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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Ben Butler once supported himself by making chairs for thirty cents a day. His annual income now is said to be $200,000.

It is reported that Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is about to wed Ferdinand, one of the Rothschilds.

One of the principal crops of Kansas seems to be mortgages. It's hard to raise them, too, paying interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

It is said that Ingalls loans money to Kansas farmers at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. It is no wonder that the agriculturist of that state is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Customs officers at Port Townsend, Washington, have arrested twenty Chinamen who were trying to enter the United States in a small sloop.

"Democratic organs have in a large measure stopped their wail over the enormous surplus in the treasury," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. And for the very good reason that the present republican congress has spent it all.—E. P. Tribune.

Vermont shows a decrease of eighty one in population since 1880.

Steve Holcombe, the converted Louisville gambler, who is now one of the successful evangelists of the country, is a slim, spectacled man, usually clad in a closely buttoned Prince Albert coat. He is brimful of nervous energy.

In the Desert of Sahara apparently inexhaustible veins of water have been found in artesian wells.

John L. Sullivan is now an actor and thinks he has found his true calling. He is playing a part in a play called "Honest hearts and willing hands."

The packing house of Fowler Bros. at the Chicago stock yards was burned Oct. 4 causing a loss of $660,000. 8,680 hogs were burned up as was also a large amount of salt pork and lard. The cause of the fire is unknown. They were insured to amount of $1,500,000.

One firm in El Paso sold $60,000 worth of real estate last week. A boom is surely on at the "gate city."

The depressed condition of the coal trade has induced emigration from the anthracite fields. A large number of Pennsylvania miners have already abandoned the state, and have migrated to the Pacific coast.

It took five bushels of corn to get into a circus in Kansas last summer, says a facetious Exchange. This summer you can get into the main tent, stay to the concert, go to the side show and get a picture of the Circassian beauty all for one bushel.

A new political party has been formed in Indiana called the People's Party. Its emblems are the hammer and the plow, and a full ticket has been put into the field to be voted for at the coming election in that state.

The great and continued depression in the price of wool and fine wool sheep is the principal cause of so many of the farms in Vermont being abandoned and deserted, says the New England farmer. There is not more than a tenth of the sheep in Vermont that there was in 1865, and if the depression continues it must drive out all the fine wool sheep. It pays to keep coarse wool sheep as their mutton is the best and dearest meet that there is but if all should rush into keeping them it might kill the business.

A minister from Africa, the Rev. Leonidas Fourkelson, is lecturing to colored people in Georgia on the advantages which Africa holds out to them, and urging their emigration. He has arranged for an expedition for Africa November 15, and expects to carry about two thousand negroes with him, in case the republican party don't make a kick against the exodus.

Even under ordinary circumstances a man of war is an impressive object to look at, but when it is decorated from stem to stern with the family washing, it becomes absolutely imposing, says the Chicago News. When the guests at the Auditorium and the people who had occasion to pass the lake front this morning saw the Michigan proudly riding at anchor in the harbor, and decked with the multi colored undergarments of the officers and men on board, they were glad. They felt satisfied that the United States navy was of some use after all. As an object of artistic beauty, and as a first class clothes line, a man-of-war is a joy for ever. —Tribune.

The widow of James K. Polk, who lives childless on the Polk place near Nashville, Tenn., passed her 87th anniversary September 4. She is honored each year by a visit from the members of the legislature, and is happy in her old age. When she was married, and for many years after, even through her term as mistress of the White House, she was a very handsome dark brunette, bright in conversation, and a universal favorite. While she ruled the White House no wine was furnished to guests at her receptions, and she also forbade dancing. Yet she was so beloved that a prominent Carolinian said at one of her receptions, "Madam, there is a curse pronounced against you." "What do you mean?" she asked. "Well," he answered, "the Bible says 'woe unto you when all men speak well of you.'"

Through the exertion of Mr. Eli Newsom the farmers of this county have found means of disposing of their produce. Rates on car-loads have been obtained from the Santa Fe and the privilege of stopping the car at intermediate stations. The plan is for farmers to club together and send out a car loaded with melons, sweet potatoes, onions, tomatoes, grapes, peaches, apples, ect., in charge of one of their number and dispose of it the different stations along the road which do not produce these things, thus getting good prices. Already six or eight cars have gone out this season leaving quite a sum of money in the farmer's pocket.—Las Cruces Republican.

Here are the demands of the Farmers Alliance and the Knights of Labor, made at St. Louis and usually called the labor platform. Study well these demands and decide for yourself whether or not they are right: Resolved, 1. That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expands; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment for all debts, both public and private. 2. That we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law. 3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. 4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of that which is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. 5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special previlages to none," we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to building up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, state and county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered. 6. That congress issue a sufficient amount of currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail. 7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people as is the United States postal system

The Stanford Schem .

The history of nations shows that Holland, one of the smallest in territory and population, for more than half a century was the foremost maritime and commercial power of the world.

She was the superior of England by sea and by land, and was a leader of the nations in every mart of industry. Her colonies were founded in all inhabitable countries of the globe.

Holland's beneficent system of government credit, wisely extended to the citizens, enabled them to carry forward successfully all worthy industries known to civilization.

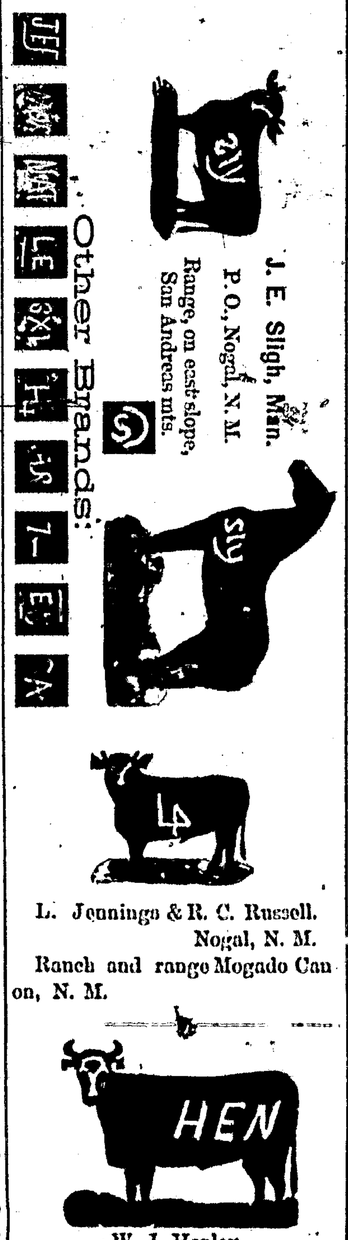
Every citizen was allowed a credit capital from the government for use in legitimate enterprises, equal to one half the amount of his taxable property. The progress and grandeur of her achievement's aroused the envy and hatred of England, who unsuccessfully waged warfare upon her for many years. But her advancement in greatness, power and wealth, shared by her whole people, was not checked until the usurers and bankers corrupted the government and betrayed it, even as has been in the United States, into a false system of finance and taxation, thereby accomplishing the robbery of the industrial masses.

The enslavement of the so called free people is a condition visited by the money power, through government, upon every nation. In my travels through European countries, I found that whatever the form of government, the real enslavement and impoverishing of the toiling masses is the work of the usurers, bankers and money gamblers, through that government controlling legislation and the administration of public affairs. This corrupt power holds the reins of government in our country to-day, through the leadership of the political parties and dynastics. The umbilical cord of this octopus reaches from Wall street to all of the political center of the country. The bondage of bonded and interest bearing indebtedness covers the whole country, and now amounts to the vast and increased sum, to be paid by labor, agricultural and mechanical industries, of $28,000,000,000. Is this a free country and a free people, when the industries are enslaved to the merciless usurers for the next half century, even if the present indebtedness of $28,000,000,000 was not increased?

But one eminent state man in our time, Senator Leland Stanford, has dared to defy the money power by advocating in the United States senate a measure which would deliver the people out of the hands of the minions of Wall street and free the mortgage enslaved farmers from the power of the money-lenders. H. H. Spencer (in National View).

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

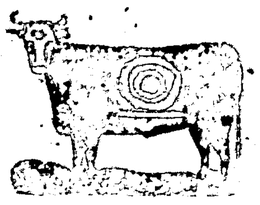
Other Brands:



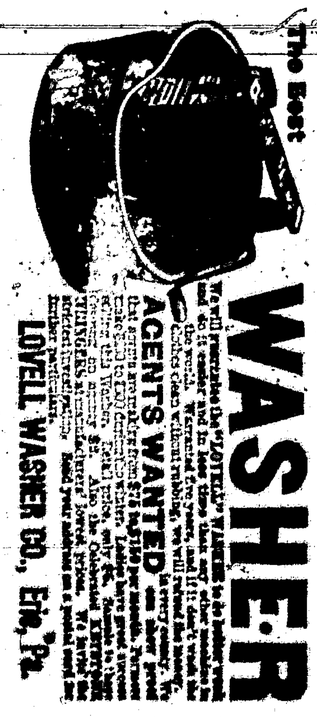
L. Jennings & R. C. Russell.
Nogal, N. M.
Ranch and range Mogado Canon, N. M.

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

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



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



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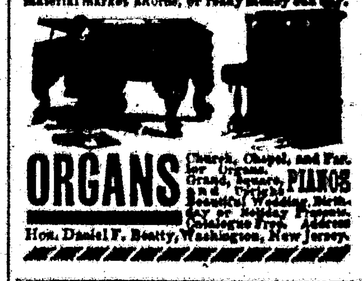

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ALLIANCE NEWS.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS CONGRESS.

The tenth annual meeting of this body at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was largely attended. A number of interesting papers were read, one on the political obligations of farmers, by Alonzo Wardall, of Huron, S. D., showing something of the animating feeling in the farmers' movement in the great Northwest.

"We have gathered from the four quarters of the country to counsel together as to the best methods of conducting our business, and to learn by each other's experience that we profit by our success, and guard against a repetition of our failures. And it is well we should thus meet. Each year adds to our store of knowledge, and should render us more useful and helpful to each other.

I have been asked to present a few thoughts upon the political obligations of the farmers, which I shall do from a purely non-partisan standpoint, and although written especially for the farmer, they are applicable to every man who follows an industrial occupation. Two-fifths of the voters in the United States are directly engaged in agriculture (and the other three-fifths are as directly interested in the welfare of the agriculturist). Four-fifths of the taxes of the nation are paid by the farmers, and our interests extend to every county and township. Our products enter into nearly all the commercial transactions, furnishing 80 per cent. of our vast export trade, and the raw materials for many of the manufactories that contribute to the prosperity of the people are furnished by us. The immense carrying trade of our railroads, aggregating in freights and fares for the year 1889, nearly a billion of dollars, is mainly dependent upon agriculture. In the role of commerce, a generous portion of our imports must also be credited to the farmer. In a political way he easily holds the balance of the power in the nation, while in many of the States he has an actual working majority. He is intelligent, patriotic, conservative, frugal, temperate, law abiding, home making and home loving. The prime prosperity of the country rests upon his success. Crime, vagrancy, idleness, vice, are at a minimum with him. The country undoubtedly owes a great debt of gratitude to its rural population; but here comes the question. Who constitute the country? Are not the farmers, themselves, component parts of that same country, and does not the possession of numbers, power, wealth, and other deep and important interests carry with it a corresponding responsibility? Are we not citizens? And does not that entail upon us certain duties that we have no right to neglect? Possessing as we do such vast interests that must be controled under our form of government by political action, are we fulfilling our duty, if through indifference we fail to study and practice political as well as scientific agriculture? There exists, and no well informed man will question it, however he may differ from my conclusions as to the remedy, a grievous and disasterous agricultural depression in nearly every portion of the Union; farming has ceased to reward the husbandman as it was wont; his debts increase, and his debt-paying ability steadily decreases. Dissatisfaction and unrest pervades the land.

For generations prior to the war, the American farmer was the peer, socially, politically and financially of any class in the land. Slowly but surely he grew with the country; as the national domain broadened by opening up new States, so his acres increased. His children grew to manhood and womanhood, and settled contentedly on new farms, and added their share toward the general progress of the country. Socially, either at home or abroad, he was respected and self respecting. Politically, he filled creditably the position of President, Senator, Congressman, Judge, Governor, Cabinet and Foreign Minister, State and County office to the full extent his numbers and interests entitled him. The country prospered; strikes were rare; tramps unknown, and the Breerian armed mortgage flourished not. Then came the war and a new order of things. While the patriotic farmer boys were at the front, shoulder to shoulder, with their town and city brothers fighting for the land they loved, because it was their very own, a set of politicians managed to secure the reins of Government, and by bold chicane and secret intigue, by golden arguments and treacherous falsehoods, have held it for five and twenty years, and to day mark the change. Have we a farmer President? No. Have we farmer Senators? Two out of eighty four. Have we farmer Representatives? Fifteen out of three hundred and thirty. Judges? Unheard of. Governors? Rarely. Control of State legislation? Very seldom. Has the country grown? Very rapidly; population doubled; wealth wonderfully increased. How is it with the farmer, has his numbers increased with the increase of population? Yes. Has his acreage increased in proportion? No. Has his wealth increased in just proportion? No; far from it. In 1850, he owned 70 per cent of the property of the United States; in 1880, 33 per cent; and it is almost certain that the census of 1890 will reduce that to 15 or 20 per cent? Has he been relieved of a proportionate share of taxes? Ah, no. In 1860, he paid 80 per cent; and in 1885, 80 per cent; that is one blessing he still enjoys unmolested. Are his sons taking warning by their fathers mistakes, and seeking to better their condition? Yes; by leaving the farm and flocking to the already overcrowded cities. The only crop that seems to flourish and succeed on every soil, always commanding a high price, without danger of overproduction, so far as the market is concerned, seems to be the imported, high bred, real estate mortgages at 7 per cent interest and 3 per cent bonus, and the mongrel, domestic, half savage, cross grained chattel mortgage at 10 per cent interest and 10 per cent bonus renewable every 50 days or until death. Like the Russian thistle and the English sparrow, the crop of mortgages has wonderfully increased the past few years, until it has become a question of their overthrow, or the delivery of the land into their possession. The increase of mortgage indebtedness is particularly alarming; more than doubling in the State of Illinois and Indiana since 1880; Illinois increasing from 204,000,000 in 1880, to 416,000,000 in 1887; 103 per cent in seven years, and nearly every Western and Southern State is in similar unfortionate condition. Farm property has been decreasing in value for the past fifteen years. The remarkable spectacle is presented of a country growing rich with great rapidity, while the mass of the people who produce all the wealth are growing steadily poorer. A prominent economic writer states that in 1890, 5,200,000 men and women in these United States worked for an average of less than $200 each far the entire year, and I assert without fear of successful contradition that the average farmer does not receive $300 per year net for the labor of himself and family. When he contrasts his meager income, out of which he must feed, clothe, and educate his family, pay his taxes, interest on his mortgage (no hope of meeting the principal) with the millions harvested by single individuals or corporations annually, and from the very products he helps raise, small wonder that he complains, and less wonder that he begins to look about him for the cause of all this, and a remedy therefor. The result has been inquiry, agitation, education on economic lines, organization for self help and co-operative assistance, and after long consultation, thoughtful men have become satisfied that the only hope for the farmer is to demand a radical change in the system of vicious class legislation that has grown and flourished in the past quarter of a century. (Continued next week.)

Let the People Rule.

E. E. Stackhouse, President of South Carolina State Alliance, in delivering his annual address said:

Intrenched monopoly, with its influence and power, must be met and defeated. This is a task worthy of the supremest efforts of the toiling masses of the people of the united States. From it there is no escape if we would perpetrate free institutions and enlightened Christian government. The toiling masses of the people of this great nation are girding themselves for the accomplishment of this task. The agricultural States of this union are uniting for the accomplishment of this grand task. The assaults of the first skirmish will be recorded in the election results of the national election of 1890. But the monster monopoly is too firmly esthblished to be defeated in a skirmish. It will require the great battle of 1892 to decide whether the people or monopoly shall rule this great nation.

For nearly thirty years all the legislation of congress has been directly in the interest of the manufacturer and the capitolists, but no sooner does the farmer demand protection to his interest than he meets the cry of class legislation. He is advised to keep out of polites and let well enough alone; but the farmers are not so easily gulled as many suppose. They know that in this country the majority rules and as the farmers compose a large majority in both political parties they quietly determined to assert their rights, and have resolved to go into politics and cast their votes only for good and true men, irrespective of party affiliations, who will pledge themselves, to look to the interests of their constituents and to enact such legislation as will give relief to the present depressed condition of the agricturalists. A mighty revolution in the public sentiment has been the result of the movement and many leading members of Congress have already espoused the cause of the farmers.—Alabama Mirror.

No farmer, no matter how influential, wealthy and seemingly independent, can afford to hold himself aloof from the general movement which is now manifest in agricultural communities to unite the farmers and secure for themselves a better recognition of their interests in the halls of legislation. It is beneath the dignity of no man to take a leading or even subordinate position in the Grange movement, which has done and is now doing so much to educate, elevate and protect the interests of the American farmers.—Grange Homes.

The Democrat party of Ellis county has indorsed J. J. Ingalls. The Democratic delegation in the seventh congressional district stood about 39 in favor of Ingalls and 45 in favor of Simpson. The Democrats in a number of other counties have indorsed the Republican nominees and are using all their powers to defeat the people's ticket. There is no difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party, and the sooner they go together, the better it will be for the people. This great scare of Democrat, or Republican, has kept the masses fighting each other while the leaders have been busy stealing our homes and robbing us of all we hold dear. We want our enemies all together so we can concentrate our forces upon them.—The Western Farmer (Leoti Kan.)

"When bad men combine the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." Edmund Burke must have looked forward to the present crisis when he penned those lines. When trusts, monopolies, and corporations combine, and stand by each other through every thing, is it not time honest men should associate and work together? Should farmers and laborers be less loyal to each other than rogues?—The Alliance Herald (Stafford Kan.)

They tell you the land-loan bill and the sub treasury bill are impracticable, yet this same American country has tried both schemes before the present wise-acres had an existence. It worked well for the people then. Read up a little gentlemen. Look at the land-loan scheme of Pennsylvania colony, and the tobacco warehouse system of Virginia and the warehouse scheme of 1848, which brought France out an extremity of sire necessity and made her people prosperous and happy. Not practical, eh! Well, we admit it don't suit the rag tag and bob tail politicians, but it suits the great mass of producers. Our Country (Jacksboro', Ark.)

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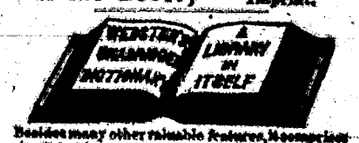

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Ben Butler once supported himself by making chairs for thirty cents a day. His annual income now is said to be $200,000.

It is reported that Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is about to wed Ferdinand, one of the Rothschilds.

One of the principal crops of Kansas seems to be mortgages. It's hard to raise them, too, paying interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

It is said that Ingalls loans money to Kansas farmers at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. It is no wonder that the agriculturist of that state is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Customs officers at Port Townsend, Washington, have arrested twenty Chinamen who were trying to enter the United States in a small sloop.

"Democratic organs have in a large measure stopped their wail over the enormous surplus in the treasury," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. And for the very good reason that the present republican congress has spent it all.—E. P. Tribune.

Vermont shows a decrease of eighty one in population since 1880.

Steve Holcombe, the converted Louisville gambler, who is now one of the successful evangelists of the country, is a slim, spectacled man, usually clad in a closely buttoned Prince Albert coat. He is brimful of nervous energy.

In the Desert of Sahara apparently inexhaustible veins of water have been found in artesian wells.

John L. Sullivan is now an actor and thinks he has found his true calling. He is playing a part in a play called "Honest hearts and willing hands."

The packing house of Fowler Bros. at the Chicago stock yards was burned Oct. 4 causing a loss of $660,000. 8,680 hogs were burned up as was also a large amount of salt pork and lard. The cause of the fire is unknown. They were insured to amount of $1,500,000.

One firm in El Paso sold $60,000 worth of real estate last week. A boom is surely on at the "gate city."

The depressed condition of the coal trade has induced emigration from the anthracite fields. A large number of Pennsylvania miners have already abandoned the state, and have migrated to the Pacific coast.

It took five bushels of corn to get into a circus in Kansas last summer, says a facetious Exchange. This summer you can get into the main tent, stay to the concert, go to the side show and get a picture of the Circassian beauty all for one bushel.

A new political party has been formed in Indiana called the People's Party. Its emblems are the hammer and the plow, and a full ticket has been put into the field to be voted for at the coming election in that state.

The great and continued depression in the price of wool and fine wool sheep is the principal cause of so many of the farms in Vermont being abandoned and deserted, says the New England farmer. There is not more than a tenth of the sheep in Vermont that there was in 1865, and if the depression continues it must drive out all the fine wool sheep. It pays to keep coarse wool sheep as their mutton is the best and dearest meet that there is but if all should rush into keeping them it might kill the business.

A minister from Africa, the Rev. Leonidas Tourkelson, is lecturing to colored people in Georgia on the advantages which Africa holds out to them, and urging their emigration. He has arranged for an expedition for Africa November 15, and expects to carry about two thousand negroes with him, in case the republican party don't make a kick against the exodus.

Even under ordinary circumstances a man of war is an impressive object to look at, but when it is decorated from stem to stern with the family washing, it becomes absolutely imposing, says the Chicago News. When the guests at the Auditorium and the people who had occasion to pass the lake front this morning saw the Michigan proudly riding at anchor in the harbor, and decked with the multi colored undergarments of the officers and men on board, they were glad. They felt satisfied that the United States navy was of some use after all. As an object of artistic beauty, and as a first class clothes line, a man-of-war is a joy for ever. —Tribune.

The widow of James K. Polk, who lives childless on the Polk place near Nashville, Tenn., passed her 87th anniversary September 4. She is honored each year by a visit from the members of the legislature, and is happy in her old age. When she was married, and for many years after, even through her term as mistress of the White House, she was a very handsome dark brunette, bright in conversation, and a universal favorite. While she ruled the White House no wine was furnished to guests at her receptions, and she also forbade dancing. Yet she was so beloved that a prominent Carolinian said at one of her receptions, "Madam, there is a curse pronounced against you." "What do you mean?" she asked. "Well," he answered, "the Bible says 'woe unto you when all men speak well of you.'"

Through the exertion of Mr. Eli Newsom the farmers of this county have found means of disposing of their produce. Rates on car-loads have been obtained from the Santa Fe and the privilege of stopping the car at intermediate stations. The plan is for farmers to club together and send out a car loaded with melons, sweet potatoes, onions, tomatoes, grapes, peaches, apples, ect., in charge of one of their number and dispose of it the different stations along the road which do not produce these things, thus getting good prices. Already six or eight cars have gone out this season leaving quite a sum of money in the farmer's pocket.—Las Cruces Republican.

Here are the demands of the Farmers Alliance and the Knights of Labor, made at St. Louis and usualy called the labor platform. Study well these demands and decide for yourself whether or not they are right: Resolved, 1. That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system: regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expands; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment for all debts, both public and private. 2. That we demand that congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law. 3. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. 4. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of that which is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. 5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special previleges to none," we demand that taxation, national or state, shall not be used to building up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, state and county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered. 6. That congress issue a sufficient amount of currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail. 7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people as in the United States postal system

The Stanford Scheme.

The history of nations shows that Holland, one of the smallest in territory and population, for more than half a century was the foremost maritime and commercial power of the world.

She was the superior of England by sea and by land, and was a leader of the nations in every mart of industry. Her colonies were founded in all inhabitable countries of the globe.

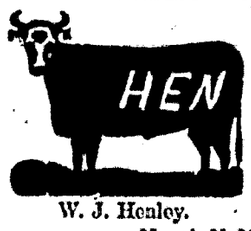
Holland's beneficent system of government credit, wisely extended to the citizens, enabled them to carry forward successfully all worthy industries known to civilization.

Every citizen was allowed a credit capital from the government for use in legitimate enterprises, equal to one half the amount of his taxable property. The progress and grandeur of her achievement's aroused the envy and hatred of England, who unsuccessfully waged warfare upon her for many years. But her advancement in greatness, power and wealth, shared by her whole people, was not checked until the usurers and bankers corrupted the government and betrayed it, even as has been in the United States, into a false system of finance and taxation, thereby accomplishing the robbery of the industrial masses.

The enslavement of the so called free people is a condition visited by the money power, through government, upon every nation. In my travels through European countries, I found that whatever the form of government, the real enslavement and impoverishing of the toiling masses is the work of the usurers, bankers and money gamblers, through that government controlling legislation and the administration of public affairs. This corrupt power holds the reins of government in our country to-day, through the leadership of the political parties and dynasties. The umbilical cord of this octopus reaches from Wall street to all of the political centers of the country. The bondage of bonded and interest bearing indebtedness covers the whole country, and now amounts to the vast and increased sum, to be paid by labor, agricultural and mechanical industries, of $28,000,000,000. Is this a free country and a free people, when the industries are enslaved to the merciless usurers for the next half century, even if the present indebtedness of $28,000,000,000 was not increased?

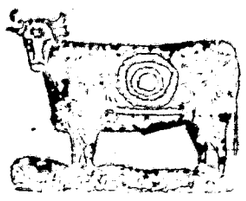
But one eminent state man in our time, Senator Leland Stanford, has dared to defy the money power by advocating in the United States senate a measure which would deliver the people out of the hands of the minions of Wall street and free the mortgage enslaved farmers from the power of the money-lenders. H. H. Spenser (in National View).

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

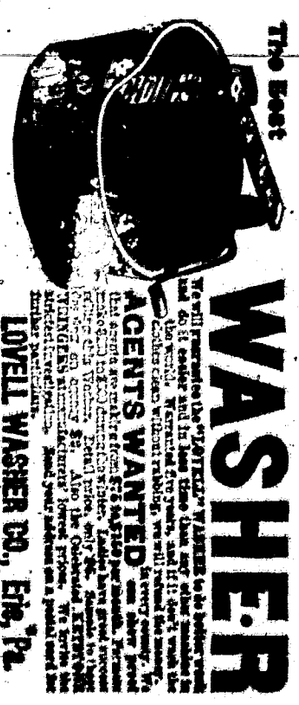


W. J. Henley.
Nogal, N. M.
Range Nogal and Surrounding country.

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



R. C. Russell, Pecos, N. M.
Some of the cattle in other brands not counter-branded. Range, Rio Bonito.



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THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. E. WHARTON, Editor
and Business Manager.

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

Our exports for August were $56,000,000; imports $61,000,000. Balance of trade against the U. S., $5,000,000.

France is about to begin the construction of a railway across the Desert of Sahara, in Africa connecting Algers with the valley of the Niger. Africa is the coming country and will in a few years be dotted over with cities where will be found all the comforts of civilization.

The Blue and the Gray.

A grand reunion of the soldiers at Knoxville, Tenn on Oct. 7, 8. and 9. The [illegible] veran soldiers of the war between the states both north and south. The column will be marshaled by Generals Wm. T. Sherman and Joe Johnson assisted by Generals Gordon, Schofield, Kirby Smith, Fitzhugh Lee, Frank Armstrong, McLaws and Longstreet. Reduced fare on all the railroads in the United States. Surely the sectional lines are to be obliterated and we are to be again citizens of one common country. If the northern half of our country had listened to Sherman and Grant this result would have been obtained long since, but the crafty political partisans were not that way inclined.

A bill introduced by Senator Coke provides that hereafter no national bank shall issue circulating notes, and that within six months each national bank shall deposit money with the United States treasurer for the redemption of its circulating notes. The bonds now deposited for this purpose shall be returned, and the United States legal-tender notes shall be issued in place of the bank notes. Authority is given national banks to loan money on real estate. Tribune

The above bill is evidently a measure intended to satisfy the Farmers Alliance. Thus are farmers and labor organizations manifesting an influence at the national capital and we may expect some good results in the shape of wholesome legislation of the nature demanded by labor organizations as early as next winter. The farmers demand the abolition of the national banks and while this bill does not fully satisfy the demand it does go very far in that direction. Let the good work proceed.

Nothing more timid than $1,000,000, unless it is $2,000,000 cash capital, are kept out of Texas because of unfriendly legislation. The laws favor the debtor rather than the creditor. Railroads are not built because the trend of legislation is to control the people adversely to the interests of capital. For instance, the constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall authorizing a railroad commission to control the traffic of the railroads, says what rates they shall charge, etc. and puts the appointing power in the governor, this practically gives one man control of millions of dollars, most of which capital invested belongs outside of Texas. Foreign capital objects to this unfavorable legislation, and that is what is the matter with Texas and railroads in Texas. Tribune.

Yes, that is what is the matter. Foreign and Eastern capitalists have so long been granted such immense subsidies as inducements to come west and invest in railroads and such that when the opportunity to practically enslave the producers is given them they decline. If subsidies of land and bonds are offered such as will enable them to build the road free of expense they are ready to undertake to "build up the country," by building a road with funds furnished by the people and which funds are in the shape of bonds on which the actual wealth producer, the farmers and stock raisers, must pay interest indefinitely; and, even then they object to state control. Certainly, they own the roads and want all the [illegible] subsidies [illegible] to market. Railroads built by subsidies and uncontroled by state legislation are a curse to any country. Let English syndicates and Eastern capitalists stay away from the west if they cannot come as legitimate investors instead of as legalized robbers to sap the very life blood of our western civilization as they are to-day doing in Kansas and Nebraska.

There has been some cattle stealing in New Mexico, says the Las Vegas Stock Grower. A ranchman, informed that paper that one method of stealing that is becoming popular is for a buyer to come into the country and quietly buy fifteen or twenty head of steers or stock cattle. He then starts for the line, gathering in a few strays on the way. If business is good and cowboys not too numerous and inquisitive the buyer can get away with fifty or a hundred head. This small stealing is becoming an annoyance and somebody will be found dead if it is not stopped.

He Wasn't Sure.

One of the delegates to a late cattle breeding conference told this story on himself. At one of the hotels a man takes the hats of the guests as they go into the dining room, and hands each man his hat without hesitation or mistake as he comes out.

"How did you know," asked the wondering delegate, "that this was my hat?"

"I didn't know it wuz your hat," was the quick response; "I only knowe it wuz the hat you guv me."

Chatter.

An Oriental Flatterer.

One of the secretaries of the Chinese embassy in Washington has shown himself apt in the art of compliment. He was introduced to a lady who, among other questions, asked him: "What virtue do you most prize in your women?" "The virtue of domesticity," was the reply. "Then you do not like your women to move in society much?" She questioned. "Not at all. Our law even recognizes cause for divorce when a women pardon me madame is in quisitive and talkative." "Then I should be in danger of being divorced if I lived in China?" smilingly asked the lady. "The very day that my country would have luck to possess a womanly being like you," replied the gallant son of the heavenly realm, "every cause of divorce would be removed from the world."

Married After Twenty-Three Years.

From the Staunton, Va., Vindicator.

Twenty three years ago Mr. Joseph Hamilton and miss Virginia Hickman, both of Bate county, were engaged to be married, but they had a lover's quarrel, and Mr. Hamilton left for California, where he settled in San Deigo county. By hard work he became a prosperous man. About a month ago he returned to his old home near Milborough Springs, and in forty eight hours after his arrival married Miss Hickman, who had remained faithful to her first and only love. The bride is a first cousin of the celebrated Bishop William Taylor, a native of Rockbridge, and for many years past Bishop to Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will spend the next two months visiting relatives, and will then leave for their California home.

Garfield's Respect For Hancock.

General Garfield came into my studio upon my invitation one morning, wearing a soft hat and smoking an enormous cigar. He tossed the hat on a chair, and placed the cigar on the mantel said he was ready to begin operations. He was a very easy subject to photograph. He spent some minutes in examining the pictures on the wall, until finally he came to a portrait of General Hancock, that I had just finished. I should have said before that he had not yet been elected president; in fact, at the time I mention, the nomination had not been made more than one week. He liked the picture of Hancock, and turning to me in a familiar way, said that he should be pleased to have one for his own study table, for he admired the man in many ways. I placed one of Hancock's pictures in the package of photographs that I sent to Mentor, and during the campaign the two pictures stood side by side on the mantel piece in Garfield's home. Such was the tribute that a manly man paid his opponent, says A. Bogardus in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Anizona Apaches.

The San Carlos Apaches are killing cattle and running off horses along the border of Arizona and in western Sierra county and the citizens of the Black Range have had to organize a pursuing party for self protection. Two squads of cavalry from Fort Bayard, which were sent into the Black Range last week have as yet struck no hostiles.

On Friday last a Mexican ranch man reported at Hillsboro that a band of Apaches had stolen a bunch of horses from his place, two miles northwest of the town. A party of thirty citizens organized and went in pursuit. Near Hermosa signal lights have been noted, indicating the presence of reds in the mountains.

Last Tuesday the New Mexican was shown by Captain John Robinson a letter from his son Arthur, who is in the southwestern part of the territory. It is dated the 26th, and says:

I have been obliged to give up my trip to the Black Range on account of the Indians. We had a very close call on the road from Kingston to Hillsboro, as we passed on the road just fifteen minutes after a band of twenty-one had crossed the trail about four miles from the town. The troops and citizens were after them in hot style.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Alfred Freeman, of Tenn., has been appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of New Mexico. He will be assigned to this district.

Dr. A. G. Lane, of San Pedro, is a visitor at White Oaks, his old home.

J. M. Sigafus, one of the owners of the North Homestake Mine at the Oaks, was a late visitor to that town. He lives at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Chas. L. Pearman has returned to White Oaks from a protracted visit to Albuquerque somewhat improved in health.

Rev. Isaac N. Crutchfield, presiding elder for this district, has located at Eddy.

Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Red Cloud is to leave about the 15 Inst. for Salt Lake City where he expects to remain in future

Mr. Jas. A. Alcock, and wife are visiting Roswell and the Pecos country.

The Independent says A. A. Breece has a new girl.

Miss Emma Brockman, of Picacho, has gone to Mason Texas on a visit.

Chas. Balen is to become a permanent resident of Lincoln.

Twenty-three years in a Drug Store.

I have been a druggist twenty-three years, and have sold all the patent medicines which are known in this country, and can truly say that I have never known a remedy for Blood Disease of more value than S.S.S. (Swift's Specific). Mr. A., a customer, was troubled with an eruption of the skin on the back of his hands, and had in vain sought relief of the best local medical talent, also of some of the most noted specialists in New York, and as a last resort spent some months in Paris, France, under treatment of the physicians there, and had secured only temporary relief. After all this treatment he was finally cured, sound, and well, by Swift's Specific.

Another customer, Mr. B., had suffered for many years with Blood Poison, and thought he had been cured by mercurial treatment, but the disease returned, accompanied by Rheumatism of a bad type. A dozen small bottles of S.S.S. made a perfect and lasting cure.

W. H. Dennaway, Old Fort, N. C.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free, SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Pillsbury & Co.,

CITY DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs Paints and Oils,

Albuquerque, ... *N. M.*
Mail orders solicited. 1-66

New Advertisements.

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.

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, EASE OF OPERATION, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is NEAT, SUBSTANTIALLY, nickle 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 Progressive Farmer,
Raleigh, N. C.
L. L. Polk, Editor.

Official Organ of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

8 Page 48 Column Weekly—All Home Print.

Only $1,00 per Year.

Wholly and entirely devoted to the promotion of the Alliance and to the advancement of the agricultural interests of the country. Send for specimen copy. Address. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PREMIUMS.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIST is the official organ of the Alliance and Industrial Union of America, and it is published at Washington, D. C., at $1 *per annum*. The ECONOMIST publishing Company publishes the ECONOMIST ALMANAC, a valuable compilation of facts and statistics worth many times the publishers price. We will give one of these for a club of three annual subscribers.

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

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 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.

MANDELL BROS. & CO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

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AND
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All Kinds Of
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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.

Alliance Organizing Officers.

E. D. Sharp—Aztec, San Juan County, appointed for San Juan and adjoining Counties.

Candida Barela—Taous County, appointed for Taous and Colfax Counties.

J. P. Nelson—Upper Penasco, N. M., adpointed for Lincoln and Dona Ana Counties.

J. W. Mullens—Roswell, N. M., appointed for Chaves and Eddy Counties.

Rev. S. L. Barker—Rociada, N. M., appointed for Mora and San Miguel Counties.

ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT TICKET.

For Sheriff,
D. W. Roberts,
of Lincoln.

For Assessor,
A. C. Storm,
of Little Creek.

For Probate Clerk,
Geo. A. Saunders,
of Ruidoso.

For Probate Judge,
Jose Montana,
of Lincoln.

For Treasurer,
Chas. Weidman,
of Lincoln.

For School Supt.

For Co. Coroner,
J. H. Skinner,
of Bonito.

For Commissioners,
Dist. No. 1, J. N. Coe,
of Ruidoso.
Dist. No. 2, Jose Vega,
of Nogal.
Dist. No. 3, Harrison York,
of Lower Penasco.

Democratic speaking at the school house Saturday at 1 P. M.

Two thirds of the population trade with Young & Taliaferro and yet they hate to see the other third losing money.

Mr. E W. Parker was a caller Tuesday. He went over to Lincoln on business.

Capt. D. W. Roberts, our next Sheriff, was in Nogal this week summoning witnesses for district court.

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

Dr. Bearup is building a residence in Roswell and will soon move there to reside.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway, White Oaks.

Our registration books will be kept open at the Banner office from now till ten days before election.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

A. N. Price was in town this week and returned to the Jicarilla camp this morning.

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

John Aaron came in Wednesday to have some blacksmithing done. He says work on the Mary Ann is progressing satisfactorily.

1 box and 3 upright heating stove for sale cheap. Stewart of White Oaks.

Come on and register. Books must be closed ten days before election. If you fail to register you cannot vote.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G Peters.

Jake Zeigler and Ike Smith passed down this morning on the way to Picacho and Hondo country with a load of dry goods.

1 very fine mounted grindstone for sale at cost. Stewart of White Oaks.

Miss Marion Moore has recovered from her recent severe illness, and is enjoying horseback riding occasionally.

If you don't buy your groceries till you can beat our prices, you will certainly starve or beg. Young & Taliaferro.

Miss Allie Leonard and Johnnie came over last Saturday and spent Sunday with Mrs. Brown at the Placer.

Flour $3.80 at P. G. Peters.

Mr. Harrison, drummer for Gross Blackwell & Co., passed down the road Sunday. We acknowledge a pleasant call from Mr Harrison while here.

Notwithstanding increased sales of boots and shoes I yet have a large variety to select from. Stewart of White Oaks.

The family of Mr. John Skinner came over from Bonito and spent a night at Nogal visiting Mr. Skinner who is here as clerk for P. G. Peters.

What would you do? A Red Cloud paper has been inviting replies to the question: "What would you do if you had a million dollars?" Well, for our part we'd go on selling goods at our present low prices. Young & Taliaferro.

The family of the Editor has been visiting in the Park country for a few days, and if anything seems out of tune this week it may be due to that fact.

We received a pleasant call a few days since from Mr. A. Green of Seven Rivers. He is one of our efficient commissioners, and goes to Lincoln to attend a meeting of the court.

The Pecos Valley edition of the Lincoln Independent is out and offered at 10 cts. a copy. As nothing is said about time to such as are not prepared for immediate payment, guess will borrow.

Bonito cast fifty one votes against the constitution, and for the constitution—well, my friend, there "wern't any."

The constitution is beaten as far as heard from in Lincoln county, though the difference will not be great. The vote polled was about two thirds and taking the four precincts, White Oaks, Nogal, Bonito and Lincoln the vote gives a majority of forty one against the constitution. This would indicate a majority of from one to two hundred for the county.

Corville, Oct. 4, 1890.

Editor Banner:

The fall rains have set in and everything is getting ready for frost. Threshing is nearly done. Crops, compared to other years, very short. The government contractors are scraping the country for oats and offer contract price. There is not grain enough in the country to fill contracts. Merchants will learn after a while to allow farmers to have these contracts and at better prices. The Alliance candidates are learning the Mexican language very fast and Montano talks english altogether. Mr. G. W. Coe and family are daily expected home from their visit to San Juan county. Miss Belle Brown will remain in San Juan. A happy surprise came to the home of Mr. Frank Coe—a boy at last. Plenty of apples, choice varities, at Frank Coe's.

M. N. W.

Lincoln, N. M., Oct. 6, 1890.

Editor Liberty Banner:

There is some grumbling in this, as well as other parts, at the action of the party conventions, and the alliance comes in for a stray kick occasionally, for placing a third ticket in the field. The complaint comes mostly from members of the g. o. p's. The alliance expected nothing from the conventions, consequently was not disappointed. The plain farmer and laborer who believes in partisan convention rule should take his medicine, though it is bitter. The conventions this year were not unlike all partisan conventions, those that make politics a trade came out on top as usual. It is simply a performance of political legerdemain. The average farmer gets from the political convention, what he gets from a three card monte deal; "gets nothing." We know about as much about the intrigue of one as the other, and common sense should tell us to let them both severely alone. The corruption of the political parties is what has made the organization of the alliance and kindred organizations necessary. They are teaching the farmer that the kid gloved gentry are not interested in them further than to get their votes. They are trying to unite the farmer and laborer in one body (not two or three) for self protection It is the effect of that teaching that is making a ground swell all over these United States in the shape of an Independent Movement. It is the effect of that teaching which caused the alliance of Lincoln County to place a ticket in the field. We have not taken ours out in grumbling but have shown our opposition to party rule by our action. Our ticket compares favorably with the party tickets. The most of our candidates are not well known, but that is about their only fault. They are all identified with the best interests of the country. Mr. Charles Weidman the alliance candidate for Treasurer is not well known, except with business men with whom he stands high for his integrity and fine business qualities. He is a member of the merchantile firm of Whelan & Co. and proprietor of the Lincoln Hotel on which he has expended much time and money making the house and premises attractive and pleasant. All Mr. Weidman has made in Lincoln has been laid out in improvements on his place, which speaks much for his enterprise as one of Lincoln County's permanent citizens. Mr. Geo. Saunders, our candidate for probate clerk, has a farm on Cedar creek and is one of our best teachers. George is not well known over the county. He is a poor man and finds it necessary to teach a good deal and work on his ranch when not teaching. Very sociable and gentlemanly, to know him is to like him. Would make a splendid clerk if elected. His worst fault is, that he is a little to temporate for Lincoln county at present. A. C. Storm the alliance candidate for Assessor, is a well to do farmer of Little Creek, is a good scholar having taught several schools here in years past. He has always been an active member of the alliance, firm in his convictions for equal rights to all and special favors to none. He is not without his faults, however. He is the only unmarried man on the ticket, but I am satisfied that is not his fault. Mr. J. H. Skinner is a candidate for Coroner, a farmer and hard working man. He is a good practical business man and as supervision of the county roads comprises the coroners duty we need a good practical man, and all that want to see better roads in this county should vote for John H. Skinner, of Bonito. The rest of the ticket are well known and need no comment from me. I simply want your readers to know the alliance has put up good men.

J. N. Coe.

SEHRIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of an execution issued, directed and delivered to me out of the Honorable District court of the Third Judicial District commanding me to cause to be made out of the property of James E. Sligh the sum of Seven hundred and Fifty-four dollars, ($754,) the amount of judgement recovered in said Court by Nathaniel Moore against the said James E. Sligh, together with the further sum of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) cost of suit, I have this day levied upon and taken into my possession the following described property of the said James E. Sligh, to-wit: Lots 8 & 12, Blk. 19; Lots 1-5 & 9, Blk. 22; Lots 1 & 4, Blk. 35; Lots 2 & 4, Blk. 40; Lots 2-3 & 12, Blk. 41; Lots 1-9 & 11, Blk. 43; Lots 1-9 & 12, Blk. 47; Lots 1 3-5-7-9 & 11, Blk. 55; Lots 2-7-9 & 11, Blk. 73; Lots 2-6 & 10, Blk. 94; Lots 2-4 6-9-10 & 12, Blk. 106; Lots 1-3-5-7-9 & 11, Blk. 103,—all in the town of Nogal, in Lincoln county, New Mexico, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door, in the town of LINCOLN, on Saturday the 18th. day of October, A. D. 1890, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and all costs.

Witness my hand this the 23rd. day of September, 1890.

D. C. Nowlin,
Sheriff of Lincoln County, New Mexico.
1-33

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Persons who desire a first-class magazine or farm paper should at the earliest date possible take advantage of our clubbing arrangements with the Cosmopolitan Magazine, or the Colorado Farmer. They are both first-class in every particular. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

All persons who desire to take stock in the Liberty Banner Publishing Co., should send the amount which they do are to invest in shares to W. L. Brece Nogal N. M.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M.
Sept. 10, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on October 25, 1890, viz: Jose D. Gutierrez, of La Luz, N. M., who made Hd. entry No. 929 for Lots 4 & 5, Sec. 30, Tp. 15 S. of R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jose Torres, Sisto Garcia, Conception Gonsales and Gregorio Gonsales, all of La Luz, N. M.

Samuel P. McCrea,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 10, 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 Roswell Land Office, on November 7, 1890, viz: William W. Brazel Hd. 37 (R. S.) for the N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼, Sec. 34 & N. ½, S. E. ¼, & S. W. ¼, N. E. 1-4 Sec. 33, Tp. 10 S. of R. 13. E.

He names the the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Pat F. Garrett, John W. Poe, Lucuis Pilis and J. Smith Lea, all of Roswell, N. M.

Winfield S. Conran,
Register.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Sept. 10, 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 November 7, 1890, viz: Jesse M. Brazel Hd. 36 (R. S.) for the S. ½, S. E. ¼ & E. ½, S. W. 1-4 Sec. 34, Tp. 10, S. of R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Holder, William McBride, Charles Littlefield and Amos Baker, all of Ft. Stanton N. M.

Winfield S. Conran,
Register.

NOTICE.

As the price of Hops is higher this season than for many years I would suggest that an effort be made to save them. Gather in proper season and dry them carefully in the shade, bring them to me and I will forward them and endeavor to get for you their full value.

P. G. Peters.

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

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

WINCHESTER
REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.
GUNS FOR ALL KINDS OF GAME
Send for 80 Page Illustrated Catalogue.
EVERY VARIETY OF
Ammunition.

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

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

All Cheap for Cash

Will Trade For

GOUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our
Cheviots, Ginghams, Denims, Jeans and Cotton Goods

Before purchasing elsewhere.

All we ask is to try us,
The only Spot Cash Store
In LINCOLN COUNTY.

LEVIN W. STEWART,

SUCCESSOR TO

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

J. E. Post & Co.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, AGENTS FOR

Great Western Stove Co's Stoves, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Fairbank Scales, Chieftain Hay Forks, California Plow Co. Studebaker Wagons and Carriages.

A Full and Complete Stock of

Wagon Wood-Work, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Etc.

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

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Mail or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To.

City Shoe Store,

A. Simpier, Prop'r.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Albuquerque, N. M.

It will pay everybody visiting Albuquerque, N. M. to call at our exclusive Shoe Depot. It will pay well to write to A. SIMPIER, P. O. Box 54.

ALLIANCE NEWS.

THE NATIONAL FARMERS CONGRESS.

The Address of Alonzo Wardell, of Huron, S. D., Continued from last week.

We believe that our legislation is controled in the interest of Wall Street and the national banks; that our currency has been contracted until it is insufficient for the successful and profitable handling of our commerce; that our railroads and telegraphs, being public necessities, should be run by the government in the interest of the people; that our rates of interest are unnecessarily high; that corporations and combines for the manifest purpose of enhancing unduly, the cost of the necessities of life are against public policy and should be prohibited; that taxation is unequal, the greater the wealth, as a rule, the less the proportionate tax paid. (In 1860 the total estimated valuation of all property in the United States was $7,135,000,000, which was assessed for taxation at $6,024,000,000, while in 1880 it was valued at $43,642,000,000 and taxed at $16,902,000,000, of which in both instances land paid full 80 per cent, leaving the necessary inference that banking, railroad, and corporate wealth generally must have evaded taxation). That our farms and the public domain are rapidly and surely being absorbed by corporations and alien landholders, thus threatening the stronghold of American liberty, the free, independent farmer and home owner; that our voters are being debauched in the interest of monopoly by intimidation or bribery; that the American saloon, that foul octopus whose hydra head, upreared in every practical hamlet, brings sorrow, discord and destruction, and whose slimy arms would drag down every virtue and strangle every industry, has become a dangerous factor in politics as well as morals: that one half of our citizens, and they the best, purest, and law abiding, our own true wives and mothers, are deprived of the rights guaranteed them by the charter that says "All just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed."

In view of all these things, and many more that might be enumerated that can only be remedied by state and national legislation, it becomes evident that the farmer must wake from this Rip Van Winkle sleep of the last twenty five years, during which time he has been voted by his party leaders like so many automatons, and if perchance he flared feebly up and threatened to assert himself the bloody shirt was flapped in his face, the straw man yelped, tariff was pounded more vigorously than ever, and the party lash, yielded by skillful and unscrupulous hands, kept the party line intact and the heelers and vultures still hung to their prey.

But at last, thank God, the morn is breaking; like a great tidal wave the Farmers Alliance, the Grange, the Farmers Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Industry have been growing and rising higher and yet more higher, until to-day from three score thousand schoolhouses, those cradles of patriotism and intelligence, swell high above partisan protest and hatred one united demand for

1. More money; issued direct to the people by the government at a low rate of interest, without the intervention of national banks.

2. Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and that they shall be run in the interest of the people and at actual cost.

3. The restoration of all unearned land grants to the public domain and provisions made to prevent the securing or holding of large tracts of land by aliens or corporations.

4. The Australian ballot.

Those four demands all agree upon, and most of them upon the other reforms indicated: and side by side with us stand over a million of banded laborers, federated by solemn compact to stand shoulder to shoulder in this great economic war between labor and capital, this "irrepressible conflict" that is even now upon us, and will not down until corruption is driven back to its lair or freedom and patriotism cease on American soil. The uniform decision is, we must send representative men to the legislatures and to congress to give us these reforms. We believe that a congress composed of one or two classes can not, will not, and should not be expected to understand and provide for all other interests. (Our state legislatures, as a rule, are composed in one branch at least, and often in both, of a strong majority of lawyers and bankers, this gives to those two classes, the smallest numerically, the absolute veto power of all legislation, while in congress they have for many years occupied nearly three-fourths the chairs, with the disastrous result of impoverishing the masses for the enrichment of a favorite few). We must exercise common sense on this as well as other subjects, and if we want work done do it ourselves, and not send a substitute who neither understands nor cares for the situation.

There are two ways of accomplishing this object, first by organizing an Independent Reform Party, with specific objects in view, plainly set forth in the platform, and with representative farmers and laborers nominated to carry them out. This a large number of the States are doing with a strength and enthusiasm that is causing the old parties no little uneasiness and bids fair to replace many a corporation attorney or national banker in congress with a representative of the people. Second, by asserting our strength and possessing ourselves of the old party machinery and putting true men to the fore on a platform recognizing our demands and condemning the failures of the past, and particularly pleading them to ignore party caucus (that grave of good intentions) whenever the people's interests and our specific demands are at stake. Otherwise we will gain nothing, as a partisan, be he ever so true and honest is but a tool of the designing managers of his party, who are pledged body and soul to our enemies the monopolists. When neither Independent or pledged candidates are in the field, we urge every farmer and laborer to see to it that a series of questions, including the demands of the Alliance as outlined here, be publicly propounded to the candidates of parties and a full and positive answer demanded, and when a refusal is made, defeat them if you can. Every farmer should register a solemn vow that with him principle shall be stronger than party, and men be better than platforms. Organize yourselves for protection and education; respect yourselves and honor your calling. Leave the lawyers and bankers at home for a time and strive to secure legislation for the masses and not the classes.

The partisan press and demagogues of the country are busily engaged in finding out the scope and power of the various labor organizations, their possibilities and probabilities, and just how long such organizations can last. In the meantime the reform is still widening and deepening, and we are daily gaining ground. From the lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea coast the bugle blast is heard, and thousands are flocking to our ranks, who have heretofore remained neutral. The organization has reached that point where it is termed popular, and those who want to be on the popular side can now come to us feeling that they will be with the majority.

One thing we must guard ourselves against, that is the wolves which will creep into our folds, clad in wool. These are brokendown politicians and numerous other political aspirants who are fixing themselves to be broken down. Beware! we want no back numbers among us. We must admit many of those fellows, but we must be careful that they do not lead us. If the people would cling to the idea, "Let the office hunt the man," and throw cold water on those fellows who insist on the man hunting the office, we could have a much better corps of officers in each State and county.

The majority of our voters are for reform. Many of the men who will be elected to Congress this fall are pledged for reform, and those who are not pledged will soon learn on which side the bread the butter lies When people stand so much in need of immediate changes in our national system of finances, it only remains for them to speak in thunder tones at the ballot box—to vote for those who have worked in our interest or who are pledged to our support, and repudiate those who have proven traitors to their trust.—State Union, (Ky.)

"The Best Laid Schemes Gang aft A-glee."

We are oft reminded, when contemplating the fate of measures for the relief of the people which come before Congress, of that renowned couplet of Burns: *"The best laid schemes of mice and men, gang aft aglee."*

Nearly, if not quite all, bills in the interest of the farmers and other producing and working classes which come before Congress are prepared by private citizens, and introduced by Members or Senators, by request. That fact often, but not always, appears on a bill. Such bills rarely get much consideration from Congress, but in case they do the chief object in most cases of considering them is to pacify the public demand for their passage, and to so change them as to eliminate all their best features. Some cases in point. The people demanded the passage of an act to compel the free coinage of silver. The owners of silver mines, commonly called "bonanza kings," joined the people in this demand. But the "gold bugs, bankers, bond holders, stock gamblers, *"et id omni genus,"* did not want free coinage of silver; on the contrary, they wanted silver coinage entirely stopped. A compromise was effected between the bonanza kings and the gold bugs, etc., etc., on a bill that should enrich the bonanza kings and not hurt the gold bugs, etc. In reconstructing the bill in the interest of this compromise, every feature that could benefit the masses of the people was left out or neutralized. As another illustration of our proposition we refer to an amendment to the McKinley tariff bill. The people want cheap sugar, so low grades of sugar are put on the free list, and fine sugar is still taxed a tariff duty If the people are as green as a blue grass pasture in May, they may be made to believe that this amendment is in their interest. But when it is considered that even poor people, as a rule, use refined sugar, it becomes clear that this little amendment is in the interest of the rich sugar refiners and not at all in the interest of consumers of sugar.

The fact is that the government is no longer conducted on the principles of democracy or republicanism, but that it is run as a plutocracy.

In the words of Wendell Phillips, "The American Congress convenes at Washington to record the mandates of capital."—True Commonwealth.

The Frankfort (Kas.) Sentinal:

The Southern papers that are fighting the Alliance, publish Alliance doctrine contained in Northern papers along side of which are radical "bloody shirt" articles to prove that the Alliance was gotten up by the Republican party to break up the "Solid South," while the Republican papers of the North publish some fire-eating "balderdash" taken from Southern papers and tell their readers that such treason is alongside Alliance news, to prove that it is a scheme of the Democrats to capture the West, but the facts are, that as long as the conspirators, who rob the people of their natural inheritance, can divert their attention from present realities by continually arousing the sectional hatred engendered by the war, they are perfectly secure in their infamy and can so completely subject the people to the control of monopolies and trusts that the ballot will be a complete farce and the conspirators will have securely usurped the sovereign power. The g. o. p. press have no logic to offer to combat the Alliance principles; their only weapon is ridicule and when silenced in that line of attack, they wisely resort to silence. The Alliance movement is patriotism asserting itself in its home, the rural districts. Partisan tories in the employ of monarchial capital may attempt to keep alive hatred engendered by dead issues, but we predict that the people will finally rise superior to all intrigue and again take control of the nation and its destinies.

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