in the order who, if they can't work in the lead, they kick out of the traces. The best evidence of a true, honest and sincere worker is that he is willing to be controlled by the combined wisdom of the brotherhood. One little head can't hold it all. One other trouble a serious one too is the want of backbone to stand up and defend the order against adverse criticism. When the little 2 by 4 politicians come around, or a political paper, whose object is to stir up strife in our ranks, criticises our leaders, in order to destroy confidence in them, we have too many who are ready too listen to their scheming trickery. Brotherly love, charity and a determination to stand together in the defense of our rights is our only hope.

The Best the Cheapest, as Usual.

I see it frequently recommended, to young people, especially, to buy worn land which can be bought cheap, and to bring it up with grass, clover and live stock, making it productive and valuable land. Ten years ago I began opposing this recommendation, and I am glad to notice that I am no longer alone in this course, but that many have come to my aid. It is true that worn lands are not worn out, or near worn out; that there is a great deal of fertility in them which may be developed by grazing and good culture; that they may be bought cheap; nevertheless, the best land is the cheapest. I would rather have forty acres of fertile land and be in debt for half of it, than to have eighty acres of worn land and owe nothing. While I am bringing up that eighty acres of poor land and getting a bare living from it, I can make such crops from fertile land that at the end of twenty years I will be better off. If you buy any land, buy good land. Of course it may be good policy to buy land not in a high state of cultivation, but land that will make reasonable good pasture land at once; but gullied, worn, weedy land should not constitute that new farm of yours.—M. Stuhl in Rural Home.

An industry that ought to command attention in New Mexico is poultry farming. It would pay an enormous profit as compared with the same business in Kansas and would supply a demand for which a large sum of money now goes out of the territory annually.

Last Home of Big Game.

Spokane Falls is the center of the greatest game country in the world. The surrounding region is not only prolific in game, but it is about the very last place in the United States where big game is plenty. The geographical boundaries of this splendid game district are: The Bitter Root mountains on the east, and the Cascades and Methow range on the west. The game country of British Columbia to the north, northeast and northwest is also more easily reached from Spokane than from any other point. Much of the country to the north, and north east is too rough for horses, and indian packers are found to be absolutely indispensible. Indians will carry from 80 to 100 pounds of baggage, and will travel all the way from ten to fifteen miles a day, and only $1,25 per day and their grub for their services.—Spokane Falls Review.

Care of Horses' Hoofs.

The heels of the shod horses foot wear away almost as fast as they grow, from friction with the shoe. This cannot be the case with the toe, and as the toe grows the faster, the foot soon gets out of balance. Then, too often when the horse-shoer sets the shoe, he cuts down the heels and leaves the toe nearly as long as before. This may be because he thinks there is a certain amount of cutting to be done and the heel cuts the easiest, but we have heard some of them argue that cutting induces a more rapid growth of horn. Be that as it may the result is the same; the foot is thrown out of balance, the back sinew is strained and the heel contracts. Thousands of good horses are thus ruined annually.

Chunks of Hard Sense Dug Out of the Hard-pan of Agricultural Journalism.

Those farmers who are looking around for really good cows know how difficult it is to buy one, when found, at a price they can afford to pay. Of course it takes time to rear a good-sized herd of profitable cows but this expenditure of time is only in lieu of the money expenditure absolutely necessary to purchase a desirable animal. As a farmer usually can spare the time better than he can spare the cash, it is easy to see what is the best course to pursue. There are but few farmers who do not have at least one, two, or three cows, fairly good, which can be used as a start in improvement. Do not use a scrub bull merely because your neighbor happens to have him and charges nothing, but rather pay a fair price for a good, pure-bred one. Save all the heifer calves and carefuly raise them. In less than four years from the time the improvement is started, you will have fine young cows. Other calves will be coming on, and in five or six years there will be quite a herd the common unprofitable cows having been worked off to the butcher. Many a farmer wishes he had commenced five or six years ago Good, pure-bred bulls have now become so well distributed that the use of one can usually be secured without much difficulty, while a good bull calf can be had from such stock, eligible to entry, for a comparatively low price. Enough can, as a rule, be counted on from neighoring farmers' herds to pay for his keep.—American Agriculturist.

Kentucky has justly, perhaps, earned the title "The dark and bloody ground" which some of the papers are in the habit of giving it. Ex-Congressman Preston Taulbee is the latest victim of Kentucky Chivalry *A la mode*. Mr. Taulbee attributed his defeat for re-election to something which Mr. Kincaid had written his paper, The Louisville Times, reflecting on him—Taulbee. He, therefore, made statements which caused Mr. Kincaid to believe his life would be endangered by meeting Taulbee. The parties recently met in Washington Mr. Taulbee twitched Kincaid's nose and afterward as Taulbee was passing from the House of Representatives, he was shot by Kincaid in the face and neck. The shooting occurred on Feb. 26, and Taulbee died March 11. Kincaid surrendered.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

Nogal, Lincoln County, New Mexico.

PRICE—$1.00 PER ANNUM

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

Local News.

F. F. Parsons spent a few days a the Placer Hotel recently.

Watch crystals at P. G. Peters.

Mr. J. B. Burrows of White Oaks, passed down to Lincoln Monday.

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

An infant child of Mr. John Skinner of Bonito, died last week.

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

The Alliance hall is about ready to receive the BANNER press. We expect t[illegible] week.

I have got the Boot and Shoe you are looking for.
LEVIN W. STEWART.

Mr. Joe Vega, one of Nogal's enterprising citizens and a member of the present school board was a caller a few days since.

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

The latest arrival, reported just as we were ready to go to press, is said to be at the home of W. M. Ratliff. 'Tis a baby, and they say he's a boy.

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.

Messrs. R. C. and R. T. Russell were in town yesterday. R. C. informed us that he expected to move his family to town soon to send to school.

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

Walter Church has been pushing work on the alliance hall, or work on the alliance hall has been pushing Walter, and we can't tell "which is which."

If you will come to me I will sell you for cash, goods cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in Lincoln county.
LEVIN W. STEWART.

Mr. W. H. Webster, of Wisconsin, accompanied by J. G. and F. G. Farish, of Denver, spent a few days at Parsons this week looking at the mines.

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

Mrs. Shannonhouse and Mr. Chas. Henley left this week for a visit to Mr. Geo. Sligh and family of the San Andres.

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

Sam Deidrick, of Socorro, was in town a few days since inquiring for three and four year old steers. He wanted, we understand about 250 head.

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

We received a pleasant call from Rev. B. B. Scoggin of Bonito. He thinks the acreage of crops planted this year in his vicinity will exceed that of last year about one third.

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

Mr. Waverly Johnson called Tuesday. He and Mr. Wortley are getting out coal at their mine on Salado, to supply all demands. We are using coal from this mine and find it O. K.

Messrs. Ray & Gaylord have leased the American Mine west of town, and have gone to taking out the precious metal. They are getting pay ore, we are informed, and the prospect is good. They are going to move the 15 stamp mill from Nogal Canon in a few days.

The public school will open next Monday. No use talking or making excuses. Let's send the children and keep them going, then if the school fails it will not be our fault. Prof. Barnes will move to town this week.

Look out for important news from Parsons soon. If we mistake not, something in a mining way, is going to transpire soon that will change matters wonderfully.

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. Breece Nogal, N. M.

Messrs. Jesse Rogers and Fred Pfingsten of Bonito, passed through Nogal Monday loaded with goods from Socorro for the stores of Mr. Roges and Mr. J. G. Huber. They bought a couple of new wagons while at Socorro.

Looking for locals in the county papers of last week caused us to feel tired and we voted an adjournment.

Mr. P. G. Peters has rented the Nat Moore store building and is now moving his stock.

Dr. Thos. W. Henley was called to the country to see the sick a few days since and got a cold that came near sending him to bed. Mr. Jas. Henley also, was a sufferer from la Grippe last Saturday and Sunday.

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.

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.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Cole Collection.

To the Press and People of New Mexico.

Your attention has before been requested to the importance of securing the collection of New Mexican antiquities made by the late Leslie W. Cole; for the territorial Historical Society, and thus preventing its sale to any institution outside of New Mexico. Mr. Cole's price in his life time was $1,500, but we have succeeded in arranging for its purchase by the Historical society for $1,000, payable in instalments. As the only method to obtain this sum was by voluntary contributions, an appeal was made last year to some of our most public spirited citizens, asking that each would subscribe $25 for the purpose, and thereby at the same time become a life member of the society. Letters were written to forty-eight persons of this, and of these no less than fifteen have responded favorably. One gentleman sent $25 without solicitation, from reading of the object of the press. The amount of these donations, being $100 in all, has already been paid to Mr. Cole, and an instalment of the purchase money will become due very soon. Forty-three additional letters have recently been written, but thus far but one sum of $25 has resulted from them. This makes it necessary to make a general appeal to the public in order that all who are interested in the subject may have it brought to their attention and be afforded the opportunity of aiding in preserving this unique collection for public exhibition within our territory.

We earnestly ask, therefore, that contributions of $25 may be forwarded without delay, and we also ask of the territorial press that it will again aid in this work by giving publicity to the foregoing appeal.

The names of those who have already generously contributed are as follows: L. P. Browne, Jeff. Raynolds, R. M. Johnson, W. A. Vincent, Wilson Waddingham, M. S. Otero, N. T. Armijo, A. A. Grant, J. S. Raynolds, W. C. Haseldine, Russell Marcy, P. B. Jaramillo, Felipe Chavez, S. P. Foster, Gustav Billing, Eutimio Montoya and Numa Reymond.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, President;
W. A. VINCENT, Vice President;
SELIGMAN SPIEGELBERG, Treasurer;
W. M. BERGER, Secretary.
Historical Society of New Mexico.

NATIONAL BANK PROFITS from 1864 to 1889, a Period of 25 years.

Received on circulation, as interest during 25 years compounded at 8 per cent. $2,018,841,073; interest on U. S. bonds 4½ per cent. $159,420,586; interest on deposits at 4 per cent. $2,307,247,053; profits on purchase of bonds $484,141,180. Total $4,969,649,892.

The above is a conservative estimate from actual figures of the amount made by the banks in their transactions with the government and the people. When we consider that this vast sum was paid by the masses for an exchange which should cost almost nothing comparatively, we realize that something is radically wrong. —Economist Almanac.

Notice to Subordinate Alliances.

At last County Alliance it was thought best to hold no meeting in April unless it was demanded by a sufficient number of sub-alliances; therefore unless it is deemed necessary for the good of the order, there will be no meeting until July 10th, 1890, at Eagle Creek school house, but all sub-alliances are required to make their regular monthly reports and send same with qharterly dues to County sec'y., J. P. Nelson, Upper Penasco, N. M.
J. N. COE, Pres. Co. A.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

A fine bed of marble has been found near Silver City.

Eddy is to have a bank, capita $50,000, Chas. B. Eddy is to be President.

Pedro Sanches, of Toas county was appointed March 13, Supervisor of the Census.

Three Mexicans were given ten years each at Silver City for killing a chinaman.

It is reported that Chief Justice O'brien will not come to New Mexico before June.

John Becker, of Valencia county, has 700 gallons grape brandy, of his own manufacture.

Denver capitalists have bought up the street railroads of Albuquerque, Las Vegas and El Paso.

Judge W. D. Leo has received his commission as Judge of the Second Judicial district of New Mexico.

Felix Martines of Las Vegas made a sale of 10,000 head of sheep, and has a demand for all he can get.

Faustin Ortiz is missing from Santa Fe and 'tis thought he has been foully dealt with. He has been absent over two weeks.

Soloman Luna, of Valencia county will shear 35,000 head of sheep and expects 90,000 lbs., wool.

Gilbert Moran, a saloon keeper at Albuquerque, committed suicide March, 12, because a young lady of that city refused to marry him.

Thos. Smith of New Mexico, made an argument before the committee on Territories on March 13, in behalf of of New Mexico statehood.

J. Lindemyer, of Nogales, Arizona, has received an order for 500 cactus of different varieties to be shipped to Europe.

The hardware house of John Cord at Silver City was burglarized, and $150 worth of cutlery and a large number of watches left for repairs, were stolen.

Five prisoners were recently taken to the penitentiary from Silver City: Geo. Smith, robbery; Wm. Parker, attempt to murder; Three Mexicans for murdering a chinaman at Silver City.

Five Apaches recently killed a freighter named Hewitt on the Gila, burned his wagon and stole his horses. The soldiers followed, killed two wounded one, and captured the others.

The Las Vegas Optic has a correspondent who says that a large force of armed men left Gallup recently to investigate the rich mines on the Navajo reservation. Trouble with the Indians is expected.

The development of the Tres Hermanos mine at San Pedro, says the Albuquerque Citizen, has shown a large vein containing extensive beds of hard carbonate galena and percompacte ores.

The regular Saturday night prayer meeting did not come off last week. There was a poker game and the leading saint was engaged watching his pecuniary interests.—Springer Stockman.

The Shalamites, a colony of some sort over on the Rio Grande, are building a large house for use as a nurs for infants. They claim to have two hundred to occupy it, eighty five to come from Boston and the rest from New Orleans.

Geo. Parker, a negro of Silver City, has a relic in the shape of an iron toe fender and stirrup. It was found near Hudson station and weighs eight pounds. The Silver City Sentinal says. "He has opened correspondence with the Worlds, Fair people at Chicago and offers the use of his relic for one-third the net proceeds of the big picnic."

According to the assessor's returns Colfax county has 5,476 head of horses, valued at $140,705; 339 head of mules, valued at $17,878; 162,570 head of cattle, valued at $1,646,849; 51,331 head of sheep, valued at $81,331; 627 head of goats, valued at $628; 117 head of burros, valued at $1,009, and 469 head of hogs, valued at $1,511.—Elk.

Speaking of irrigation in New Mexico the Denver Field and Farm says: "In a very few years the Mesilla and Pecos valleys will govern New Mexico. The two valleys will hold the enterprising Anglo-Saxon people of the Territory. They are the richest valleys in the mid-continent, and capital has just begun to drift that way to make them grand and great."

The Las Vegas Optic has reports to the effect that the store keeper of the Lincoln Lucky at San Pedro, was shot by a robber. The man walked into the store at night with a mask on his face, and ordered the store keeper to throw up his hands. The order not being obeyed he shot Mr. Tennabaum and fled.

The Las Vegas Seminary was burned last Saturday night. The origin of the fire is unknown. Nearly all the books of the pupils, the furniture and about half of Prof. F. W. Chatfield's fine library were burned. There were 153 pupils in attendance, 25 from abroad. The trustees talk of rebuilding.

Can Scirrhus Cancer be Cured?

This is a hard question to answer. Swift's Specific has cured thousands of cases of Skin Cancer, and there have bee many cases of Scirrhus Cancer reported cured by it. We do say S. S. S. is worth a trial in any case of cancer. We append a statement from Miss Green, of Tallapoosa, Ga.:

In 1884 I had a small lump in my left breast, which proved to be a cancer. The first remedy I tried was to have it burned off. This did not cure it, for shortly afterwards it broke out in a much worse form. I then consulted our druggist, who advised me to take Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and after taking about one dozen bottles, was completely cured, and my general health was greatly improved. This has been over six years ago, and my cancer has never appeared since, nor has it troubled me in any way. I can cheerfully recommend Swift's Specific (S, S. S.) to any one suffering with cancer,
MISS T. E. GREEN,
Tallapoosa, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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.

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 Montes of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 905 for the S½ of sw¼ of sec. 29, tp. 14 s. of range 10 e.

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

SAMUEL P. McCREA,
Register.

1-5

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

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

All Cheap for Cash.

Will Trade For

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

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"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 want not in the house, ask for it. We propose to treat all our customers alike in every respect. Call on us when you come to town.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. WHARTON, Editor
and Business Manager.

Entered at the post office at Nogal, N. M., as second class mail matter.

The Dep. U. S. Marshals are seizing saw mills and lumber in south Alabama. Great excitement prevails.

One thousand miners employed in an iron mine at Ashland, Wis., engaged in a strike for higher wages March, 13.

The Senate Committee on irrigation has recommended an appropriation of $20,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate artesian well possibilities.

President Harrison is asked to recommend the opening to settlement of a part of the San Carlos Reservation containing rich bodies of mineral.

Chicago at the World's Fair is to have a tower 1,000 feet high, or 600 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower at Paris. "Whoopee" Chicago!

The Southwest Cattle Association offers a reward of $225 for the conviction of thieves stealing their cattle. Depredations in Grant county lately caused the offer.

Of late years Kansas seems as prolific in producing boomers as it used to be in producing grass hoppers. An army of that sort is now preparing to invade the "Cherokee strip."

The White Caps have been visiting Las Vegas. The Optic offers to reason the matter with them; but, as that class seldom resort to that method of settling difficulties, we suggest that a shot-gun might be more effectual.

There are 5,038 miles of railroad in process of construction; 7,041 miles surveyed, and 2,831 miles projected, making a total of 14,910 miles. The heaviest prospective mileage is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio and Tennessee.

When the recent flood in Arizona was imminent a man by the name of Burke was sent to warn the people. He got drunk and never reached the settlement to which he was sent. Many lives were lost which this besotted being could have saved. He is now in jail at Prescott.

The U. S. Flag floats over the Illinois public schools. Good! If the tutors of the little ones will learn them to reverence it, and do it so effectually that such reverence will increase as they become older, then shall Illinois become the nursery of patriots and the home of Presidents.

Frank Rea who was recently taken to Las Cruces for trial, had been in the Grant county jail two and one half years at a cost of $3,000. When he was removed, there remained twenty-two prisoners, thirteen of whom were charged with murder. Justice surely goes on foot in Grant county, or rather does not go at all.

No sooner was the park at the head of the Pecos suggested and thought to be practicable, than a number of ambitious villages came forward with park schemes. Eddy determined to be behind in nothing, also demands a national park. We suggest to these villagers that the place to locate the park is at the base of the White Mountains just south of Nogal.

Tramps infest the country and their number is alarming. A short time ago fifty tramps were driven out of El Paso at the muzzle of the officers guns, and about twenty of these fellows camped near the Brewery at Albuquerque, March 14, says the Citizen. The Citizen says they were young men from eighteen to twenty-five years old. Complaint is made all along the railroad that tramps are doing mischief and fear is entertained of serious trouble unless they can be cleaned out.

L. L. Polk, Pres. N. F. A. & I. U. has revoked the appointments of Ben Terrell, National Lecturer, who was to lecture in New Mexico from July, 12, to 19, and will arrange for him to meet with the Territorial Alliance at the next meeting of that body, which has not been fixed.

Wool Growers and the Tariff.

President Harpston, of the Ohio Wool Growers Association, has issued a lengthy address to the wool growers of his state urging them to petition their congressmen to secure a tariff on wool such as shall prohibit the importation of foreign wool into this country. He says one fourth of the wool manufactured in this country is imported. He doesn't tell us if any wool is exported from this country, and leaves us to infer that if the tariff is increased so as to prohibit wool importations, that some of the mills would have to shut down, for want of material to keep them going. Protection for the wool growers of Ohio means protection for farmers as farming there is supplemented by growing wool. Harpston asserts that persistent efforts are being made to secure ample protection for manufacturing, but to deny the same measure of protection to farm products, and offers this fact in justification of his address. 'Tis true the farmers get very little protection and with the tariff on wool as it now is, the farmer pays a very heavy tax to wool manufacturers, and if the importation was stopped entirely, on the principle that protection protects, the great mass of farmers would pay the difference between what the wool growers now receive and that which they would receive by reason of the increased price. Thus while increased protection for wool would help the sheep industry temporarily, it would either increase the price of woolen goods to the masses or it would reduce the wages of those employed in woolen mills. Hence, we should be no nearer a solution of this question than we now are. To increase the price of woolen goods simply as a measure of protection, would not satisfy the masses of the people, and to lower the wages of those employed in woolen mills, would be an opposite result from that aimed at by the law-making power in the enactment of protection legislation. Admit that the price of woolen goods would not be increased owing to competition with foreig imported goods, then it seems almost certain that wages of operatives would be reduced. This seems far more probable than that the mill-owners would loose the difference between the price of wool now, and after increased protection. Any way we view the matter we see no good to come of it to any one except the wool growers, and that is also a matter of doubt.

Free Coinage of Silver.

We notice that about thirty bills have been introduced into Congress for the free coinage of silver. Doubtless a law will be enacted for this purpose. But we apprehend that the public generally will be disappointed in regard to the amount that will thereby be added to our circulation. An accurate estimate of our domestic production of silver cannot be made, so says the Director of the Mint. But it is estimated that the amount that will be coined will not exceed $35,000,000 annually, as about one-fourth of our products is consumed in the arts. But suppose the maximum amount of $4,000,000 per month, named in any of these bills, should be coined, it would add only a little over seventy cents per capita to our circulation. But it is not so much in the increased volume of currency that we are to derive benefit from the free coinage of silver, but by giving the silver dollar the same dignity and commercial value as the gold dollar, the latter is robbed of its tremendous power to oppress.

Col. J. W. Dwyer has received the appointment of general manager of the Springer Land Association. This company has purchased two hundred thousand acres of land on the Maxwell Grant in Colfax county, and has expended nearly $100,000 on irrigating canals and water reservoirs. The company is making an experimental market farm where everything that grows will be cultiuated. Industrious farmers will receive every encouragement from the company. The selection of Col. J. W. Dwyer as manager is a fortunate thing for the company. He is energetic, popular and enterprising. He will put the Springer Land association right to the front.—Ottawa.

The National Economist, the organ of the farmers and laborers union, is one of the ablest edited papers that we now have in circulation. It is doing noble work in educating the toiling people to a sense of their duty, and warning them of the deplorable condition into which they are fast sinking. We hope to see The Economist placed in the hands of every intelligent citizen. Price $1,00 a year. Address The National Economist, Washington, D. C.

The San Francisco Chronicle is out for the abolition of the entire internal revenue system. The plan is commended as the most feasible means of reducing the revenue of our government.—Citizen.

Strange that any should prefer cheap whiskey and tobacco to cheap sugar, salt and clothing. To remove the entire revenue from whiskey, tobacco &c., would reduce the surplus; and, if we mistake not, a reduction can be made by removing the tariff from articles of food and clothing—things which all must have, and which are as essential to the happiness and welfare of the masses as are whiskey and tobacco.

The papers assert that the office of Sheriff in some counties in New Mexico is worth from $10,000 to $15,000 a year and yet it seems some of these officers refuse to settle with the Auditor as required by law. The New Mexican says the Sheriffs of Valencia and Santa Fe counties have not settled, and takes that fact as a text for a lecture, not only to them, but to the country at large upon the evils likely to result from such practice. The voters of Valencia and Santa Fe counties should keep the matter green in their memories until next election, then vote for men who well obey the law.

FOUND AT LAST.

The Famous "Lost Mines" Are Found in the Carrizo Mountains.

On Saturday morning last a large party of prospectors—or rather locators, as they seem to know just where they are going and what is in store for them—left Gallup for the Carrizo mountains, about 125 miles northwest of Gallup and 25 miles south of the San Juan river, in the extreme northwestern part of New Mexco and northeastern Arizona. A second party, equally as strong, left on Monday morning, which, per arrangements, was to join the first party about 25 miles from the place of operations.

The parties that left Gallup consisted of fifteen men. They were well mounted and equipped, having thirty days' rations and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, and from the fact that they left here in a blinding snow storm it is reasonable to suppose that they will either bring back fine specimens of the precious metals or plenty of Navajo scalps.

This party will be joined by one from Socorro of about the same number, when they will make a forced ride through the heart of the Navajo country to the Carrizo mountains.

It is a dangerous undertaking, but as there are no children among them, we believe they will get through without loosing a man, and if they accomplish what they have set out for, this portion of New Mexico will probably soon experience a mining boom such as the Southwest country never dreamt of.—Elk.

Patent Outside for F. A. & I. U. Papers

Much remains to be accomplished in our reform movement to bring about a thorough understanding of principles and policies of vital importance to the order; prominent among our needs at present, is the printing of "Patent Outsides" for "Alliance Official Organs" and all other reform papers that might care to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.

1st. The patent outside to be published by the Economist, or some ably edited Alliance paper, could, (by taking advantage of the advertising prestige,) publish them for almost a nominal sum, or at any rate, that part of the paper could be furnished much cheaper than the local papers now pay for setting the type.

2d. All facts concerning National and State Alliance proceedings and much information of interest to the order at large, could be placed before the members sooner than by the present mode.

3d. We could all have the same grand truths in the same lesson of even date, and north, south, east or west we would become educated alike in things pertaining to the science of econmical government and our collective welfare.

But to achieve this triumph, matter of detail in regard to uniformity of paper used &c., would have to be adjusted. W. L. BRECE.

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 Parliamentary 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.

All the accounts of "the Nogal Nugget," were included in the sale of the press and fixtures of the office, and are now held 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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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.

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AT
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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 FARM.

Plant no more fruit trees than you can care for thoroughly. One tree well looked after is worth five neglected.

A correspondent to the Breeders' Gazette states that he has been always successful in removing warts from horses by applying a past made of baking soda and vinegar.

Sow your tomato seed in indoor boxes now and transplanc the plant several times before the final planting.

When you buy a horse get one that goes because he likes to, and not simply because you want him to.

The raising of peppermint for the manufacture of oil is an important industry in Wayne county, N. Y. The plants are set out in May, in rows two feet apart, and grow to be about two feet high by August, when they are cut off close to the roots with a scythe and cured in the sun like hay for about twelve hours. The extracting of the oil is done by professional distillers, who are paid by a toll, or by farmers themselves in stills of their own. The still is a wooden vat about four feet high by six in diameter. In this the mint is packed close by treading, covered with an air tight lid, and subjected to the action of steam forced in from the bottom. The oil is volatilized by the steam and condensed in a worm, and the mixed oil and water, collected in a receiver, separated by specific gravity. It is said that there are a hundred public stills in the country, and it is locally believed that nineteenths of all the oil of peppermint used in the world comes from this region.

Over-production is the cry we hear continually about farmers. There never has, nor never will be an over-production of farm products, but we would not be surprised at any time to hear of an over-production of fools, demagogues and partisan office-seekers. Toiler.

A Hope for Better Times.

From a letter received by a Shawnee county farmer from Senator Plumb, it would seem that the senator is not very sanguine of the practicablity of reaching the beef combine and other conspiracies against the farmer through legislation. "The number of sellers," says Mr. Plumb, "is many, and the number of buyers from the sellers few. Every farmer is an active competitor with every other farmer, and in the process of this competition sends his grain and stock to the two or three great markets of the country, where a handful of men only buy, and these substantially under an understanding with each other, which understanding operates to reduce prices. It is an understanding, also, which probably can not be reached by law, not taking the actual formal shape of a trust or combination." The senator has better hopes of financial relief in the shape of an increased currency, He says on this point: "I know that a portion at least of the difficulty grows of an inadequate supply of the currency, and this congress can and ought to remedy, and I have great hopes also that before the close of the present session something at least reasonably adequate will be done."

Mr. W. E. Anderson, of Rocky Ford Colo., has received an order for a car-load of Alfalfa hay to be shipped to New York. It will cost $10 per ton in New York, and is to feed to milch cows as an experiment.

Pip is the name of disease indicated by a dry horny substance or scale at the end of the tongue. It is caused by some affection of the air passages, the chicken breathing through the mouth, making a wheezing noise, and occasionally a dryness in the throat and tongue. It may also be caused by indigestion. One authority says a little cayenne or black pepper mixed with meal and administered three times a day will generally effect a cure. Soft food and a dose of castor oil are also recommended. A little chopped onion in the food of ailing fowls will often be found useful.

Let every one who desires to supply his family with first class literature take advantage of our offer of the Liberty Banner and the Cosmopolitan in this issue. Both the Banner and Cosmopolitan one year for $2.40.

Diversified Crops.

In another column will be seen an article, "Living well on a thirty-acre Farm," in which Mr. B. F. Woffard, a Georgia farmer, tells how he manages to make a handsome liveing on 30 acres of ground. This article should be studied by every farmer who reads it. The rules applicable to successful farming are alike the country over. They are divesified crops, and attention to details. The farmer in New Mexico, who plants without special preparation, and, perhaps, as is frequently the case, too late in the season, corn for an all purpose crop, with oats, rye or barley for hay crop, and who gives, what he has planted no special attention, nor seasonable and necessary cultivation as is the practice with many farmers and ranchmen, just simply fails as a farmer because he deserves to. Five acres of ground properly diversified as to crops, with proper care in planting and tillage, will produce more in money value than twenty five acres according to ordinary methods. Mr. Wofford's formula is all right for Georgia, but here we must make a division suitable to the products and markets of this country. He puts five acres in corn, five, in oats, five, in cotton, five, in clover and five, in fruits and vegetables. This leaves five acres for general purposes, such as buildings, fish ponds etc,

He emphasizes the fact that a farmer with a small farm should keep a pair of mares instead of horses, a few cows, hogs and chickens. Mr. Wofford has the correct idea, and it is just as applicable here as in Georgia, or, for that matter in California, where small farms and diversified crops are now the rule. Of course, the ranchman who cares much more for his stock than for farm matters, in fact, one who has a living outside of farm products, cares little about methods and means of increasing the variety and amount of farm crops, but the man who likes farming and who expects to make a home for himself and family on the farm, should seriously consider the matter. The Editor of this paper last season produced about $75 worth of farm crops, according to local prices, on one and one-half acres of ground. Here is the summary: Corn 15 bushels, $15; corn fodder one ton $10, oats 1500 lbs, $15; turnips 20 bushels, $20; pumpkins 1,000 lbs, $10; all other vegetables, squashes, beans potatoes, cabbage, onions, lettuce etc., $5. This was without any irrigation whatever, and serves to illustrate to some extent the results of diversity. Suppose we take thirty acres. Put 10 acres in corn, five in wheat, five in oats, five in sorghum and five in other crops such as rutabagas, mangels, pumpkins, artichokes and other vegetables, One acre in mangels and rutabagas will produce sufficient food for cows, hogs and chickens all winter, by adding corn fodder to cow feed, sorghum and artichokes to that of the hogs and a small allowance of sorghum and sun flower seed for the chickens. For horse feed, the sorghum and corn fodder with small amount of grain will be found ample. Thus Mr. Wofford by following his Georgia plans, were he a citizen of Lincoln County, could keep his mares and colts, his four cows, a few hogs and all his chickens needed on a 30 acre farm and sell at least half the crops. With plenty of milk and butter, chickens and eggs, wheat and corn for bread, home made and cured hams and clear side bacon, any man ought to do fairly well even in New Mexico. Fruit which every one seems to think a possibility even on non-irrigable lands is not considered in the estimates made. we have endeavored to outline a system of farming which must prevail in New Mexico if it is to be a farming country. No other system will succeed especially on what is known as dry non-irrigable lands, Of course there are those, and plenty too, who regard dry land farming as impossible and unworthy of encouragement, and the opposition of such has been manifest ever since the western plain country began to settle with farmers. Farmers, don't be discouraged, but put in cultivation more land, study adaptability of seed and requirements of soil, and above all things diversify your crops. Exchange your old plug horses for good mares, improve your cattle and hogs, and give attention to details, neglecting nothing, and not only yourselves but the country at large, will be surprised at the result.

Living Well on a 30-Acre Farm.

B. F. Woffard of Georgia tells the Editor of the Southern Farm how he succeeds on a 30-acre farm.

"You ask the best way to cultivate a thirty-acre farm. I would plant say five acres in cotton, five acres in corn, five acres in oats, five acres in clover and grass, five acres in fruits and vegetables.

Now in order to run this farm I should want to keep not less than four milch cows, ten head of goats, and one sow and off-spring, two good strong brood mares, plenty of poultry, and bees enough to supply the family in honey, and last but not least, a fish pond.

Now the great trouble in all our southern farming has been—our system is an unnatural one. We have made all our figures to find the collar, and have, consequently, missed both. My little thirty-acre farm (I mean thirty acres in cultivation) is intended to correct this system and show that every farmer who is able to own fifty or one hundred acres ought to live like a king and be subsequentlly independent of all the world, though he lives fifty miles from the market. Four milch cows, besides their increase, two horses, besides other animals, will make, if properly fed and stabled, an enormous amount of good manure during twelve months, and this can be doubled—yes quadrupled by supplying lot and stalls, hog pens, etc., with a good bedding of some coarse vegetable matter, woods, earth muck, etc.

The first work of the farmer, and his work ever after, is to make manure and the cows are his guano factory. With a few dollars worth of chemicals he can manure his five acres in cotton and his five acres in corn heavy in the drill with a rich compost far better than guano, and can easily make a heavy bale of cotton and from thirty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre. On low lands, by this plan, sixty to one hundred bushels of corn can be easily made to the acre."

Kansas is less than five hundred miles from the coal fields of Illinois, but under the wise public policy of our government the coal miners of Illinois are starving for want of Kansas corn, while the farmers of Kansas are freezing from lack of Illinois coal. We have lived under the present public policy for the past quarter of a century, during which time railroad monopolies and coal combines have been permitted to bring about the above conditions. With the farmers of Kansas burning corn for fuel, and the coal miners of Illinois starving for it, is there any wonder that people are calling for reforms?—Dayton, O., Workman.

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 Nogal, Fort Stanton and Lincoln at $6 per ton. Address

WORTLEY & JOHNSON,

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THE PAPER

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The Laborer,

The Mechanic,

The Miner, the

Merchant; in short, for

EVERYBODY

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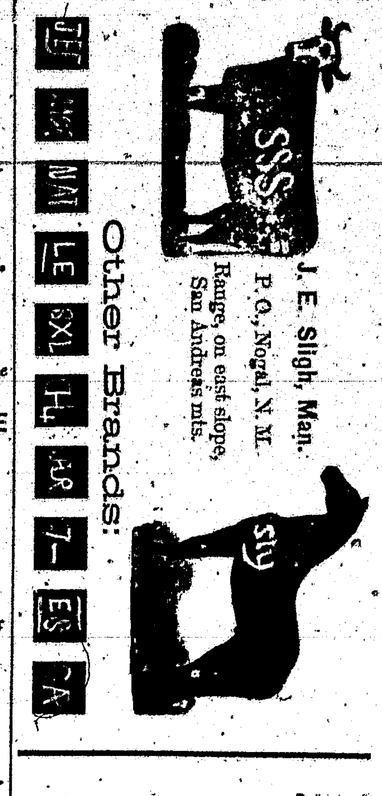

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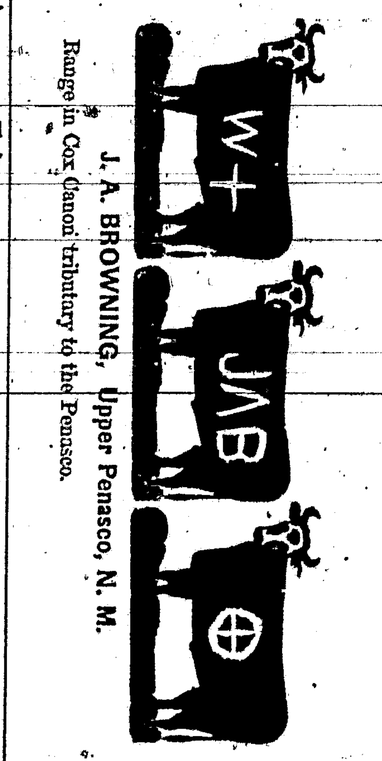

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