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Lordsburg New Mexico.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

By DON E. HENNING.

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Lordsburg Time Table.

Passenger

A FINANCIAL JOKE.

From the New York Sun.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 30.—There is a worthy citizen of Birmingham who is ready to throttle the man who says "speculation" to him. Some months ago Mr. Abraham Stays, an Israelite, moved from a neighboring city to this place with the idea of making a fortune in a hurry in some of the rapid ways he had heard of. His expectations were so sanguine, and he reported them so openly, that a combination of leading citizens was effected against him. Mr. Carlisle Mulroe, a prominent banker, to whom Stays had spoken on the subject of investments, promised to keep an eye open. Mr. Mulroe is a lover of fun, and is suspected of being the originator of the scheme, which was as novel as it was successful.

In accordance with a preconcerted arrangement Mr. Mulroe informed Stays that he had discovered a good thing, but pretty much all the stock was taken, though he might squeeze him in. It was a new enterprise which had a corner in a line that would yield immense profits, and the meeting of the projectors would be held a week hence for organization. That was all Mulroe was willing to divulge. If Stays was willing to go in with this much knowledge Mr. Mulroe might secure some of the stock for him. Stays jumped at the proposition, and the interview ended by his giving Mulroe a check for \$15,000, for which he took a receipt and he was a happy man.

Some days later Stays received a circular letter, private and confidential, notifying him to attend a meeting of the promoters of the enterprise to which he had subscribed. On the night fixed Stays went to the designated place, a hall which had been hired by the conspirators. The gathering embraced some of the most prominent business men of the city—merchants, bankers, railroad men and others. The meeting was called to order and the form of electing a secretary and committee on credentials was carried out. The chairman then announced that an important communication had been received from the Mobile committee setting forth the grand scheme which was now under way. This paper he then directed the secretary to read to the meeting. The communication was heard with profound attention. The Mobile committee outlined the enterprise, which the latter stated was even then being put into execution.

This enterprise was the purchase of an island in Mobile Bay, where thousands of monkeys were to be raised annually. The letter set forth that two cargoes had already arrived. The plan involved the propagation of monkeys for use in the cotton fields of the south. The report stated that it had been conclusively proved that monkeys could be easily trained to pick cotton, and that one monkey could pick as much cotton as three negroes. In addition it was shown the comparative cost of feeding negroes and monkeys, while there would be a tremendous saving on clothing. The report closed with a prediction that in five years all the cotton in the south would be picked by monkeys. The reading was received with grave satisfaction by the meeting, as was agreed beforehand.

The bewildered Stays looked from one to another face and could hardly believe his senses. Finally one gentleman arose and asked some questions about the report, expressing a desire to know whether the experiment had been tested sufficiently to insure its success. This gave the timid Stays the outlet for his own doubts, and he rose and expressed the fear that the undertaking was chimerical. The meeting was, however, overwhelmingly the other way, and voted for the immediate prosecution of the work. Stays growing more nervous, urged a more careful consideration. His imagination aided his fears, and he excitedly asked who'd train the thousands of monkeys. It was a well-known fact that Italians were the only people who could do anything with monkeys, and he predicted that the syndicate would not be able to get Italians to do this training. He also predicted that the monkeys would be continually escaping from their keeper and injuring property, thereby entailing harassing lawsuits upon the syndicate. Despite this speech the meeting resolved to prosecute the undertaking, and then adjourned.

Early the following day Stays sought Mulroe, and said he wanted to sell out. Mulroe said this could not be done right then, as all the stock had been placed, but finally agreed to give him what he had paid for the stock, and immediately gave a check for \$15,000, receiving a receipt therefor. As this transaction was consummated a telegraph messenger, in pursuance of the details of the plot, entered with a message. It was read, and was from Mobile, stating that the price of the stock had jumped twenty points, and was still becoming. Mulroe, showed the telegram with great excitement, and Stays turned pale as he begged the return of the stock, but Mulroe was obdurate, and finally thanked the Israelite for doubling an investment for him. When the joke was revealed a few days later Stays was nearly tormented to death. No man here dares whisper monkey farm to him now.

NOTABLE INUNDATIONS.

It becomes interesting to note some of the great floods of history. One of the most notable was that which, according to the old historian Camden, washed away Earl Godwin's lands on the coast of Kent, and left only the Godwin Sands. Holland has furnished many a coast flood. At Dort, in 1446, the sea broke in through the dykes and drowned the people of seventy-two villages, in all 100,000 persons. The dykes failed in 1630 and nearly 400,000 people died. The celebrated Ripon flood in Yorkshire was in 1771, and in 1787 over 2,000 persons lost their lives by the sudden torrents from the mountains of Navarra. In 1813 the overflow of the Danube drove 2,000 Turkish soldiers on a small island near Widdin, and in Silisia the floods practically ruined the French army under MacDonald. The Vistula overflowed and broke its dykes in 1829 and swept away 10,000 cattle and 4,000 houses.

Two famous floods in France were those of 1840 and 1845. The former was in the southeast, and upward of 1,000 houses were swept away by the Rhone. The other was in the central and southwestern part of France, and destroyed \$20,000,000 worth of property, including numerous costly railroad viaducts.

By the bursting of the reservoir at Lorca in Spain, twenty square leagues were devastated and over 1,000 persons drowned, April 14, 1802. The property damage was estimated at \$7,000,000.

The giving away of the dam of the Bradford reservoir near Sheffield, England, on March 11, 1864, let loose a flood which swept fourteen miles of valley in two hours and caused a loss of \$1,800,000, besides drowning 250 persons. This is the disaster which is made figure in Charles Reade's "Put yourself in His Place." The area of the Bradford reservoir was seventy-eight acres, and its dam at the highest place was 95 feet high.

Williamsburg (Mass.) disaster was on May 17, 1876. The dam of a 100-acre reservoir gave way, and \$1,000,000 worth of property was ruined. One hundred and fifty persons lost their lives.

The South Fork reservoir accident of Friday night surpasses all similar casualties in every respect. This reservoir had an area of 2,800 acres, and its waters when freed from confinement devastated an area of hundreds of square miles.

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Florence Esteriorise: For a number of months the government has been sinking a well at Fort McDowell, about sixty miles northwest of Florence and at a depth of 180 feet a flow of artesian water was encountered. The success of this enterprise will stimulate others to better efforts in this direction and it is not improbable that many flowing wells will be developed in the valleys of the southern portion of the territory.

Optic: Two live kids, tied by their legs and heads on each side of a burro, and looking the sun square in the face, were brought in by a native this morning for sale to the butcher. The wanton cruelty of the man attracted considerable notice from the lookers-on, who unanimously agreed that the proper thing to do with him would be to give him a sound thrashing, but as they were a law-abiding people the man was not disturbed.

The Las Cruces News says that Rev. J. A. Lowe recently took a shot at the horse thief who got into his corral at the decease of his night.

Mr. J. R. GARRETT, Seneca, Ky., says: My children have sometimes had boils and other signs of blood impurities, with loss of appetite, etc., at which times I have found Swift's Specific a most successful remedy, in no instance failing to effect a speedy and permanent cure. "SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a great blessing to humanity," says Mr. P. E. Gordon, of 725 Broad street, Nashville, Tenn., "for it cured me of rheumatism of a very bad type, with which I had been troubled for three or four years. S. S. S. cured me after I had exhausted everything else."

Mr. RUSSELL MYRICK, of the firm of Myrick & Henderson, Fort Smith, Ark., says he wishes to add his testimony to the thousands which have already been given to Swift's Specific. He says he derived the most signal benefit from its use to cure painful boils and sores resulting from impure blood.

When taken for a few days, potash mixture impairs the digestion, takes away the appetite, and dries up the gastric juices which should assist in digesting and assimilating the food. Swift's Specific has just the opposite effect; it improves digestion, brings appetite, and builds up the general health.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchange and Other Sources.

Optic: The Optic returns thanks to Messrs. Swinburn and Grieson for some mountain trout, carefully selected by them from a great mass of 180, caught by them in one day while violating the Sabbath, yesterday, fishing on the Pecos. We approve of such desecrations, because it makes no change in the eternal destiny of the fish and has a salutary moral influence upon the fishermen.

Mrs. Jones, of Mesilla, has a century plant which is just getting ready to bloom. The main stalk of the plant is about thirty feet in height.

Mining Industry: Col. A. W. Harris, of Kingstons, N. M., is interested in a natural plant found in that territory. It is such as is known there as "Tierra Amarilla," and which is familiar as a whitewash to all who have seen much of Mexican houses. As ordinarily used by the Mexicans it is of a yellowish bronze color, and we have seen houses or adobe garden walls covered with it which shone in the sunlight like burnished gold. It was also used by the cliff dwellers and is found in good preservation. It is called "silicofica," though we do not know that its chemical composition has been determined. It occurs plentifully in New Mexico, of various colors, and it appears as though it might be an article of considerable and general commercial value.

Applications for a Patent—No. 504.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, LAS CRUCES, N. M., June 13, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Foster, by and through his duly authorized and appointed attorney-in-fact, Thomas Foster, whose postoffice address is Gold Hill, Grant county, New Mexico, has this day duly filed his application for a patent for 128 linear feet of the Little Charley mine or vein bearing gold and silver with surface ground 60 ft. in width on the west and 25 feet in width on the east, situated in Gold Hill mining district, county of Grant, and territory of New Mexico and designated by the field and office plat on file in this office as sur. No. 753 in w 1/4 of sec 6 1/2 T. 23 N. R. 10 W. and in n 1/4 of sec 6 1/2 of township 22 N., range 17 W. of New Mexico principal base and meridian, said sur. no. 753 being as follows, to-wit: Beginning at cor. 1, location cor., a granite stone 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 in set 4 in in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. A cross chiseled on a face of boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft long and on which is also chiseled B. R. 1-7/8, bears n 1/4 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft.

Thence n 1/2 deg e, var 12 deg 30 min e, distance 90 ft cross pipe line, course w e w and 0 1/2 deg 27 ft north side of survey, and a w 300 ft point of discovery, 37 ft location w end center corner, 60 feet foot of descent, approx 1/2 mile, course n 1/2 deg e to cor no. 2, set a side of arroyo, set at location cor which bears n 1/2 deg e 19 ft with corner to avoid arroyo. A blue limestone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground, chiseled W. C. 2-7/8, with mound of stones around it. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft.

Thence n 1/2 deg e, var 10 deg 7 min e, ascending a side of mountain 122 ft to cor no. 3, set a limestone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. Location cor, bears e 1/2 deg 4 ft. A cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. 1-7/8, bears n 1/4 deg 30 min w 40 ft. A cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. 1-7/8, bears n 1/4 deg 30 min w 40 ft.

Thence n 1/2 deg e, var 12 deg 30 min e, descending a side of mountain 30 ft to cor no. 4, set a limestone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. Location cor, bears n 1/2 deg 14 ft wide, course west, ascend steep side of mountain 65 ft to cor no. 4, set a granite stone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. Northern location cor bears n 1/2 deg 45 min e 140 ft. A cross chiseled upon a boulder 1 1/2 x 3 ft long, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. 1-7/8, bears n 1/4 deg 30 min e 1/2 ft. A cross chiseled upon the face of a rock level with the ground, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. 1-7/8, bears n 1/4 deg 30 min e 1/2 ft. Cor no. 4 of the California base survey as 254, George H. Titor et al claimants, bears n 1/2 deg e 1/2 ft.

Thence n 1/2 deg 30 min w, var 12 deg 30 min e, along w foot of mountain on line 34 of survey no. 573, 125 feet arroyo 14 ft wide, course west, 150 ft to cor no. 7, location cor, set a granite stone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft.

Thence n 1/2 deg 30 min w, var 12 deg 30 min e, along w foot of mountain on line 34 of survey no. 573, 125 feet arroyo 14 ft wide, course west, 150 ft to cor no. 7, location cor, set a granite stone 2 1/2 x 3 ft in the ground—two rocky too deep—chiseled 1-7/8, with mound of stones around it. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft. From wit cor a cross chiseled upon a boulder 2 1/2 x 3 ft, and upon which is also chiseled B. R. W. C. 2-7/8, bears n 1/2 deg 30 min w 40 ft.

AREA: Total area of claim 15.97 acres. CLAIMANT: This territory is located in the n 1/4 of w 1/4 of sec 6 1/2 T. 23 N. R. 10 W. and in the n 1/4 of sec 6 1/2 of township 22 N., range 17 W. of New Mexico principal base and meridian, said sur. no. 753, the Standard lode, George H. Titor et al claimants. No other known. The adjoining claimants are sur. no. 753, "Standard" lode, George H. Titor et al claimants. No other known. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Little Charley mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the register of the United States land office at Las Cruces in the territory of New Mexico during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute. RICHARD G. SHELTON, Register.

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