Probate Clerk

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

Vol. 1. | PRICE--ONE DOLLAR For Annum. | NOGAL, LINCOLN CO., N. M., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890. | PRICE--ONE DOLLAR For Annum. | No. 11

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Of the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

President—L. L. Polk.....Washington, D. C.
Secretary—J. H. Turner..... " "
Chm'n Ex. B'rd—C. W. Macune " "

TERRITORIAL ALLIANCE.

President—J. N. Coe.....Lincoln, N. M.
Secretary—W. L. Breece.....Fort Stanton, "
Treasurer—John Graham.....Hall's Peak, "
Lecturer—J. A. Walcott.....Elizabethtown, "
Chaplain—J. A. Allison.....Farmington, "
Terr'l Trade Ag't—J. P. Hosmer, Springer, "

LINCOLN COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President—J. N. Coe.....Lincoln, N. M.
Secretary—J. P. Nelson... Upper Penasco, "
Treasurer—George Coe.....Fort Stanton, "
Lecturer—W. L. Breece.....Fort Stanton, "
Chaplain—J. Mild. Hill.....Lookout, N. M.

SUB-ALLIANCES—JAMES CANON.

President—. P. Nelson.....Upper Penasco.
Secretary—J. K. Candler..... "

EAGLE CREEK.

President—A. J. Gilmore.....Fort Stanton.
Secretary—G. A. Saunders.....Ruidoso.

ROSWELL.

President—R. T. Stone.....Roswell.
Secretary—James Mullens..... "

LOOKOUT.

President—J. W. Coates.....Lookout.
Secretary—Bud Fenton..... "

BONITO.

President—B. B. Scoggins.....Bonito.
Secretary—Chas. Knowlton..... "

LINCOLN.

President—G. W. Coe.....Lincoln.
Secretary—Mrs. Phoebe Coe..... "

PARK.

President—John M. Keith.....White Oaks.
Secretary—W. M. Wharton..... "

NOGAL.

President————.....
Secretary—L. D. Puckett, jr.....Nogal.

COLFAX COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President—J. P. Hosmer.....Springer, N. M.
Secretary—J. C. Brewster.....Hall's Peak.
Trade Agent—Geo. Hixenbaugh..... "

RED LAKE.

President—J. C. Brewster.....Hall's Peak.
Secretary—S. W. Wightman..... "

ELIZABETHTOWN.

Pres. and T'l Lect'r—J. A. Walcott, Elizabethtown.
Secretary——— Carrington..... "

PONIL.

President————.....
Secretary—J. M. Davis.....Ponil.

SPRINGER.

President—Albert Hosmer.....Springer.
Secretary—J. Wheelenbe..... "

VERMIJO.

President—Henry Butler.....Vermejo Park.
Secretary—Miss Musgrove..... "

SAN JUAN COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President—John Millison.....Aztec.
Secretary—J. G. Kello..... "

FARMINGTON ALLIANCE.

President—J. A. Allison.....Farmington, N. M.
Secretary—D. Kaldwin..... "

CENTER POINT.

President—John Mileson.....Aztec
Secretary—E. D. Sharp..... "

LA PLATA ALLIANCE.

President—F. V. Williams.....La Plata.
Secretary—T. C. Crump..... "

FLORA VISTA ALLIANCE.

President—A. J. Shelkamer.....Flora Vista
Secretary—F. H. Tully..... "

MESA CITY.

President—Chas. McHenry.....Farmington.
Secretary—E. O. Booram..... "

DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church South.

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

S. W. Thomas, P. C.
Jos. M. Stevenson, P. E.

THE

PLACER HOTEL,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

Good accommodations; nice clean beds; table supplied with the best the market affords; patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable.

Plenty of good feed at all times. Good comfortable stables accom-

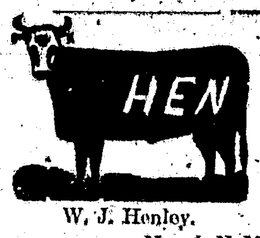
Livery and Feed Stable.

WALTER A. CHURCH,

PROPRIETOR.

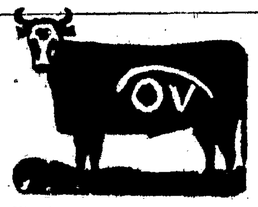
NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

L. Jennings & R. C. Russell.
Nogal, N. M.
Ranch and range Mogado Canon, N. M.

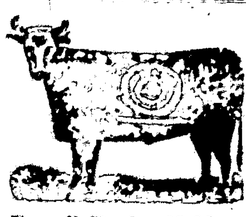


W. J. Henley.
Nogal, N. M.
Range Nogal and Surrounding country.

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



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 Tucson mts.

WASHER

The Best

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and in less time than any other Machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED can clear from $200 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price, only $5. Same to those who make from $75 to $150 per week. Farmers make money selling County rights. We invite the attention of any reader of this paper who desires to make money to address the Manufacturers, stating their experience, if any, and mentioning this paper. Address in full, LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price $3 a year. Four months' trial, $1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

A great success. Each issue contains colored lithographic plates of country and city residences or public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of those who contemplate building. Price $2.50 a year. 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

PATENTS may be secured by applying to MUNN & CO., who have had over 45 years' experience and have made over 100,000 applications for American and Foreign patents. Send for Handbook. Correspondence strictly confidential.

TRADE MARKS.

In some cases a trade mark may be secured in the Patent Office by persons not citizens of the United States. Send for Handbook.

SOME CURIOUS WILLS.

A Few Modern Instances of Testamentary Eccentricity.

Testators Who Left Legacies in the Shape of Portions of Their Bodies—An Allowance Bequeathed to a Cat—A Saddler's Trade Devotion.

Modern instances of testamentary eccentricity abound, and the United States in particular seems to be singularly prolific of curious wills, writes Sidney Scrope in Once a Week. Some little time since Mr. Solomon Sanborn, of Medford, Mass., left his body to the late Prof. Agassiz and Dr. O. W. Holmes, to be prepared by them in the most scientific manner known to anatomical art, and placed in the museum of Harvard College. Two drumheads were to be made of the skin. Upon one was to be inscribed Alexander Pope's "Universal Prayer," on the other the "Declaration of Independence;" and then they were to be presented to the testator's "distinguished friend," the drummer of Cohasset. This presentation was subject to the condition that on the 17th of June, at sunrise, every year, the drummer should beat u on the drumheads at the foot of Bunker's Hill the spirit-stirring strains of "Yankee Doodle."

Another American, who died within the last few months, by way of revenge on his relations, who had neglected him, bequeathed to his brother his left arm and hand; to another brother his right arm and hand, to another his legs, nose, ears, etc. He also left one thousand dollars for the dismembering of his body.

Among other testators who have displayed this peculiar tendency to leave legacies in the shape of portions of their bodies may be mentioned Jeremy Bentham, the English writer, who bequeathed his body to the University College Hospital, with instructions that his skeleton should be prepared and cleaned, and that it should preside at the meetings of the hospital directors. Whether this provision was ever carried out is doubtful, but it is certain that the skeleton was preserved, and may be seen to this day in the hospital museum.

A wealthy German who died the other day bequeathed his effects to a poor man whom he greatly disliked on condition that he always wore linen under clothes and dressed in white, and a short time ago Stanislaus Poltmarz, a Hungarian, left the greater part of his fortune to a notary named Lotz, forbidding him, however, to take possession until he had sung at La Scala Opera House, the parts of Verdi's "Otello" and Elvira in "Somnambula;" while John Reed, the gas-lighter of the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, directed that his head, after being duly prepared, should be employed to represent the skull of Yorick in "Hamlet."

Lord Newborough, who died in November, 1888, directed that, after a certain period elapses, his body is to be exhumed and reinterred in Bardsey Island, which is reputed to have no fewer than twenty thousand saints buried in its soil, and Mr. John Browne, of Rathbane County, Limerick, required that his son, Rev. Peter Browne, should under penalty of forfeiting a considerable estate, change his Christian name, "Peter," for either "William" or "James," the old gentleman having taken an inveterate dislike to his son's name, while a rich saddler ordered in his will that his daughter should lose the whole of her fortune if she did not marry a saddler. It turned out, however, that she married the Earl of Halifax, who, in order to win the bride, actually served an apprenticeship of seven years to a saddler.

ALL KINDS OF GHOSTS.

Monsters and Guardians Invented by Various Races of Men.

I have been in almost every country in the world, says a writer in the New York Mail and Express, and everywhere I have found people who have seen and believe in ghosts. In western countries ghosts are generally harmless, but in Asia and Africa they are of a malignant and vicious type. The dread of ghosts is common to all aboriginal races of India and China, and the only means employed to oppose their rancor and mischievous dispositions is to build shrines for them and to make them offerings. Any severe illness, any epidemic disease, as small-pox, cholera, etc., is attributed to the malignancy of certain of these spirits, who must be propitiated accordingly. In India the man tiger is, perhaps, the most dreaded of all these demon ghosts, for when a tiger has killed a man the tiger is considered safe from harm, as the spirit of the man rides upon his head and guides him clear of danger. Accordingly it is believed that the only sure mode of destroying a tiger who has killed many people is to begin by making offerings to the spirits of his victim, thereby depriving him of their valuable services. In China the ghosts most propitiated are of those who have met a violent or untimely death, whether by design or by accident. Even women who die in child-bed or wretches who are hanged for their crimes are believed to have the same power of causing evil to the living as those who have been killed by any other violent causes, including poison, disease, lightning, etc. All these deified spirits are often distinguished by some term denoting the manner of their death. Thus the "tiger ghost" is the ghost of a man killed by a tiger; the "snake ghost" the ghost of a person who was killed by a snake. In Africa the "waddy" and "lightning" ghosts are the most common, but the most dreaded spirit is the Sirocco ghost, which is reputed by the natives an implacable spirit. Most of the deceased persons whose spirits are now worshiped were the ancestors of some of the aborigines.

The ceremonies observed in propitiating the ghosts consist mainly of the offerings of fowls, pigs, goats, as well as of flowers and fruits, of the recitation and singing of certain prayers and charms before the different shrines. These charms or prayers are addressed to the deified ghosts of the dead for the purpose of compelling the spirits to desist from doing harm or to appear and receive the orders of the performers. After two or three successive performances the ghost is understood to be placated.

Cedar-Wood Floor Paper.

Shavings and cuttings from cedar-wood blocks are now used in making a heavy paper for underlaying carpets, wrapping up wood, etc. The waste chips are converted into a pulp, which makes a strong and

VICTIMS OF ALCOHOL.

The Identity Existing Between Insanity and Chronic Inebriety.

What is called the jurisprudence of inebriety is a new department of medico-legal science that offers material for entertaining speculation, and develops a new and interesting phase of the much-discussed liquor question. Dr. T. D. Crothers, editor of the Journal of Inebriety, has attempted to establish an identity between insanity and alcoholism of sufficiently close character to warrant a radical departure from existing judicial methods in the treatment of criminals whose lawlessness is manifested under the influence of liquor. Enough disputation over such criminals has occurred recently, says the Boston Herald, to give Dr. Crother's views the merit at least of timeliness, and throughout the country there are enough cases of the character that he treats of pending judicial decision to make peculiarly interesting any suggestions in the line of a change of judicial method.

The three theories which the medical gentleman pointed out in his address on "Medico Legal Problems of Inebriety" before the Massachusetts Medical Society as prevailing in the treatment of alcoholic criminals are these: The ethical and moral view, which holds that drunkenness is an indication of personal depravity, that it develops along the line of animal gratification, and that it should receive the most positive censure and punishment of ecclesiastical and lay power. The legal view was next cited, as that which assumes that inebriety is the manifestation of a lawless instinct that is essentially hostile to the spirit of law and order, and that as such it ought to be severely punished. The next theory, which is the one that elicits Dr. Crother's approbation and support, is the scientific and medical view which considers the appetite for intoxicants a manifestation of a constitutional disorder, which may be due to a multitude of causes for which the victim may not in any sense be responsible. It may be a symptom or a coincident of insanity, or insanity in turn may be a symptom of inebriety. Medico-legally this theory would regard the drunkard as incapacitated for action involving consecutive conscious effort of a reasoning and reasonable nature. The acceptance of this view would establish a new method of judicial treatment for drunken criminals or criminals with defined alcoholic taste and tendency. It would practically abolish the penal judgment, which is often so hard on the victim of alcohol, and the alcoholic maniac, as he would be called, would be treated on therapeutic grounds by sympathetic scientists. The fundamental spirit of this theory is that physical causes are accountable for the alcoholic habit, and that only by treatment based on physical principles can the dread malady be eradicated. The insanity of the victim of drink must be assumed, and the burden of proof is on the prosecution to prove that the prisoner is sane, the natural and proper assumption being in the opposite direction. Given facts reasonably accurate, the plain statement that a drunkard is a lunatic is itself evidence of the kind that lawyers call prima facie. Nevertheless, the sentiment of the judicial powers is frequently manifested in contradiction of this idea, and one notable instance where an alleged inebriate was hanged was cited by Dr. Crothers to illustrate the impression, erroneous he claimed, that a criminal under alcoholic influence is cognizant of and responsible for his misdeeds.

John H. Swift shot his wife July 7, 1887, at Hartford, Conn. In December of the same year he was tried and sentenced to be hanged a year later, April 5, 1889. The Legislature was appealed to to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The Judiciary Committee made an exhaustive examination of all evidence and new testimony offered, and reported in favor of commutation. Both houses of the Legislature voted to sustain the report, and commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. An adverse wave of public sentiment caused the Governor to veto the action of the Legislature, and so influenced the members of one body that they failed to sustain their former vote. Hence Smith was hanged April 18, 1889. He was a chronic inebriate, and had been drinking to great excess for weeks before the murder. The defense claimed that Swift was incapable of deliberation and premeditation at the time of the crime, from the effect of continuous intoxication. No medical testimony was called. The prosecution claimed premeditation, malice and a full comprehension of what he was doing.

Dr. Crothers cited this case as an instance of hereditary alcoholism. Swift's father, who was an erratic man, had an apoplectic seizure at twenty-four years of age. Swift's grandfather on his mother's side was a drinking man. His only son was a chronic inebriate; the other four children, of which Swift's mother was one, were all exceedingly nervous and some of them hysterical. Swift himself was always a weak child; had brain fever in infancy, scarlatina and violent nasal hemorrhages in youth. He had been in the reform school at Meriden, Conn., and in manhood was an excessive drinker.

THE DEACON'S WIVES.

One Good Anecdote Brings Out Another Equally Amusing.

The amusing little story going the rounds of the newspapers about the English lawyer who is defending a case remarked that he had married three wives; all for money, and insisted that nobody ever married for love, reminds the Boston Post's "Taverner" of a well-known deacon of the olden time, who was much respected here in Boston, but who, as I have been told, often related, with pride, what every one of the period knew, that he had married four wives. In narrating his matrimonial history he would speak in this wise:

"I married Miss —— for her beauty. She was indeed, very lovely, with her eyes like blue water-lilies and her form the perfection of grace; but she died young and I afterwards married Miss ——, who was not handsome, but she was very literary. Why, she often answered my letters for me, and could write a sermon as orthodox as any of Dr. Lyman Beecher's. She was only the mother of one child and died soon after its birth. I can not tell you how much I miissed her. But somehow or other I had to be consoled, so I married again, and this time I don't pretend to say that I did not marry for a consideration. My third wife had a handsome inheritance, and I must do her the justice to say that she did not use it grudgingly towards me."

came united in a fourth marriage with Miss ——, who yet lives, and you all know, my friends, how supplementary she is!" I think this is as good a story as that of the Wiltshire farmer, who, having married three times, was rallied by his minister on the fact that each bride brought a good fortune. He did not dispute the fact, but insisted that it was not all gain, for he said: "What with bringing on 'em in (i. e., the wedding outlay) and carrying on 'em out (the funeral expenses), I do assure you there is very little left on the right side of ledger."

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Three Ladies Who Do Not Have to Buy Postage Stamps.

There are but three persons in the United States, other than those holding public office, who are allowed to receive and send mail matter free of postage, writes a Washington correspondent. Those three persons are the widows of the late Presidents Polk, Garfield and Grant. An act of Congress is required to grant this privilege to any one, and it has been so granted to the widows of Presidents since 1836, when the first act was passed conferring the distinction u on Mrs. Dolly P. Madison.

According to the United States Postal Laws and Regulations, which is a compilation of the rules published for the information and guidance of postmasters and other officials, Mrs. Tyler was not entitled to the benefits of franking mail matter, and it is true that no law was ever passed in her case. She was, in a sense, a victim of one of those peculiar oversights of Congress which are of frequent occurrence. The Post-Office Department, however, appreciating the fact that Mrs. Tyler was in equity entitled to the same privilege which had by law been granted to Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant, accepted her frank in lieu of postage and collected nothing upon matter mailed to her address.

There is a rather peculiar fact connected with the case of Mrs. Polk also. The act granting her the privilege of free postage was passed in 1850. Since that date all laws conferring the franking privilege have been once or twice repealed; the last time in 1873, and no act has since been passed in favor of Mrs. Polk. There is no law on the statute books to-day, therefore, entitling her to the benefits of free postage, but it is allowed her arbitrarily by the department, and the Postal Laws and Regulations name her as one of the persons legally entitled to the benefits of the franking law.

It is not generally known that the law extending the franking privilege to these ladies also provides explicitly that mail matter, including letters, newspapers and packages addressed to them, is exempt from the payment of postage. The only explanation of this somewhat peculiar provision of law is that when Congress passed the first of these private acts it failed to notice that free postage to the senders of mail conferred no sort of benefit upon the persons addressed. Mrs. Polk, for instance, is not benefited in the slightest degree because some person who wishes to write her a letter is not required to affix a stamp to it. Yet when the laws in favor of all the President's widows who came after Mrs. Polk were passed, the same language was used and stands upon the statute books to-day.

A sort of fatality in the direction of making mistakes seems to have followed the course of law-making on the subject of the franking privilege, and the most stupendous blunder of all that Congress made in the first general act passed has never yet been corrected. This is the failure to provide a penalty for a violation of the law. Although there have been as many as fifty franking-privilege acts passed by Congress since 1870, not one of them provides any penalty for their infringement or evasion. This very singular oversight is a cause of much inconvenience and annoyance to the postal officials, and because of it very few arrests have been made, although the abuse of franks by unauthorized persons and on unfrankable matter is of very frequent occurrence.

FEMININE FOOT-WEAR.

Tight Shoes as Popular as Ever—A Reform Needed Badly.

"Why do women wear tight shoes?" was asked a leading State street boot-maker for explanations where the street-cars can be only so out in their carriages or upon short of them do not venture to walk at all, and mince, broad-soled, low-heeled shoe. Some their vanity and wear a sensible, easy time when walking. Yet they will not forego pair of stockings they wear shows that as a rule, they are the kind who want high heels, although the salt-like underpinning has largely done out of fashion. The style of heels are, of course, well known.

"Most of our lady customers buy shoes that are too small for them," said another dealer. "The habit of wearing tight shoes is as bad as the Chinese practice of bandaging and deforming the feet of their females. The Indians of America can give civilization lessons in respect to proper care of the feet. The native never los out, but put their feet forward in a perfectly straight line when walking. Livingstone, in his writings on Africa, relates how the natives laughed at the shape of the white man's foot, which they attributed to the boots they wore. The Crow Indians make their moccasins to lee in instead of outwardly round feet. There are ladies of my acquaintance who are almost contracted in walks, and their ailments were brought about by wearing tight, high-heeled shoes which threw their body forward and caused them to lee outward in walking. Many of my lady customers are much surprised from course that they do not like to go out of the house and are in mizery all of the time when walking. Yet they will not forego their vanity and wear a sensible, easy-fitting, broad-soled, low-heeled shoe. Some of them do not venture to walk at all, and only go out in their carriages or upon short expeditions where the street-cars can be hailed. The office and dressed and stepped feet and constant misery. Women may light upon pointers they are than. More of an hour of the ladies who come in here wear tight shoes. Yet they will not forego the use of the shoes and are in misery all of the time. Women who wear tight shoes are a nuisance to themselves and to their friends.

"The office and dressed and stepped feet and constant misery. Women may light upon pointers they are than. More of an hour of the ladies who come in here wear tight shoes. Yet they will not forego the use of the shoes and are in misery all of the time. Women who wear tight shoes are a nuisance to themselves and to their friends.

"We have a number of another manner and sang-froid again."

"Why is a good deal of attention in a money way and a good deal of attention in a money way. The ladies are particular about their pot vanity and the ladies love I would lose most friends. The ladies

utilized for almost the entire distance they desire to travel. I notice that a great deal is said about dress reform for women, and hope all contemplated reforms include the important matter of foot-wear. Of course, it makes no difference to us; the prices would remain the same were the fashion to change, but we have to supply the demand or go out of business, and it is undeniable that as far as the ladies are concerned the greatest demand is for tight shoes."

Study of Dead Languages.

While Latin and Greek will never cease to hold their places in the front rank of educational agents, it is an anachronism of the grossest kind to insist on a prolonged study of these two dead languages as the basis for the general culture of a well-educated gentleman in the latter end of this nineteenth century, says Prof. Blackie in the Forum, the more so that experience has taught that nineteen out of twenty young men who have been driven through this routine of the dead languages at school in after life make no use of them, and the fruits which their boasted classical training has to show are in the inverse ratio of the labor spent upon it.

Not long since a Mr. Harper settled a hundred a year on his "young black cat," the interest to be paid to his housekeeper, Mrs. Hodges, as long as the cat remained alive; and quite recently an old Parisian dame left fifteen hundred a year to her butcher, whom she had never seen; while one man entailed his will on a corn-bin; and another inscribed his on a bed-post. Both the corn-bin and the bedpost are filed in the will office at Doctor's Commons, London. The whimsical will of the Scotch gentleman, who bequeathed to each of his daughters her weight in one-pound notes, has often been quoted. More remarkable still is the will of the New Yorker who directed that his one and seventy pairs of trousers should be sold at public auction without being examined beforehand. The sale was actually held, and the seventy-one purchasers found in the right-hand pocket the neat little sum of a thousand dollars in cash.

Another peculiar legacy was that of Colonel Nash, an English officer, who bequeathed an annuity of fifty pounds to the bell-ringers of Bath Abbey, on condition that they should muffle the clappers of the bells of the Abbey, and ring them with doleful accentuation from eight a. m. to eight p. m. on each anniversary of his wedding day; while a Mr. Luke, of Rotheringham, after leaving a penny to every child who should attend his funeral, directed that forty dozen loaves should be thrown down from the parish church steeple at noon every Christmas day forever.

Truth Crushed to Earth.

Mistress—Has any one called, James?
Servant—One leddy, mum.
Mistress—Did she ask for me?
Servant—She mentioned yer name and describ d yo as about forty. I said it wasn't you, mum.
Mistress—Quite right. Here's a quarter, James.
Servant—Thank ye, mum. I said ye was over fifty, mum.
Mistress—James! take a month's notice!
—Time.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Col. W. W. Pattison, of Kearney Nebraska, recently purchased 6,000 acres of land in Vermajo Park, Colfax County.

When Idaho and Wyoming are admitted into the Union there will be 44 stars on the flag.

The influenza visited Greenland last May in an epidemic form before it had been heard of by the rest of the world.

Over six thousand carpenters are on a strike at Chicago. They demand forty cents per hour pay and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

It is said that desertions from the army have never been so frequent as now. It is because men want something to do besides keeping their quarters clean.

The bill giving married women absolute control of their wages has passed both houses of the Kentucky legislature, and the governor has signified his intention of signing it.

At the sale of the late Abraham Hayward's famous collection of autographs in London last week, the original draft, with autographic corrections, of General Lee's last address to the confederate army was knocked down to $65.

If it is fair to judge of the staying qualities of the national bank system by the increase in the number of banks, it may be said that it is hard to say. During the five months ending April 1 there were 127 new banks added to the list.—Citizen.

The new election law in Indiana requires manufactures to close their establishments for four hours during the forenoon of the election day in order that their employes may have a chance to vote. This is another step in the direction of securing a full and free expression of public opinion at the polls. In France elections are held on Saturday in order that every citizen may have the fullest opportunity to vote. The government refused to allow elections on Sunday in Ger-

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.

Eighteen territories were admitted into the Union as states before they had attained the 100,000 mark in population. The character and ability of the people to govern themselves in statehood, and the prospective growth of the new state, was the prevailing argument common to each admission.

Samuel J. Randall, member of congress from Penn., is dead. He was a protection democrat, or rather he was a republican in reference to the tariff, and a democrat in all things else. He was a giant, so to speak, in Penn. politics, and was the leader of the protection wing of the democratic party in congress.

Owing to the Editor's absence the typo has been in full charge getting out this issue. Hence any improvements noted are chargable to that fact. He reversed part of the article, "Feminine Foot wers," simply to test the intelligence of our readers. He says if they *catch on*, it will show them to be all right mentally, but if they grumble, he'll know they are lacking in mental capacity and failed to *nabs*.

San Pedro, it is now ascertained, is built upon rich placer mines, so says the Golden Nine. A nugget worth $3,000 was found and a great many worth from 50 cts. to $3. $50 was taken from one rocker, and as much as $300 washed out in one day by one miner. The whole town is being staked off, the locators going right into people's yards. A great rush was made by locators when the discovery was made, and several fights resulted.

The tariff barons of the east are brought face to face now with their robbed and impoverished western slaves. The Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota Farmers Alliance threatens to overturn the Republican temple if relief is not granted. They have called a halt on the "bloody shirt" and southern persecutions in the interest of a lot of fat and lazy negros and demand legislation and relief from the wide spread ruin prevailing upon the western prairies? Such men as Ingalls and Plumb are between two fires; the corporations and trusts in the east, and their betrayed constituencies in Kansas. Which will they turn to? We will bet two to one on the monopoly.

Don't Pull Down.

When Abraham Lincoln was president, the workman's association made him an honorary member of their organization. In replying to acknowledge the honor, the president took occasion to address them as follows:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less incline to touch or take aught which they have not earnestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power they already possess, which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against them, and to fix new abilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost. The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family should be one united working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds, but this should not lead to war on property or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor, property is desirable. It is a positive good in the world that some should work, for it shows that others may work, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuming that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Ops.

The statehood movement is assuming grand proportions. It is becoming more and more reasonably certain daily that with proper and judicious work this territory will be admitted as a state during the present congress, and if the Republicans can elect a Republican delegate next November the matter of admission can be looked upon as an almost absolute certainty. The Republicans can elect their candidate for congress, all they will have to do will be to unite, be loyal to the ticket and work energetically for the best interests of the party and people.—New Mexican.

The above simply means that New Mexico, by giving proof of her loyalty to the republican party, will at once be admitted to statehood by a congress having a republican majority, by a straight partisan vote. It means that republicans in congress will vote for statehood for a territory, fairly entitled to admission, only when they have assurance that it will make a republican state. It is further evidence that the paper which made the above statement fully recognizes these facts. Of course, the conditions necessary to procure votes in the democratic party in congress are the same as with the republicans—loyalty to the party. When a contested election case arises in congress the question is not what are the proofs as to legality, fairness and justice, but is he democratic or republican. The republicans vote to seat republicans; the democrats to seat democrats. Hence the party having a majority seats contestants by a party vote, without any consideration as to the merits of contest. Why then should thousands of dollars be squandered investigating these election cases when the only question influencing votes in the one of party affiliation? Certainly no one will deny that this has been the history of congress in reference to contests. Then, New Mexico can be admitted by electing a republican delegate to congress. Why? Because there are more republicans than democratic votes in congress. Why can't we be admitted with a democratic delegate in congress as at present? Because the republican are in the majority and they will oppose it. Thus it is that congress drags along for weeks and months not trying to relieve the depressed agricultural or other interests of the country, but simply laboring for the perpetuation of the old parties, the adherents of each seeking to gain some advantage. How long will the farmers, stock raisers, miners and manufacturers of the country, the producers of the wealth which goes into the coffers of the pets of these same parties, be imposed upon in this manner? Would it not be better to elect men to congress who will consider themselves, not the champions of party, but the servants of the people, and who will seek to relieve the producers by enacting legislation just to all classes of honest industry? Before throwing our hats into the air and whooping ourselves hoarse for this or that party, let's take off our hats and as the breeze cools our brows, think the matter over. A little thinking will enable us to see that good wholesome legislation is our greatest need, and that it matters not what party enacts it, so that we get it and get it quick.

The papers assert that Antonio Joseph will not be a candidate for reelection. They claim he has written a letter to a friend in Santa Fe positively stating that he would not be a candidate.

ALLIANCE NEWS.

If the Kansas farmer wants to know what is hurting him, says the Kansas City Times, let him haul one hundred bushels of protected corn to the nearest protected market and try to trade it for a Sunday suit of protected woolen clothing. He might thus, if he will put his reasoning apparatus in working order, discover practically whose hand is under the biggest end of the protection cornucopia.—Colusa Sun.

Franklin said a hundred years ago that five hours work a day was enough to supply each member of a civilized nation with the comforts possessed by the few only, if everybody took his share of the work of production.

The Farmers' Alliance in the southern states is, politically speaking, on the war path. In Georgia it is now formally determined to require all candidates for congress in that state this fall to pledge themselves to vote, if elected, for the substitution of legal tender for national bank notes; for taxes, state and national to be levied only the revenue; for such a revision of the protective tariff that the burdens now resting on the agricultural and laboring classess shall be lessened to the greatest possible extent; for anti-trust laws, and for the "sub-treasury bill" now before congress, by which the federal government is directed to store farm products and loan money to the owners of them at 8 per cent., of the market price.—Citizen.

TERRITORIAL.

The United States grand jury at Las Cruces has found seventy-five indictments under the Edmonds law.

Deputy Marshall Martin Amador was up to the Mescalero Agency the first of the week. He says that Col. Bennet makes a good agent, the agency is much improved and the Indians declare themselves well satisfied.

Jas. J. Dolan and Numa Reymond accompanied Major Llewellyn to the Springer Cattle Convention last Sunday. They report the range in that section in a bad condition and many cattle dying.

A Mexican boy, between five and six years of age, was drowned in an acequia back of the College last Monday. He had been playing with some other children but they were too small to assist him.

Mrs. W. E. DeLany and the baby returned last Sunday after a five month's visit to Mr. DeLany's father at Fort Stanton. Mr. DeLany has been quite ill for some weeks but is now improving.—Republican.

Killed by the Cars.

On last Saturday night, near Colmor, about sixty miles east of Las Vegas, Joseph Campbell, a brakeman on Conductor Boucher's train, was run over and instantly killed.

Shortage of Water.

Raton, M. M., April 12.—The weather is unprecedented. But little snow fell last winter, and as yet there is no indication of rain. Farmers and stockmen in this vicinity are getting discouraged over the outlook.

If the dry spell is not soon broken by copious rains, there will be a very short grass crop in this section, and the fruit trees and vegetable gardens will suffer accordingly.

The Raton water company experiences a shortage in its supply, and has issued an order prohibiting the use of water for irrigating lawns and trees.—Range.

Found Dead.

Last Sunday the wife of Jacob Steple went to their ranch which is about 15 miles south of Las Cruces and found that Pete Buhlig, who had been left in charge of it, was missing. As he did not return by Tuesday a search was instituted and Buhlig's body was found a few hundred yards from the house. He had evidently been over to a pond to get a pail of water and was returning when he fell and died instantly, as there was no signs of a struggle. He had been sick for some months past with brain trouble and the disease has evidently reached a vital point. He was a member of the Grand Army and Geo. Mossman and other comrades in the vicinity, took charge of his remains.

A fire broke out in the stable of Dr. Cowdrey, post surgeon at Fort Marcy, last night at 9:15 o'clock, and in a short time the building was enveloped in a mass of flames.

In the stable were two horses, one carriage, harness and a lot of hay and grain, all of which were consumed. When the fire was first discovered men tried to rescue the horses, but could not get them to move; gunny sacks thrown over the animals heads had no effect at all. Their cries were heart rending. The contents of the stable were the property of Dr. Cowdrey and the total loss is estimated in the neighborhood of $700 with no insurance. The horses were valued at $500. A cow was driven out of the burn just in time to save her the fate of the horses.

This makes four valuable horses Dr. Cowdrey has lost by fire in the the last eighteen months, a similar misfortune befalling him at Fort Bliss.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is generally believed that it is the work of an incendiary.—New Mexican.

New Mexico bears the distinction of being three times as large as the state of Ohio, and the New Mexico English M. M. mission covers the whole territory and El Paso county Texas. To perform the duties of superintendent of the mission, Rev. T. L. Wiltsee, of Albuquerque, has to travel from 16,000 to 20,000 miles per year. His quarterly meetings will sometimes be 500 miles apart on consecutive Sabbaths. He must endure all kinds of climate and encounter all sorts of people. Now he is 8,000 feet high, among the snow drifts of the mountains; again he is amid the flowers and fruits of the valleys, nearly a mile lower down toward the level of the sea. Now he is entertained in the elegant home of a New Englander, and again he sleeps in the abode cabin of a Mexican. He makes a huge blunder if he concludes that any sort of preaching will do on the frontier, for nowhere in the country will more intelligence be found in the same number of people.—Optic.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Clippings And Comments.

The people of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico are asking government aid in the construction of works for irrigation because they desire to become self-supporting. They want to see the thousands of acres of land now lying desert in the Rocky Mountain region covered by smiling farms and populated by an industrious and happy people. Farmers in this section of the country do not starve, neither are they obliged to burn corn. Corners in the wheat or corn markets have little effect upon them for the reason that freight from the east or west constitutes a protective tariff which no congress can repeal.—Citizen.

Dr. Mary Walker, who has attained a national reputation by her peculiar manner of dress, is said to be lying on a bed in a little room in Washington, penniless, suffering from a serious accident which befel her about one year ago. As a result of her injuries it is likely that one leg will have to be amputated. Dr. Walker has been trying to get $2,000 from the government for fifteen years as a remuneration for her services as a surgeon during the early part of the war. The house committee on war claims has decided favorably on granting the claim.

Land Courts.

Washington, April 12.—The Wickham bill to establish United States courts and to provide for judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and in the state of Colorado, was favorably reported to day, by the house committee on private land claims.—Optic.

Good Bet if He Did Lose.

Here is another one of Gus William's stories. A Hebrew drummer with sporting proclivities had been relating some tall yarns to a party of friends. They had been looking at him askance for some time, and had been shaking their heads dubiously at his tails. Finally one of them said to him: "I will bet you ten dollars to one cent that you are a liar." The Hebrew reached down into his change pocket, drew out a cent and put it up. His betting friend drew out a ten pollar bill, laid it alongside and said: "Now, ain't you a liar?" The Hebrew replied that he was, and shoved over the cent. "What did you bet for?" asked another of the party. "Vell," said the Hebrew, "chust look at the odds I got!"—Memphis Daily Commercial.

It is reported that the people in the neighborhood of Christianburg, Va., can see four suns and seven moons at once. An exchange thinks that this report should not be rejected as being improbable as Christianburg is situated in the lower eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, and there are more illicit whiskey distilleries in that vicinity than in any other part of the world. It is not an unusual thing there to see the aurora borealis at mid-day.—Colusa Sun.

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. 8-18

THE

COLORADO FARMER

AND

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
State Grange, Farmers Alliance, State Horticultural and Forestry Association, State Poultry Association, State Farmers Protection Association, State Wool Growers Association, State Dairy Association and State Bee Keepers Association.

A LIVE FARM JOURNAL,

published weekly at Denver Colorado. Established in 1879, and giving twenty-four pages, and ninety-six columns well filled with fresh matter of interest to farmers and ranchmen.

REGULAR PRICE OF COLORADO FARMER.....$2.00 per year
" " " LIBERTY BANNER.....$1.50 "
" " " both papers.....$3.00 "
We will send both papers for.....$2.50 "

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.

Mother Hubbard Slickers at P. G. Peter's.

P. G. Peters is acting post master during B. F. Brown's absence.

For John Deer Plows go to C. L. Pearman, White Oaks.

Oscar Hyde, of Three Rivers passed through town going to court.

Boots and shoes, a complete assortment at goodman Zeigler & Co's.

Mrs. C. C. Bourne, of Bonito, was visiting Mrs. W. J. Henley this week.

Hold your horses, friend, outside our Store. It's the place to tie up and trade. Young & Taliaferro.

Revs. B. B. and A. D. Scoggin were in town Saturday.

Hardware, tinware, nails and rope. Levin W. Stewart.

Mrs. D. W. Roberts and Master Fred, are visiting in Nogal this week.

Wagon Sheets Slickers and Bed Sheets at. P. G. Peters.

George Hurst of Mountain Station was in town Sunday on his way to court.

Remember C. L. Pearman, White Oaks is headquarters for Hercules Powder, D. T. Caps &c.

Maj. Caffrey, of the Leader, passed up Wednesday returning from court.

A. Henley & Son are receiving new stock of groceries. Fresh goods, quick sales and small profits.

Messrs. McBee and Wilson, of the Oaks, went down to Lincoln Wednesday.

A full line of spring and summer goods just received. Styles and prices to suit everybody, Goodman Zeigler & Co. White Oaks.

We are informed that Mr. Josh Hale will move his family to the farm on Ruidoso for awhile.

We're dividing profits with our customers. Do you stand in with us? Young & Taliaferro.

Mr. Levi Leonard and daughter, Miss Mattie, were in town Saturday.

Weather Strips beat the world to keep out Dust. At C. L. Pearman's, White Oaks.

Mr. B. F. Brown was the recipient of a present—a handsome $250 check on the 20 Inst.

Boots and shoes shoes and boots. All kinds, all sizes, all prices, at Levin W. Stewarts.

First month of present term of Nogal public school closed Friday. Fifty pupils enrolled.

Butter at P. G. Peters.

Mr. Noah Ellis, foreman of the I—X ranch, passed Friday *enroute* to the Bonito saw mill after lumber.

Bring your hides, pelts and eggs to A. Henley & Son, and be sure you will get top prices.

Jas. Henley was down from the American Mine Sunday and reported things lovely. The stamps began dropping Monday.

People differ about religion politics, etc. But all agree that we sell cheapest. Young & Taliaferro.

S. J. Slane, B. F. Brown and wife, C. B. Ayres and wife, Jose Vega, Thos. Moore and R. J. Nugent, represented Nogal at Lincoln court this week.

Cranberries Oranges Lemons Currants &c &c just received at P. G. Prters.

Mr. Aaron, of Leavenworth, Kansas, arrived at Nogal Tuesday and went over to Kraut Canon where he is interested in mining property. Walter Church took him over to the mines.

Choice Kansas salt bacon, 8 cts. a lb. Breakfast bacon 12½ cts. Levin W. Stewart.

Where is my wandering boy tonight? Probably down to Young & Taliaferro's looking at those new boy's suits.

Messrs. E. W. Parker and Rolla Wells accompanied by their wives passed through town Tuesday. They visited the Americanand expressed themselves well pleased with the prospects. They went to Parsons and will go from there to court at Lincoln.

If in need of anything usually found in a general mercantile establishment, it will pay you to get our prices before going elsewhere. Come and see for yourself. A. Henley & Son.

Don't forget our clubbing rates if you want a magazine or a farmer's paper. The Cosmopolitan is a first class magazine, and the cheapest publication of its class in the United States or elsewhere. The Colorado Farmer is better suited to the needs of New-Mexico farmers than any paper published outside of the Territory. See our advertisements of these papers. Such prices are made no where else.

Roswell, N. M., April 14, 1890.

EDITOR BANNER:

Messrs. J. N., and Geo. Coe were down with us last week. They brought grain which they quickly disposed of as people here like mountain grain better than valley grain on account of the alkali.

It is raining slowly at present and farmers feel jubilant for they think it will open up a nice spring and a good crop year.

All the fruit or nearly all in this part is reported killed by the freeze.

Rev. Stevenson, assisted by Rev. Gibbons is holding a protracted meeting at this place. The meetings are well attended.

Contractor Sparks is having a fine brick residence built on the north side of Spring River one half mile from town. Frank McLeary has the building contract.

Mr. Samuel Cunningham and Miss Paulina King were married at the residence of Rev. Gibbons April 9th., a few intimate friends being present.

The lot facing Court House square, which was raffled off by Mr. Will France was won by Bob Johnson. It is a valuable piece of property.

Mr. C. C. Perry sold a 40 acre tract of land for $1,700, last week so I am informed.

Oh my! how condidates to flourish here already. There are three for Sheriff, three for Clerk, four for Assessor, seven for the Legislature, and I do not know how many for County Commissioner.

The Saloon business appears to be booming here as there are five saloons and one whole sale liquor house, against other business houses as follows: General merchandise five, hotels two, restaurants two, bakeries two, shoemakers two, butcher shops two, blacksmiths two, livery stables two, druggists two, candy-maker one, photographer one, Jeweler one, printing office one, carpenter and paint shops four, surveyors two, tinner one, saddler one, and two barbers.

Miss McFerrin is teaching a private school in the Methodist church.

The new reservoir company intend going to work June 1. They have already done some work, sinking holes for buttments &c.

Work is plentiful at Roswell.

The Eddy base ball boys have sent up a challange to the Roswell club. I do not know whether they will play or not, as the Roswell boys want to play at Roswell for $100, a side. Roswell has a good nine.

The F. A. & I. U. are thirty-seven members strong, and are still growing. They mean business. They expect to send a big delegation to Eagle Creek July 10.

Will if this escapes the basket, I well write again.

Yours through the campaign.
Perambultaor.

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. BRECE, Sec'y.
N. Mex., F. A. & I. U.

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. Brece Nogal N. M.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

The mine operated by Uncle Jno. Wilson, known as the Silver Cliff, presents some fine ore at present. This is a splendid property, and the latest indications are that an abundance of ore will be realized.—Interpreter.

S. B. Glenn, the Jicarilla Well contractor is at Las Vegas this week on a combined pleasure and business trip, will return soon; at present operations are at a stand still.—Interpreter.

Page B. Otero and Steve Glenn are up from the Jicarilla Mountains, Lincoln county, with pockets full of stuff that sparkles and glistens, even in the dark.—Optic.

Capt. J. C. Lea is platting an addition to the west side of Roswell. The new addition will contain 160 acres and is the best property the town company owns.

A town site called Junction City, on the San Juan river in New Mexico, has been located by parties who are supposed to know the point at which the railroad, the broad guage from Albuquerque to Salt Lake, will form a junction with the Durango branch.

The Santa Fe Copper company is having surveys made at San Pedro with the view of opening up and operating its property on a much larger scale. For the present only one furnace is running in order that some heavy machinery may be added and other improvements made.—Citizen.

The Silver City Enterprise says: The new strike on the Osceola mine, the north extension of the Deep Down in Atlanta gulch, is something over which mining men in other mining states would rave and newspaper correspondents warm the wires. In a drift run from the sixty foot level there has been discovered a body of ore over twelve inches in thickness, which is sprinkled pepper and salt fashion with free gold throughout the entire mass; an average of over twelve inches assaying thirty-three ounces in gold per ton. The talcose vein matter adjacent thereto for a width of eighteen inches running from three to five ounces in gold per ton.

The recent strike in the Alhambra at Black Hawk is probably the finest body of ore ever developed in the district. It is without doubt the most extensive chute of native silver ever uncovered in the territory. The drift has now been driven over twenty feet long on the ore body and only the apex of the ore chute has been uncovered, yet the ore is so exceedingly rich that over twenty thousand dollars is now exposed in sight with an under hand slope of virgin ground to be explored.

A party of prospectors recently went out from Gallup to investigate the Carrizo Mountain mines on the Navajo Indian Reservation. Here is an account given the Daily Citizen by one of the party: "The work of prospecting was prosecuted vigorously with astonishing results. Immense veins of metaliferous ores were found between granite and porphyry or granite and lime walls, bearing free gold decomposed quartz, also veins of great width, rich in horn and wire silver.

The mountain is well supplied with running springs at frequent intervals and in portions is heavily timbered with pine. Altogether twenty claims were located by the party.

The company will send specimens of the wonderfully rich ore to Washington and endeavor to secure the passage of a bill segregating a district twenty miles square from the Navajo reservation as a mineral district.

Carrizo mountain is located about ninety miles north and a little west of Gallup, which will be its nearest railroad point. It is about on a line between New Mexico and Arizona, and is easily accessible by fairly good roads. On the west side of the mountain plenty of coal indications were found, also evidence of petroleum.

Now that it is positively known that valuable mineral veins exist in Carrizo mountain, it will be useless to attempt to keep out miners and it is not likely that the government in view of past experience will long attempt to do so.

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.

T. W. HENLEY,
Notary Public,
Nogal, New Mexico.
Office south end of town, at store house.

S. D. Baldwin met with a narrow escape Friday evening while driving from San Pedro to Cerrillos. As he was about to start on the journey a tall man with a red face asked permission to ride, and Mr. Baldwin, being a very good natured gentleman, granted the request. When well on the way the stranger took a drink and then threatened to kill somebody. But Mr. Baldwin got the drop on the bad man, whom he forced, with pistol in hand, to sit quietly in the buggy until they reached Cerrillos.

A Land Court.

Washington, April 14.—The subject of the adjudication of various land claims in Arizona and New Mexico, which have been the cause of so much controversy and in which not much doubt exists as to the rightful owners, has engaged the serious attention of the house committee on private land claims during the present session of congress. As a result of the deliberations the committee has agreed to establish a United States land court and provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of those claims in the two territories. This court will consist of a chief justice and two associate justices who shall hold terms annually at the capitol of Colorado and at the capitol of the territories and in Washington, D. C., when necessary.—Daily Citizen.

The Fire of Blood Diseases is Always Driven from the System by Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)

Do you feel that the terrible fire of Blood Poison is consuming you?—that the poisonous virus is vitigating and corrupting your physical system? that it is invading your moral nature and stunning your aspirations for manliness and domestic happiness? Does the hidious nightmare face you night and day that you are a victim of this monster which has been on the warpath for five centuries, scourging the human race by the thousands and tens of thousands, and which is regarded and acknowledged by many learned men to be incurable? Then we say, come to us and we will cure you. Turn your back on the old worn-out poisons, as mercury, potash, arsnic and like compounds so runous to health, and take S. S. S., which we ascert does cure, and we are prepaired to prove it.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

If you wish to purchase a nice home near Nogal, write to, or call on L. JENNINGS, 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 ne¼ of sec. 20, tp. 14 s. of range 10 e.

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

SAMUEL F. McCREA, Register.

1-3

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 at this store you must 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.

From Philadelphia Press.

There is a saving in having all grain fed to farm horses ground and mixed with cut hay or straw.

One hundred and fifty bushels of corn is what the average farm hand gets for a month's labor in Kansas.

A bundle of spider webs, not larger than a buckshot, and weighing less than a dram, would if straightened out and untangled, reach a distance of 350 miles.

Don't wait until your harness becomes stiff and hard before you oil it. Oil should be used as a preventative and not as a remedy for dryness and cracking.

Go easy with the colts during their first years work. Many a colt is ruined or greatly diminished in value before he reaches an age when a horse's work should be expected of him.

Thirteen pacers went a mile in 2:15 or better last season. Ten of them were strictly trotting bred, one is the son of a pacing-bred trotter and the other two were Tennessee pacers.

The fruit growers of California grow peanuts between the rows, leaving the vines on the ground. In this way they get from $125 to $200 per acre from their orchards before the trees come into bearing.

Upon the slightest indication of a sore neck or galled shoulder take measures to stop the irritation as much as possible. It is easier to prevent than to cure a gall when the horse must be kept at work.

Rivets are very handy and useful in repairing harness if they are used in the right way. Good stitching is far the best in most cases. Small straps are often weakened too much by punching holes in them for the rivets.

There is no telling what the hay crop will be the coming season from this stand point, but it will be wise to forestall a possible storage by putting in a full crop of the ever reliable fodder corn to be cured as fodder or ensiloed.

It is not an unusual sight, says The American Agriculturist, on Western horse ranches to see a young mare with her yearling foal by a Percheron horse, standing a full hand higher than herself. The foal of full Percheron stallions are always born small, and this is a great advantage in grading up from common or small mares.

A Coffey County (Kan.) farmer contracted to feed 600 head of steers for a New Mexico cattle company, receiving eight cents a pound for all the weight he put on them. The result was more than he or any one else expected, for after feeding them a little over a year he squared up with the company and found that the company's cattle at present market prices would not pay his bill. The company gave him the cattle and $6,000 to square accounts.

A correspondent of the National Stockman, who signes himself "G. W.," (and we infer from this that what he says is strictly reliable), tells how the boatman on the Erie canal break their horses of halter pulling. The animals are tied to a snubbing post on the "towpath" so that when the halter rope is taut the horse's heels will be on the brink near the water. He is then frightened into pulling, when the rope is cut and the animal topples over into the canal. He is conducted by a long leading line, previously fastened around his neck, to a sloping bank where he makes his exit, never to pull at the halter again.

Success With Fresh Scions.

Within the past fifty years I have set many thousand apple, pear and plum grafts, and have invariably cut them from the tree as wanted, or at least not longer than a day or two before, unless some special variety has been sent for from a distance. My luck in grafting can be seen in many orchards in this vicinity. It is my firm belief that such grafts are better than the dry twigs which are cut in the moon during the Winter or early spring. These, to retain their vitality, must be kept in moist sawdust or packed in damp cloths and placed down cellar and wet frequently. I have set and set them when the buds were nearly open with the same good result. A little more care is of course necessary to set them and wax them. My receipt for wax is four parts resin, two of beeswax and one of tallow melted in an iron vessel and thrown into a pail of cold water, then worked with greased hands until it becomes a light yellow.—Correspondent of N. E. Homestead.

Nature Makes No Mistakes.

Nature placed long hair on legs of horses for a purpose. A person kept this hair cut close to prevent "scratches," as he vainly supposed, and his team after a muddy spell was always afflicted with that malady, and he called the disease "inherent" to the animals, when his inherent clipping was the cause. The long hair on the fetlocks of all horses, and higher up on some, is a necessity to keep the parts in healthy condition. If the hair be short, mud adheres to the skin and forms an impervious coating and the insensible prespiration cannot pass off, and in time forms an adhesive covering of the scarf-skin. The two together eventially crack and peel off, exposing a raw or nearly raw surface, and this is called scratches. * * * Were I called to treat a horse for scratches, I would simply "doctor" its owner, for its only a disease of filth. If the legs of the horses are cleaned of mud every evening they will not have this disease, whether the hair be short or long.—John Wilson in New York Tribune.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

The Clayton Enterprise and Folsom Idea have swapped Editors, Mr. Curren going to Clayton, and Mr. McShooler to Folsom.

Arbor day was generally observed in and around Raton. Tree planting on an extensive scale still continues.

Ben Pearce, of Berenda creek, Sierra county, has, during the winter, killed forty-one foxes, one mountain lion and one wild-cat, all within hearing of his residence.

One of the most significent signs of the period is the attention that is now being bestowed upon the concentration of ores by miners in New Mexico.

C. W. Uptegrove, of the Tabor house, at Cerrillos, is beginning the erection of additions to his hotel.

One of the prettiest teams ever seen in Springer is the four-abreast plow team of large, magnificent horses belonging to Bob Cowan and working on the model farm of the Springer land association.

E. M. Estes reports the fish in his ranch pond near Cerrillos doing splendidly. He thinks he can market $500 worth this fall and hardly miss them.

The local Odd Fellows at Santa Fe are preparing to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of Odd Fellowship, which occurs the latter part of this month.

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 succour 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 Alliance 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.

Short Title, Territory.

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 this 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 upon all bills and claims presented, and the books and accounts and bonds at each session, report in writing the state of the finances, and at each annual session recommend such measures of finance 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 furnished 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 treasurer 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.

Do you read

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

THAT BRIGHT, SPARKLING YOUNG MAGAZINE?

The Cheapest Illustrated Monthly in the World.

25 Cents a number. $2.40 per year.

Enlarged October, 1889, to 127 Pages.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is literally what the *New York Times* calls it, "*At its price, the brightest, most varied and best edited of the Magazines.*"

SUBSCRIBE—AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—SUBSCRIBE

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.

The Cosmopolitan, per year,	$2.40
Liberty Banner, " "	1.00
The price of the two publications,	3.40
We will furnish both for only	2.40

This offer is only to new subscribers to THE COSMOPOLITAN, and only for one year.

"It has more articles in each number that are readable, and fewer uninteresting pages, than any of its contemporaries."—*Boston Journal.*

"The Cosmopolitan furnishes for the first time in magazine literature,

A Splendidly Illustrated Periodical at a Price hitherdeemed Impossible."

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

It will be a liberal educator to every member of the household. It will make the nights pass pleasantly. It will give you more for the money than you can obtain in any other form.

Do you want a first-class Magazine, giving annually 1536 pages by the ablest writers, with more than 1300 illustrations, by the cleverest artists—as readable a Magazine as money can make—a Magazine that makes a specialty of live subjects?

"The marvel is how the publishers can give so much for so little money."—*Philadelphia Evening Call.*

Send $2.40 to this Office and secure both The Cosmopolitan and The Liberty Banner.

$1—A YEAR—1$

—THE—

LIBERTY : BANNER,

THE PAPER

For the Farmer,

The Laborer,

The Mechanic,

The Miner, the

Merchant; in short, for

EVERYBODY

who is interested in developing the resources of this section to the end that the country may throw off the shackles of dependence and become self-sustaining. The

BANNER

means to go the front and take a bold stand for the interests of labor and legitimate enterprise. Be done on with your

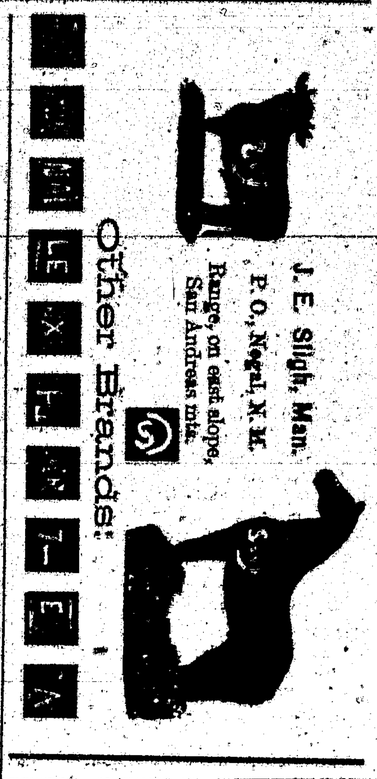
Subscriptions and Advertisements

and help boom the BANNER. We want one thousand subscribers this year.

Address

LIBERTY BANNER,

Nogal, New Mexico.



B. F. Brown,
Nogal N. M.,
Range Nogal and Dry Gulch.

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 $8 per ton. Address

WORTLEY & JOHNSON,

8 10 Fort Stanton, N. M.

THE BEST SEEDS
recommended by
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Largest
D. M. FERRY & CO's
Illustrated Descriptive
SEED ANNUAL
for 1890 will be MAILED free to all applicants, and to last season's customers. It is a handsome work. Every person should have it in their Flower or Field. It will be sent free if desired.
D. M. FERRY & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Now is the Time to subscribe for the BanneR.

The only Alliance paper in the Territory.

Send in your Subscriptions at once.

No papers sent to persons who have not ordered them.