

Probate Clerk

LIBERTY THE BANNER.

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

Vol. I.

PRICE—ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum.

NOGAL, LINCOLN CO., N. M., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1891.

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Per Annum.

No. 49

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the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

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Pastor Bonito Mission.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S.
Parish of Persons first Sunday in each month; at Bonito and Baker school house, second Sunday; Eagle Creek school house third Sunday and at the Coe school house the fourth Sunday.

W. T. DECK,
Pastor Bonito Mission.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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Lawyers.
Las Cruces, N. M.
Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

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White Oaks, N. M.

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

GEO. B. BARBER,
Attorney-at-Law,
White Oaks, N. M.
Will practice in all the Courts of the territory and before the U. S. Land Office.

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

THE
PLACER HOTEL,
NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.
B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.
Good accommodations; best class food; table supplied with the finest meats; especially; patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Prices reasonable.

Government Railroads.

Rural New Yorker.

The most frequent if not the most forcible objection to federal ownership of the railroads is that the vast increase such ownership would make to the patronage of the government would be dangerous to our institutions. "The railroads," say those who favor this view, "should by all means be kept out of politics." True, but no government railroads on earth are so thoroughly in politics as the private railroads in this country.

What phase of American politics is free from railroad influence. It extends and ramifies in every direction. It penetrates the counting room, the editorial sanctum, the court and legislature, state and national. No department of the government is free from it. It is active from the nomination of the president of a village to the election of the president of the United States. It is not open and above board, but underhanded and insidious. Always exercised to acquire political power for private ends, it is constantly at war with the public, persistently demoralizing in its tendencies, and invariably pernicious to the general welfare. It is the monstrous progeny of vast wealth, limitless resources, insatiable greed and an unscrupulous policy.

With the passage of the roads under government control a growing danger to the republic would be removed. The service should be divorced from politics. Efficiently, good conduct and ability should be the test for promotion, not political influence. In it possible that the government of this country is so unscrupulous, dishonest and corrupt that it cannot be entrusted with duties satisfactorily performed by the "effete" monarchies of Europe, and must these duties therefore be farmed out to the Goulds, Vanderbilts and other railroad kings and potentates?

The Farmers' Compel Economy.

As the Farmers' Alliance will have a strong representation in the next house of representatives, and as the farmers may increase their representation here, this fact is likely to have a great tendency to cause congressmen to live in a less extravagant manner. The farmers not only believe in official economy, but also in personal economy. They think that one is necessary to the other. A number of men who occupied good positions in congress, and who depended upon a rural constituency for their official existence, have been suddenly retired to private life on account of the farmers of their district thinking that their habits while at the national capital were not sufficiently economical.

As the great majority of congressmen represent agricultural constituencies they may conclude hereafter to cut down expenses, knowing that the farmers are just now taking a deep interest in politics and that the tillers of the soil do not approve of expensive living. If this should prove to be the case, it may cease to be the fashion for congressmen to live luxuriously, and then there will be a better chance for a congressman to put something by for a rainy day.

Unless the government soon returns to honest moorings the love of country will almost die out in the breast of the farmers and toilers. Passing strange indeed that in this the boasted land of liberty there are millions of men who have passively worn the collar of the worst kind of slavery. It has been of a kind that was alike abject and degrading. Their agonized cries of distress have cleft the air as wild as the accounts of freedom's farewell. But a battalion of mute congressmen, standing rigid and statue like point to our great Magna Charter and for answer to their piteous appeals utter the one word—unconstitutional.—*Farmers' Vidette, Alexandria, La.*

The Tariff No. 44 It.

The News Reporter, Three Rivers, Mich.

The old debauched political parties continue their efforts to fix the public attention on the tariff dog fight so as to avoid the currency question which is the essential cause of hard times and the true reason why a political revolution swept over the country on November 4, 1890. The democratic demagogues make, or seek to create, a prejudice against the republican tariff because the prices have advanced on merchandise. The republicans deny that there has been any advance of necessities of life except in farm products and such advance is due to the McKinley bill. There has in fact been an advance of prices all along the line of farm products and merchandise on account of the increased coinage of silver without regard to the tariff. Herein lies the tariff sham. With an increase of money put in circulation there will follow an increase of prices. Decrease of money makes hard times as increase makes better times.

Admitted and Rejected.

St. Louis, Mo. Exchange Journal, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The People.—Mr. Harrison, are you going to give us free coinage this winter?

Harrison.—Hem, ah, just wait a minute till I telephone John Bull and ask what he thinks about the matter. It is a very important subject and should meet with the approval of England.

The People.—Mr. Wisdom, can we rely on you to help us out on the free coinage business?

Wisdom.—Excuse me, but I would like to take a run down to New York before I can give you a satisfactory answer.

The People.—Senator Power, are you in for free coinage?

Power.—No. The brainy men of Montana are all opposed to it.

Gold Bugs (slapping the trio on their backs).—Bully boys, we admire your action but despise your discretion.

Social Features.

"There is one merit of the Farmers' Alliance, if they have no other merits," said an Alliance man, "and it lies in their social features. They draw the farmers together, make us acquainted with each other, help us to find agreeable companions or friends, give us a chance of exchanging opinions, and show us how to spend our spare hours in the winter time, though we have not many hours to spare at any time. The life of a western farmer, if not an eastern or a southern farmer, is apt to be very lonesome. Perhaps he lives far out, or does not agree with his next neighbors, or finds out that they can't speak the English language, or doesn't like to go to church, or some other thing of the kind, and he is as badly off as a poor sheep in the wilderness. But the Alliance gives us a show, and we make plenty of friends at its meetings, and we go home at night filled up with notions after having been at a meeting and talked with everybody within twenty miles."

The Pennsylvania Farmers.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Pennsylvania farmers are "on the move," so to speak, and are gaining that recognition which they deserve. The Pittsburgh Post seems to consider the body a formidable one, characterized by honest as well as common sense.

At a recent meeting of the Alliance at Harrisburg the farmers made certain recommendations as to state and national laws, which the Post declares are "sensible and moderate." They laid great stress on the subject of silver, the free coinage of which they advocate; they want an adequate supply of currency, and have placed themselves on record as the enemies of trusts and combines.

In a word the Pennsylvania farmers appear to be moving along the right line, and the Alliance will make itself felt in the politics of the state.

The New Political Party.

Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

No other political movement in our day has had such a sudden and gigantic impulse as that of the Farmers' Alliance in the present year. It is fair to predict that, encouraged by this display of strength, the farmers of the southern and western and possibly some of the eastern states will take still more prominent part in political movements, and nominate a candidate for the presidency of 1892. At this time the outlook promises three candidates: Republican, Democratic and Farmers' Alliance, with a prohibition candidate omitted or merely an inconsiderable factor in the struggle.

Neither of the great political parties has ever endorsed, nor can they be expected to endorse, in its entirety, the platform of the Farmers' Alliance. A party lines are more closely drawn at the next session of congress, the Alliance members will find themselves far apart from the majority. This will strengthen their purpose to have an independent candidate in the field for the presidency. Both parties must meet the situation as it is. Both must acknowledge that the Farmers' Alliance is a formidable factor in American politics.

Help from Kansas.

A Topeka correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat says: Encouraged by the result in Kansas, it is known that the farmers in other states are being appealed to by the Alliance leaders to organize for future elections. One of the Alliance organs of this state says: "Every state in the Union has been looking to Kansas in this campaign. Our victory is of national significance; its influence will be felt to the remotest parts of our land. Already we have calls from other states for some of our experienced Alliance organizers. The desire is to get in line for the struggle of 1892. We shall send men to teach our principles in other states, and we shall continue the work of education among our own unorganized people. Kansas has led the way and forced the issues of the next national campaign."

Farmers' Life Insurance.

The executive board of the State Farmers' Alliance of Kansas has provided for the organization of a Farmers' Life Insurance company upon the usual basis of such mutual associations, with an additional regulation that at the expiration of a specified term of years the party insured is to receive a paid up policy without continuing the payment of assessments. All who are eligible to membership of the Farmers' Alliance may become members of the insurance association, but no outside applications are to be received.

The Farmers All Right.

St. Louis Republic.

When the agricultural states trample down the barriers of civil-war sectionalism and unite they will restore the old union of frugal and free government, responsive to the will of a people whose labor will then accrue to benefit themselves and their families, instead of making millionaires, as now.

The farmers are all right. Let them keep right and keep on!

The Secretary of the Treasury has given his approval to an act of Congress that will extend the payment of duties on imports from February 1 to July 1, a period of five months. This will save the speculating importers the interest on about \$35,000,000 for that length of time, or about \$1,300,000 in interest. Of course this measure is constitutional; but when the mortgaged farmers of the west demand a stay law against the wholesale confiscation of their property, it is called repudiation. It makes a difference under present conditions whose ox is gored.—*National Economist.*

More American Doctrine.

From the Nebraska Independent.

"The campaign of 1893 may yet be as memorable as that of 1860, when the advocates of free and slave labor first drew the party line on that question and met in opposition at the polls.

"Now, as then, there is an irrepressible conflict" between irreconcilable business interests and between two classes of labor.

"Farming interest, with 7,000,000 voters, is threatened with ruin by the protected manufacturing interest, less than one million in number, exactly as free labor in the north was then threatened by the slave labor of the south.

"No compromise is possible. An agrarian war is nearer now than a civil war was in 1860. It can be avoided only by the farming interest tamely submitted to ruin."

The above from the New York World, one of the greatest papers in America, shows that the men of the east can read the hand writing on the wall as plainly as the western farmer. It is all but too true. The country is in a more dangerous predicament to-day than ever in its history. With 62,000,000 of people struggling to free themselves from a bondage worse than negro slavery ever was, the republic is sure to witness an "irresistible conflict," short but decisive, and which will eclipse any thing yet known. But had the World looked a little farther than the tariff question to find the true cause of this great conflict, if it had touched upon the contracted currency, the seizing of lands by English landlords, the robbery of the toilers by greedy railroad corporations, the forcing of trusts to advance the price of all necessities, robbing the people still further, the World would have told the whole truth. The conflict is on and the people know no compromise. "Unconditional surrender" is the watch word, and let every producer have that which is justly his own—the product of his labor.

At the conclusion of President Polk's address, the Alliance resolved itself into a sort of "love feast," during which A. C. Power, an old Union soldier from Indiana, moved that all ex-Union soldiers in the hall, who endorsed the sentiments expressed in the speech of President Foulke, of South Dakota, when referring to the burial of sectionalism, rise up to the counted. The motion prevailed, and between forty and fifty stood up, amid the wildest enthusiasm. Under the inspiration of this good feeling, an ex-Union soldier from Wisconsin stood up in his seat and called upon all Union soldiers present to give three cheers for the old Confederates in the Alliance. They were given with a will. Then it was the Confederates' turn, and they cheered the old soldiers of the Union with a volubrious heartiness that raised no doubt as to genuineness of their feeling. The cheers were mingled with the wretched, old-fashioned "Rebel yell," and as its echoes died away, one aged veteran of the Confederacy shouted in a voice that rang out clearly through the hall: "That's the genuine article. I've heard it afore!"—*Progressive Farmer.*

The money kings and politicians have been working every kind of a scheme for the last twenty-five years to beat the farmers, and since the late election they are making all sorts of excuses to convince themselves and the farmers that there is nothing wrong, that it is what might have been expected in an off year. The farmers hoisted their signal of distress but congress heeded it not. Wall street sent up its wail and the government flew to its rescue. If the farmers stay by their organizations they will take the wind and water out of the inflated stocks and bonds, and all other kinds of sham securities, and the government will be powerless to relieve.—*The Labor Review, Gladbrook, Ia.*

Measures and Men.

During the course of an address before the Franklin county (O.) Farmers' Alliance Rev. W. R. Parsons said:

"The significance and importance of this farmers' movement are for reaching and deeply interesting. In it there is the spirit of pure patriotism. A genuine American spirit pulses its life. It is creating that consciousness of opinions, that patriotic spirit, which constitute the main pillars of our national greatness. These farmers are not in sympathy with mercenary trusts and monopolies, millionaires who purchase seats in the senate of the United States, or legislators who paralyze our legitimate industries through failure to protect them from counterfeits and adulterations.

"There are hundreds of corrupt, dishonest, unprincipled men in the halls of legislation. What they do tells what they are as well as what they refuse to do. Obstructionists, rippers and corruptionists cost the country more than our present national debt. Let us no longer plead 'measure and not men,' but measure men and vote for no man who is not honorable and trustworthy. If we do, then cease to talk about corruption in office."

Public Opinion for November 29, gives four pages of clippings from old party papers concerning the great new political party, the Farmers' Alliance. Each of these papers lack the moral courage, or the intelligence to see the independence, whichever you wish, to tell the real truth of the Alliance, its desires, its objects, its demands. The Alliance right now commands notice, but each of these old party papers refuses to see that the Alliance is a protest against old party neglect, or indifference, or aggression, or what you will. They speak of the Alliance as adults are wont to speak of some overgrown child, and not as of an intelligent, political entity, with real and well-defined grievances, and a well-defined remedy for existing financial and political ills. The old parties may deceive themselves with sophistical arguments, but the Alliance will push its conquest to every part of the union, and with the assistance of other legitimate interests, force class legislation, and special privileges to the wall, and change the system of legal absorption of wealth, to a state of fair competition.—*Nonconformist, Winfield, Kan.*

The New York Tribune is greatly exercised over the "Alliance folly" in demanding more money through the operation of the sub-treasury plan. In its strictures upon that measure it discloses the usual fact in such cases, an absolute ignorance of its provisions, or principles. It is not aware that every document sent to Congress at this session touching finance recognizes the main feature of this bill as sound and practicable. It has forgotten that the present silver legislation, for which it contended so earnestly, contains the warehousing, or, as it pleases to call it, the "pawn shop" feature of the sub-treasury plan. The Tribune would do well to exchange with some reliable Alliance paper, and keep posted upon current matters relating to the Order.—*National Economist.*

The Kansas farmers did some queer things in the recent election. They have elected judges and county attorneys who are not even lawyers. The fact is recalled, however, that the New Hampshire farmers did the same thing a long time ago, and justice was well administered there, in the opinion of Chief Justice Parsons. They made up in good sense what they lacked in legal lore.—*Boston Herald.*

The weather in Europe has been extremely cold for several days past with furious blizzards prevailing.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1891.

CALLED MEETING

OF The Lincoln County Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union.

I, as President of the L. C. F. A. and I. U. by authority vested in me, do hereby issue call for the meeting of the county F. A. to convene at Nogal, N. M. on Thursday Feb. 3rd 1891. All Sub-Alliances are notified to elect their delegates and be represented, as business of much importance will come before the order.

All stockholders in the BANNER are also requested to be present.

G. W. Cox, President.

Read the Alliance demands to be found elsewhere in this issue. Read them carefully, and then note if you can a single demand that either one of the old parties is in favor of, or is likely to grant in the way of legislation. The first drive is made at the national banks, demanding their abolition. Both of the old parties are united upon this question, there being no more difference in their financial policy than there is between tweedledee and tweedledum. The leaders of both the parties are under the control and are the tools of the money power, and hence oppose every effort to financial reform. What is being done to prevent the dealing in futures? Nothing whatever. In the matter of free coinage of silver politicians and Congress are coming to it as a death bed repentance, but Mr. Harrison promises to confront the measure with a veto, and Mr. Cleveland, who expects the nomination of his party for the Presidency in '92 and is worshipped by his party, is a bitter enemy of free coinage. So pronounced was he in opposition to the silver question that he suspended the two millions a month coinage before retiring from the presidential chair. It is true that Senator Vest and some of his followers have tried to align the ex-President in harmony with the new order of things brought about by the Alliance "land slide," but no sound has come from Mr. Cleveland showing that he has experienced a change of heart on the silver question. Read these demands through and there is not one that has a ghost of a chance of favorable consideration in this Congress, except free coinage, and that is threatened with a presidential veto that will conform to Mr. Cleveland's ideas for anything the country knows to the contrary. These are facts and we defy their successful contradiction. Then why trust to the old parties for relief? What hope have Alliance people for relief? The Alliance is the outgrowth of grievous wrongs inflicted and long borne by the agricultural classes of which the two old parties are wholly responsible. The Alliance, the Knights of Labor, F. M. B. A., the Grange and all other industrial organizations are organized protests against the further inflictions of these wrongs, and yet how are their demands met by the leaders, politicians and press of the old parties? With bitter opposition in which sneers, scoffs, abuse of labor leaders, lying and misrepresentation are the only arguments advanced, or absolute indifference to the appeals of the people.

Men of the Alliance work depends upon the lecturers. They should be active, energetic men, who can afford to give some time to the work, provided they are not paid a regular salary. In Kansas where the order is in fine trim and has achieved such a grand success, the county lecturers are on the go nearly all the time, and lately four state lecturers were put in the field. A movement should be made for more active work among the lecturers in New Mexico.

The suicidal policy of the government in allowing the plutocratic money power to control the volume of currency in this country is plainly to be seen in New Mexico, in the paralyzed condition of the stock interests, if in nothing else. With New Mexico's natural resources and a financial policy that will give the country a volume of money commensurate with the demands of trade, that will rekindle the fires in the furnaces, start the spindles to humming, stimulating industries, giving idle labor remunerative employment, it would have a significant effect upon this territory, as well as all other portions of the country, by creating a demand for all the cattle that could be raised, all the wool that could be grown, besides building railroads, developing our gold, silver, copper, lead and coal mines that are inexhaustible. Money is the great need of this country and the people are manifesting a determination to have it in a way that promises success in the near future. The money power has held away over the producing classes until they are not only impoverished but enslaved also.

A joint resolution is before the Territorial legislature memorializing Congress to pass the free coinage of silver bill. A measure of that kind ought not to hang fire very long in that body.

The scheme to organize new counties killed in the council, has been sprung in the house, is evidently a move in the interest of place hunters and other job speculators.

To get a proper idea of the earnest enthusiasm among the members of the Alliance in Kansas, and the great work being accomplished in re-orienting that state, a person must be there and mingle with the people. Men, who were rabid partisans a few months or a year or so ago Democrats and Republicans of the strictest sort, are to-day, and were in the late campaign, the bitter enemies of their old parties. The mothers, wives and daughters caught up the spirit of enthusiasm, and their encouragement and aid to the cause was a large factor in the success of the movement. We heard Capt. Power, of Terr Haute, Ind., say in a speech in Missouri last fall that, "if the people of Kansas voted as they pleased" they were certain to carry the state." He had canvassed the state of Kansas, and said he talked to "acres of people." Picnics were generally surprises to the politicians and people in the towns. At the county alliance meetings a picnic would be arranged, and the county seat or some other point selected as the place to hold it. No announcement would be made except to the sub-Alliances, and frequently the first intimation the people of town would have of a picnic or gathering would be the appearance of long delegations of wagons, carriages and buggies coming in from all directions, with bands, flags and banners, and hundreds and thousands of farmers with their families in gay attire. The late victory in Kansas has served to intensify the zeal of the members of the Alliance and make the order stronger and more effective than ever, and given new impetus to the movement everywhere.

There should be a general movement all along the line in the Alliance in New Mexico, and it should be begun in the sub-Alliances. Get the sub-Alliances in good working order and the work in the county and territorial Alliance will naturally follow. Where regular meetings have not been held, or sub-Alliances have lapsed there should be a movement made at once to revive the work by holding regular meetings and reorganizing. Open meetings of the Alliance with a general invitation to everybody to attend, where the principles and aims of the order are explained, have a good effect. Persons present who do not belong to the order should be invited to address the meeting, and in this way bring on an interesting discussion in the interchange of ideas. Where there are assemblies of the Knights of Labor and sub-Alliances near each other there should be an interchange of fraternal visits among the members, and in thus fraternizing encourage and stimulate the work of co-operation mutually pledged in national convention. Now is the time to work. Let both officers and members "get a move on themselves," and begin a general revival all along the line. Don't wait but begin at once.

The friends of free coinage are certain that the bill will pass the senate, and are hopeful of its passage in the house. It is altogether probable that President Harrison will be called upon to pass judgment upon free coinage, and the question is, will he dare fly in the face of the popular sentiment of the whole country by interposing a veto? The awakening of a sentiment in favor of free coinage all over the country among Republicans—saying nothing about the outside pressure, places Mr. Harrison in an embarrassing situation, considering his hitherto pronounced opposition to free coinage. He is now confronted with the certainty of a rebellion in his party if he, by his executive prerogative, defeats this measure, and when once started there is no telling where the rebellion would end. Aside from these considerations the masses in all parties are deeply convinced that no good reason can be assigned why the country should not have free coinage of silver, and any opposition that arises to it, no matter from what source it may come, will be considered as being in the interest of the money power and opposed to the interests of the people.

If we are to judge by the tone of the old party papers of New Mexico, as they indulge in accusations and recriminations, touching the rascality and short comings of each other's party, it is very natural to conclude that this territory has been, and is yet, a hot-bed of corruption. We hope New Mexico is not as black as these old party organs would paint her, but it is plain to be seen that the politicians are in full control, with party supremacy and the spoils of office the moving, governing motive. The true interests of the people are always of a secondary character with the politicians, and one of the good things in this great reform movement is the getting away from the sitting down on, and relegating to the rear, the politicians, the men who make politics a profession, whose influence and rascality has brought the country to what it is to-day. In New Mexico, as in Congress and the states, there is great need of a middle tier of seats in the halls of legislation and occupied by representatives of the people.

The express charges in this Territory are simply outrageous and practically amount to downright robbery. This should be stopped by the legislature, and protect the people from being robbed through the mercenary greed of a countless corporation. If this legislature adjourns without throttling the Wells Fargo Express Co., in its power to rob the people of New Mexico, not one of the present members should ever be returned again. The people have borne with this "stand and deliver" system long enough and it is time for a change.

It must be as well to say it now as any other time that, under the present management of the BANNER, there will be no "opening up" to either of the old parties, but its policy will be to lead the line of independent political action, and in line with the policy of the Alliance, K. of L. and F. M. B. A. all over the country. The time has passed when "throwing grass" will avail. It was "rocks" that brought "the boy from the tree," and nothing but "rocks" goes now.

The lobbyists seem to be swarming about the legislative halls at Santa Fe. The Wells Fargo express company, Pullman palace car company, the liquor interests, the militia warrant holders and new county schemers all seem to have their emissaries on the ground.

In the discussion of the liquor license bill before the Territorial legislature it was proposed as an amendment in the council that saloons should be closed twenty days before elections. Whew! Wouldn't the boys have got awful thirsty if that amendment had prevailed? But it didn't.

On the 10th inst. the Albuquerque (N.M.) issued the first number of a weekly edition that, typographically and make-up, is one of the neatest publications we have seen in the territory. Tom Hughes is a "formerly Kansas man," having been a contemporary of ours in the years ago.

It is positively refreshing to hear Democrats talk about their party being in line with the principles of the Alliance, and yet nineteen out of twenty Democrats favor Cleveland's nomination for President in 1892, with his record as pronounced against free coinage as Harrison's is to day. On national banking and the finance question in general Mr. Cleveland's administration simply took up where Arthur left off, and carried out as fully the Republican policy as Arthur would have done had he continued. When Mr. Harrison succeeded Cleveland he continued the financial business at the old stand, and Secretary Windom had not farly warmed his seat in the treasury department until he announced to the country that there would be no change in the financial policy of the government. It is the financial question that is engaging the attention—first and foremost, of the Alliance and the producers generally, and it is quite certain that the people are in no mood to indulge in sentiment, or favor the election of men who have stood with the enemies of the people. The Alliance demands free coinage of silver. Mr. Cleveland not only opposed free coinage, but stopped the coinage of the \$2,000,000 a month before retiring from the Presidential chair. The Alliance demands the abolition of the national banks. Mr. Cleveland's administration fostered and sustained the national banking system. The truth in the Democratic party and Cleveland are no more the friends of the reforms demanded by the Alliance, K. of L., F. M. B. A. and Grange, than are Mr. Harrison and his party, to whom the people administered such a stinging, withering rebuke at the election last fall. It is useless to depend upon either party as the leaders of both are the tools of the money power, that deliberately conspired to enslave the producing classes, and those who want reform, expect it to come through these old rotten parties, have a great deal to learn as yet.

The Alliance and K. of L. were not instituted with the view of organizing a new political party, but it is quite plain to every thoughtful mind that independent political action is necessary to carry forward the reform principles to success. In the prosecution of the war of the rebellion it was not the purpose of the government to free the slaves, and for nearly two years the war was waged with the idea of preserving that institution, but it became necessary to free the slaves as a war measure, and we now look upon the policy of the government prior to Lincoln's proclamation as a very foolish one. The time is near at hand when the policy of fighting the battle of reform in the old party lines will be looked upon as equally foolish as the pro-slavery theory that characterized the early part of the war.

The coal barons have gone through their regular autumnal proceeding of meeting "a few gentlemen in the parlor"—to make up the price of coal. The rise for November was fixed at ten cents a ton, and to guard against the possibility of a supply which should make this increase seem unnecessary, the quantity to be mined was reduced to 27,000 tons below the November output of last year. If a number of workmen having an equal power over the labor market, should meet to reduce the supply and raise the wages, they should—in Pennsylvania at least—be liable to arrest and imprisonment for conspiracy. Why should there be no law for coal barons and another for plain, everyday American workmen?—New York World.

Gradually it seems to be dawning upon the minds of our Democratic friends that the late earthquake wasn't quite so much of a democratic victory as it was a Republican defeat. The more indelibly they get this fact engraved upon the tablets of their memory, and the more closely they square their conduct with it, the greater will be their chances of future success. Let every Democrat paste it in hat that the people, having become tired of being humbugged and misgoverned by one party, are in no humor to be fooled and misruled by another. Journal of the Knights of Labor.

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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, Groceries,
Meats and Sausages, Cigars,
Cigarettes, Boots and Furnishing
Goods, etc., etc.*

White Oaks, N. M.

Shoe Store, promptly attended to.



IT WON'T HURT YOU

To look over our stock and get our prices, and it may do you good. It has done others good by introducing them to the best and cheapest house in this neck of the woods.

It Won't Hurt You.

to get a bargain just once, so you will know what a bargain looks like: a real bargain, a bona fide bargain, a bargain that speaks for itself.

It Won't Hurt You.

to save money just once, and go away from the store better off than when you came in, both in pocket and in purchase.

We are the money saving, bargain making merchants.

WHEN YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY CALL ON

Young & Taliaferro

WHITE OAKS.

MANDELL BROS. & CO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Agents For

John Deer Plows

AND

Agricultural Implements.

All Kinds Of

HARDWARE

OVER THE HILLS

Over the hills and far beyond, the candidates for territorial treasurer are still grinding. Candidates for territorial treasurer are still grinding. Candidates for territorial treasurer are still grinding.

NEWS SUMMARY

The Masonic Grand Lodge of New Mexico will convene at Albuquerque on the 26th inst. Granulated sugar sold in Philadelphia a few days ago at 6 1/2 cents a pound for immediate delivery, and at 4 1/2 cents for April delivery.

They are having some cold weather up in the northeast. At Fairfield, Maine, on New Year's day the thermometer registered sixty degrees below zero.

The Democrat members of the legislature tendered Ex Gov. E. G. Ross a reception at Santa Fe last week, and presented him with a gold-headed cane.

Ex Treasurer F. E. Spinner, whose familiar but peculiar signature on the greenbacks attracted attention a few years ago, died in Florida of cancer, in the close of the old year.

Bradstreet reports only twelve failures in New Mexico for 1900, against twenty six in 1899; assets, 1900, \$50,000, against \$112,000, 1899; liabilities, 1900, \$71,000, against \$125,000 for 1899.

The Territorial Council seems to have some very small men in it. Last week that body adopted a resolution excluding the editor of the Santa Fe Sun from its chamber. The Sun's rays must be excessively hot for some of the Senators.

It is claimed that the late snow fall was the heaviest in this territory known in the last ten years. It was about six inches deep in this section. At Haton and Trinidad it was eighteen inches deep, at Santa Fe one foot, and at Albuquerque three inches. Snow in New Mexico is profitable, as it insures fine crops and good grass.

We are in receipt of census bulletin No. 16, from the Department of the Interior. The total population of the United States as given in the official count is 62,622,250. New Mexico's population is 153,593, a gain of 34,028 over the census of 1890, or 28.46 per cent. In a table showing the relative rank in population of the states and territories New Mexico stands 41 in a list of 47.

Now, that the Farmers Alliance has gotten to be a power in the land, the old political party workers will endeavor to coax them off their trail by passing resolutions squinting in the various directions farmers think desirable, but doing nothing to relieve their necessities permanently. A little more silver will be coined, tariff reduced perhaps on some things growers made and bills introduced to any great extent. They killed off the Greenback party in this way and then went on with their old chinch game again. Farm View, Portville, California.

What right has Jay Gould or any other of the Shylocks of Wall street to so manipulate the currency of the country for speculative purposes as to cause a stringency or a panic? Here they are established and do they not maintain the government whose very life gives to the currency its purchasing power, and makes it the means of carrying on the nation's business? What right, then, has the man who is not a man to see that which was intended for all to the possession of a few?

Sherman's Stuck

John Sherman is the old woman who pretends to feel a wonderful solicitude for the doct of the family affairs, and to be alarmed when the other members of the family are jubilant, and to talk more and with less and less sense as second childhood approaches. He is now very much alarmed over the revolution in the house, by which Readism and Wall street, we hope, will be overthrown. He says in an interview: "The most serious result of the recent election is the hardening of the financial policy of the incoming house of representatives. All sorts of financial schemes of the wildest character will be proposed, and whatever may be the outcome they will make capital timid and arrest any business enterprises that were on the point of being executed. The first effect is a threatened panic in New York, and the eager desire of every prudent man to realize on doubtful securities."

Yes, Mr. Sherman says the New York panic, which is now making proud financial houses, which have stood the storm of decades, lick the dust, is the result of the recent election. He does not tell us that the new Republican silver law has established a great gambling den that locks up more money than the law puts into circulation. He does not tell us that the McKinley bill led merchants to purchase forty or fifty million worth of foreign goods before they were wanted as to get them in before duties advanced, and thus sent out of the country this vast sum. Even before the election the Treasury put out \$100,000,000 in bondholders, much of it a pure gift in order to hold back a panic until after election, but Mr. Sherman does not mention all this.

Mr. Sherman is greatly alarmed though he knows that two thirds of the law making power (senate and president) are still in the hands of his party. All this show the utter dishonesty of the old bond fraud.

What really alarms him he does not tell, namely, that the people are awaking and beginning to see his iniquitous tricks, and those of his party. The scoundrels are found out and the day of judgment is coming for them.

Twenty-two Dollars per Capita. The Washington correspondent of the World-Herald furnishes some interesting data upon the money question. According to his authority, based upon the report of the director of the mint, which has just been published, the amount of gold, silver and paper money in circulation in the United States is \$1,435,000,000, a per capita of \$22.63; in Great Britain \$22.01 and in France \$36.86.

It may be said, and in fact it is said, that the United States is better off as a nation than any of Europe except France in the matter of money supply. There are two answers to this objection. In the first place the great size of the United States and the enormous activity and energy of her business operations make it necessary that we should have the largest per capita circulating medium of any nation in the world. We have far more use and far more constant demand for business transactions than countries like Germany, France and England, which are merely maintaining business at a steady volume without greatly extending it into new fields and whose geographical extent is so small compared to our vast country.

The second answer is that if France can stand \$37 per capita circulating medium we certainly can stand \$40, and should not allow ourselves to be put off with \$22.

It should also be remembered that France, with her widely expanded currency, is the nation of Europe distinguished above all others for the prosperity of her masses and the absence of a plutocratic aristocracy.

Mr. Carnegie has been showing the people of Scotland how many people have to go without comforts in order that the Prince of Wales may draw a salary of \$75,000. Carnegie should have made like figures for the millions of men who are being starved and made exceedingly profitable by general public taxation.

To Not Depend Upon the Banks

The bank of England gratefully borrows a million pounds of the Bank of France. Surely this doth look as if the financial machine that was so cunningly built for the particular advantage of the plutocratic parties, was about worn out, and like the farmer's "one-horse shay," is liable to dissolve if dust all at once. Friends, that is just about the situation of the affair.

England and America have allowed private individuals to monopolize money that is the life-blood of national prosperity. The guild of bankers has pumped out, or pumped it in—the great arteries of commerce, with a strict regard for their own profits, and never for the welfare of the people at large.

This evil system has about run its course and must perish as all bad things finally do at the long last. The bankers of the world will do nothing towards creating a just financial system that will be a blessing to everyone.

No, like the consistent pirates they are they will cling to their rotten hulks until the sea swallow up the whole business.

There is at the present time outstanding \$562,204,000 of 4 per cent. bonds in 1907. These bonds now sell at a premium of 25 per cent. This enormous premium is not made possible because of the value of the bonds, but for the reason that in their purchase and cancellation lies the only means which this government has of placing its surplus revenue among the people. This premium is the logical result of the necessity of the people for an increase of currency. The greater this necessity and the more anxious the government is to grant relief, the higher this premium is made. This rate of premium on the total bonds outstanding amounts to \$142,051,000. It is perfectly safe to assume that legislation looking toward financial relief will be permitted to become a law that does not include this vast amount of tribute to the owners of United States bonds, especially as the Congress of this nation is now constituted. The people need relief. Bankruptcy and ruin are waiting on every side, and yet there is no law on the statute books by which the government can come to their rescue. Neither will there be so long as those who should make such laws are interested in their defeat. National Economist.

Some of the big capitalists who have been squeezing the little fellows to death during the past few weeks agree with President Harrison that the country is enjoying exceptional prosperity. Undoubtedly the natural conditions are favorably, but how about the artificial conditions? The volume of business is swelling, but there is not enough ready cash to carry it on. Crops and other products are ready to enter into consumption, but where is the money? It is no use to say that there is plenty of money somewhere in the country. It is hoarded by a few, in the hands of speculative monopolists, and the people see very little of it. Practically there is hardly any cash in active circulation, and even if our entire currency, \$22 per capita, changed hands triply, still there would not be enough to meet the demands of business. Under these circumstances the men who have obtained absolute control of our financial system come to the front and say that we do not need more money, but more confidence. They say that with a feeling of confidence pervading business circles, credit would be so good that dollars would no longer be needed between buyers and sellers. But the trouble is that the basis of confidence is lacking. Without integrity and stability there can be no confidence. The men who control the money of the country are unscrupulous schemers, and they make our financial system unstable whenever it suits their purposes. Atlanta Constitution.

To persons who have not been fully awake to the signs of the times, and even to many who have kept pretty well informed of ordinary occurrences the political strength displayed by the Farmers Alliance in the recent elections has been astounding and marvelous. New York Mail and Express.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS

Approved in National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., 1899.

First. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall prevent the dealing in futures on all agricultural and mechanical productions, preventing a stringent system of procedure in trials, and shall secure prompt conviction and the imposition of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

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THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY

Concocted by the Money Power at the Commandment of the Late War to Enslave the Producing Classes.

Read and Ponder the Effect of this Dastardly and Damnable Crime Indicted Upon the People.

THE HAZARDOUS CONSPIRACY, ORIGINATED IN 1862, BY THE MONEY POWER, AND WHICH HAS ENSLAVED THE PRODUCING CLASSES.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and that slavery will be destroyed. The money power, however, is not in favor of the abolition of slavery, and it is the duty of the people to see that the war power is not used to abolish slavery.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Jan. 9, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1891, viz: Amos H. Egger, Homestead No. 6, 1890, for the north 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: Charles B. Littlefield, Bonto, N. M.; Thos. W. Healy, Nogal, N. M.; Samuel P. Howell and Jesse M. Bland, Fort Stanton, N. M.

Witnessed and attested at the office of the Register, at Roswell, N. M., this 9th day of January, 1891.

W. W. Bland, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., Dec. 22, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on February 6, 1891, viz: Public Gutierrez, at Las Cruces, N. M., who made H. E. Lacy No. 179 for the S. E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his claim: Amos H. Egger, Homestead No. 6, 1890, for the north 1/4 of Sec. 10, T. 18 N., R. 10 E.

Witnessed and attested at the office of the Register, at Las Cruces, N. M., this 22nd day of December, 1890.

W. W. Bland, Register.

COAL

Coal for Sale! Fino Coal clear for Sale!

WORTHLEY & JOHNSON, 312 West Street, N. M.

WEBSTER

These-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" which is being hawked about the country and offered for sale in Dry Goods Stores at a low price, and also offered as a premium in a few cases, is substantially the book of OVER FORTY YEARS AGO.

The body of the work, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1840, reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by phototype process.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!! Get the Best!!

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1890 Edition, is the best of its kind. It contains 115,000 words, and is the most complete and accurate dictionary ever published.

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