THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S.

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

W. T. Dunn,
Pastor Bonito Mission.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

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H. Fall. H. L. Young.

FALL & YOUNG

Lawyers.

Las Cruces, N. M.

Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

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JOHN Y. HEWITT.

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

Will practice in all the courts in the territory and in the U. S. Land Office.

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Attor'y-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.

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Good accommodations; nice clean beds; table supplied with the best the market affords; patronage of the traveling public to please solicited. Prices reasonable. of the territory.

The working people who voted to sustain protection with the idea—an honest belief with millions of voters, that it was necessary, not only as a stimulus to our industries, but it would increase wages, are rapidly learning by practical experience the fallacy of the arguments dinned into their ears by the high protection theorists two years ago. Protection was to be the great cure all, the grand remedial agent for all of our economic ills—the great desideratum, once fully attained, would lift the laborer from penury and want to a state of affluence. At the last presidential election millions of men voted in the conscientious belief that protection was the great remedy that would restore the body politic, and bring prosperity to the country again. The McKinley bill passed, but in vain the good times promised are looked for. Before the passage of that bill, but in contemplation of its passage, the manufacturers commenced advancing prices and have continued since the passage of that bill to mark up prices, the practical effect of which is to rob the consumers. But how about the wages of the laborer? Has there been a change for the better in his favor? Are his conditions improved any? Has there been an advance of wages? Certainly not. On the contrary wages have been reduced in many of the large manufactories. At the Pullman Car factory at Chicago the wages of 1,500 employes was reduced 10 per cent. January 1st. The Trenton, New Jersey, Pottery manufactory, that has an absolute monopoly under the McKinley bill, lately reduced wages from 10 to 10 per cent., the largest reduction ever made, it is said, since the works were established. In Patterson, N. J., the silk weavers are on a strike against a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in their wages. The Clark Thread Works at Newark, N. J., have temporarily shut down and thrown 3,000 persons out of employment. The truth is there has been no appreciable advance in wages anywhere, and laboring men generally are fortunate if they can hold on to present prices for labor. Their real loss is in the advance in purchasing prices. In referring to the question of protection we do not do so with the idea of combating it as a principle, but to show its fallacy as a remedial agent for the present distressed condition of the country. The logic of events is proving conclusively to thoughtful minds that neither tariff nor tariff reform are the remedies, and as a result both of these issues over which the two old parties fought in '88, are rapidly being relegated to the rear as dead issues. Money is the great question that is agitating the minds of the people, and they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that the financial policy of the government is the real cause of the general commercial and industrial depression of the country: that we need a much larger volume of money than we now have, and that it should be taken out of the power of a few men to control it: that all money should be issued by the government, be a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and loaned by the government to the people at one or two per cent per annum on land security, or issued to the people on the sub-treasury plan of loans on non perishable products of the farm. The people are awakening to the enormities of the wrongs that have been inflicted upon this country in the financial conspiracy that sprung almost with the commencement of the late war, which was followed by a series of acts of legislation that had for their purpose the enslavement of the people, that will in time be reckoned as the foulest blot upon the pages of American history. Of the seven acts in the great financial conspiracy, the one known as the "contraction act" passed in 1866, was the worst, and is responsible, more than any other, and to it can be attributed the present condition of the country. By it the people were robbed of their money. In about five years over twelve hundred millions of the circulating medium of the country was burned and interest-bearing bonds issued in its stead. This contraction brought on gradually the hard times that resulted in the panic of '73 and since which time there has been a continuation of general depression with industrial and commercial stagnation. We had at the close of the war a circulating medium little less than $2,000,000,000, or a little more than $50 per capita, with a population of about 37,000,000. For the few years succeeding the war, and until the contraction began to have its effect, we all remember how good times were, how prosperous the people were, how the industries of the country were stimulated, everybody had employment, and no tramps in all this whole country. Prices of commodities were high, wages were high, and everybody made money "hand-over fist." Our volume of money to day is less than $1,500,000,000, or $22 per capita, with a population of 62,000,000. Mind you, our whole volume of money is less than one billion five hundred million dollars, but not more than one-third of this amount is in actual circulation among the people. The gold and silver coins behind the gold and silver certificates are hoarded away. And then there is the redemption fund and the bank reserves. Senators Plumb, of Kansas, and Stewart, of Nevada, asserted in the debate on the silver question in the last session that there was not more than $300,000,000 in actual circulation among the people. They asserted that in addition to the amount held as reserves by the government and the banks, millions of dollars were hiding away and not seeking investment on account of a lack of confidence. The census returns show an actual population of 62,622,250 in this country, and taking Plumb and Stewart's estimate of the amount of money in actual circulation and we have less than $8 per capita. Isit any wonder we are having hard times? Contrast the difference in the condition of the country in 1865, '66 and even '67 after contraction begun, with $50 per capita, with the present with less than $8 per capita! The truth is tariff bugaboo was raised by money barons for the sole purpose of diverting the minds of the people away from the real living issues. It is gratifying however, to know that the eyes of the people are opening and that they are getting a true conception of the wrongs inflicted upon them, and will overthrow the reign of the money power.

The eyes of the country have been upon Kansas during the past week, and great interest will continue to center on the proceedings of the legislature of that state that convened at Topeka Tuesday of last week, and until the end of the Senatorial contest, the news from Topeka will be strikingly interesting. The house was organized by the election of Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county, as Speaker, who, with the other officers of the house, were chosen in the Alliance caucus the night before, and when the vote was taken for Speaker Elder recieved every vote but his own. The Republicans having no candidate of their own voted for Mr. Elder because of his well-known abilities and fairness as a presiding officer, he having served one term as lieutenant-governor and president of the senate, and several sessions as Speaker of the house. Gov. Elder is recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in the state, and as a leader of the Alliance forces in the work of legislation, he is the right man in the right place. There are grave responsibilities resting upon the Alliance legislature of Kansas at this session, as it is looked upon by many people as an experiment. Every act of that body will undergo the severest crucial tests of public opinion, and run the gauntlet of adverse criticism from those who are determined the Alliance shall be a failure. The Senatorial situation is anything but promising to Mr. Ingalls. There are ninety-three Farmers' Alliance members in the house, twenty-four Republicans and eight Democrats. The senate stands thirty-eight Republicans, one Alliance and one Democrat. On joint ballot the Alliance has a clear majority of twenty four over all. Four or five of the senators will not support Ingalls in caucus, and some of them will not support him if he is nominated. The first ballot for United States Senator will be taken on the 27th next Tuesday. It is uncertain as yet who will be the choice of the Alliance, but whoever he may be will be determined in caucus. Several names have been suggested, among them, Gov. Elder, Peffer, of the *Kansas Farmer*, Willetts, late Alliance candidate for governor, Judge Doster and others.

It is real amusing sometimes to read the comments of the newspapers and hear the politicians deplore the conditions to which the country is fast hastening, and the certainty of going to the dogs if we now work by reason of the fact the people have taken the notion to put calloused handed, big fisted, uncouth, unpolished farmers or laborers in cowhide boots into the offices—into the Senate, the House of Representatives, into the gubernatorial chairs, state legislative halls, and the minor offices as well. These fellows talk just like there was a class born in this country especially to rule made of a finer quality of clay than their fellows and the right to hold the offices one of inheritance. Some of them have got so far along that they have settled to the conclusion that a few people have a monopoly of the brains of the country, and that no economic ideas can spring from heads other than those covered with plug hats; that the intellectuality of men is measued by their polished exterior and elegant make-up, and the faculty of rounding their periods nicely. Hence, this invasion of the realm reserved to these self-constituted rulers by the stalking cow hides is a menace to all dudedom and terribly repugnant to "sassiety." It is awful to contemplate the feelings of the "swells" and all codfishdom as they realize that the reins of government are liable to fall into the hands of the vulgar crowd that has heretofore been content to be bearers of burdens without so much as asking why the same was imposed. It is a serious matter, surely.

The senate passed the free coinage of silver bill last Friday by a vote of 42 to 30. It is a free coinage measure, pure and simple, and free from all of the national bank and bond legislation contained in the financial bill. It is thought the house will pass the bill, and then we shall see what we shall see when it comes to President Harrison.

The Citizens' Alliance is a new organization started within the past year, which is a supplementary organization to the Farmers' Alliance and will act in harmony with it and to the same end. It bears the same relation to the towns and cities as the Farmers' Alliance bears to the country. No farmers are eligible to membership in this new order.

The London papers announce that Parnell has definitely and finally abandoned all idea of resuming the leadership of the Irish party.

It is announced that Prof. Koch will publish the ingredients which enter into the composition of his famous lymph.

DR. DIXON TALKS FOR FARMERS.

He Outlines the Meaning and the Principles of the Alliance Movement.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon preached yesteday morning in Association hall. Preceding the regular sermon Mr. Dixon read his customary pulpit review, selecting for his subject "The Moral Import of the Farmers' Alliance." The lecture seemed to be favorably received, as at its conclusion the lecturer was greatly applauded.

"The real sensation of the year," said Dr. Dixon, "is the advent of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. It is no mushroom growth. It is the resistless movement of millions who have suffered under the aggressions of centuries. The advent of these embattled hosts is the most pregnant event of this generation. It is the beginning of a revolution that will shake this continent and the world. The first time they gathered around the ballot box was Nov. 4th last. They polled between two and three million votes, elected governors of three states and sent forty men to congress

"What is the moral meaning of this great movement?

"First It is the protest of the patient burden bearers of the world, who have toiled through weary years, struggling beneath the wrongs of economic and political superstitions. In America the farmers have become the beasts of burden to the nation. Their business has been to feed over 65,000,000 people, and then through the winter eke out a miserable existence wrestling with their mortgages, cyclones and floods. While they are doing this we laugh and grow fat, dance and make merry in the city and gamble how much they will make next year, buy and sell their crops fifty times before they are planted, and charge old 'Hayseed' with all our losses.

"Second—This movement means the education of masses as masses, of the farmer as a farmer. It means the assertion of the manhood of the yeomen of the nation. This is real education. We have to climb out of the humble sphere in which we have born into the so called higher sphere. The smith learns to despise his anvil and the clodhopper to look with contempt on the plough. They rise to higher things. They become lawyers and doctors and preachers and bankers, railroad men and politicians. We now have fully 8,000,000 men in this country educated to be president of the United States. We only need about a dozen in a hundred years—an auful waste of raw material.

"The farmers are learing and teaching to their children in this organization that the work of the farm is as sacred, as noble, as honorable as that of any sphere in life. Women, too, are admitted to the order. Well they may! There are more farmers' wives in the insane asylums of America than any other class. They have actually recognized the fact that woman is a human being.

"Third—This movement means co-operation as against competition. It is in this principle of socialism that the order has its strongest foundation. They are all pledged to co-operate with each other in the production of economic goods, and not only so but to co-operate in the distribution of these goods. They are learning the secret of associated power—that in union there is strength.

"Fourth—The organization means brotherhood. It is a benevolent and fraternal order, with principles of love and fraternity, wide as the world, universal as the race.

"The fifth and sixth articles in their St. Louis declaration of purposes, a second declaration of independence, read thus;

"'To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will to all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves. To suppress personal, local, sectional, national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and all selfish ambition.'"

"They went into politics because they have been forced there."

Mortgaged Farms in Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright delivered an address before the farmers of Wellington county in the city of Guelph recently, in which he said:

Now, although the population on the farming lands had diminished from one end of Ontario to the other, there was one thing that had increased, and that was the mortgage debt on the farm lands. While the population had diminished, while the value of the farms had decreased, the mortgage indebtedness had increased with great rapidity. Sir Richard next told how in the olden times in many districts in Canada when a farmer had a farm to sell he was pursued by two, three or four buyers, all anxious to get it; but how was it to day? Why, in many fertile districts if you were to put half a dozen farms up for sale you would break the market, and find yourselves utterly unable to get purchasers.

Many facts and figures were cited by Sir Richard Cartwright, showing that while an increase of wealth had taken place in one or two favored localities, and certain favored individuals had been enriched enormously at the cost of the bulk of the people, the net result of the adoption of the policy of the last years had been that at the very best 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 intelligent, sensible, industrious people in as fine a country as the sun shines upon, taken collectively, had made no progress at all. During this time the federal taxation had increased many millions of dollars a year, and so had the public debt, the provincial debt and the municipal debt of Canada.

The Difference.

Independent American

When a farmer happens to have a spare dollar that he has earned by hard knocks, and invests in the Louisiana lottery, the Government calls him a gambler, and if its officers catch him with the lottery ticket in his possession it prosecutes him as a criminal and sends him to jail. When a Wall street gambler who has tons of thousands to speculate with watered railroad stock and other fictitious paper, gets caught and is likely to go to the wall, our government steps in and eases the money market by taking the millions which it has taxed out of the farmers and pours it into the gambling dens of Wall street, to help the fine-haired gambler out. This is the difference between a poor hay seed one-dollar gambler and the slock, stall fed gambler with his millions.

Every day we hear of banks all over the country going down before the financial crisis like so many ninepins. If it were not that many hundreds of poor working men and women are losing all their little savings which were put by, minute by minute, out of their hard earned pittances, we would rejoice, for this condition of affairs is just what labor reformers have long warned the people would come about if the present system of finance was not changed. Some people need a deal of oppression before they will wake up from their idle lethargy.—*Marinette (Wis.) Voice.*

Mr. Powderly and the Alliance.

In closing his address at Ocala Mr. T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, said: "Now let me say to you that our greeting to you is most cordial and heartfelt. We feel that we are part of your organization. Here is your platform. Let us all agree upon it. If it is to agitate and do hard work upon that platform we are with you, and if we are to vote with you on that platform we will stand by you at the polls."

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. F. WOODWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 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 buisness of much importance will come before the order.

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

G. W. COE, President.

WE ARE short on legislative news this week for the reason that when we got ready for it we found we had no room for it - something that occurs frequently in print shops.

THE Indian seems to be drawing to a close. A delegation of chiefs are going to Washington to see the President. The hostiles are coolong down, and it is thought the trouble has practically ended.

INGALLS' speech in the senate last week on the silver bill and his earnest appeal for free coinage, was good, but it came too late It in death bed repentance, but too late to save the official life of Mr. Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls will be retired. His friends have been repeatedly asked, "what has Ingalls done for the people in the eighteen years he has been in the United States Senate?" and they have been dumb One man was bold enough to reply that, "Ingalls had skinned rebels," and as a result this declaration was emblazoned on Alliance banners all over Kansas in the late campaign, and by way of ridicule this grand achievement cost him many votes As Ingalls is going others are going or have gone in the g. o. p. Senators Farwell, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, have been shelved. The day of reckoning is at hand, and some of these fellows are realizing the truth of the assertion made by Abraham Lincoln when he said "You may fool all of the people a part of the time, a part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

MANY people confound the terms "volume of money" and "circulating medium," as applied to the money of this country, when the two terms are distinct and really have separate meanings. The "volume of money" includes gold, silver, nickle and copper coins, greenbacks, national bank notes, gold and silver certificates, that in the aggregate make a total volume of less than fifteen hundred million dollars. The "circulating medium" is that that is in actual use among the people. The redemption reserves are not a part of the "circulating medium." The gold and silver behind the certificates do not form any part of the "circulating medium" as they are held to redeem the certificates that are out among the people Money that is hid away in strong boxes - shrinking from investment on account of a lack of confidence, is not a part of the "circulating medium." The fact is well established that, while the "volume of money" in this country is nearly $1,500,000,000, the actual "circulating medium" is not more than $500,000,000. So far as any practical good is concerned, the money held in reserve by the government is a dead loss. It makes up a part of the "volume of money," but forms no part of the "circulating medium," and in no sense fulfills the functions of money. As a reserve, this money is merely a commodity, and it would be far better, if a reserve system was necessary at all, to place behind the circulating medium the non-perishable products of the country, as contemplated in the sub-treasury plan advocated by the Alliance.

Senator Ingalls arrived in Topeka the fore part of the week to personally superintend his fight for re-election. The Senator is game to the last.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

[illegible] South Dakota Farmers' Alliance

[illegible] Dakota

[illegible] M., Jan. 18, 1891.

[illegible] I send you a circular appeal, a number of which I have received with a personal letter from W. H. Curtis, Secretary of the State Alliance Relief Committee of South Dakota. As this is an earnest appeal from the distressed farmers for assistance, I wish you would publish the same for the information of your readers, and that the brethren who attend the County Alliance may be prepared to consider it at that meeting, and render whatever relief may be thought proper.

This appeal comes from the State Alliance of South Dakota, and to ignore it, would be, in my opinion, a flagrant violation of our obligation, "to aid a brother when in our power to do so." There is no doubt but what this appeal states the situation truthfully, for I have seen several such appeals from parties in that state lately in the *Farmers' Voice* and other eastern papers. One thing that has made the situation of those unfortunate people more aggravating and prevented much assistance being rendered, was the discrediting of the true reports, suppressing the facts, and hiding the real situation by land speculators and boomers, who were fearful that such reports would retard immigration, or turn it away from their greedy clutches. This appeal, I presume, has been made to all the states, but there are many portions of the country that can render little, or no aid at all, therefore I think we of this country, who have been more fortunate the past year than usual, should aid our distressed brethren of the North.

J. N. COE,
Pres. New Mexico F. A. & I. U.

APPEAL.

HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA, [illegible]

[illegible] All members of South Dakota in sympathy with Alliance, Nov. 6, 1890, and with the approval of the executive committee of the state Alliance make this appeal to the Alliance and all other labor organizations in the United States

Our farm population has [illegible] Alliance ranks for the past two years to attend a funeral. They have followed our prospects that they had hitherto deemed to be equal the noblest class, if humiliation it is of humanity, to the farmer [illegible] in the conditions. In eastern counties of this state we find the average of the price received to have been almost a total failure. Note, in addition to the [illegible] of our crops [illegible] and political conditions. Not two years since the state had of late formidable one to record. Many men, [illegible] of our ranks have to mortgage [illegible], while many more are within a year or two to meet their liabilities [illegible] to the [illegible] cloth, boots, and to exist [illegible] the clothing [illegible] and no money to make improvements. A large portion of our people have, from time to time, been obliged to mortgage their cloth and their homes to pure base provisions, [illegible] for their families, and to pay taxes and interest, [illegible] each year in a blind Providence for some coming [illegible] their [illegible]. In thousands of these homes [illegible] they to [illegible], and when the cold storms shall sweep down upon their [illegible] helpless, [illegible] they will, no mortal pen can tell the suffering that will ensue. While making this appeal [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the part of the [illegible] of the country to grant a [illegible]. We fully realize the condition that confronts [illegible] who have enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, to [illegible] enough [illegible], [illegible] asking that some [illegible] which seems to think proper in the way of [illegible], corn meal, or other grain suitable for food or planting, cloth [illegible] all kinds [illegible] and one or all of the [illegible] to [illegible] to purchase the same. All donations, from whatever source, shall be accepted and distributed to the needy in accordance [illegible] and [illegible] shall be taken to prevent [illegible] of the position. We propose to utilize our [illegible] needs and see that all relief is properly distributed and receipts given for disposition.

In the spirit of our organization, and realizing the kindly feeling of our fellow citizens to our distressed city, we send forth this appeal to full confidence that you will give a kindly response.

Anyone desiring to make contributions to this relief fund may deliver the same to any officer of Alliance duly commissioned, in writing, by our chairman and secretary, and countersigned by the president and secretary of the State Alliance, with the seal of the Alliance thereto affixed, or such contributions may be sent direct to W. H. Curtis, secretary, whose headquarters are at Huron, Brule county, South Dakota. No shipment of donations in the country must be made until after corresponding with him and receiving his instructions as to which to ship the same.

H. H. Powers, Chairman
W. H. Curtis, Sec.
H. P. Smith
M. D. Crane
Geo. E. Barnes.
State Alliance Relief Committee.

The attempt of the defeated and repudiated majority in congress to carry out legislation upon which the citizens of the country have expressed an emphatic condemnation, simply because under our absurd laws they are given a supplementary three months lease of power, is a direct violation of the principles of popular government, and shows how far the republican party has passed away from the representation of the sentiment of the people and become a mere political machine. *Pueblo Press Journal.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

The telegraph operators along the line of the Chicago & Milwaukee railway to the number of 700 men have gone on a strike.

John M. Galloway died at Guthrie, O. T., on the 13th inst., of acute pneumonia. The deceased was a prominent Kansas politician for a number of years, being the chairman of the Kansas Democratic state central committee in 1888.

Jacob H. Gallinger was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus in the New Hampshire legislature on the 15th, in place of Senator Blair, who, on the last ballot, only recieved 48 votes out of a total of 191.

As might be expected a rival of Prof. Koch has bobbed up in the person of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, of Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, who claims to have discovered in 1889 tuberculosis lymph, that he now thinks identical with that of Koch's.

Predictions are freely made by members of the House that the free coinage measure will be passed by that body; that very few Democrats will vote against it, while on the Republican side there are many who would not vote for it last year who are now favorable to the measure.

Ex-Governor Dick Oglesby was nominated by the Republican legislative caucus at Springfield, Ill., on the 15th, to succeed Senator Farwell. Farwell attributes his defeat to the fact that he is not a farmer and that he is supposed to be a millionaire. It certainly is not a good time for millionaires to get into congress or the senate when the farmers can get a whack at 'em.

The scheme for navigating the air is pronounced a success, and the air ship is a fact. The model car has been completed at Mount Carmel, Ill., and works. It has been taken to Chicago, where it will be exhibited in the exposition building. The buoyancy chamber is 24 feet long and 16½ feet in diameter. The ship, with the propeller, rudders, etc., is 37 feet long. The inventors have a contract to exhibit it for twelve weeks for $100,000. It is to fly around in the exposition grounds and carry passengers.

George Bancroft, the historian, died at his home at Washington, last Saturday evening. He took a slight cold a few days before his death, but took his usual outdoor exercise until Thursday when he went to bed as a matter of precaution. Friday he began to fail rapidly and became unconscious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until the end, which came at 3:40 p. m., Saturday, quiet and peaceful. He was born at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800. He was secretary of the navy under Polk, and afterwards minister to England under the same administration. In 1867 he was minister to Berlin, and from 1871 to 1874 was minister plenipotentiary to the German Empire.

When the Government takes charge of the telegraph system of this country, a dispatch will be about ten cents. Under such a system of Government ownership and control, the average citizen at the cost of one dime might demand of the signal service department a special weather report; and then it might be said that Uncle Sam kept his weather prognostications on top for all his nephews and nieces. *Industrial Age.*

The farmers and laborers of the United States will break the back of sectionalism in 1892, and then there will be in reality no north, no south, no east, no west; but a great people constituting one great nation, each individual therefore according equal and exact justice to all his fellow men, and all with one accord making this in reality a government by the people and for the people. *Mississippi Challenger.*

What we need is more money. Not inflated currency, but good, honest greenbacks, spent liberally by the government in public business, then distributed to the people as the reward of labor performed. Panic in Wall street and financial distress throughout the country will then be things of the past. *Texas Tribune.*

THE LIBERTY BANNER is the sole Alliance paper in New Mexico Every member of the Alliance ought to take it. Only $1 a year.

Something for Card Money Men to Ponder Over.

Journal K. of L.

Some of our wise men are cudgeling their brains to find the bottom cause of the recent panic. Unwise financial management in the Argentine Federation, they say, caused great losses by the Barings and other English investors, and this, creating a financial stringency in England, attracted gold from America, in turn tightened the money market here. The theory is plausible, the facts are in favor of it, and in all probability this is at least a good part of the reason. But the wise men stop here; having found or thought they had found the cause, nothing seems to them to remain to be done. Panics are like atmospheric disturbances; it is possible for men to discover their origin, but it is beyond their power to prevent or control them; and so the wise men fold their arms, and, having, as they think, located the financial storm center, consider that nothing remains to be done but to wait the next commercial cyclone, and then attempt the discovery of its course. Truly all the fools are not to do found among the unlearned. One would think it would require no great wisdom to see that if because unwise financiering in South America caused a panic in England the circulating medium of America took flight to London, it was only because that circulating medium is a commercial commodity as well as money. Gold, like all other commodities, flows with unerring certainty to the place where it is in greatest demand and commands the highest price. This much even wise men can see. Surely they ought also to be able to see the folly of having a money that is thus liable to take flight from the country. Twenty money panics in England could not take out of circulation in America one dollar of greenback, and with a paper money based on the credit of the people the financial jobbers of five hundred Barings could not disturb industry in the United States. There is some thing for hard money men to ponder over.

Old Party Lying.

National Farmer.

One of the most shameful pieces of folly perpetrated by the old party papers [illegible] that the Alliance had [illegible] the Ocala meeting, with statements calculated to convey the idea, directly or indirectly, that the Ocala meeting of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union failed to indorse the sub-treasury plan.

A greater falsehood was never attempted to be perpetrated upon the people. The plan was not only indorsed, the same as at the St. Louis, by a reaffirmement of the St. Louis platform in the strongest terms, but by the adoption of another and specific demand in which it was mentioned, and also endorsing the sub treasury bill by name as it lies in the Ways and Means Committee room of Congress, and calling upon Congress to pass that bill. This shows a most preposterous growth in lean meat in regard to that measure during the past year. Such indorsement of the bill would have been strongly opposed at the St. Louis convention, but at Ocala it was so nearly unanimous that only four members of the body voted against the adoption of the sub treasury bill by name as above stated. Why, in the face of this these papers should have the audacity to speak out to a reading public and say the Ocala meeting failed to indorse the sub-treasury plan is one of the mysteries that must remain unsolved until they make a confession of their sins.

The Agricultural Implement Manufacturers recently formed a trust, and now comes the Threshing Machine trust. A secret meeting of the leading manufacturers of these machines was held at Chicago last week. These fellows are getting ready to make annual raid to compel the farmers of the west to pay tribute to them. These things read like a chapter from the brigands, or bandits of Italy upon the defenseless villagers of the peninsula. *Texas Tribune.*

For a year $1 a year take it.

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 merchandise 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

White Oaks, N. M.

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 inducing them to buy the best and cheapest house in this part of the country.

It Won't Hurt You.

to get a bargain in dry goods. Bargain hunters like a real bargain, a home full bargain, and this is just what you find here.

It Won't Hurt You.

to save money and be sure that you are better off than when you came in both in pocket and in possession.

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

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PRICE—$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Advertising rates will be made on application. With yearly advertisers liberal arrangements will be made.

Local News.

White Oaks has a new bank recently opened.

The U. S. pay master passed through town Monday enroute to Ft. Stanton to pay the trooqs.

D troop of the Seventh cavalry left Carthage Tuesday and will arrive here some time to-day.

—W. J. Taliaferro, of Lincoln, is at Roswell giving the new county officials of Chaves county the proper send off.

—Keep in mind the County Alliance meeting at this place Tuesday, February 3d, and make it a point to be present.

The LIBERTY BANNER is the only Alliance paper in New Mexico, and is also the cheapest paper in the Territory—only one dollar a year.

—The annual report of the County Superintendent of Schools will be found in this issue and contains much of interest to the people of the county.

J. Everett Bird, partner of Mr. Signfus in the North Homestake mine at White Oaks, writes to White Oaks editors and denies the reported sale of that mine.

Our old friend, Nelson Abbott, of the *Statesman*, Oswego, Kansas favors us with an exchange. His paper is one of the best in Kansas, and Bro. Abbott is a veteran in the cause of reform.

Let the County Alliance meeting at Nogal, Tuesday, February 3d, be well attended, by properly accredited delegates from each sub-Alliance, as well as members from all over the county.

When we get the paper in good smooth running order and when we have had a chance to get out and look around we shall give special attention to the mining, stock and other interests of this part of the Territory.

The finest specimen ever taken out of any gold mine here, and this is saying much) was found in the "Old Abe" last Saturday. It will go to the World's Fair, and is now on exhibition in the office of J. V. Hewitt. *White Oaks Interpreter.*

It is important that every stockholder in the BANNER should be present at the meeting here on the 3d of February, as plans have been suggested for the enlargement of the paper's usefulness which should be acted upon at that meeting.

The first volume of the LIBERTY BANNER will end with the issue of February 5th, when all subscriptions that began with the first number will expire. The subscription will continue at one dollar a year, the cheapest paper in New Mexico.

A stranger in New Mexico does not have to be here very long to realize that this territory has a grand future before it. The natural resources of this territory are simply wonderful, and under proper conditions will become an empire of wealth within itself.

Through the kindness of Senator Richardson we are favored with bills now pending before the legislature, one of which refers to irrigation, and the other changing the time for electing justices of the peace to the general election, and their continuance in office two years.

This week we were shown specimens from the Helen Rae mine, the richest we ever saw—so pure of gold that nought but the eagle was needed to make it pass current. Crude ore is worth in world command $15 an oz. at the door of any mint. Some eight or ten veins of this precious metal have been discovered and untold wealth lies hidden in the Helen Rae. Nogal, as well as White Oaks, is coming to the front. *White Oaks Leader.*

The Liddy *Argus* breaks out in the following strain: "All hail to J. J. Haggerman and C. B. Liddy, the master spirits, the personifications of energy and pluck that have ribbonned the Pecos Valley with matchless canals, that have awoke and the solitude of the mesas and the stillness of the valleys with the whistle of the locomotive. They have laid the foundation of enduring monuments in happy homes, prolific fields and fruitful orchards and vineyards."

—Messrs. Reid, Conger and Geo. Sligh went to the silver mines south of Three rivers this week to sink 50 feet on the new ore body recently found there. The indications are favorable that a rich and permanent body of high grade ore will be developed during the progress of this work. Should the results justify the expectations there will be opened a rich mining camp in that locality in the Spring which will materially add to the mineral output of New Mexico in 1891.—*White Oaks Leader.*

—The four gold mills at White Oaks will be running by the first of February. The North Homestake mill started Monday. The "Old Abe" people are running the Gallagher mill and the South Homestake will run on Lady Godiva ore. The Wilson mill will commence running in a few days only awaiting the arrival of repairs from machine shop. Four Gold mills running night and day on [illegible] ore and the mines turning out more than the mills can get away with makes such a showing as to place White Oaks as the big gold camp of the territory.—*White Oaks Interpreter.*

APPORTIONMENT CERTIFICATE.

Of School Funds, for Lincoln County, New Mexico.

I, John K. Byers, County Superintendent for said County, pursuant to the requirements of Section 7, Chapter LIII., Laws of 1884, do hereby certify that I have duly apportioned the school fund of said County on this the [illegible] Monday of December A. D. 1890. The amount subject to such apportionment, as reported by the County Treasury, is $7,623.10. The total number of school age, as reported by the several Boards of School Directors, entitled by law to the benefit of said fund is 2,354. The rate per scholar is $23.83603 dollars, which is apportioned to the several school districts as follows:

DIST. NO.	NO. OF SCHOLARS.	AMOUNT.
1	102	$280.31
2	74	229.64
3	62	300.78
4	73	226.40
5	74	269.64
6	78	252.59
	[are mailed free.]	
7	114	369 17
8	118	332.21
9	48	155.44
10	17	55.06
11	103	333.55
12	43	139.26
13	[not organized.]	
14	22	71.24
15	63	204.02
16	29	93.91
17	53	171.63
18	216	699.49
19	35	113.34
20	52	168.39
21	75	242.89
22	36	116.58
23	62	200.78
24	122	395.08
25	58	187.83
26	35	113.34
27	39	126.29
28	43	139.23
29	48	155.44
30	66	213.73
31	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	63	204.02
33	50	161.92
34	26	84.20
35	75	242.85
36	34	110.10
37	35	113.34
38	68	241.03

School District No. 34 was consolidated with school district No. 5. School District No. 32 not organized.

Warrants have been drawn upon the County Treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the several districts for the above stated amounts.

JOHN K. BYERS,
County Superintendent.

Annual Report of Lincoln County Public Schools.

We hereby submit the following annual report for publication, as required by laws of the Public Schools of the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico.

No. Colleges no report received	1
" School Districts	38
" Public Schools taught	37
" Months school has been taught	148
" pupils enrolled	650
" Teachers employed	33
" " holding certificates	27
" children enumerated	2,354
" School districts reporting in full	34
" " Treasurers' reports	33
Per capita for the year ending Dec 1, 1890.	$ 6.4701
Amount apportioned for the year ending Dec. 1, 1890.	$10,523.70
Amount in hand of District Treasurers Dec. 1, 1889	$3,023.70
Amount received from other sources.	$1,023.03
Amount received from Poll Tax.	$203.40
Total amount during the year ending Dec. 1, 1890	$13,912.60
Total amount in fees in several of the school districts	$760.00
Total amount disbursed for the year ending Dec. 1, 1890.	$16,180.31
Bal. in hands of District Treasurers Dec. 1, 1890.	$3,497.97
Amount apportioned, Dec. 1, 1890.	$7,623.10
Total amount in hands of District Treasurers Dec. 31, 1890.	$11,120.97

Branches taught, Algebra, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Grammar, Reading, Writing Geography, and Physiology and Hygiene.

The present legislature should establish a school year, should establish the office of Territorial Superintendent of schools should pass a law whereby each school district could provide for levying a district tax for school purposes and should change the custody of the school district money and place it in the care and keeping of the County Treasurer, and should establish annual school meetings to be held in each school district in place of the election of directors on the second Monday of January as now provided by law.

The constables should be more diligent in collecting the Poll Tax and the school directors of their respective school districts should interest themselves enough force that the constable collects all such tax in their respective school districts. Teachers and school directors should be more prompt in forwarding reports to the Superintendent of Public Schools.

The schools have shown a marked improvement for the year just closed and we hope that the advancement will be much greater at the close of the year 1891.

We thank our patrons and friends throughout the county for the many favors and courtesies that we have been the happy recipient, and we heartily wish that the good work in the interest of educating the children may be continued and pushed forward until every child in the county will have been benefitted by the public schools.

JOHN K. BYERS,
County Superintent of Schools.

We are in receipt of Senator Stanford's speech on "Government Loans on Real Estate," delivered in the Senate Dec. 10, 1890, from which we will make extracts when we have time to look it over.

—Everybody in this neck o' woods seems to think we ought to get a move on ourselves and work up a boom for Nogal and Lincoln county in general, and we think so, too, and to this end the BANNER can be relied upon to do its share. We are firmly in the belief that if the resources of Lincoln county were intelligently advertised the advantages here for the investment of capital properly set forth, men of means, who are anxiously looking for investment of idle capital, would be brought here. Money and capital is needed here for the development of our mining resources, but it will not come until capitalists are shown the advantages for investment.

—We want to say to the people of this section of the country that men of capital in the states are in search of just such resources of wealth as you have here, and if the proper steps were taken they can be brought here to aid in the development of your mineral resources. Men are not putting money into agricultural lands, into stock, nor into manufacturing, because farming does not pay in the states, the stock interests are deader than here, and the risk in manufacturing and the certainty of combating combines makes that a doubtful field, but money is being put into mines of all kinds, and it is seeking investment in that line.

With these grand old hills filled with gold, silver, copper, iron and coal, the finest grazing land in the world, and a rich agricultural region, the future of this country is assured. What is needed just now is more money to develope these resources of wealth, these hidden riches, money to back up the laborer in tickling these old mountains and make them yield their fatness, but it is not here, and it won't come until we let the world know about it. Some plan should be adopted for co-operative, systematic and intelligent advertising Lincoln county's resources. Shall we do it?

—Elsewhere will be found an appeal from the farmers of South Dakota for aid to tide them over the disasterous results of a drouth in that state, which is supplemented by a letter from Mr. J. N. Cox, President of the New Mexico Territorial Alliance, calling the attention of the Alliance people to the appeal. One of the grand features of the Alliance as an organization is its charitable acts in helping along those who are unfortunate, and this case in Dakota certainly calls for a liberal response.

Hecker's Buck Wheat Flour is the chief. We have it and you can take your choice of sweets to go with it—Honey—comb or strained, Maple Syrup, N. O Molasses, Sorghum or glucose.

YOUNG & TALIAFERRO,
1 50 tf. White Oaks.

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

It won't hurt you to pay 50 cents for a pound of Raspberries at Young & Taliaferro's, at White Oaks. Others may charge you more. 1-50 tf.

As the Mill's temperance bill passed the council without a dissenting vote, it raises the following query in the mind of Maj. Coffroy of the White Oaks *Leader*: "Wonder how many councilmen could pass a glutton?"

Mince meat, apples, eggs, cranberry sauce, currant jelly. Stewart of White Oaks.

Creamery Butter 3 pounds for $1 00. Special price by the tub, at Young & Taliaferro's, of White Oaks. 1 50 tf.

New evaporated fruits. Raisins citron currants. Stewart of White Oaks.

Messrs Young & Taliaferro, of White Oaks, sends us a list of pay locals this week for the Banner. As an advertising medium this paper is the best in the county, which fact business men should make a note of.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

—Another batch of bills arrived yesterday from Santa Fe, thanks to the kindness of Senator Richardson.

It won't hurt you, but do you good, to try that N. O. Molasses, at $1 25 per gallon, at Young & Taliaferro's, White Oaks. 1-50 tf.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G Peters.

Flour $3.00 at P. G. Peters.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. S. J. Slane visited Mrs. B. F. Brown Monday.

Miss Surville Slane was visiting friends in town Sunday.

Frank Russell came up Monday and took the paymaster into Ft. Stanton.

Deputy Sheriff Langston, came down from White Oaks Monday on official business.

R. C. Russell, of the Bonito, was in town Wednesday night; accompanied by Lute Jennings.

G. O. McCarty and wife, of White Oaks, were guests at the Placer hotel several days this week.

John Skinner, the accommodating clerk at P. G. Peters' store, dropped in upon us Tuesday night for a chat.

Mrs. Jerry Dalton who has been seriously ill for several days, we are glad to state is improving and in a fair way to recover.

Messrs. Abraham May, T. M. Brown and Jerry Dalton dropped in upon us last night, and we enjoyed a pleasant hour's chat with them.

Birthday Dinner.

Last Saturday was the birthday the 64th, of Mr. W. S. Peters, father of P. G. Peters, merchant, Mr. Peters had taken no thought of the occasion, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. P. G. Peters, prepared a surprise and a most excellent dinner and invited Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Brown, and the BANNER force to join in celebrating the occasion. As an adept in the art culinary Mrs. P. is a grand success, presenting a fine *menu*, which was highly enjoyed and partaken of with keen New Mexico appetites.

The Colfax County *Courier*, published at Raton, is a new venture in the newspaper line by the Courier Publishing Co., [illegible] Bowman as publishers, with Messrs. Hall [illegible] ostensibly "Our Oliver," who began his trade on the *Times* at Columbus, Kansas, in the early '60s and was a rattlin' good boy, who seems to have developed into a good printer, as the *Courier* shows a splendid make-up. Success to you, Oliver, and here's a kindly [illegible] and a cordial ex.

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.

Pillsbury & Co.,

CITY DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs Paints and Oils,

Albuquerque, ... *N. M.*

Mail orders solicited. 1-33

A. RIDGEWAY.

GROCERIES.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

ONE BLOCK EAST OF POST OFFICE,

WHITE OAKS.

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

Dry Goods. Boots & Shoes

Notions, Hardware,

Clothing, Groceries,

Drugs,

Miners' Supplies,

All Cheap for Cash

Will Trade For

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Highest prices paid for

Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain.

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our

Cheviots, 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.

E. J. 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.

Mail or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To.

City Shoe Store,

A. Simpler, Prop'r.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALBUQUERQUE, ... N. M.

Those wishing to purchase boots and shoes will do well to write to A. Sim only exclusive shoe dealer in Albuquerque, N. M. P. O. Box 84.

What the Reform Movement Means.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

The great movement now formulating in the West, the nation is a wonderful [illegible]. It is the revelation of truths which have broken forth from a voiceless past, revealing truths which have only been uttered by the Christ. It is the Christ in human politics, and is his second coming of the gospel of humanity.

The movement is still in the harness of dominant politics. It is still in the vestibule of righteousness. The opening of the door into the mighty auditorium is yet to come. If it come peacefully it will astonish the world and overturn history. The philosophy of Giovano Vico will be torn like the veil of the temple, and a new face, a new gospel, a new era, be projected into the human race.

It cannot come peacefully. The conflict between [illegible] power, custom, [illegible], on one side and the simple rights of a born [illegible] to equal joys and equal privileges and equal opportunities, (whether born lucky and bright or unlucky and dull) on the other side—is an irrepressible conflict. It was announced by Wm. H. Seward in the '50s, referring to slavery. Seward was a fore[illegible] echo of Luther—Luther an appeal unto Christ through the iron bars of forty centuries of wrong.

It is coming. It is rushing on with whirling vehemence. Anarchy is the awful extravagance of resistance to injustice. Communism is the effort to place Christ in the domain of Apollyon. Socialism is the effort to remedy the evils in various degrees of reason and force [illegible] fed. The Alliance movement is an actual entry into the vestibule of the new era.

Its declaration and platform planks are various. But the sentiment is one that men has inalienable rights which are incompatible under a commercial and political system which puts humanity down and [illegible]. The day is surely dawning, but the clouds are gathering.

[illegible] the Sharks.

Omaha World-Herald.

Mr. C. D. Schrader, a Democratic Alliance member of the legislature from Logan county, proposes a concert of action between Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and the two Dakotas in legislation affecting the rate of interest for money and providing stringent usury laws.

Mr. Schrader's idea is likely to meet with general favor. The chief motive for the plan is to circumvent the threatened withdrawal of capital from Nebraska on account of the usury [illegible] Farmers' Alliance [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] force [illegible] w[illegible] embrace [illegible] success [illegible] western states [illegible]ted.

Certainly any plan which affords an effective remedy for the outrageous exactions of country money lenders on chattel loans should be seized upon. There is no need to change the present rate of interest. What we need is a law strong enough to put a stop to usury; a law to protect foolish, improvident and desperate people from borrowing money at rates which they cannot pay, but which eat up their substance; a law to put a stop to robberies which are perpetrated by money lenders on unfortunate borrowers.

Such a law will not injure Nebraska. It may pinch a little at first. Usurers may try to make it unpopular. But it is necessary, and once enforced will soon operate to protect the weak against the strong.

No legitimate money lenders who comply with the law as it is now need fear adverse legislation. The farmers are only after the sharks.

Do we believe in missionary effort? Why, to be sure we do. That's why we hate to see it wasted and frittered away in Africa, India, Canada and the Fee-jees. The good missionaries are all needed here at home. They should be sent to the Vanderbilts, Jay Gould, Chauncey Depew, Elliott F. Shepard, Archbishop Corrigan, John Wanamaker, and the rest of the home heathen. Missionary effort is like charity, it should begin at home. *Journal A. of L.*

The Reform Pyramid.

Dayton (O.) Workman.

Gould's telegraph and the monopoly papers simply reported Republican and Democratic victories, but scarcely mentioned the grand victories gained by the political reformers. The statement that the Democrats carried Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina is not so. The Farmers' Alliance controlled the nominations in all three, and in South Carolina the "straight" Democrats and Republicans combined, yet were defeated by 25,000 majority. The reform pyramid now stands:

KANSAS.
GEORGIA.
NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
NORTH CAROLINA.

Seven States carried by political reformers—much better than the Republican party could do when it first organized; and the reform party is not even organized. It fought under a different name in nearly all these States, but the demands were the same. A move is on foot to organize into one grand party, then in 1892 the reform pyramid will include States enough to hold down the old parties.

A Protest Against Wrong.

National View, Washington, D. C.

The Alliance organization is a protest against the economic, financial and political delusions of the times. The farmers have struggled against these wrongs and influences, year after year, only to wear themselves out with their mortgages, cyclones and floods, and yet they have fed 65,000,000 people with the products of their work. The question with them is "shall we submit to these conditions any longer?" Or, "shall we rise up and assert our rights and obtain justice and fair play?" To the latter they have returned an affirmative answer. Upon this hypothesis they are now working, believing that in "union there is strength." Following out this idea, they propose to unite the independent party, the people's party by its representatives, the union labor party by its representatives, the union federal and confederate soldiers by their representatives; the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Citizens' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Colored Farmers' Alliance and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of December, 1880.

Correct Ideas By the Exchanges.

President Harrison is anxious to see the Lodge Force bill passed. Harrison may be a pretty small man, a smaller man probably than anyone who has ever occupied the presidential chair, but as a politician, is a very shrewd manipulator, having won the Republican machine in Indiana for some time. He is therefore capable of reading the "handwriting on the wall." "It is only force legally applied that will save the Republican party from a final annihilation in 1892." He will not rest until he gets the satisfaction of enforcing the Force Bill. *Northern Light, Tacoma, Wash.*

The gold bugs have become frightened at the growing strength of the silver men in congress, and now offer to compromise by coining 6,000,000 ounces of silver instead of 4,500,000 as at present. But if the silver representatives accept any concession but unlimited coinage and silver to be purchased at its coining value, there will be such a political upheaval two years hence as will not leave a republican congressman west of the Mississippi river. The western people are becoming tired of these compromises. They want that that they believe will afford the needed relief and nothing less.—*Hinsdale Phonograph, Lake City, Colo.*

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is leading the silver forces in the fight for free coinage, and in debate a few days ago declared the country had outgrown its present monetary system. Senator Plumb is in line with popular sentiment on free coinage, and his vigorous fight in its favor is having a telling effect. Republican organs are busy reading him out of the Republican party because of his bold stand for the people.

Shameful Discrimination in Favor of the Banks.

Pacific Union.

In the report of the Comptroller of the Currency it is stated that there are in the United States 3,567 National banks, with an average capital of $650,447,235, surplus $213,563,895 and undivided profits $97,006,630. It must be bourne in mind that every dollar of this vast amount of money is the legitimate property of the people, and that by giving it to the above named institutions the act is equal in criminality to that of the highway robber's when he halts the citizen and ordering him to throw up his hands goes through his pockets at the point of a pistol. Nay, worse; for the highwayman does not ask that he be paid for the trouble of robbing the citizen; the National banker does; he asks that he be paid interest on the amount of security he deposits with the Government for the trouble of rifling the pockets of his fellow citizen in the difference between one per cent. and five per cent., or in other words, the difference between the amount of interest paid to the National banks by the people for the use of their own money, and that which they would have to pay the Government for the same privilege. Robbery! Can any one conceive a greater crime against a generous and confiding people priding themselves on being a commonwealth? Nice business this: a Government presuming to guide the destinies of 65,000,000 people! Not to speak in profanity, one would think that in this larceny—as it deserves to be characterized "somebody eats part of the hog," and who would that somebody be but to their eternal shame—the Government officials themselves!

Not Technically Political.

National View.

The Farmers' Alliance becomes political not because it was originally so designed, but because the trend of events and the force of circumstances have made this result inevitable. And though it was not primarily political, started out mainly as a social and economical institution, it could not help but drift, from the nature of its principles, into political channels. So that, while it is the embodiment of grand moral and social ideas, it is, at the same time, a revolution which breaks the monopoly of ordinary politics and assumes a distinctive and practical position in this respect. Inasmuch as all these matters in which they are interested must if practical results are realized—be disposed of and determined in the political arena, where all great questions affecting the social and economic questions of the day must be fought out and settled, it finds itself, as it were, involuntarily in the political swim, competing for the prize which success embodies.

At the national meeting a resolution was passed condemning the force bill and demanding that it be not enacted into law. The fate of this measure is uncertain and will be until the final vote is taken. It is a measure admirably calculated to rekindle the almost extinct fires of sectionalism, and to a large extent revive the old feeling of animosity between the North and the South. In its provisions it is intricate, difficult and complicated, and in its present form is cumbersome, unwieldly and no doubt would prove inoperative. This bill is an outgrowth of sectional hate, and reflects the real sentiment of but one section of this country—New England. Outside of that section there is not a single State in the Union that would pass such a measure. It is a bill in the interest of the politician and not of the people, and as such should be condemned.—*National Economist.*

When a few millions of dollars was needed to brace up and encourage the thieves and speculators of Wall street, Mr. Windom took the first and fastest train for New York to listen to their requests and take their orders. But when a few millions are required to save the imperiled interests of the farmers of the country, they are coolly told to go and borrow the money from these same thieves at 10 or 12 per cent., for any other method would be unconstitutional. What a partial government we have!—*Pacific Union.*

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Adopted in National Convention at Ocala, Florida, Dec. 2-9, 1890.

First. We demand the abolition of National Banks; we demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries, or depositories, in the several states, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed two per cent. per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and amount of money. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

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

Third. We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Fourth. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action 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 such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Fifth. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. We further demand a removal of the excessive heavy tariff from the necessaries of life that the poor of our land must have. We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes. 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 national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

Sixth. We demand the most rigid, honest and just state and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision do not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means.

THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY.

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

Read and Ponder the Effect of this Dastardly and Damnably Cruel Wrong Inflicted Upon the People.

THE HAZZARD CIRCULAR, ISSUED IN 1863, TO THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war and slavery chattel slavery will be destroyed. This, power, [illegible] were in favor of, for I and my European friends [illegible] slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care for the laborer, while our plan is for capital to control labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling money.

The great debt that capital will see to it, is made out of this war, must be used as the means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, the money must be funded, and the bonds must be used as the banking basis.

We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenbacks to circulate as money for any length of time, for we cannot control them, but we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issue.

THE SHELL CIRCULAR SENT BY THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE BANKS.

DEAR SIR. It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage or favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, so as to retire to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will, therefore seriously effect your individual profits as bankers and lenders. See your member of Congress at once, and engage him to support our interest, that we may control legislation.

The people of this country are not indulging in much rot about the tariff or tariff reform questions that were used to humbug the people two years ago, but instead it is money they are talking about. The people want a radical change in the financial policy of the government, and they are going to have it, too. If you don't think so, Messrs. Politicians, just bide awee, and you'll see the salvation of the Lord.

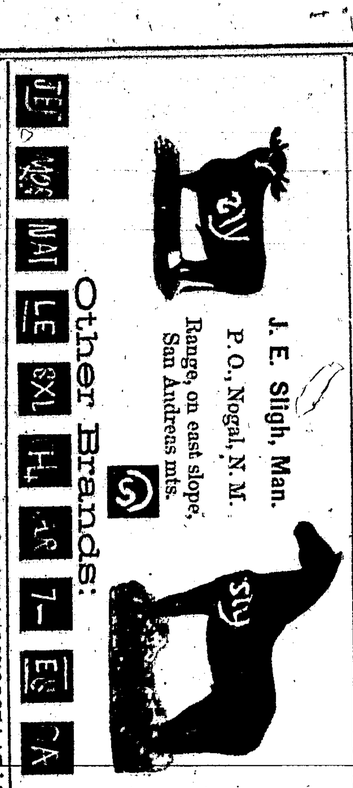
John Sherman sees no good in the Alliance. John never did see any thing good in anything but Wall street gold. John will never be president, nor if he lived in Kansas, U. S. Senator either. His protection and a gold standard of values is not what the west is taking nowadays. There has been a change of base, but Sherman does not know it.—*Western Call.*

Get together in your school houses these long winter evenings and continue to discuss questions appertaining to your own interests. The Independent vote of last month was the result of the meetings held last winter in the school houses. Educate and agitate, and continue faithful, and you will reap your reward.—*Defender, Arlington, Neb.*

During week before last fifty two new assemblies of Knights of Labor were organized and twenty-one reinstated. The Knights are taking on new inspired hope, and together with the Farmers' Alliance will completely control public affairs in many States at the next election, and ultimately a majority of the States of the Union.—*Iowa Tribune.*

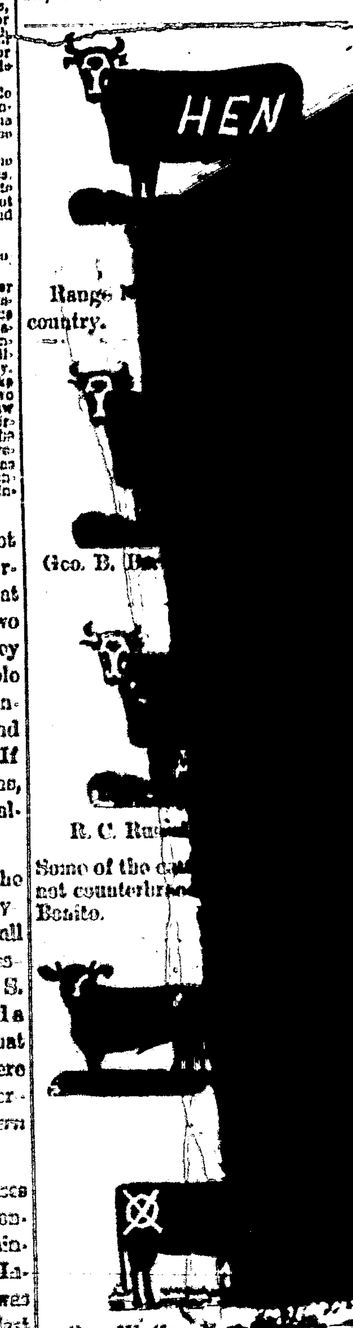
Foreign debts are producing the same result in Kansas and other western States as in the Argentine Republic. They work demoralization everywhere. They farm out the producer to strangers. All goes well for a time but the burdens cannot be endured by flesh and blood very long.—*Iowa Tribune.*

The Liberty Banner is the only Alliance paper published in New Mexico, and is furnished to subscribers at the low price of one dollar a year. The paper should go into every farmer's home in the Territory.



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

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



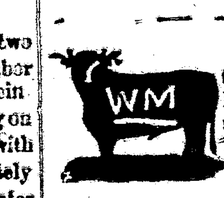
Range [illegible] country.

Geo. B. [illegible]

R. C. Ru[illegible]

Some of the c[illegible] not counterbra[illegible] Bonito.

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



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

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 George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, March 7, 1891, viz: Jose M. Vega, Homestead No. 1,108, (L. C. S.) for the s-w ¼ of s-w ¼ sec. 23, and n. ½ of s-e ¼, and s-e ¼ of s-e ¼ sec. 30, tp. 8, S. R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henri Stutz, Jose Torres, Tomas Chaves and Nabor Castillo, all of Nogal, N. M.

1-49 Winfield S. Cohgan, Register.

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 George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, viz: Amos K. Eaker, Homestead No. 53, (R. S.) for the n-e ¼, sec. 15, tp. 10, S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Littlefield, Bonito, N. M. Thos. W. Henley, Nogal, N. M., Samuel P. Howell and Jesse M. Brazel, of Fort Stanton, N. M.

1-49 Winfield S. Cohgan, Register.

Notice For Publication.

Land Office at Las Cruces, N. M., December 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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on February 6, 1891, viz: Pablo Gutierrez of Tularosa, N. M. who made Hd. Entry No. 1748 for the S. E. 1-4 Sec. 7, Tp. 11, S. of R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Nepomuceno Marino, Chas. H. Armijo, Jose Maria Montana and Jose Duran, all of Tularosa, N. M.

Samuel P. McGrea, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office [illegible]

THE REPR[illegible]
OF THE FOLLO[illegible]
CANNOT B[illegible]
DUE TO [illegible]
OF THE [illegible]
Southwest[illegible]

[illegible] Cruces, N. M

WEBSTER

The so-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, for subscriptions to papers, is substantially the book of

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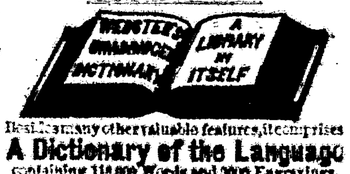

Besides many other valuable features, it comprises

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A Dictionary of Biography
giving facts about nearly 10,000 Noted Persons,
A Dictionary of Geography
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