

Probate Clerk

LIBERTY THE BANNER

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

Vol. 1. PRICE—ONE DOLLAR For Annam. NOGAL, LINCOLN CO., N. M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890. PRICE—ONE DOLLAR For Annam.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union

President—J. T. Polk, Washington, D. C.
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 Treasurer—John Graham, " " " " " "
 Chaplain—J. A. Walcott, " " " " " "
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 Secretary—W. L. Brocco, " " " " " "
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 Lecturer—J. A. Walcott, " " " " " "
 Chaplain—J. A. Allison, " " " " " "
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President—George Coe, Fort Stanton, N. M.
 Secretary—W. L. Brocco, " " " " " "
 Treasurer—John Graham, " " " " " "
 Lecturer—J. A. Walcott, " " " " " "
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 Lecturer—W. L. Brocco, " " " " " "

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 Secretary—Paul Tanton, " " " " " "

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 Secretary—Chas. Knowlton, " " " " " "

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President—O. W. Coe, " " " " " "
 Secretary—Mrs. Phoebe Coe, " " " " " "

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President—J. A. Allison, " " " " " "
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CENTER POINT

President—John Millison, " " " " " "
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President—F. V. Williams, " " " " " "
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FLORA VISTA ALLIANCE

President—A. J. Shelbourn, " " " " " "
 Secretary—F. H. Tully, " " " " " "

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

OHIO

President—S. D. Wheeler, " " " " " "
 Secretary—E. F. Taylor, " " " " " "

HON. L. P. FEATHERSTON, IN CONGRESS.

An Extract from His Great Speech on the Land Loan Bill.

The facts and figures furnished officially by the Bureau of Statistics under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury show that the acreage and products of Agriculture have more than doubled in the last twenty years, the same amount of money purchases the increased product and in fact

LESS MONEY IS REQUIRED

to buy the corn crop of 1889 than it took to buy the crop of 1880, the acreage of 1889 being 87,103,245, with a production of 874,520,000 valued at \$658,532,7000, and that of 1880 being 78,319,451, with a production of 2,111,892,000 bushels, valued at \$507,018,820, although more than twice the acreage and yield, the crop did not bring to the producer as much money as the crop of 1880 brought them. Other cereals show the same conditions. Official statistics will verify this statement. The same is shown in the cotton crop. The crop of 1889 amounted to 2,260,557 bales, realizing \$225,000,000; 1880, 0,935,082 bales, three times as much, worth only \$292,130,200.

There we have a threefold production bringing to the producer only a small amount more in money than he received for the crop of 1880.

This conclusively shows that the volume of currency controls the price of products; that the money of to day will purchase three times the quantity of production that the mon-

and yet no man of intelligence and observation can deny this has been the result.

The Government furnishes the banker the national bank note at a cost of 1 per cent. or less. The national bank supplies the merchants at ninety days at the rate of 6 to 12 per cent. [For the 90 days.]

This, then, goes to the producer, through the medium of the merchant, either in cash or supplies, at rates varying from 10 to 15 per cent. Under the law the farmer can get the necessary money to conduct his business upon no other basis.

Thus lands are not valid security. His crops require a year to be planted, gathered, and marketed. A loan for ninety days can be of no service to the farmer. So he must secure his accommodations from his merchant. This accounts for the unprecedented prosperity of our cities and towns, and the poverty and incessant labor of the farmers and producers generally. This is a grievous fault of our financial system.

Locking The Lips That Plead for Liberty and Justice.

When the cruel Czar brings freedom's martyrs to the scaffold, the doomed victims are walled in from the on-looking populace by close packed ranks of ignorant soldiery.

Some of these Heroes of Humanity as they stand on the rostrum of death, breath out on the pitying air a last farewell to earth. And it is but natural that the "final words they speak should be for that gospel of liberty for which they lay down their lives.

But the minions of the gloomy tyrant watch them closely, and when their voices are raised to carry tidings of a nobler and truer cycle to some listening soul a beating of drums and blare of trumpets drowns their sacred accents, and the hangman swiftly does his demon deed.

Thus it is in the land of the "White Terror."

Thus it is under the diabolical despotism of Russia, that the lips which speak for right, mercy and justice are silenced.

How is it in our great American Republic "in the latest horn of time" - in the land of freedom's only child?

The concentrated men and women of Russia—those "fair and consummate flowers" from the Divine civilization that is to be, whose untimely blooming fades under the glacier chill of Imperial autocracy meet ear-rifice and the grave in the same immortal cause which now demands from patriotic Americans "the last full measure of devotion.

Skits—Nations—and languages may change but human rights and God's justice remain ever the same.

The illuminated martyrs of Russia meet the torture chamber, Siberia mine and scaffold, because their hearts pity the suffering of the lowly, because they yearn for the dwelling of Christ's father and sweeter day—when love, peace and happiness shall come among men to abide for ever—and lo! an iron band hushes their voices, and a killing frost withers their hopes.

In America Millions of Farmers and Millions of Workmen

make plea that while our country has grown to be the richest Nation on the face of the globe, an equitable share of that increase in wealth has not come to the toilers who created it.

On the contrary, the financial circumstances of the men who work grow progressively worse with each succeeding year.

Since 1870 millionaires and farm mortgages have both multiplied one hundred fold.

The absorption of wealth by drone non producers has been perfected in to a scientific system, and the toilers who create the riches which the prodigal and luxurious enjoy, must for

the future be content with a living that ever wanes more meagre and stunted.

The old social equality that obtained in the earlier, purer years of the republic, when few citizens were rich and fewer were poor, has vanished forever.

Our extremes of society are as fiercely accounted to when beggars died of hunger on the streets of Rome while the Emperor Heliogabalus was eating a meal that cost a million denari.

"The rich are growing richer, and the poor are growing poorer" has passed into a truism which none but the satisfied beneficiaries of an evil system deny.

We have stunted classes of Plutocratic Plutocrats and poverty stricken Plebeians in this boasted land of democratic equality.

Every year the upper ten thousand know as much care less as to how the lower millions live.

Every year the rights of invested capital receive greater consideration, and the rights of invested labor less.

Every year the trusts, corporations and banks come into closer unity of interest and work more harmoniously together plundering the creators of wealth.

Lyon County, Kansas, said to be one of the most prosperous agricultural sections in the state, has 505,000 acres of land, and 0,581 mortgages, representing \$5,584,000 of debt; but the railways are prosperous because they can tax the traffic more than it will bear, and the banks wax fat on Shylock interest made possible by an artificial scarcity of money brought about by criminal money kings and traitorous government officials.

In Harper County, Kansas, one loan and investment concern has a dual domain of 150,000 acres, the result of foreclosed mortgages.

English lords of title and American lords of gold are creating vast feudal estates all through the Mississippi valley by clutching onto farms that were rescued from the wilderness by the noblest and bravest race of pioneers the world ever saw.

Through the necromancy of a Blackmail mortgage debt of five billions of dollars that was forced on the farmers by a government that protects the classes and plunders the masses, we shall have a new and larger Ireland in the very heart of free America tenanted by millions of beggared perfs.

The Final Stroke

Of the republican plutocracy has been struck! After all that has been written of trusts and combindes after the passage of that miserable farce of an anti trust law, which operates in 10 square miles! after the revolution is fairly threatening in the laboring world—that blind band of dements called a Congress—bared its puissant arm and knocked its own brains out.

It bowed to the behests of the great sugar trust and put raw sugar on the free list, increasing its profits by 25 per cent. if not 33. All refined sugar—all sugars used by consumers, are still taxed. So, with free raw material, and taxed refinings, the sugar trust gobbles another wagon load of millions from the American sleepers.

Remember, friends, that the new Silver law, passed by the republican party, and signed by the republican president and nullified by the republican secretary of the treasury, calls for certificates to be issued for "circulation." So Mr. Windom issues them in never less than \$500 and \$1,000 bills! They circulate like fury in this neighborhood—circulate their durn heads off. We'll take 'em in exchange for a 500 year subscription.

Other Brands:

J. E. Sligh, Man.
 P. O. Nogal, N. M.
 Range on east slope, San Andres mts.

L. Jennings & R. C. Russell.
 Nogal, N. M.
 Range and Range Mogado Canyon, N. M.

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

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

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

R. P. Brown, Nogal, N. M.
 Range Nogal and Dry Gulch.

Geo. W. Coe, Fort Stanton, N. M.
 Horse brand same on left shoulder. Range on the lower Rio Arriba.

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

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Congress by the act of Aug. 30, 1890, has repealed the arid land act of Oct. 2, 1888, and all land entries made by settlers since the date of the act Oct. 2, 1888, are made valid, except as to reservoir sites selected.

The act of Aug. 30, 1890, limits the amount of land subject to entry by any person under all the various land laws to 320 acres.

Any legal sub division part or the whole of said 320 acres can be entered under the Desert Land Law, or in such amounts as is prescribed by the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture Laws can be entered as shall not exceed in the aggregate 320 acres.

The Timber Culture Law has not been repealed; but it is likely to be repealed during the next session of congress which convenes in December.

Settlers living on United States land prior to Aug. 30, 1890, and who have made reasonable improvements thereon will be entitled to enter said land and in addition thereto 320 acres more when desired, under the act of August 30, 1890.

The usual exception obtains as to the Pre-emption Law, i. e., the entry must not be the owner of 320 acres of land.

Public land can now be safely entered under any of the foregoing laws; and settlers can be reasonably sure of receiving patent when they comply with those laws in good faith.

All applications for the entry of land, in compliance, will be acted upon the same day they are received, if filed in time permitting; and all correspondence relating thereto will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Settlers and all other persons are requested to remit all moneys to the Receiver after Dec. 1st, 1890; and only currency, postal orders, express orders; postal notes and certified checks will be received.

Letters from this office to settlers calling for additional papers should receive their prompt attention in order that their lands may proceed to patent rapidly.

No unnecessary requirements will be asked for by this office.

Very Respectfully,
 SAUEL P. MCNEA, Register.
 QUINCY VANDE, Receiver.
 U. S. Land Office,
 Las Cruces, N. M.
 Oct. 25, 1890.

REPRODUCTION

ALLOWING DOCUMENT

NOT BE IMPROVED

THE ORIGINAL

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GEO. B. BARBER,
 Attorney-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 Plaza, at store house

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conclusion that in general has under this system certainty, the chief loser: he price and gath and the profits ward under sun ems for a weary variably slipped reduced prices. discussion to cialaries of this

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upon real estate as security. It con- vays exclusive control of the volume of the currency to these corporations, and restricts their operations to ninety days transactions upon personal security.

I am not ready to conclude that it was the intention of the Congress which formulated and passed this law to create a perverted class.

I shall not contend that it intended to place the farmers, whose produce was so annual, at the mercy of the national banks and the merchant;

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THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

\$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and \$15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines SIMPLICITY with DURABILITY SPEED, EACH OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIALLY, nickel plated, perfect and adapted to all kinds of type-writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscript. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer \$1,000 to any operator who can equal the work of the DOUBLE CASE ODELL!

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted Special inducements to Dealers.

For pamphlet giving Indorsements, &c., address,
ODELL TYPE WRITER CO.,
 85 and 87 5th Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

The National Economist.

Official Organ of The NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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 Thousands
 Year, 24

The COLORADO FARMER

Is the best paper for New Mexico farmers and Ranchmen.

Take advantage of our offer and get a first class Farm and Stock Journal for less than half its value.

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

\$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, and \$15 for the SINGLE CASE ODELL, warranted to do better work than any machine made.

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The COLORADO FARMER

Is the best paper for New Mexico farmers and Ranchmen.

Take advantage of our offer and get a first class Farm and Stock Journal for less than half its value.

A. Henley & Son,

—DEALERS IN—

**Dry Goods, Groceries and
Miner's Supplies,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Nogal, New Mexico.**

Our Motto,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

Shall be strictly adhered to.

We keep everything in the general mercantile line, and when you want anything that you can't 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.

Goodman, Ziegler & Co.,

EXCHANGE DEALERS

In Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Carpets, Gent's Furnishing

Trunks, &c., &c.

White Oaks, N. M.

Special Orders promptly attended to.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.



It is the obligation of matrimony, that's why the man had no show when he brought his wife back, claiming she was "all worse and no better."

We take Goods Back

when they don't turn out as represented. But we are not troubled much that way, as our goods are

All Better and No Worse.

Our record for good goods is unimpeachable and stands side by side with our record for

The Lowest Price.

You may regret wedlock, but you'll never regret trading with.

**Young & Taliaferro
WHITE OAKS.**

MANDELL BROS. & CO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Agents For

**John Deer Plows
AND
Agricultural Implements.**

All Kinds Of

HARDWARE

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. 1
Oct. 26, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, viz: Amos K. Baker, Hd. 53 (R. S.) for the N. E. 1/4, Sec. 15, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles M. Littlefield, of Fort Stanton, N. M., John H. Bingham, of Bonito, N. M., Thomas W. Henley, and Allen Henley, of Nogal, N. M. WINDFELD S. COBURN, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TREASURY OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF LINCOLN
In the 3rd. Judicial District Court, Assumpst. April 1890.

The Homestake Gold Mining Company of White Oaks, N. M., vs. The plaintiff Italia Wells recovered a certain judgment against the said defendant, The Homestake Gold Mining Company, for the sum of \$18,500, 100 damages, and \$18,500 cost of suit which said judgment bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of said judgment until paid; and whereas said Italia Wells recovered a certain other judgment against the said defendant, The Homestake Gold Mining Company of White Oaks for the sum of \$18,500, 100 damages, and \$18,500 cost of suit which said latter named judgment bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 5th day of April 1890, the date of the same, until paid.

Now by virtue of two execution issued out of the said Third Judicial District Court in pursuance of said judgments, to me directed and delivered I have levied upon the following described lands, to-wit: The land and tenements bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point south 14 degrees 40 minutes East 87 1/2 feet from the North West corner of the lot on No. 1 of the Silver Cliff claim survey No. 53, thence North 45 degrees East 100 feet; thence North 88 degrees 30 minutes East 100 feet; thence North 14 degrees 40 minutes West 200 feet; thence North 14 degrees 40 minutes West 425 feet to place of beginning; containing 10 acres, more or less. Notice is hereby given that I will on Monday the 21st day of November 1890 commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the place of sale on the said Homestake Gold Mining claim survey No. 140 expose for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash the said described lands, tenements, real estate and premises so levied upon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and the cost and charges of sale. The approximate amount which will be due on said execution on the day of sale is \$24,075.72 100. Dated October 29th, 1890.

D. C. Nowlin, Sheriff.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. 1
Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1890, viz: Adam A. Breese, Homestead 10 (R. S.) for the S. W. 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. P. Aldred, William Melrico, Wm. W. Brass, and A. C. Storm, all of Fort Stanton, N. M. WINDFELD S. COBURN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. 1
Oct. 15, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Roswell, N. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1890, viz: Lucile A. Gaudin, preemption D. S. (R. S.) for the S. W. 1/4, Sec. 22, 23, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 24, Tp. 9, S. of R. 9, E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Neah W. Ellis, William Ellis, Howard L. Doyle, Elizabeth Floyd, all of White Oaks, N. M. WINDFELD S. COBURN, Register.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. 1
October 11, 1890.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on November 22, 1890, viz: Pio Barcia, of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 1094 for the N. 1/4, S. E. 1-4, & S. W. 1-4, S. E. 1-4, & S. E. 1-4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 5, Tp. 15, S. of R. 9, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Benesalado Dominguez, Epifania Padillo, Julio Lucero, Miguel Dominguez, all of Tularosa, N. M. SAMUEL P. MCCORMACK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. 1
Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, Dec. 5, 1890, viz: John H. Skinner, Homestead 56 (R. S.) for the S. E. 1/4, Sec. 7, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Reese, Amos K. Baker, Charles E. Littlefield, and Charles Knowlton, all of Roswell, N. M. WINDFELD S. COBURN, Register.

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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.

A stone church is to be built at Eddy by the Episcopal Mission.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

There are 216 children of scholastic age at Roswell, an increase of 60, over last year.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

Sam'l. Wells, of White Oaks, is advertising the White Oaks Spring ranch and 400 head of cattle for sale.

We want correspondents—short newsy points—the local news; What is in your neighborhood? Write to THE BANNER.

Look out for a full report of the election next week. It will be interesting reading.

New goods at A. Henly & Son's. Dry goods, groceries, hats, boots, shoes, and in fact, most everything.

Mr. D. C. Nowlin passed Wednesday on the way to the railroad to meet Mrs. Nowlin who has been on a protracted visit to friends in Texas.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G. Peters.

Coal in Gallup is \$2 per ton, while the present price in Precourt is \$15-30 per ton. The distance is only 320 miles.

"Whither are we going," screamed a candidate for the legislature. "Whither are we going?" "I can tell you," answered one of his hearers. "Most of us when the meeting is through, are going to buy groceries at Young & Taliaferro's."

The South Homestake Mine at White Oaks has shut down for a short while.

Flour \$3.80 at P. G. Peters.

The family of Mr. S. B. Schrontz will leave White Oaks in a few days for Costa Rica where Mr. Schrontz is now engaged in the mining business.

Hats and caps in great variety, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Young & Taliaferro.

Rev. J. Midd Hill was married to Mrs. Mary L. South, of Anderson, Tex., Oct. 21. The lady was a music teacher in the public school of that town.

New goods constantly arriving at Stewart of White Oaks.

The election at Nogal was quiet and orderly, not the slightest disturbance of any kind.

A large assortment of mirrors, very cheap Stewart of White Oaks.

W. C. McDonald is improving slowly and 'twill be some time before he finally recovers from his recent severe illness.

Henry J. (Fatty) Miller died at Albuquerque last week. He formerly lived at White Oaks and Fort Stanton.

An enjoyable hop at the old Nugget office, Tuesday night. Though a dance occurs every week or so, there is never a ripple of displeasure. A more gentlemanly set of young men cannot be found than we have at Nogal, and they are nearly all at that.

Fearing our paper might not arrive in time for next issue, we decided to use only a half sheet. We hope our paper will be here by next week and that we may not be forced again to disappoint our readers.

D. W. Roberts is elected Sheriff by between two and three hundred majority. Returns from Lincoln, White Oaks, Nogal and Bonito give him one hundred and seventy four. We think his majority will go above two hundred and fifty.

Mrs. Emma Skaneateles, formerly a resident of Nogal, has gone to Washington to join her father, J. E. Sligh, who is now a resident of that state.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Peters returned last Sunday from their trip east and report a good time generally. Mr. Peters spent eight days in New York City and while there purchased his fall and winter stock of dry goods, notions, &c.

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes

Notions, Hardware,

Clothing, Groceries,

Drugs,

Miners' Supplies,

All Cheap for Cash

Resort,

Will Trade For

TRY PRODUCE.

Highest prices paid for

Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our
Cheviots, Gingham, 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.

E. J. Post & Co.,

Agents for

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Manufacturers of everything in the Sheet Iron, Copper and Tinware Line.

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 Vol. 1. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. NOGAL, LINCOLN CO., N. M., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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HON. L. P. FEATHERSTON, IN CONGRESS
 An Extract from His Great Speech on the Land Loan Bill.

The facts and figures furnished officially by the Bureau of Statistics under the direction of the secretary of the Treasury show that the acreage and products of Agriculture have more than doubled in the last twenty years, the same amount of money purchases the increased product and in fact

LESS MONEY IS REQUIRED to buy the corn crop of 1889 than it took to buy the crop of 1880, the acreage of 1889 being 37,103,245, with a production of 874,520,000 bushels, and that of 1880 being 78,310,451, with a production of 2,117,892,000 bushels, valued at \$507,018,820; although more than twice the acreage and yield, the crop did not bring to the producer as much money as the crop of 1880 brought them. Other crops also show the same conditions. Official statistics will verify this statement. The same is shown in the cotton crop. The crop of 1889 amounted to 2,260,557 bales, realizing \$225,000,000; 1880, 0,935,082 bales, three times as much, worth only \$202,130,209.

There we have a threefold production bringing to the producer only a small amount more in money than he received for the crop of 1880.

This conclusively shows that the volume of currency controls the price of products; that the money of today will purchase three times the quantity of production that the money of twenty years ago would have done.

I introduce these statistics, not as an argument in favor of inflation, but to establish the fact beyond dispute that the volume of currency is the measure of value, and to show that those who control the volume of currency can exert an influence which should at no time be placed in the hands of a few soulless corporations or individuals. Such power cannot be safely placed anywhere but with the Nation.

A careful consideration of facts brings the inevitable conclusion that while the producer in general has been the sufferer under this system of contraction and uncertainty, the farmer has been the chief loser: he has planted under one price and gathered under another; and the profits which urged him forward under sunshine and through storms for a weary year have almost invariably slipped from his grasp, with reduced prices. It is pertinent to this discussion to ask who are the beneficiaries of this system of contraction?

The bondholder has gathered in annual interest and principal together a sum equal to his original loan and 50 per cent more, and his bonds now are worth as much corn or as much cotton or as much wheat as they were twenty-five years ago.

The bondholder and the national banker have controlled the volume of currency, and these are the results. Patiently and partially from ignorance the producers have submitted to this system. Three million of them now organized in open revolt indicate that the weary toiler will not consent longer to so unfair a condition.

The law creating the national banks prohibits the loaning of money upon real estate as security. It conveys exclusive control of the volume of the currency to these corporations, and restricts their operations to ninety days transactions upon personal security.

I am not ready to conclude that it was the intention of the Congress which formulated and passed this law to create a perjured class.

I shall not contend that it intended to place the farmers, whose productions were annual, at the mercy of the national banks and the merchant;

and yet no man of intelligence and observation can deny this has been the result.

The Government furnishes the banker the national bank note at a cost of 1 per cent or less. The national bank supplies the merchants at ninety days at the rate of from 6 to 12 per cent. [For the 90 days.]

This, then, goes to the producer, through the medium of the merchant, either in cash or supplies, at rates varying from 10 to 15 per cent. Under the law the farmer can get the necessary money to conduct his business upon no other basis.

Thus lands are not valid security. His crops require a year to be planted, gathered, and marketed. A loan for ninety days can be of no service to the farmer. So he must secure his accommodations from his merchant. This accounts for the unprecedented prosperity of our cities and towns, and the poverty and incessant labor of the farmers and producers generally. This is a grievous fault of our financial system.

Locking The Lips That Plead for Liberty and Justice.

When the cruel czar brings freedom's martyrs to the scaffold, the doomed victims are walled in from the on looking populace by close packed ranks of ignorant soldiery.

Some of these Heroes of Humanity as they stand on the rostrum of death, breath out on the pitying air a last farewell to earth. And it is but natural that the final words they speak should be for that gospel of liberty for which they lay down their lives.

But the minions of the glomy tyrant watch them closely, and when their voices are raised to carry tidings of a nobler and truer cycle to come listening soul a beating of drums and blast of trumpets drown their sacred accents, and the hangman swiftly does his demon deed.

Thus it is in the land of the "White Terror."

Thus it is under the diabolical despotism of Russia, that the lips which speak for right, mercy and justice are silenced.

How is it in our great American Republic "in the latest born of time" in the land of freedom's only child?

The consecrated men and women of Russia those "fair and consummate flowers" from the Divine civilization that is to be, whose untimely blossoming fades under the glacier chill of Imperial autocracy meet their rifles and the grave in the same immortal cause which now demands from patriotic Americans "the last full measure of devotion."

Slaves—Nations—and languages may change but human rights and God's justice remain ever the same.

The illuminated martyrs of Russia meet the torture chamber, Siberia mine and scaffold, because their hearts pity the suffering of the lowly, because they yearn for the dwelling of Christ's fairer and sweeter day—when love, peace and happiness shall come among men to abide for ever—and lo! an iron hand hushes their voices, and a killing frost withers their hopes.

In America Millions of Farmers and Millions of Workmen make plea that while our country has grown to be the richest Nation on the face of the globe, an equitable share of that increase in wealth has not come to the toilers who created it.

On the contrary, the financial circumstances of the men who work grow progressively worse with each succeeding year.

Since 1870 millionaires and farm mortgages have both multiplied one hundred fold.

The absorption of wealth by idone non producers has been perfected in a scientific system, and the toilers who create the riches which the prodigal and luxurious enjoy, must for

the future be content with a living that ever wanes more meagre and stunted.

The old social equality that obtained in the earlier, purer years of the republic, when few citizens were rich and fewer were poor, has vanished forever.

Our extremes of society are as fiercely accentuated as when beggars died of hunger on the streets of Rome while the Emperor Heliogabalus was eating a meal that cost a million denari.

"The rich are growing richer, and the poor are growing poorer" has passed into a truism which none but the satisfied beneficiaries of an evil system deny.

We have distinct classes of Plutocratic Pluticians and poverty flat Flobeians in this boasted land of democratic equality.

Every year the upper ten thousand grow poorer and care less as to how the lower million live.

Every year the rights of invested capital receive greater consideration, and the rights of invested labor less.

Every year the trusts, corporations and unions are into closer unity of interest and work more harmoniously together in plundering the creators of wealth.

Lyon County, Kansas, said to be one of the most prosperous agricultural sections in the state, has 505,000 acres of land, and 6,581 mortgages, representing \$5,584,000 of debt; but the railways are preponderant because they can tax the traffic more than it will bear, and the banks wax fat on Shylock interest made possible by an artificial scarcity of money brought about by criminal money kings and traitorous government officials.

In Harper County, Kansas, one loan and investment concern has a dual domain of 150,000 acres, the result of foreclosed mortgages.

English lords of title and American lords of gold are creating vast feudal estates all through the Mississippi valley by clutching onto farms that were rescued from the wilderness by the noblest and bravest race of pioneers the world ever saw.

Through the acromancy of a blackmail mortgage debt of five billions of dollars that was forced on the farmers by a government that protects the classes and plunders the masses, we shall have a new and larger Ireland in the very heart of free America tenanted by millions of beggared serfs.

The Final Stroke
 Of the republican plutocracy has been struck! After all that has been written of trusts and combinations after the passage of that miserable force of an anti trust law, which operates in 10 square miles! after the revolution is fairly threatening in the laboring world—that blind band of dements called a Congress—bared its puissant arm and knoceled its own brains out.

It bowed to the behests of the great sugar trust and put raw sugar on the free list, increasing its profits by 25 per cent. if not 35%. All refined sugar—all sugars used by consumers, are still taxed. So, with free raw material, and taxed refinings, the sugar trust gobbles another wagon load of millions from the American sleepers.

Remember, friends, that the new Silver law, passed by the republican party, and signed by the republican president and nullified by the republican secretary of the treasury, calls for certificates to be issued for "circulation." So Mr. Windom issues them in never less than \$500 and \$1,000 bills! They circulate like fury in this neighborhood—circulate their durn heads off. We'll take 'em in exchange for a 500 year subscription.

Other Brands

J. E. Sligh, Man.
 P. O., Nogal, N. M.
 Range on east slope San Andres mts.

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

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

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

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

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

Geo. W. Coe, Fort Stanton, N. M.
 M. Horse brand same on left shoulder. Range on the lower Rio doso.

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

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Congress by the act of Aug. 30, 1890, has repealed the arid land act of Oct. 2, 1888, and all land entries made by settlers since the date of the act Oct. 2, 1888, are made valid, except as to reservoir sites selected.

The act of Aug. 30, 1890, limits the amount of land subject to entry by any person under all the various land laws to 320 acres.

Any legal sub-divisional part or the whole of said 320 acres can be entered under the Desert Land Law, or in such amounts as is prescribed by the Homestead, Pre-emption and Timber Culture Laws can be entered as shall not exceed in the aggregate 320 acres.

The Timber Culture Law has not been repealed; but it is likely to be repealed during the next session of congress which convenes in December.

Settlers living on United States land prior to Aug. 30, 1890, and who have made reasonable improvements thereon will be entitled to enter said land and in addition thereto 320 acres more when desired, under the act of August 30, 1890.

The usual exception obtains as to the Pre-emption Law, i. e. the entry must not be the owner of 320 acres of land.

Public land can now be safely entered under any of the foregoing laws; and settlers can be redoubtly sure of receiving patent when they comply with these laws in good faith.

All applications for the entry of land, in compliance, will be acted upon the same day they are received, if fees be made permitting; and all correspondence relating thereto will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Settlers and all other persons are requested to remit all moneys to the Receiver after Dec. 1st, 1890; and only currency, postal orders, express orders; postal notes and certified checks will be received.

Letters from this office to settlers calling for additional papers should receive their prompt attention in order that their lands may proceed to patent rapidly.

No unnecessary requirements will be asked for by this office.

Very Respectfully,
 SAUEL P. McCNEA, Register.
 QUINCY VANCE, Receiver.
 U. S. Land Office,
 Las Cruces, N. M.,
 Oct. 25, 1890.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH'S.

Parish at Parsons first Sunday in each month; at Bonito and Esker school house, second Sunday; at Eagle Creek school house third Sunday; at the Coe school house the fourth Sunday.

W. T. BROW,
 Pastor Bonito Mission.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,
ATTY-AT-LAW
 Albuquerque, N. M.
 Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

A. B. YALL, R. L. Young,
FALL & YOUNG
Lawyers.
 Las Cruces, N. M.
 Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,
Attory-at-Law
 White Oaks, N. M.

JOHN Y. HEWITT,
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 White Oaks, N. M.
 Will practice in all the courts in the territory, and in the U. S. Land Office.

GEO. B. BARBER,
Attory-at-Law,
 White Oaks, N. M.
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 P. O., Nogal, N. M.
 Range on east slope San Andres mts.

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

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

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

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

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

Geo. W. Coe, Fort Stanton, N. M.
 M. Horse brand same on left shoulder. Range on the lower Rio doso.

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

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. W. WHARTON, Editor and Business Manager.

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Nogal is the Time to subscribe for the Banner.

The only Alliance paper in the Territory.

Send in your Subscriptions at once.

Joseph is elected by eighteen to twenty five hundred majority and the democrats have a majority in our Territorial legislature.

The alliance ticket got caught in a slight snow storm. The ticket looked stormy all the time, and if it got snowed under, it ought not to cause any great surprise.

Certain White Oaks republicans desired to beat Roberts because they said Thornton had promised not to appoint Langston a Deputy Sheriff. Well, he can redeem his promise. Roberts will perform that duty and do the county a valuable service too.

What right have you farmers to want an office any way? Didn't you know there were not enough offices to supply Lincoln? She has plenty of material left to fill as many more offices if the legislature would only create them. We hope the next legislature will come to the rescue and provide for our own patriotic Lincoln.

The election is over and Lincoln didn't get any thing in fact, almost nothing. She only gets the Sheriff, Probate Judge, Probate Clerk, Assessor, Supt. of Schools, Coroner and one Commissioner. The law requires one commissioner elected from each precinct or she would have had three commissioners. The whole country outside of Lincoln gets well it got 1000.

Col. Himmans Rhodes and Eq. Bellomy passed down to Lincoln a few days since. Col. Rhodes is the new Indian Agent at Mescalero. While we favored Mr. Tillotson's appointment because we knew and believed him worthy and fit, now that Col. Rhodes has obtained the prize we most cordially acquiesce and wish him success in his new field of labor. We hope Col. Rhodes will stop the promiscuous raiding of Indian hunting parties off the reservation. They have no more moral or legal right to go gunning off the reservation than one citizen has to leave his own private fishing ground and trespass upon that of a neighbor.

Election News.

Wisconsin elected a democratic governor by 30,000 majority. The legislature is democratic and six of the seven members of congress are democrats. Illinois elected the entire state democratic ticket and the delegation to congress stands 14 democratic to 6 republicans. In Michigan the alliance elected one congressman. The democratic majority in Indiana is about 18,000. Montana gave a democratic majority of about 1,000. The state senate is democratic. Halveron, alliance candidate is elected to congress from Minn. In the southern states some alliance congressmen and an alliance governor for S. C. are the changes made in the usual order. Nebraska elected an alliance governor. Pennsylvania democratic. New York state and city democratic, and a democratic senator will succeed senator Everts. McKinley defeated in Ohio. Massachusetts, Connecticut and Nebraska, democratic. Kansas in doubt as to governor, but the legislature and most of the congressmen democratic and alliance. California and Washington republican. Democratic gains in the country. In the states built up by republican majorities, there one will be greatly decreased. Tom O'Neil

Did They Lie?

The strikers for Corbet were busy on election day telling democratic voters that Wharton had refused to support the democratic ticket. They said we had written a letter asserting that we would not support the ticket, that we did not consider that we were bound by the democratic convention and that we would vote for no man on the ticket except Roberts. Here is the letter we wrote Paul Mayer, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee:

NOGAL, N. M., Oct. 21, 1890.

PAUL MAYER, WHITE OAKS.

DEAR SIR:

Yours of few days since not answered as aimed to come over. As for assessment I'm not able now to do much. Of course will do my part so far as printing tickets is concerned and will remunerate Interpreter for carrying my name, but cannot contribute to general expenses of campaign. My position is peculiar, different from others on the ticket. I shall do no work for myself or any one else, except for sheriff, Probate Judge and Commissioners; and, of course, for Joseph, Richardson and McDonald. My position is therefore neutral on most of our ticket. My reason I think good. Opposing candidates are my personal friends, and while I cannot work for them, I shall not work against them. I shall do what I can for congressional and legislative tickets, for Roberts, Cronin, yourself and Hinkle. As regards the remainder of the ticket, I cannot engage for or against any one. As voters are twenty one years of age, I'm willing they shall do their own judging between candidates the candidates doing their own work. If, however, I see there is no chance for Saunders, I shall do all possible for Taliaferro. I mean I can not so long as Saunders appears in the race, engage against him. If he gets any vote (much) Sena will be elected. I shall be out in few days and will visit Pecos country. So can judge how Saunders is running. Storm is getting a good vote as assessor and, of course, will go to the end, so I shall take no stock in assessor's race. All are my friends and all are looking after their own interests. Now, I have thus explained that you and the committee may understand my position. My position is no secret and if I'm defeated by reason of it I shall have no complaint to make. I'd rather be right than be elected to any office in the county.

Very Respectfully, J. E. Wharton.

Now, what was our position as defined in the above letter? We just simply refused to work against Jap Coc, Cal Storm, Saunders and Weidman. At that time they claimed they had hopes of success and while we did not think the election of a single alliance candidate (except Roberts) any thing more than a mere possibility, we did not think our democracy in jeopardy by refusing to work against them. We did, however, after further inquiry, decide that Saunders had no possible chance of election and, as stated in our letter, did all we could for Taliaferro. We also did all we could for the whole ticket from Joseph down, except as to the offices of assessor, treasurer and commissioner of precinct No. 1. These candidates being opposed by alliance candidates named, we simply did nothing and said nothing. We defy any man to say we ever tried to influence a single vote against Curry, Salizar or Lujan, or in favor of the alliance candidates opposed to them. Can they say as much regarding the candidate for Supt. of Schools? More, can they say as much regarding Roberts, the head of the democratic ticket? We think not. Now, why did we take a neutral position as regards the offices named? Simply because we believed it proper under the circumstances. Our position and principles were well known before we were nominated. We opposed putting an alliance ticket in the field and accepted a place on the democratic ticket. Our alliance brethren, however, did nominate a ticket. The candidates nominated were our personal friends and associates in the publication of the Banner. We were employed by

them to edit the paper. Because we had differed from them in the matter of nominating a ticket and had accepted a place on the democratic ticket, did it impel us by any principle of right or justice to enter the field against them either in person or by contributing a part of the salary which they had paid us as editor, to insure their defeat. If this be treason (to democracy) make the most of it. We leave it to our democratic friends to say whether the Corbet strikers lied as to our position or whether or not we refused to support the democratic ticket.

The election through the country has been a "waterloo" to the republican party. Such democratic victories never were known. The lower house of congress will be democratic by something near a hundred majority (possibly more). The allied labor organizations, the Farmers Alliance and the Knights of Labor, did much to bring about the above results. Senator Quay, of Penn., attributed the downfall of the republicans of Penn., to the farmers and laborers. The McKinley tariff bill and the rulings of Boss Reed did their part. The politicians of this country had as well understand that the farmers and laborers are going to be heard in congress or know the reason why. Three million voters demanded of the last congress consideration of measures of relief for farmers and producers generally which a congressional committee would not even report to the house. These three million voters demanded a reduction of tariff taxes and this bigoted congress increased the tariff in the face of this demand. Thus have the people asserted their right to be heard and they will have a hearing by the next congress and no foolishness about it. McKinley is defeated and Reed cannot be speaker of the next congress—not by a "whole lot." We may expect some legislation that will benefit the masses, instead of the classes, in the near future.

Supt. of Schools.

The office of Supt. of Schools is one that should be given a practical teacher. He should be a man who believes in schools—in an American public school system. He should be a stimulus to pupils, an instructor and counselor to teachers and thoroughly alive to the importance of public schools as the chief support of our republican institutions. On his visits to the schools he should not feel that he has performed his duty when he has spent a half hour in the school room or stopped over night with some director or patron of the school. As he gets \$5 per day for his time, he ought to consider it belongs to the schools and devote it to instructing and encouraging both teacher and pupils. He should where no institute is in existence, as in Lincoln County, spend one entire day as a spectator forming an idea of the teacher's requirements as regards methods of instruction, discipline &c. Then, he should be able the second day to say to the teacher "You have that seat and let me hear your classes." He should be thoroughly posted as to methods and discipline and while occupying the teacher's place make every recitation a lecture for the teacher's benefit. This is what we expected to have done had we been elected. For a superintendent to regard it his only duty to license teachers and apportion funds, making occasional visits to school districts (taking no interests in the schools) merely to enable him to draw pay for so doing, is preposterous. For all the good such visits accomplish, we had just as well have instead the visits of an Italian fiddler with monkey accompaniment.

Capt. Baca, of Lincoln, made his appearance at Nogal on the morning of the election and allowed every Mexican who appeared and steered him to the polls to vote for Corbet. We knew nothing of his business or that Corbet was a candidate until about 10 o'clock. The aforesaid Baca approached a friend of ours and gave him the whole history of the plot against us. He said they had a meeting at Lincoln and had sent men to all except one or two precincts to work for Corbet. He said Jimmy Dolan had gone to Rebeton [River]

enton], Tommy Eubank to Las Tablos, I. N. Baily to Pecos and so on. O, ye Gods and little fishes! Think of Jimmy Dolan—who has been a member of the upper branch of our Territorial legislature, a man of means, social position, and a "true blue" democratic-republican, becoming so shocked at our refusal to "support the democratic ticket," that he hid himself to Rebeton to work against us for an office that we would not go half that far to secure. And, again, think of Tommy Eubank's loyalty to democracy. He was so shocked at our refusal to "support the ticket" that he came all the way from Roswell to go to Las Tablos and appeal to his friends to save the reputation of the party by voting against us. Do the honest voters of Lincoln County believe any such stuff? Was it not bigger game these gentlemen were after? Sandoval, one of the best Mexican citizens of Lincoln County, a man whose integrity is unquestioned, also went to Rebeton the evening before election. What does he say? He says Jimmy Dolan, Capt. Timmony and Juan Chaves were closeted together and refused to see him or admit him to their council. Sandoval went there to work for Roberts. If Dolan was a Roberts man why shut himself up with Thornton men and refuse to see Sandoval? The next morning, says Sandoval, every Mexican had a ticket already filled out for Thornton. But, of course, Dolan & Co. were for Roberts and only wanted to beat Wharton. Certainly! no one doubts that fact. Oh, no!

The Lincoln Independent should at once issue a second illustrated edition, not of the Pecos Country, but of Lincoln County. It ought to furnish free of cost each citizen of the town of Lincoln, a copy of this edition. It ought to give maps and drawings showing the aforesaid citizens that there is a town called White Oaks up in this part of the country and a little further south a town called Nogal. It ought also to show the extensive settlements of the Pecos country and that in the sections named reside many good citizens who are legal voters, and who are entitled to some consideration in the matter of selecting county officers. Such an edition might induce the aforesaid citizens of Lincoln to concede to the sections named the right to name a man either for the office of Coroner, or Supt. of Schools. Of course, we should not expect both; but it does seem that, if they know the situation they would concede said sections one of the offices named. Let us have in other illustrated edition Mr. Kibbee, by all means.

W. A. JENKINS. P. F. GARRETT.

W. A. Jenkins & Co. Calls the attention especially of the readers of the Banner to the fact that they keep on hand Machinery and Plows. Such as, The Osborne Mowers, Self Binders, Full Circle Hay Presses, Hay Stackers, Rakes, Spring tooth all steel Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Check Rowers, And the most complete stock of Plows and lowest prices in New Mexico away from the R. R. And we mean just what we say, COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. Roswell, N. M.

A. Henley & Son,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries and Miner's Supplies,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Nogal, New Mexico.

Our Motto,

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Shall be strictly adhered to.

We keep everything in the general mercantile line, and when you want anything that you can't 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.

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EXCHANGE DEALERS

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Goods, &c., &c.

White Oaks, N. M.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.



is the obligation of matrimony, that's why the man had no show when he brought his wife back, claiming she was "all worse and no better." We take Goods Back when they don't turn out as represented. But we are not troubled much that way as our goods are

All Better and No Worse. Our record for good goods is unimpeachable and stands Side by Side with our record for

The Lowest Price. You may regret wedlock, but you'll never regret trading with,

Young & Taliaferro WHITE OAKS.

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All Kinds Of

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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.

Mr. Ed. York and wife passed down on a visit to their parents on Pecosco a few days since.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

Mr. Frank Coe was in town this week. He had been over to White Oaks with a load of grain from his Ruidoso farm.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

Col. Oakes, a San Francisco drummer, and a well informed intelligent gentleman was a visitor to Nogal this week.

We want correspondence from all points—short newsy letters, giving the local news. What is going on in your neighborhood? Write to the BANNER.

New goods at A. Henly & Son's. Dry goods, groceries, hats, boots, shoes, and in fact, most everything.

The American mine is a steady producer as is the Hopful. The Mary Ann on Krout Gulch will soon follow suit.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G. Peters.

The weather is simply delightful. No snow of any consequence just a touch to show on the mountain peaks and the days are sunny and pleasant. We may be poor but we have climatic advantages seldom equalled.

"Whither are we going?" screamed a candidate for the legislature. "Whither are we going?" "I can tell you," answered one of his hearers. "Most of us when the meeting is through, are going to buy groceries at Young & Tallafarro's."

Mr. Sebe Gray and wife spent election day in Nogal having come over the day previous. Mrs. Gray spent the day visiting her lady friends while Sebe talked politics.

Figure #25 at P. G. Peters.

Hats and caps in great variety, and will be sold at reasonable prices. Young & Tallafarro.

While Mr. John Skinner's name was on the alliance ticket, he was not a candidate and so informed us some time before the election. Therefore, we did not mention him in connection with the other alliance candidates, in our reply to charges made against us on election day.

New goods constantly arriving at Stewart's of White Oaks.

Sheriff Nowlin informs us that a special term of District Court will begin at Lincoln, Nov. 24. All process for regular Oct. term, returnable at special term, and all witnesses summoned, to appear as per summons for regular Oct. term. Judge Freeman to preside. Everybody take notice and avoid trouble.

A large assortment of mirrors, 1897 style—lowest of White Oaks.

The officers elected are as follows: Delegate to Congress, Antonio Joseph; Council, G. A. Richardson; Assembly, W. C. McDonald; Sheriff, D. W. Roberts; Probate Judge, M. Cronin; Probate Clerk, Geo. Sena; Assessor, Geo. Curry; Treasurer, S. I. Salazar; Supt. of Schools, Sam Corbet; Coroner, Timoteo Annala; Commissioners, R. Lujan, Paul Mayer and J. F. Hinkle.

Mr. B. L. Brocco, of Little Creek, was a visitor to Nogal last week. He brought over a load of potatoes and vegetables and also some of the nicest home cured hams we have seen in New Mexico. This may be a pointer to our farmers every one of whom should produce his own bacon. Home cured meat will far surpass the salt bacon shipped here from the north.

Mr. Brown, of the Ruidoso, was in town a few days since with two horse wagon loads of shelled corn which brought him about \$150. Think of that you eastern corn raisers at fifteen cents a bushel. A man don't have to work his fingers off in New Mexico to produce a few hundred dollars worth of corn, or hay. He just plants and gathers, sows and reaps and that's about all there is of it.

Dr. H. T. Russell has bought the lease of Doc Patterson on the Hespero Mine at Parsons. We wish him much success.

Rufe Russell sold his Nogal property to Abe May and moved over to Abe's ranch to winter. Abe moved to the place bought of Rufe.

Some ranchman could find a market at the BANNER office for a few pounds of fresh butter occasionally. We don't require much, but find it difficult to obtain any at all.

Prof. W. L. Brocco has been supplementing his day school (the Nogal public school) by teaching a writing class of nights. As a teacher of the art of penmanship Prof. Brocco has few equals.

Farmers have much to encourage them in the abundant forage crops produced this season. Though there was little snow last winter and the creek farmers were little better off than were those on non-irrigable lands as the water supply was only sufficient to start crops to growing. The production however was satisfactory to all. Both on the creeks and on the non irrigable lands good crops of hay, potatoes and other vegetables were produced; and, in some instances, good yields of corn. These lands are not to be classed as arid. All our farmers require is to put their brain and muscle to work and good returns are certain. Larger farms and better farming is the supreme demand. Don't be afraid of overproduction. You will find a market for all you can produce, either in cash or an equivalent. Let's not wait for a railroad or a mining boom but go on farming and supplement that by raising a few good horses or mules. One good mare will do for a start if more cannot be had and properly kept.

Our letter to Paul Mayer was in answer to a letter to him notifying us that we had been assessed \$25 for campaign expenses. We can prove by Thos. W. Henley who brought us a message from certain democrats at Lincoln wanting to know if we would accept the nomination for Supt. of Schools, that we told him that if nominated and elected we would serve; but that we would not spend one dollar nor make any effort whatever to secure the office. Were we consistent in this? We defy any man to say we perpetrated him that we were a candidate or solicited any aid whatever. We did not consider the office worth one dollar to us. We simply agreed to perform the duties incident to the office if we were to gain to improve the schools of our county, than by reason of the pay for such service. Therefore, we refused to contribute money to hire "strikers" to go to the polls and work for us or any one else. We regret nothing we said or did and would not change it, were such possible, for any office in Lincoln County.

These are a few things the people should know respecting our candidacy for Supt. of Schools. Though a delegate to the democratic convention we were not a candidate for any office. We repeatedly declined to allow our name to go before the convention, and we were nominated by the Procho delegation without our consent, in fact, over our protest. That nomination was made unanimous and we were urged to accept the nomination in order to strengthen the ticket. We did so. Now, did those fellows think that for the party office of Supt. of Schools we would at once renounce our alliance principles and go to work to defeat, break down and disrupt the alliance in Lincoln County? It looks a little that way. Now, we know most of the delegates did not expect such. John Y. Hewitt said to us that he thought it right that the alliance should be represented on the ticket and that the office of Supt. of Schools was a very small one—that he was willing to offer a better position. This doubtless was the feeling of most of the delegates; but not of the little ring politicians at Lincoln. They wanted to buy Wharton with a little office and got left. When they found he was not for sale they spirited to defeat him and succeeded. All right, gentlemen, we're not disgraced or hurt at all thereby. Your

man got forty votes at White Oaks, to our ninety seven, and twenty at Nogal (all Mexicans but one) to our fifty five. The letter racket was worked at White Oaks and a delegation of twenty or more left the polls and went to Paul Mayer's office and had him read it. What did they then do? Pronounced the charge false and voted for Wharton. With this endorsement at home we're satisfied and as stated in our letter, have no complaint to make.

The fact is becoming more apparent every day that large areas of grass land in New Mexico could be more profitably utilized for sheep raising than for cattle ranches. Many cattle men are beginning to realize this, and it would not be surprising if before long the number of range cattle decreased, and that the sheep industry was widely extended.

Alliance men do you want to post yourselves as to Alliance history, and history of the labor reformation? If so send for copy of Monegan's history. We will give a copy for a club of fifteen subscriptions. The publisher's price is \$2.25.

New Advertisements.

Pillsbury & Co., CITY DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Drugs, Paints and Oils, Albuquerque, N. M. Mail orders solicited. 1-33

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1890, viz: Benjamin L. Brocco, Homestead 51 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, & N. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 26, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 23, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, viz: Thomas W. Henley, Hd. Co. (H. S.) for the S. 15, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 17, & N. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4, & N. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 18, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, Dec. 6, 1890, viz: Allen Henley, Homestead 28 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, Sec. 14, & E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 14, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, Dec. 6, 1890, viz: William McBride, Homestead 24 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, & S. E. 1/4, N. W. 1/4, Sec. 25, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. OCTOBER 5, 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 Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on November 27, 1890, viz: Dionisio Guiler of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 1061 for the W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, & E. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, Sec. 4; Tp. 14, S. of R. 9, E.

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 28 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1890, viz: Amos K. Baker, Hd. Co. (H. S.) for the N. E. 1/4, Sec. 15, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, COURT OF LINCOLN, in the 3rd Judicial District Court, Assumpsit. Holla Wells vs. The Homestake Gold Mining Company. The Homestake Gold Mining Company vs. Holla Wells. Whereas on the 19th day of April 1890 the said plaintiff Holla Wells recovered a certain judgment against the said defendant, The Homestake Gold Mining Company of White Oaks for the sum of \$12,000.00 damages, and \$180.00 cost of suit which said judgment bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 24th day of April 1890 term of said court, and whereas said Holla Wells recovered a certain other judgment against the said defendant, The Homestake Gold Mining Company of White Oaks for the sum of \$15,000.00 damages, and \$180.00 cost of suit which said latter judgment bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 24th day of April 1890, the date of the same, until paid.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1890, viz: Adam A. Brocco, Homestead 40 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, & N. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 18, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Lincoln, N. M., on Thursday, Dec. 9, 1890, viz: Lydia A. Goodale, pre-emption D. H. (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, Sec. 24, & S. 15, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 24, Tp. 9, S. of R. 9, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. OCTOBER 11, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on November 22, 1890, viz: Elio Barcala of Tularosa, N. M., who made Hd. Entry No. 1034 for the N. 1/2, S. E. 1/4, & S. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, & S. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 5, Tp. 15, S. of R. 9, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, Dec. 3, 1890, viz: John H. Skinner, Homestead 80 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, & S. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 7, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Oct. 15, 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 George Curry Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Friday, Dec. 3, 1890, viz: John H. Skinner, Homestead 80 (H. S.) for the S. 15, N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, & S. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, Sec. 7, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13, E.

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, Gingham, 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



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