



THE FARM.

From Philadelphia Press. There is a saying 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. One of them was 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 peanants 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 for 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 foretell a possible storage by putting in a full crop of the ever reliable fodder corn to be cured as fodder or ensiloid.

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 hogs 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 \$0,000 to square accounts.

A correspondent of the National Stockman, who signs 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, provisionally fastened around his neck, to a sloping bank where he makes his exit, never to pull at the halter again.

Success With Fresh Selons. Within the past fifty years I have not many thousand apple, pear and plum grafts, and have invariably cut them from the tree as wanted, or at least not larger 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 cut 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, and adheres to the skin and forms an impervious coating and the insensible perspiration cannot pass off, and in time forms an adhesive covering of the scarf-skin. The two together eventually crack and peel off, exposing a raw or nearly raw surface, and this is called scratches. \* \* \* Where 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. Curran 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 Borenda 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 significant 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 Carrillos, is beginning the erection of additions to his hotel.

One of the prettiest teams ever seen in Springer is the four-abreast 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 Carrillos 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.

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

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND PURPOSE. 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, 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 existence 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 ineligible 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 laid 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 \$200 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 set 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.

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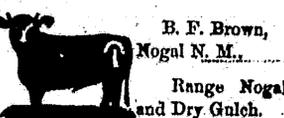
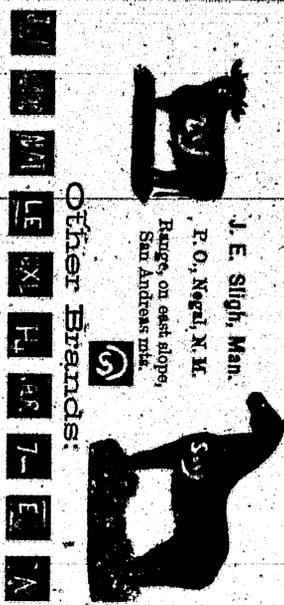
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**THE FARM.**

**A Hint for Everyone on the Subject which is Uppermost in His Mind.**

When I began growing fruit and vegetables for market, my land was very poor; would not produce ten bushels of corn to the acre, but it was the best I was able to get. To add to this embarrassment I was scarce of stable manure, but I thought that our stately forest proves that forest leaves are one of the most powerful fertilizers, so I went to the woods and raked up leaves and piled them, raking much of the rich loam with them, and then covered the pile with soil to hold any gases that might otherwise escape. These leaves would, by fall, be pretty well rotted. Then I would haul them up and compost with one-third stable manure. This compost, after it is thoroughly wet by the Fall rains, is covered with boards. In the Spring it is turned over so as to mix it, water will also dry it out and make it fine. This is used in the hill and drill of all my crops with the best results. With this manure I was enabled to get into market ahead of others, and got the name of bringing the best fruit and vegetables to market. I have used all stable manure, both rotted and fresh, on my melons and cucumbers, but I find I have decidedly the best results from my forest leaf compost.—Ohio Farmer.

**A Hint For The Cook.**

I often wonder how some persons can burn so much wood when one-fourth the amount would do better service. They fill up the stove, go to work to prepare things for a meal, allowing the fire to roar away, perhaps damper down all this while; put on some meat and vegetables, fill up the stove again, never think of draft or damper, and growl because wood runs short. I always close all openings and dampers as soon as my fire is going well, keep them closed all the time, adding one or two sticks of wood as needed, and not allowing the fire to get too low. Then there is uniformity of heat and saving of fuel. You can save half or three-fourths. Try it.—Agriculturist.

Without agriculture there can be neither trade or commerce; civilization would be impossible. If the agriculturalists suffer, all others engaged in industrial pursuits suffer likewise. If the government loans money to the farmers or agriculturists alone, it must be because agriculture is the foundation of all other industries, and because this class of citizens are deserving of the special fostering care of the government. I think few will deny that agricultural interests just now need immediate relief, such interests being especially depressed beyond that of other industries. I do not see any insurmountable objection to the government under proper restrictions, loaning money to those who own farms and live on and work the same.—Senator Telser

**Prohibition.**

After several years of trial and test Prohibition is declared to be a failure in Iowa by 210,000 of the 300,000 voters who cast their ballots at the election for Governor of that State last year. An influential Republican, such as First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson is authority for this statement. He explains that the recent convention of anti Prohibition Republicans, held at Des Moines, is the result of a conviction on the part of from 50,000 to 60,000 voters of that party that prohibition is a failure, and that the time has come to substitute a higher license for it. He admits that Iowa is a temperance State, but insists that prohibition can only be enforced in the agricultural counties and small towns. "It has failed to find the public opinion to enforce itself in the large cities and in the counties of the Mississippi River, which are largely settled by people of European birth. It is an open fact that it cannot be enforced in such localities without a State constitutional, which the temper of the Iowa people would not permit. The legislation to enforce it has been as severe and autocratic as would ever be permitted by a free people. I am frank to say that it has failed in these large cities.

**ALLIANCE NEWS.**

**Headquarters Established in Washington—The Sub-Treasury Scheme Being Pressed by President Polk.**

**From Progressive Farmer.**  
Washington, D. C., March 25.—The Farmers Alliance has established a headquarters in Washington where the work of educating Congress as to desired legislation will be carried out. The President, Mr. Polk, is on hand actively pressing the merits of the new sub-treasury plan. Mr. Polk declares that this plan is the product of the best minds of the Alliance, and if this Congress fails to enact it into a law, the next Congress will. The Alliance is making its influence felt with Congressmen and the politicians of both parties are considerably worried by its aggressions.

**A Little Straw.**

The Governor of New Jersey sent out a series of questions to the county boards of agriculture relating to the farming interests, in which occurs the following:

"State the causes that have led to the depression of the farming interests in your county, or elsewhere in your state, and suggest any legislation that might aid in remedying these evils."

Quite a number of bankers and patrons of banks were present, also a number of farmers and Alliance men. Our State Organizer, Dr. Atkinson, introduced a resolution endorsing the farmers' sub-treasury plan, now before Congress as a proper solution of the question. It produced a flutter and quite an animated discussion but was adopted by a two-thirds majority. Score one for our little sister, New Jersey.

Free coinage of silver means that the government shall coin without cost to the owner all silver bullion which he brings to the mint, or purchase it from him outright and then coin it for the government. A person may take \$100 worth of standard gold bullion to the mint and receive \$100 in gold coin for it, or he may have it coined for him without expense. That is free coinage. So for any amount. But the law applies only to gold. Silver bullion is purchased in the open market and then coined for the government in limited quantities. The law requires the coinage of from ten million to four million silver dollars per month and no more, with as much smaller coin as may be needed. What friends of free coinage want is, that silver shall be treated just as gold is, to the end that the people may have more money to use.

**Where is the Dollar?**

"What are the farmers complaining about? They have never seen the time when they could buy so much with a dollar as now."

Ab, good friend, there is no man in all this land who knows better than the farmer the purchasing power of the dollar. He knows full well that it will buy more than ever before. He knows that it buys more bushels of wheat, more bushels of corn and more of labor than ever before. It buys double as much of his cotton, corn, etc., as it did a few years ago. But what is equally important and interesting to him is the other question: Will it pay more taxes, will it pay more debt, will it pay more lawyers' fees, will it pay more doctors' bills, will it pay more on his mortgage than ever before? This is the scale in which to weigh the dollar to see how much more it is worth to the farmer than ever before. Verily, the farmer knows the purchasing power of the dollar.

We have often heard of late this sage and consoling remark made to the farmer. It is easy to tell him that a dollar will buy more than ever before. But he involuntarily responds: Where is the dollar?

A tramp approached a citizen standing on the street and said: "My dear sir, can you tell me where I can get a good square meal?" "Yes," said the citizen, "just around the corner, you will find a nice place where you can get a good meal for a quarter."

"Thank you kindly," said the tramp, and he hastened away in the direction indicated, and when he had gone about half the distance, he suddenly stopped and turned and hurried back to the citizen and in the blindest and most polite manner, said to him:

"My dear sir, you were very kind to tell me where I could get a meal for a quarter, will you now tell me where I can get the quarter?"

Farmers, when men tell you of the amount a dollar will purchase ask them: Where am I to get the dollar.

**[Colorado Farmer.]**

There never was a time when farmers as farmers were attracting more attention than they are now. The associated press dispatches almost daily have something to say about the doings of organizations of farmers, and the politicians think of them now as a disturbing element in politics.

We have before remarked that legislatures and political parties never inaugurate useful reforms; and they never do anything for the general good till compelled to do so. When the voice of the people is so loud and so authoritative that it cannot but be heard and must be obeyed, then the legislators are all ears and all willingness to serve the people.

The "Old Grange," taught wisdom by its age and experience; is now in better condition to do effective work than ever before. As the Grange and the Alliance are working for a single purpose, good work and a large amount of it is likely to be done.

One of our contemporaries, which has studiously and persistently tried to belittle the Grange and its work, now sees in the Alliance the prevention and cure of all the ills of the farmer. It fails to discover that the objects of the two organizations are identical and their methods of work similar. It fails to discover that the Grange and the Alliance are working in harmony in this state, and that the indications point strongly to a close alliance between them within a few months. The Grange is growing faster in this state than at any other time within a dozen years. The Alliance is being organized in Colorado with great activity; indeed until last year there was scarcely any work done, by it in the line of organization. The two organizations now number among their members thousands of the best farmers in Colorado. And they will not be so foolish as to allow rivalries between them to destroy their usefulness. The Farmer has ample means of being informed concerning the work and power of the two great farmers' organizations than any other paper in Colorado; and it has good reason for knowing whereof it speaks when it promises the people of Colorado that the Grange and the Farmers' Alliance will do some effectual work before November is past.

**Cathem and Cheatem.**

The farmers of Missouri and Kansas are forming Alliances all over both States, and "whereas" and "resolving" at a terrible rate. What do the politicians care for such things so long as they can take them by the nose and lead them up to the poles and vote them, like so many sheep to the slaughter pen? That is what they have been doing ever since the war, and will continue to do until the farmers are ground down closer and closer, until the limit of human endurance is reached; and broken in spirit, they will lie down in abject poverty and want.

You ask why such things are so? Because the politicians will appear before the next election, make all manner of promises and pledges, arouse all of the old animosities engendered by the war, appeal to the prejudices of men and beg them to stick to the "Grand Old party," and—elect them to office.—Cor. Kansas City Indicator.

In spite of the universal grasping for gold the world is nearer to being civilized than it ever was before. Men are beginning to understand that whether they will or not they are their brother's keepers, and to the extent that they do not help him when they have the power, to that extent will they themselves suffer. It is the inexorable law of nature that one man cannot be permanently happy or prosperous while another is in pain or want. The literature of the time shows that, in some shape or form, the welfare of the masses is engaging the attention of the thinkers of the land, and at least of the rich men themselves.—Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate.

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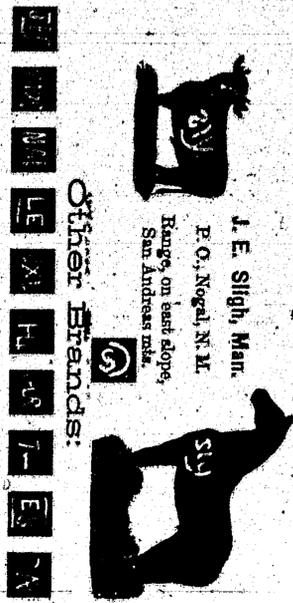
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