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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LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

The county surveyors will get five dollars a day.

The Governor will make no more appointments until next week.

A bill creating the office of county surveyor has passed both houses.

The bill to prohibit hogs running at large was indefinitely tabled in the Council.

Mr. Richardson has introduced a bill to establish a normal school at Roswell.

Candidates for the offices of territorial treasurer and auditor are still multiplying.

A joint resolution asks that Congress cut down the Mescalero Indian reservation one-half.

The Council has passed the bill in relation to the election of justices of the peace every two years.

The C[illegible] limited the ex[illegible] prisoners in county [illegible] fifty cents a day. [illegible]s of the session [illegible]turday and only [illegible]d the Governor. [illegible] introduced a reso[illegible] convicts in the pen[illegible] sidewalks lead[illegible]

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[illegible] houses do [illegible]ification [illegible]re. The [illegible]mbers of [illegible] be less [illegible]ge, and [illegible]

[illegible] corporation bill late Nogal [illegible] we have not quite the requisite 500 population. Come to think of it, we don't care no how, as no officer but the marshal gets any pay, and we are so all fired peaceable we wouldn't need him.

Mr. Richardson's waste water law provides a penalty for an irrigator who does not turn the water back into the stream after he has used it in his private ditch, and shall provide head gates at the head of irrigating ditches to prevent fish from entering canals.

A strong lobby is at Santa Fe pulling for an appropriation for an exhibit of New Mexico products at the World's Fair. A reasonable sum should be appropriated sufficient to make a proper exhibit of the great wealth and resources of this Territory. It would be as "bread cast upon the waters."

The Council has confirmed the following appointments made by Governor Prince: Gen. E. L. Bartlett, of Santa Fe, solicitor general; Judge W. H. Whiteman, of Albuquerque, district attorney second district; M. W. Mills, of Springer, district attorney fourth district, and J. A. Ancheta for the third district.

The Council bill introduced at the solicitation of the bar association and the consent of the judicial officers of the territory provides for the regular terms of court in Lincoln county to open the second Mondays in March and October. The annual term of the supreme court shall open on the last Monday in July, instead of being held in January, as now.

A bill before the Council provides that at the next general election the persons in each county receiving the highest number of votes for county commissioner shall serve three years, the next highest to serve two years, and the next one year, and annually thereafter one commissioner shall be elected and continue in office three years. This is a good measure.

The house has passed a substitute for the Council high license bill that it is thought the Council will concur in, that provides that the liquor license in towns and precincts of less than 500 population, shall be $100 a year; in towns of over 500 and less than 1,000, $200, and in towns of over 1,000 population, the license is $400 a year; no license to be issued for less than one year.

A good bill has passed the Council providing that justices of the peace may qualify and take the oath of office before any notary or other official qualified to administer an oath, filing the oath and bond with the county clerk. In some counties justices have had to travel hundreds of miles to personally appear before the county clerk to qualify, and this good men have refused to do.

Able bodied tramps, with foul breaths, begging for what the passing populace chose to give them, have decorated the street corners to day. They should be corralled and put to work on public improvements shoveling snow in the waste places, if there be nothing else to do.
Las Vegas Optic.

The editor of this paper has no sympathy for the vagabond, but when we read the above it had the effect of arousing our sympathies for those poor tramps. And then we tho't the above was probably written thoughtlessly by some one, who, ordinarily, is kind hearted and ready to help the needy, but who condemns the poor tramp because because well, because the tramp is an outcast, without a single moment's reflection as to the real cause that makes him such. The writer of the above has never, perhaps, given a moment's consideration to a system that has made thousands of millionaires on the one hand, and millions of tramps on the other all in a quarter of a century, and unprecedented in the world's history. The man who alleges extravagance, shiftlessness, laziness and general worthlessness as the primary cause on the one hand, and general thrift, economy and enterprise on the other, has made little use of his thinking apparatus to purpose. It ought to be very plain to every sober minded man who gives this condition of affairs calm and deliberative consideration, that it is as natural as the law of gravitation that where the wealth of the country flows into the hands of the few, making them excessively wealthy, when our average increase of wealth is only a little more than three per cent. annually, somebody, or a good many somebodies are not getting their share of the wealth their labor has produced, and are forced to struggle with poverty year after year. It is a very natural result that such a large and unprecedented crop of millionaires should produce millions of tramps—vagabonds—outcasts upon the face of the earth, from whose breasts, in many instances, all pride of manhood and every noble aspiration has been driven. For every millionaire that has been produced thousands of tramps were made, but the world bows down and kisses the hands of the former, while it anathematizes the latter. The tramp and the millionaire are both products of the damnably vicious system of contraction inaugurated in 1866—the direct cause of more poverty, crime, misery, woe and sorrow than has ever been visited upon any nation of modern times. It is folly to say the tramp is to blame. It is a false system that forces upon laboring people in general an uneven distributon of the fruits of toil forces labor in competition with itself, cutting down wages and the capacity to consume, and resulting finally in driving many on to the road as beggars. Men will prate about overproduction and damn the tramps in the next breath, when the truth is if we had a real overproduction, the tramps, drouths, cyclones, floods, and grasshoppers would be blessings.

A Few Figurers.

H Hanson, in Farmers' Voice.

I never heard of a millionaire inventing anything more than rat traps, and that should certainly not give them the right to monopolize all the R. R., and rolling stock in America.

But few laboring men as long as we continue to vote for R. R., presidents and lawyers for congress, that long will we have R. R., to rob us.

I herewith present a table from some New York paper, showing the income of four millionaires; every dollar represents that much stolen goods. I have carried it out to show income per annum.

Jay Gould	$ 2,717,700
Cornelius Vanderbilt	5,675,385
John Rockafeller	6,843,750
Waldorf Astor	8,511,445
Total	$23,748,300

Here are the figures or the four highest drones of England:

The Queen	$ 1,020,000
Prince of Wales	200,000
Princess	50,000
Duke of Edinburg	125,000
Total	$ 2,304,000

Look over and compare those figures, and you will see that we pay Jay Gould alone more per annum than England pays to her four lords, including the queen, and yet we hold up one hand in horror and ask God to free us from a monarchial government as if there was any difference in supporting a queen or a railroad king. For my part, I would just as soon be robbed by the Queen as by Jay Gould, or anybody else, but if I could have my choice I would not be robbed by either of them, but when we cast our votes for any of the old parties we say by the vote that we approve of the present railroad system. But when we vote for the union labor or Alliance party we vote for government ownership of railroads.

One of the Reasons.

New York Telegram

The following dispatch is published in the *Herald* this morning:

"Atchison, Kan., Dec. 7. W. R. Smith yesterday gave a deed of 160 acres of land in western Kansas, the consideration being a pair of shoes. Much of the land out there is mortgaged for all in is worth, and a quarter section may be had for almost the asking, providing the incumbrance is assumed."

Now you can comprehend why and how the Farmers' Alliance gathers headway like a prairie fire.

When Egypt went down, 2 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of her population owned all her wealth. When Persia went down, 1 per cent. of her population owned the land. When Rome went down, 1800 men owned all the known world. There are about 40,000,000 people in England, Ireland and Wales, and 100,000 own all the land in the United Kingdom. In the United States, three fifths of the entire wealth of the country is owned by 31,100 persons—less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the population. In 1860 there were but two millionaires in the United States and no tramps. To-day there are 9,000 millionaires and 1,500,000 tramps.

CONFOUNDING TERMS.

"Volume of Currency" one Thing and "Circulating Medium" Another.

Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Secretary of the Treasury asserts that there has been an increase in the volume of currency since July of $103,000,000, yet during the past 60 days there has been a veritable epidemic of commercial failures, among old, staid, well reputed and extensive establishments, too, and every failure is attributed to stringency of the money market. The situation confirms the correctness of the position taken by F. S. & H. some months ago, that "volume of currency" had come to mean one thing, and "circulating medium" another. It matters not how much the "volume" may be increased if its wings are so clipped by centralizing forces that it cannot circulate. The increased volume was checked into Wall street, the people paying roundly in anticipated interest, premiums on bonds, etc. for the favor done the street, but secured no advantages to themselves, evidenced by the enormous number of business failures caused by a stringent money market, and all because "volume of currency" did not become "circulating medium." The reasons why it did not become that healthful medium are numerous, but the chief one is the contracted purchasing power of the fundamental wealth producers of the country. No matter how plentiful money may be in first hands, the average man cannot get a dollar that he does not in some way labor for. If the farmer has nothing to sell "volume of currency" is a "barren ideality" to him; and if what he has to sell costs to produce as much as he gets his power to purchase so weakened that ultimately it will weaken every industry and business in the land. The fact that in the aggregate the farmers of the country are making no money; that, relatively speaking, farm values have shown an alarming decrease during the three decades last past, has infinitely more to do with present financial conditions than a "stringent money market," for the last condition is really the result of the first. Failures almost unparalleled in number and magnitude following close upon an expansion of $103,000,000 in volume of currency should admonish our Solons that influences other than scarcity of money are at work; and if they will follow the promptings of that admonition it will lead them to see that the road to true, permanent and equitable distributed prosperity lies through the ruins of system that are now despoiling productive industry of too large a share of the fruits of its toil. When they have seen so much they will realize the necessity of making a needed increase of currency cotemporaneous with fearless and effective legislation that will destroy those capitalistic conspiracies which are now centralizing the nation's wealth with a rapidity without parallel in history. Then "volume of currency" will become "circulating medium," and greatly improved conditions will abide with us.

Stanford, Blaine, Cleveland, Hill and several other equally honorable statesmen with presidential aspirations, are said to be laying wires to capture the Alliancemen in '92. This kind of thing can't be worked; no land grabbers, corporation tools, professional politicians nor lawyers need apply. The little ones get the bounce at all the State Alliances, and the big ones will feel a hob-nailed boot in '92.—*Farm View.*

God bless our women! The grand effort being made by them in behalf of the great farmers' organization, the Grange, has never been surpassed or equaled by any order. Where they labor all is sunshine and success.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Labor in Free America.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in describing the working of a gang of Italian laborers under a contractor of the City of Churches, says:

So the work went on unceasingly, work which would in a week permanently break down those unaccustomed to it, and work severe enough to tell on a physique of iron. If a gang of convicts had been handled in any such fashion the prison warden who permitted it would be promptly charged with shocking brutality, and in all human probability removed from office. The Italian has to a great extent taken the place of the Irishman at this kind of labor. This is not so much because the Irishman cannot be hired for such work, but because experience has proved that contractors make a better investment of money when they pay it to sons of sunny Italy.

The Irishman will take a certain amount of driving, but beyond that point it is not judicious to go. The Italian makes no complaints, meekly submits to torrents of abuse and works without cessation at pace which would wear out a steam engine. If the scene of his labors is too far removed from New York to make it practicable for him to sleep in the metropolis at night he finds shelter in a rudely constructed hut, cooking for himself a sumptuous repast. His bill of fare is usually limited to either stale white or coarse brown bread, a raw onion and perhaps a little bacon. Stale beer, if it is accessible, will serve his purpose admirably. This beer is the drainings of kegs sold out upon the sidewalks by saloon keepers. If the work to be done is likely to last long, and there are no stores in the country, and if a great many men are employed, a temporary store is established, and there the Italians make their meager purchases.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

In a recent address delivered in Omaha General Master Workman Powderly gave the following illustration of the condition which faces us:

Cities are springing up and improvements are going on on every side; buildings, magnificent structures are going up. These seem to be evidences of great prosperity; but turn from this to the crowded centers and see that the vast majority have no share in it. We say to ourselves there is something wrong, although a few are getting very rich. We found it so in many homes, where we had only to look around to see the misery. There was starvation almost, fireless hearths, beds and bodies covered with the scantiest of clothing, even in winter. They didn't know the cause.

One night last winter I rapped on he door of a man's house. I went there to make notes. I invited myself to supper and accepted the invitation, for I had three miles to walk, and a man is stronger after eating something. He told me I couldn't stay. I noticed the shamefaced appearance of his wife. "You wouldn't sit down at our table," said the man. "If you ate there would not be enough left for the family." This was a little rough on my appetite, I thought, but my thoughts changed when I saw that the mother and family with nine children sat down to a little corn meal mush and water. In January he had three days' work, in February six days' work, and beneath those very hills lies the richest mineral deposit in the world.

Go into the back counties of Pennsylvania and find 40,000 children under 14 years of age so soiled and grimy that they look like gnomes from the realms of eternal darkness, who are denied schooling, denied recreation, denied all happiness of childhood—denied everything beautiful and human, in order that by their toil they may add to the coal baron's unholy millions!—*New York World.*

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White Oaks, N. M.

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GEO. B. BARBER.

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Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

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NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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What the Reform Movement Means.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

The great movement now formulating in [illegible] the nation is a wonderful [illegible]. It is the revelation of the ages which have broken forth from a voiceless past, revealing truths which have only been whispered 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 wealth, power, custom, competence, selfishness, 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 fortunate 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 Dorian ideal. Christ in [illegible] is the wave of Apollyon. Socialism is the [illegible] remedy, the evils in various short [illegible] degrees of reason and force combining 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 [illegible] dawning, but the clouds are gathering.

The Farmers and the Sharks.

Great Western

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 [illegible] is the threatened withdrawal of capital from [illegible] on account of the usurious [illegible] which the Farmers' Alliance [illegible] legislation.

Mr. [illegible] force [illegible] by w[illegible] of [illegible] not [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 squandered away in Africa, India, Canada and the Free-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 de of Je*

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 injustices, 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, 1889.

Correct Ideas By Our 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 total 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 $97,006,636. 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—[illegible] for 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.

[illegible] slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and [illegible] slavery will be destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for 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 funds 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 BUELL CIRCULAR SENT BY THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE BANKS.

Dearsir. 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 is to resort 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.

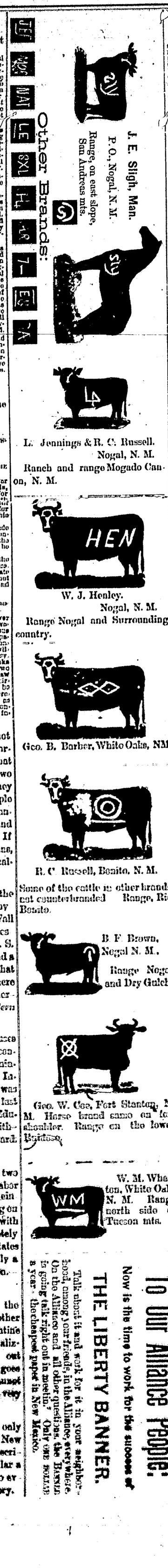
John Sherman sees no good in the Alliance. John never did see any thing good in anything but Wall street gold. John will never be president, nor if he lived in Kansas, U. S. Senator either. His protection and a gold standard of values is not what the west is taking nowadays. There has been a change of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



To Our Alliance People:

Now is the time to work for the success of

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Talk about it and work for it in your neighborhood, among your friends, in the Alliance, everywhere. On the Alliance and all other questions, the Banner is going talk right out in meetin'. Only one dollar a year—the cheapest paper in New Mexico.

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. 1,196, (L. C. S.) for the s-w ¼ of s-w ¼ sec. 29, and n. ½ of s-e ¼, and s-e ¼ of s-e ¼ sec. 30, tp. 8, S. R. 13 E.

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

1-49 Winfield S. Cobean, 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. Baker, 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. Cobean, 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 of 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 upan, and cultivation of said land, viz: Nepomuceno Marino, Chas. H. Armijo, Jose Maria Montana and Jose Duran, all of Tularosa, N. M. Samuel P. McClea, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. Nov. 28, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Wednesday Jan. 24, 1891, viz: Joseph M. Levins, Homestead, 34 (R. S.) for the S. W. 1-4, N. W. 1-4, & S. E. 1-4 S. W. 1-4, & W. ½, S. W. 1-4, Sec. 8, T. 9, S. of R. 13, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz, John Skinner, Peter Lanham, James Donovan, Jose Y. Torres. Winfield S. Cobean, Register.

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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.

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LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

The county surveyors will get five dollars a day.

The Governor will make no more appointments until next week.

A bill creating the office of county surveyor has passed both houses.

The bill to prohibit hogs running at large was indefinitely tabled in the Council.

Mr. Richardson has introduced a bill to establish a normal school at Roswell.

Candidates for the offices of territorial treasurer and auditor are still multiplying.

A joint resolution asks that Congress cut down the Mescalero Indian reservation one-half.

The Council has passed the bill in relation to the election of justices of the peace every two years.

The Council has limited the expense of feeding prisoners in county jails not to exceed fifty cents a day.

Twenty-seven days of the session had passed last Saturday and only three bills had reached the Governor.

Gov. Stover has introduced a resolution to have the convicts in the penitentiary work on the sidewalks leading to the capitol.

The prospects for an appropriation for an exhibit of New Mexico products at the World's Fair are not very flattering now.

The bill to prevent the disposal of liquor and tobacco by use of nickle-in-the-slot machines and other similar devices has passed the Council.

There are seven or eight different educational measures before the legislature, and from these there should evolve a good educational system.

When members of the legislature indulge in "remarks" each other, it is in order to refer the remarks made to the "committee on vice and immorality."

The Pinkerton system of inflicting thugs upon communities is restricted by a bill prohibiting the appointment of special deputy sheriffs, policemen or other peace officers who are not residents of this Territory.

A bill has been introduced providing for a change in the government of the penitentiary and establishing a board of five commissioners to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Council.

A bill has passed both houses doing away with the age qualification for members of the legislature. The law before required that members of the lower house should not be less than twenty-five years of age, and Councilmen thirty.

Senator Richardson's incorporation bill lets Nogal out as we have not quite the requisite 500 population. Come to think of it, we don't care no how, as no officer but the marshal gets any pay, and we are so all fired peaceable we wouldn't need him.

Mr. Richardson's waste water law provides a penalty for an irrigator who does not turn the water back into the stream after he has used it in his private ditch, and shall provide head gates at the head of irrigating ditches to prevent fish from entering canals.

A strong lobby is at Santa Fe pulling for an appropriation for an exhibit of New Mexico products at the World's Fair. A reasonable sum should be appropriated sufficient to make a proper exhibit of the great wealth and resources of this Territory. It would be as "bread cast upon the waters."

The Council has confirmed the following appointments made by Governor Prince: Gen. E. L. Bartlett, of Santa Fe, solicitor general; Judge W. H. Whiteman, of Albuquerque, district attorney second district; M. W. Mills, of Springer, district attorney fourth district, and J. A. Ancheta for the third district.

The Council bill introduced at the solicitation of the bar association and the consent of the judicial officers of the territory provides for the regular terms of court in Lincoln county to open the second Mondays in March and October. The annual term of the supreme court shall open on the last Monday in July, instead of being held in January, as now.

A bill before the Council provides that at the next general election the persons in each county receiving the highest number of votes for county commissioner shall serve three years, the next highest to serve two years, and the next one year, and annually thereafter one commissioner shall be elected and continue in office three years. This is a good measure.

The house has passed a substitute for the Council high license bill that it is thought the Council will concur in, that provides that the liquor license in towns and precincts of less than 500 population, shall be $100 a year; in towns of over 500 and less than 1,000, $200, and in towns of over 1,000 population, the license is $400 a year; no license to be issued for less than one year.

A good bill has passed the Council providing that justices of the peace may qualify and take the oath of office before any notary or other official qualified to administer an oath, filing the oath and bond with the county clerk. In some counties justices have had to travel hundreds of miles to personally appear before the county clerk to qualify, and this good men have refused to do.

Able bodied tramps, with foul breaths, begging for what the passing populace chose to give them, have decorated the street corners to day. They should be corralled and put to work on public improvements shoveling snow in the waste places, if there be nothing else to do.

Las Vegas Optic.

The editor of this paper has no sympathy for the vagabond, but when we read the above it had the effect of arousing our sympathies for those poor tramps. And then we tho't the above was probably written thoughtlessly by some one, who, ordinarily, is kind hearted and ready to help the needy, but who condemns the poor tramp because because well, because the tramp is an outcast, without a single moment's reflection as to the real cause that makes him such. The writer of the above has never, perhaps, given a moment's consideration to a system that has made thousands of millionaires on the one hand, and millions of tramps on the other all in a quarter of a century, and unprecedented in the world's history. The man who alleges extravagance, shiftlessness, laziness and general worthlessness as the primary cause on the one hand, and general thrift, economy and enterprise on the other, has made little use of his thinking apparatus to purpose. It ought to be very plain to every sober minded man who gives this condition of affairs calm and deliberative consideration, that it is as natural as the law of gravitation that where the wealth of the country flows into the hands of the few, making them excessively wealthy, when our average increase of wealth is only a little more than three per cent. annually, somebody, or a good many somebodies are not getting their share of the wealth their labor has produced, and are forced to struggle with poverty year after year. It is a very natural result that such a large and unprecedented crop of millionaires should produce millions of tramps—vagabonds—outcasts upon the face of the earth, from whose breasts, in many instances, all pride of manhood and every noble aspiration has been driven. For every millionaire that has been produced thousands of tramps were made, but the world bows down and kisses the hands of the former, while it anathematizes the latter. The tramp and the millionaire are both products of the damnably vicious system of contraction inaugurated in 1866—the direct cause of more poverty, crime, misery, woe and sorrow than has ever been visited upon any nation of modern times. It is folly to say the tramp is to blame. It is a false system that forces upon laboring people in general an uneven distribution of the fruits of toil forces labor in competition with itself, cutting down wages and the capacity to consume, and resulting finally in driving many on to the road as beggars. Men will prate about overproduction and damn the tramps in the next breath, when the truth is if we had a real overproduction, the tramps, drouths, cyclones, floods, and grasshoppers would be blessings.

A Few Figurers.

H. Hanson, in Farmers' Voice.

I never heard of a millionaire inventing anything more than rat traps, and that should certainly not give them the right to monopolize all the R. R., and rolling stock in America.

But few laboring men as long as we continue to vote for R. R., presidents and lawyers for congress, that long will we have R. R., to rob us.

I herewith present a table from some New York paper, showing the income of four millionaires; every dollar represents that much stolen goods. I have carried it out to show income per annum.

Jay Gould	$ 2,717,790
Cornelius Vanderbilt	5,675,385
John Rockefeller	6,843,750
Waldorf Astor	8,511,445
Total	$23,748,300

Here are the figures or the four highest drones of England:

The Queen	$ 1,020,000
Prince of Wales	200,000
Princess	50,000
Duke of Edinburg	125,000
Total	$ 2,304,000

Look over and compare these figures, and you will see that we pay Jay Gould alone more per annum than England pays to her four lords, including the queen, and yet we hold up one hand in horror and ask God to free us from a monarchial government as if there was any difference in supporting a queen or a railroad king. For my part, I would just as soon be robbed by the Queen as by Jay Gould, or anybody else, but if I could have my choice I would not be robbed by either of them, but when we cast our votes for any of the old parties we say by the vote that we approve of the present railroad system. But when we vote for the union labor or Alliance party we vote for government ownership of railroads.

One of the Reasons.

New York Telegram

The following dispatch is published in the *Herald* this morning:

"Atchison, Kan., Dec. 7. W. R. Smith yesterday gave a deed of 160 acres of land in western Kansas, the consideration being a pair of shoes. Much of the land out there is mortgaged for all in is worth, and a quarter section may to had for almost the asking, providing the incumbrance is assumed."

Now you can comprehend why and how the Farmers' Alliance gathers headway like a prairie fire.

When Egypt went down, 2 percent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of her wealth. When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of her population owned all her wealth. When Persia went down, 1 per cent. of her population owned the land. When Rome went down, 1800 men owned all the known world. There are about 40,000,000 people in England, Ireland and Wales, and 100,000 own all the land in the United Kingdom. In the United States, three fifths of the entire wealth of the country is owned by 31,100 persons—less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the population. In 1860 there were but two millionaires in the United States and no tramps. To-day there are 9,000 millionaires and 1,500,000 tramps.

CONFOUNDING TERMS.

"Volume of Currency" one Thing and "Circulating Medium" Another.

Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Secretary of the Treasury asserts that there has been an increase in the volume of currency since July of $103,000,000, yet during the past 60 days there has been a veritable epidemic of commercial failures, among old, staid, well reputed and extensive establishments, too, and every failure is attributed to stringency of the money market. The situation confirms the correctness of the position taken by F. S. & H. some months ago, that "volume of currency" had come to mean one thing, and "circulating medium" another. It matters not how much the "volume" may be increased if its wings are so clipped by centralizing forces that it cannot circulate. The increased volume was checked into Wall street, the people paying roundly in anticipated interest, premiums on bonds, etc. for the favor done the street, but secured no advantages to themselves, evidenced by the enormous number of business failures caused by a stringent money market, and all because "volume of currency" did not become "circulating medium." The reasons why it did not become that healthful medium are numerous, but the chief one is the contracted purchasing power of the fundamental wealth producers of the country. No matter how plentiful money may be in first hands, the average man cannot get a dollar that he does not in some way labor for. If the farmer has nothing to sell "volume of currency" is a "barren ideality" to him; and if what he has to sell costs to produce as much as he gets his power to purchase so weakened that ultimately it will weaken every industry and business in the land. The fact that in the aggregate the farmers of the country are making no money; that, relatively speaking, farm values have shown an alarming decrease during the three decades last past, has infinitely more to do with present financial conditions than a "stringent money market," for the last condition is really the result of the first. Failures almost unparalleled in number and magnitude following close upon an expansion of $103,000,000 in volume of currency should admonish our Solons that influences other than scarcity of money are at work; and if they will follow the promptings of that admonition it will lead them to see that the road to true, permanent and equitable distributed prosperity lies through the ruins of system that are now despoiling productive industry of too large a share of the fruits of its toil. When they have seen so much they will realize the necessity of making a needed increase of currency cotemporaneous with fearless and effective legislation that will destroy those capitalistic conspiracies which are now centralizing the nation's wealth with a rapidity without parallel in history. Then "volume of currency" will become "circulating medium," and greatly improved conditions will abide with us.

Stanford, Blaine, Cleveland, Hill and several other equally honorable statesmen with presidential aspirations, are said to be laying wires to capture the Alliancemen in '92. This kind of thing can't be worked; no land grabbers, corporation tools, professional politicians nor lawyers need apply. The little ones get the bounce at all the State Alliances, and the big ones will feel a hob-nailed boot in '92.—*Farm View.*

God bless our women! The grand effort being made by them in behalf of the great farmers' organization, the Grange, has never been surpassed or equaled by any order. Where they labor all is sunshine and success.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Labor in Free America.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in describing the working of a gang of Italian laborers under a contractor of the City of Churches, says:

So the work went on unceasingly, work which would in a week permanently break down those unaccustomed to it, and work severe enough to tell on a physique of iron. If a gang of convicts had been handled in any such fashion the prison warden who permitted it would be promptly charged with shocking brutality, and in all human probability removed from office. The Italian has to a great extent taken the place of the Irishman at this kind of labor. This is not so much because the Irishman cannot be hired for such work, but because experience has proved that contractors make a better investment of money when they pay it to sons of sunny Italy.

The Irishman will take a certain amount of driving, but beyond that point it is not judicious to go. The Italian makes no complaints, meekly submits to torrents of abuse and works without cessation at pace which would wear out a steam engine. If the scene of his labors is too far removed from New York to make it practicable for him to sleep in the metropolis at night he finds shelter in a rudely constructed hut, cooking for himself a sumptuous repast. His bill of fare is usually limited to either stale white or coarse brown bread, a raw onion and perhaps a little bacon. Stale beer, if it is accessible, will serve his purpose admirably. This beer is the drainings of kegs set out upon the sidewalks by saloon keepers. If the work to be done is likely to last long, and there are no stores in the country, and if a great many men are employed, a temporary store is established, and there the Italians make their meager purchases.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

In a recent address delivered in Omaha General Master Workman Powderly gave the following illustration of the condition which faces us:

Cities are springing up and improvements are going on on every side; buildings, magnificent structures are going up. These seem to be evidences of great prosperity; but turn from this to the crowded centers and see that the vast majority have no share in it. We say to ourselves there is something wrong, although a few are getting very rich. We found it so in many homes, where we had only to look around to see the misery. There was starvation almost, fireless hearths, beds and bodies covered with the scantiest of clothing, even in winter. They didn't know the cause.

One night last winter I rapped on he door of a man's house. I went there to make notes. I invited myself to supper and accepted the invitation, for I had three miles to walk, and a man is stronger after eating something. He told me I couldn't stay. I noticed the shame-faced appearance of his wife. "You wouldn't sit down at our table," said the man. "If you ate there would not be enough left for the family." This was a little rough on my appetite, I thought, but my thoughts changed when I saw that the mother and family with nine children sat down to a little corn meal mush and water. In January he had three days' work, in February six days' work, and beneath those very hills lies the richest mineral deposit in the world.

Go into the back counties of Pennsylvania and find 40,000 children under 14 years of age so soiled and grimy that they look like gnomes from the realms of eternal darkness, who are denied schooling, denied recreation, denied all happiness of childhood—denied everything beautiful and human, in order that by their toil they may add to the coal baron's unholy millions!—*New York World.*

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
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J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 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. 3' 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. COE, President.

A COUNCIL bill provides that the Territorial treasurer and auditor shall give bonds in the sums of $500,000, and $200,000, respectively.

A PETITION, signed by 1,000 residents of San Miguel county, has been presented in the legislature asking for the erection of the new county of Gaudalupe.

IT is surprising that New Mexico has not as yet made any provision for the care of insane persons. The present legislature should address itself to this duty at once.

WE FIND here in New Mexico, as everywhere else, that the politicians in both of the old parties are unfriendly to the Alliance. This is to be expected in fact, it is better that way than otherwise, as their friendship, so long as they cling to old party methods, would act as a poison, and have a withering influence.

AT THE time of going to press this week we were unable to learn the result of the Senatorial election at Topeka, Kansas, but it is safe to say that Ingalls was not re elected, tho' his henchmen were moving heaven and earth to accomplish that purpose. The G. A. R. is being worked for all there is in it in his behalf, as that order is invariably prostituted in that state when the Republicans get in a tight place. Ingalls was on the ground rallying his forlorn hope, but his presence did not have an awe inspiring effect on the Alliance members, who were presenting a solid anti Ingalls front. The question is, who is Ingalls' successor?

THERE are still to be over 4,000 men in Chicago who are unable to obtain employment. Is it any wonder that vice and crime are on the increase? Every town in this country has a proportionate number of men in enforced idleness, with thousands upon thousands working half time, and many less than that. Is it any wonder there are tramps everywhere? They tell us God help the ignorance of such people, that this is caused by overproduction! The only overproduction that there seems to be in this country are fools who believe such rot. How miserably silly and foolish the idea! Let's suppose a little in this matter: In the first place statistics prove that this country has never in any one year of its existence produced more than could have been consumed at home - a fact so well known that no intelligent person will dare dispute it. This being the case it would seem unnecessary to offer any other proof of the fallacy of the "overproduction argument." Suppose that it was in the power of every family in the United States to supply every member of the family with their natural wants we'll say during the coming week, and confine them to actual needs, how long would it take to get away with this so called overproduction? It would only require a few days to empty the stores and warehouses of the country. And then, what effect would this have upon the country? There would not be enough to supply all, and those supplied would soon want more. This would start the wheels of industry to produce more, give idle labor employment, and just as long as every man, woman and child in this country was consuming to the extent of their natural wants and God given rights there would not be a single individual in all this country in enforced idleness Not one. Tramps would quit tramping. The bosses would then be hunting for men, instead of the men hunting for bosses as now. "That's all very well," says some one, "but it takes money to make all these purchases, and the people haven't got it." We are coming to that; Our proposition presupposed only the power to purchase, with which every man and woman who labor should be endowed, and would be under a proper or equitable distribution of the fruits of toil. We hold that there is an abundance of the comforts of life for all, or can be produced, if it is properly distributed. But under our present system many are getting far more than they need and they are wasting it in riotous extravagances, and yet they are not producers of wealth. On the other hand, the great body of producers - the men, women and children, for it takes the children from the school room and their play nowadays to help swell the "overproduction," who toil incessantly year after year and produce the wealth of the country, do not have enough. Not half of the wants of the producing classes are supplied, and when it comes to the wage slaves and we have millions of them, they barely get enough to eke out an animal existence. A system that distributes so unevenly and unjustly the wealth of the nation is radically and outrageously wrong, and nothing but partisan blindness, stupid prejudice and gross ignorance on the part of the people is the excuse for its toleration. The trouble lies in a lack of money. The policy of contracting the currency, and robbing the people of that that gives life and stimulus to trade and industry is at the bottom of all our woes. This has been been brought about by a conspiracy as deliberately planned and carried into effect, as ever pirates connived and scuttled a ship, and for exactly the same purpose robbery. The gold bugs thieves and robbers, plutocratic assassins and murderers and despoilers of the homes of the honest toilers of the country, forced this policy upon the country and have driven it to bankruptcy and ruin the objective point the plutocratic robbers had in view when they inaugurated their damnably foul and, viciously cruel conspiracy. The influence of these dastards, who planned to rob the people, while the nation was struggling for an existence, was brought to bear upon congress, and for more than a quarter of a century that body has done their bidding. The voice of Wall street soft, low and persuasive, has been distinctly heard in congress, when the members of that body have been deaf to the clamorous appeals of the people. The policy of contraction reduced the circulating medium from $50 per capita to less than $8 as it is to day. This has reduced the producing classes to a state of poverty that precludes the possibility of purchasing one half their needs, and by thus limiting their purchasing capacity below their power to consume, the so-called overproduction is created If we had a circulating medium in volume sufficient for the demands of the great industrial and commercial interests of the country, it would at once have the effect of stimulating industries, create a demand for labor, enhance values, and thereby increase the laboring people's power to consume, which would cause our so called overproduction to melt away into well furnished homes of the working people, who, instead of starving or living scantily, would have a plenty. Are they not entitled to this? They are, and the man who is content with less is not worthy of being called a man, but is only fit for a slave.

The Hon. Bill Hackney is exceedingly anxious for war with England because it will set a big army to consuming what the others produce, thus doing away with overprodnction. The trouble with both America and England is that they have a class who manage to absorb most of the products of toil, leaving a big army who consume a great deal less than common comfort demands. When every man, woman and child have comfortable shelter, decent clothes, and sufficient food, there will be no cry of overproduction. *Nonconformist, Winfield, Kan.*

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

FT. STANTON, N. M., Jan. 21, 1891

ED. BANNER.—The BANNER gives no uncertain sound, but rings clear with the sound principles of the Alliance and reform. With such a "banner" afloat the Alliance people have a true standard to rally to, and I now trust that our fondest hopes may be realized, and that the conquest of New Mexico may be short and decisive. Long may the BANNER wave "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," and may its motto, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," become the corner stone principle of every institution in New Mexico.

Would it not, Mr. Editor, be difficult to depict a more patriotic and touching scene than that witnessed at the Ocala meeting at the close of Bro. Polk's address, where sectionalism was forever buried beneath the rousing cheers of ex-union and ex confederate soldiers? How changed since last they met! Then, a rush and a clash of deadly arms! Now, a rush, as it were, into each other's arms! This incident has had but one patriotic and soul stirring parallel since the close of the war, and that was introduced memorial day, when the ladies of Columbia, S. C., laureled the graves of both northern and southern soldiers. In this, as in everything where sympathy and love are concerned, the women are first. In that act they planted firmly and well the piers of the grand structure that was to bridge the chasm, leaving the arch and span for the old soldiers to complete. How nobly and well they have performed their task let history record. Ah! Mr. Partisan, no more bloody shirt campaigns! Your occupation is gone! The decree has gone forth the bloody chasm is spanned no north, no south, no east, no west; no surplus, and no tariff issues, but the common good of the common people is the battle cry of freedom, "soon to be borne from hill-top to hill top on every passing breeze.

Too many millionaires, too many paupers. The cause is known and the remedy will be applied, and all who lag behind and cling to dead issues had better "shut up shop," and read until they catch up with the procession. W. L. BURGE,

Sec. N. M. Territorial Alliance.

It has been suggested and the suggestion is being favorably considered, to hold a grand western industrial congress to be composed of representatives from New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming, Montana and Arizona, for the purpose of securing more united action in regard to national legislation demanded by western and southwestern interests. It is said the preliminary arrangements will be made during the coming mardi gras and inter state trades display at Galveston, February 7th to 10th. The influence or good effect of a congress of that kind will materially depend upon its composition. If the usual method of leaving to the governors of these several states and territories the duty of naming or selecting the delegates is adopted, the congress will be made up of old political warts, who have plenty of leisure, and will travel on railroad passes, have a high old time, meet formally, and pass a lot of flapdoodle resolutions of glittering generalities and platitudes, meaningless and useless. If the producers through the Alliance, Knights of Labor and other industrial organizations, move in this matter, we might expect some good to come from it, but from political hacks nothing.

IT is wonderful what an influence for good the late "landslide" in Kansas has had all around. It has given a new stimulus to the Alliance work all over the country, and boldness to men to go directly to the root of the disease by attacking the old parties and their methods, and holding them directly responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country. Old party papers and politicians in Kansas are experiencing a change of heart. Papers that a few months ago were filled with calumny and abuse of the Alliance and its leaders, lied about and misrepresented the order outrageously, and took every opportunity to be unfair and unreasonable, are to day crawling over to the Alliance side, and finding time to say good things of this popular movement, that, to them, was terribly mean only a few weeks ago. It is positively amusing to see some of these fellows talking the Alliance medicine now without a grimace, who made such awful wry faces at it a few months ago. The result in Kansas shows how effectually the people can rout the rascally politicians, when they set up political business for themselves.

One of the silliest booms for Cleveland for re-nomination in 1892 is that attempted by a paper in Massachusetts, called the *Farm and Home*. It claims to have received a large number of responses from farmers in all the States as to who should be the next President, and publishes a table showing the result, for the evident purpose of claiming great unanimity among Democrats for Cleveland. This is all bosh, and shows either great ignorance or an utter disregard of the true sentiment entertained by the farmers of this country. The responses evidently came from Cleveland partisans, and not from farmers. If the last election prov'd anything, it proved that the tariff as an issue in politics is doomed, and that it must give way until a satisfactory solution of the financial question can be had. Democratic farmers know that the Cleveland financial policy was at variance with the sentiment of the party and strictly in the interest of Wall street, and that the bosses, like a set of cowards, swallowed their principles and stuck to Cleveland; but the people won't do it. Cleveland's financial policy was the worst blow the Democratic party ever had. It came into power after a long term out, with an evident intention of inaugurating measures in favor of the masses, and its head, after his election and before his inauguration, wrote his celebrated silver letter, taking the opposite side of the money question from Congressmen who had fought the party into power by their position on that question. Had the Democratic leaders then possessed the nerve to repudiate him, they could have saved the party from defeat it has since sustained. Should Wall street, by liberality or corruption, succeed in foisting Cleveland on the Democratic party in 1892, the party will not represent the will of the majority of the intelligent, conservative Democratic farmers of the land. *National Economist.*

What Shall We Do To Be Saved?

National Vim

Saved from what? From the evils of a contracted currency and the consequent embarrassment to business interests and general financial loss, which such a condition necessitates.

Pass the free coinage bill and let it become a law of the land as soon as possible. That is the one great thing needful, and that is what we must do before permanent relief can be realized. Do this and we will come out at once to a permanent financial footing. There is no lion in the way, no great obstacle to remove. The way is absolutely clear. All that is needful is the courage to go forward and win the victory which lies in store.

The Advocate

Leading Reform Journal of America

FEATURES FOR 1891.

An official Alliance Weekly, the National Union. An exhaustive discussion of the Tariff, Finance and Transportation questions and all other matters of interest to the producers. Congressional and legislative proceedings will receive special attention.

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to get a bargain just once. You will know when a bargain looks like; a real bargain, *a bona fide bargain, a bargain that speaks for itself.*

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Local News.

—Geo. B. Barber, of White Oaks, is soon to become a resident of Lincoln.

—Come out to the open meeting of the Alliance hall next Saturday at 2 p. m.

—Justice Ayres and family have been gone nearly two weeks visiting friends.

—County Commissioner, Hinkle, has gone on a visit to his old home in Missouri.

—It is proposed to celebrate Lincoln's birthday—February, 12th., by the G. A. R. Post at White Oaks.

—The Roswell *Record* is to be a new venture in the newspaper field at the Queen of the Pecos Valley.

—Born to Frank Tatti and wife on the 24th inst. a big bouncing boy. Mother and child doing well.

—Troop G's lost mule has been heard of in the vicinity of the Tatti ranch, and soldiers are out in search of it.

—Francisco Romero y Lucras, ex-Probate Judge of Lincoln county, was married at Picacho last week. *Lincoln Independent.*

—Rev. Burk will preach at the M. E. Church next Saturday at 7:30 p. m., and Sunday at 11 a. m. Everybody is cordially invited.

—Landlord Brown, of the Placer hotel, contemplates the addition of two wings on his barn, owing to the increased demand for stable room.

—How about Nogal's school? Are we to have any? Who is to wield the rod? When will it begin? are all.qurries in the minds of our people.

—We are already in receipt of letters of inquiry and calls for sample copies of the BANNER from parties in the States who are looking New Mexicoward.

—Let's "get together" in Lincoln county and adopt some systematic method of inducing the flow of immigration coming westward to come our way.

—A government contract is not a bad thing to have around you here in the west. B. F. Brown's bill for hay and corn for G troop last Friday night, was $52.70.

—With bear, elk, deer, antelope, panthers, wild cats, mountain lions, turkey, pigeons, squirrels, jack rabbits, mountain trout, etc., etc., this country is the home of the sportsman.

—Communications for this paper should reach us Monday, if possible, and not later than Tuesday to insure insertion, as we shall go to press Wednesday afternoon of each week.

—Some complaint has been made about the BANNER being delayed, but this will not occur in the future as we shall be up time each week unless some accident should cause a delay.

—Troop D lost a mule while encamped here Friday night. It is dark brown and nearly blind. It is thought that it strayed away, as nobody would be fool enough to steal a government mule.

—It is said the little birds about Nogal are whispering of a wedding in high life here in the near future. We've heard of something of the kind, but would not give it away for a peck o' taters.

—We are not on to it, but the new appellation of *Horror*, as applied to the White Oaks *Leader*, is rather a singular one. You have the floor, Major. [When he takes it, Kibbee, we tremble for you.]

—Quite a number of young people, of Nogal and vicinity gathered at Uncle Nat Moore's Sunday afternoon, and were regally entertained by Miss Marion who gave them some fine selections on the organ.

—This is the last issue of this paper before the meeting of the County Alliance, and again we urge the members to come out on February 3d. Come, whether you are a delegate or not. Your presence will be an inspiration.

—We sincerely hope to see a good crowd of Alliance people here next Tuesday. The Alliance work is booming all over the whole country, and New Mexico should keep up with the procession. Come out and have a rousing meeting.

—And now comes Kibbee, of the *Independent*, and dubs Major Caffrey, the "bottle-scarred veteran" of the White Oaks "*Horror*." Such amenities as these smooth the pathway of journalism.

—An apron and handkerchief ball was given at the residence of Levi Leonard in the Gavalan canon last night. No doubt some fine (?) hemming was done by the boys and a bushel of fun had all around.

—The Eagle creek Alliance met last Saturday and elected W. P. Allred and O. P. Humphrey as delegates to the County Alliance meeting here on the 3d of February. A number of other members of that Alliance will be present.

—We call attention to the prospectus of the *Advocate*, published at Topeka, Kan., It is the organ of the Kansas State Alliance, and one of the best papers in the order. We will furnish that paper and the BANNER for one year for $1.75.

—Will Puckett, of Mogado country, had a lot of blankets stolen about two weeks ago, and is awful hot about it. It is said he offers $10 reward for the apprehension of the thief, not so much for the recovery of the blankets but a chance to kick the fellow that stole them.

—Messrs. DeLany & Veil, of Fort Stanton, not content with their shipment of fine horses, have just received a consignment of full-blood Berkshire pigs, from the well-known breeder, N. S. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.—*Lincoln Independent.*

—A negro went hunting near Carthage about two weeks ago, got lost in the storm, wandered around all night and finally reached home with both feet badly frozen, necessitating amputation of both of them by a surgeon from San Marcial.

—A dance and supper at the residence of Joshua Hale, on the Ruidoso, on last Thursday evening, was the affair of the season in that locality. The supper and ball were both voted a splendid success and highly enjoyed by all present.

—The President of the Nogal Alliance has called an open meeting of that Alliance for next Saturday, at the Alliance hall at 2 p. m. All members should be present, and a general invitation is extended to everybody who are not members to attend.

—To the President and members of Bonito Farmers' Alliance we would say that the County Lecturer desires to meet all of the members and friends of the cause at the Baker school house, Sunday February 1st at 1 p. m. Turn out and have a good meeting.

The Eagle creek Alliance has adopted a good thing: They have agreed to meet on the third Saturday in each month at 10 a. m., and make it a picnic occasion for the members, by taking their dinners and eating at the school house. Visiting brethren will be welcomed."

Troop G, Second cavalry, in command of Capt. Wheelan, enroute from Huachuca, Arizona, to Ft. Stanton, camped here at Nogal last Friday night. This is a fine troop and is distinguished for having as one of its officers Lieutenant Brainard, who accompanied Greeley on his North Pole expedition.

It is hoped the weather clerk will favor and that a large number of Alliance people will be present at the County Alliance here next Tuesday—February 3d. The Alliance movement is moving grandly forward all over the country, and New Mexico should keep up with the procession.

A. M. Easton, at present of Nogal, has been spending a week at White Oaks. He and the writer were compadres at the antipodes, in the golden days of Australia. It is a pleasure for us to meet one of the old pioneers of the land that is now leading the world in reform.—*White Oaks Interpreter.*

In the absence of any public hall properly seated and heated, our school fathers ought to open the school house for public gatherings especially on an occasion when we have many visitors from abroad as we are likely to have next Tuesday. If we are hospitable and generous they may come again.

Why don't the County Commissioners of Lincoln county, in the interest of economy, let the county printing and publishing to the lowest responsible bidder, having advertised for competitive bids? Can anybody show any reason why they should not? If they can they have the floor.

It has been estimated, by probably too knowing ones, that a buckboard stage line through Lincoln county, at twenty cents a mile for passengers and four cents a pound for baggage, thirty six hours' ride has made $40,000 out of the enterprise within the past few months. No wonder they are howling so vociferously down that way for railroads. *Las Vegas Optic.*

E. W. Parker, the week, visited our office and exhibited the finest collection of gold specimens that we have ever seen in the district. They were taken from the Helen Rae mine situated in the Nogal mining camp and is the property of Wells, Parker & Co. The mine is in active operation, and will ere long rank with the bonanzas of New Mexico. *White Oaks Interpreter.*

If the weather is favorable there will probably be a large number of Alliance men from all party of Lincoln county here at Nogal to attend the County Alliance next Tuesday. There is no suitable room in which to hold that meeting except the school house. We are informed that under the rules the school house can not be used except for school purposes. Can the rules not be suspended for this occasion? Will the school officers please let the house be opened for this meeting? We ought to, as citizens of Nogal, be hospitible and generous on this occasion, and perhaps the Alliance people will come again. The house will sustain no injury, and it will certainly be a great accommodation to our visitors.

Bob Gilmore's House Robbed.

The house of Bob Gilmore, near the V V ranch, was entered last Thursday or Friday night during the absence of the family, and robbed of between $30 or $40 worth of bedding, clothing and sugar. We are informed that two Mexicans have been arrested and jailed at Lincoln who were in possession of the goods stolen.

Open Meeting of Nogal Alliance.

An open meeting of the Nogal Farmers' Alliance will be held at the Alliance hall Saturday Jan. 31st, at 2 p. m. Speeches on the Labor movement, aims and progress of the Alliance will be the order of the day. Everybody invited, and especially the members of the Alliance as there will be business of importance to the order under closed doors at close of the open meeting.

W. L. BRUCE,
President Nogal Alliance.

PERSONALS.

R. T. Russell, of Parsons, was a visitor at this office Tuesday.

J. E. Wharton went over to his ranch in the Park Monday, and will return to-day.

L. D. Puckett, Sr., was a pleasant caller at this office Thursday and Friday of last week.

Frank Wilson, of White Oaks was down Sunday, accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. Coats.

Rev. Burk, pastor White Oaks Mission, M. E. Church, South, called at this office Tuesday.

Miles May, of, Tortolito, was a caller at this office last Thursday, and was in town again Sunday evening.

Levi Leonard came over from Gavalan canon Sunday evening. He sends the BANNER to his brother in Pennsylvania.

E. W. Parker, superintendent of the Helen Rae mine, came down from White Oaks Tuesday and went up to the mines.

W. L. Brece, territorial secretary of the Alliance, was here on Monday. He will return Saturday and meet with the Nogal Alliance.

S. J. Slane visited his horse ranch in the Oscuro mountains last week. While there he shod his horses all around preparatory for the spring round-up.

Honors to Nogal's Aged Citizen.

Father Henley, of Nogal, visited town on Monday last on business. Mr. H. is wearing his 80 years of life well and he bids fair to wait some time yet before bidding this mundane sphere good-by. So mote it be.—*White Oaks Leader.*

Grandpa Allen Henley, of Nogal, spent the fore part of this week in the city. The old gentleman is upwards of eighty years of age, although physically feeble, his intellect is unimpaired and we trust to have the pleasure of meeting him often. *White Oaks Interpreter.*

To Sub-Alliances of Lincoln County, Greeting:

I desire to meet with the sub Alliances of this county at an early date, and I trust that a zealous effort will be made by officers and members of each sub-Alliance to secure a full attendance at our meetings. Please get to work and notify me through the BANNER of the time of your regular meetings that I may arrange my programme to best advantages.

Yours Fraternally,
W. L. BRUCE,
County Lecturer.

The Colorado Telephone Co. will build and operate the telephone line from Nogal providing the proper arrangements can be made with the Military line. This only a few weeks will transpire when White Oaks will be in telephone connection with all the outside world. The anticipated arrangements are well under way and there is no doubt for a satisfactory conclusion. Every day brings good tidings and better times for White Oaks. *White Oaks Interpreter.*

You put it neatly, Bro. Allen. To have telephone communication with Nogal will certainly put White Oaks in telephon communication with "all the world." In behalf of the people of this bustling, busy city we extend thanks for the compliment.

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.

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.

Mince meat, apples, eggs, cranberry sauce, current 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.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

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 $3.90 at P. G. Peters.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

Items From Weed.

Thinking you would like to hear from the garden spot of Lincoln county I will send you a few items.

Our neighborhood is "split up" as usual—this time on the choice of men for justice and constable. The upper country people chose J. W. Prude for justice, and John Kelley for constable. The lower party chose N. V. Patterson for justice, and Charlie Lusk for constable. Lots of loggin' was done before and on election day, resulting as follows: For justice—Prude 49 votes, and Patterson 18. For constable—Kelley 44 votes, and Lusk 22. There was more excitement over this election than there was at the last November election.

We had an interesting case in justice court here to-day. The road supervisor made complaint against W. H. Reed for not working his two days on the road in 1890. Reed's counsel proved by three witnesses that Reed was not a man of sound mind, and the court discharged him. The law says that every able-bodied man over 21 years of age and under 50, and of sound mind, shall work on the roads two days in each year. Road overseers ought to guard against mistakes of this kind, and not put the county to a needless expense of $15 or $20.

Cattle are fat and prospects for next year's crops are flattering.

Our trade here will turn from El Paso to Eddy I think, as it is 30 miles nearer Eddy than El Paso, and we can make it in three days to the former while it takes four or five days to the latter.

Everybody ought to work for a good road law. REPORTER.

The "Lady Godiva" is developing better and better as work goes on and the result ere long will open the eyes of the mining fraternity. What, with the extraordinary developments of the "Old Abe," the "Lady Godiva," "North and South negatives," the Helen Rae at Nogal, and other mining property in progress of development, can there be a doubt of this district taking a leading place in the gold production of New Mexico? *White Oaks Interpreter.*

Permanent improvements on the Old Abe are nearing completion and it looks now as if this would be one of the steady bullion producers in this camp. The drifts which are being run north and south on the vein show large bodies of good ore. The Gallagher mill is constantly running and yielding gold harvests. As the work progresses the outlook becomes more flattering.—*White Oaks Leader.*

W. A. JENKINS. F. 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.

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All Cheap for Cash

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Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain

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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
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ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Those wishing to purchase boots and shoes will do well to write to A. Simpier only exclusive shoe dealer in Albuquerque, N. M. P. O. Box 54.

FREE COINAGE.

A Few Figures Which Explain the Reasons Why Free Silver Has Opposition.

Vermillion (S. D.) Plain Talk.

Before the election the Aberdeen *News* could find nothing reasonable in any of the demands made by the independents or principles espoused by them.

Now that paper comes out good and strong in favor of free coinage of silver.

The *News*, like some of the patients who take patent medicines, look better and stronger "after taking."

The *News* demands free coinage and asks, "why not?"

Plain Talk has many times inquired why there is any better reason for limiting the production of silver dollars than for interfering to prevent the production of cows or cotton or corn or pork.

The pretended reason given by the usurers and their newspapers henchmen is that free coinage of silver would make silver dollars so cheap that the silver would drive gold out of circulation and reduce (?) us to the silver standard.

These fellows may, or may not, know that from 1792 to 1873 this country had a silver standard and none other.

For eighty-one years, between the dates above named, the unit of value and the money of account, established by the laws of the United States, was the silver dollar weighing 371¼ grains of pure silver.

The standard was a silver standard.

The 412½ grain dollar of to day contains precisely the same quantity of pure silver as the old standard dollar of '92.

The country was not "ruined" under the old silver standard. Under it, the war of the rebellion was fought to a success, and the reconstruction of the union was achieved. Under it the country had better times.

Greater prosperity, less panic and business distress, in proportion to time, than it has ever had. In eighty-one years of experience nobody ever, for a moment, suspected that silver and the silver standard tended to drive gold out of the country.

We say the foregoing is the pretended reason of the usurers for opposing free coinage such as we always had before Feb. 12, 1873.

The real reason of their opposition is that free coinage would make money more plentiful and easier to obtain. It is the policy of the usurers and their pals of the daily press, to make money scarce and dear and hard to get. What they are farming for is the crop of interest. They irrigate with scarce and dear money.

Abundant money, cheap money, would put less meat in the sacks of the usurers. Hence they fight free coinage.

The pretended reasons that they give are subterfuge, stuff, fog and nonsense.

Reason and experience combine to prove them hypocrites, infinitely meaner than the thieves whom Christ scourged out of the temple of Jerusalem.

The California Alliance.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The farmers' convention which met at San Jose adopted as its name the "State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union." It elected officers and agreed upon a constitution and platform. The latter is of peculiar interest declaratory of the principles of a body which seems destined to be a factor in American politics.

There are eleven articles or planks in the platform, which may be summarized as follows: The abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes, to be made to rest on any good security and to bear interest not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum; government ownership of all agencies of public transportation and communication; the restoration of all unearned land grants to the public domain; the adoption of the Australian ballot system; the indorsement of the declaration of the Alliance made in St. Louis in December, 1889, against saloons and liquor business in all its forms; the election of president, vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people; perfect equality between gold and silver as to coinage and tender; an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, but no discrimination on account of sex; maintenance of the public school system, with books to be furnished by the state at cost; such changes in probate law as to put the surviving husband or wife on the present footing of a surviving partner, and a change in the law making taxes payable semi-annually instead of annually.

The platform is a little remarkable in omitting all mention of or allusion to the tariff. The Democratic papers of the East have declared that the recent election was carried as it was by the farmers on account of their hostility to protection, but the California farmers in convention assembled express no opinion one way or the other.

A Conflicting Record.

Pacific Union.

Just listen to those words from that old political reprobate John Sherman, and then compare it with his statement before he allied himself with the goldbugs and plutocrats of Wall street.

"There is no objection to a larger circulating medium, provided it is redeemed in gold or silver coin. We have learned that all other currency is a failure. During the war we had to issue paper. It was an imperative necessity, and I voted for the bill. After awhile the value of the money began to decline, until it was worth only 40 cents on the dollar. We had a great struggle to get back to par, but when we reached that point prosperity was assured."

Now compare these words with the utterances of the same man in the Senate of the United States when the question of the retirement of our greenbacks was under discussion. Mr. Sherman said:

"It is not possible to take this voyage (of contraction) without the sorest distress to every person, except a capitalist out of our debt, or a salaried officer or annuitant. It is a period of loss, danger, laxitude of trade, [illegible] wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster."

The people ever since the infamous transaction was consummated have been inquiring whose "prosperity was assured" by it. It was the "prosperity" of Sherman, who suddenly become a millionaire, and a host of others like him, who have been in close fellowship with Wall street, we can understand it; otherwise we can but regard it as a deliberate lie and deception.

And now read the testimony of another man prior to the time when the London money power is said to have controlled his action. In 1865 Mr. McCullough, then Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress remarked as follows:

"We have now in circulation, nearly all among the people, about $2,000,000,000 in money. Business is nearly all done on a cash basis. The people generally are out of debt. Those who want work can get it at good wages. All branches of business are flourishing and the people are prosperous and happy."

What has been the condition of things since Mr. Sherman got on to his gold basis? A country of limitless resources, of indomitable energy, of tireless industry, and aspiring and noble purposes, fettered retarded, discouraged, robbed and outraged, under the guidance of just such false and traitorous public servants as John Sherman & Co. Let them retire.

The *Bankers' Monthly*, which surely would not overestimate the matter, in speaking of our farm mortgages in six of our best States, gives the amount carried by each as follows: Kansas, $235,000,000; Indiana, $615,000,000; Iowa, $567,000,000; Michigan, $500,000,000; Wisconsin, $357,000,000; Ohio, $1,127,000,000. Here are mortgages on the farms of only six States aggregating $3,431,000,000, the interest on which at 6 per cent. amounts to over $200,000,000. Now the whole production of gold and silver in the United States per year is not half enough to pay the interest on the farm mortgages of six States, and yet these same bankers are demanding the destruction of treasury notes, the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a gold standard; and the farmer what is he doing? Well, he is economizing, cursing the ring politicians and voting the old party ticket. *Pacific Union.*

Advantage of Farmers.

St. Paul Globe.

Aside from influence of legislation, there are many ways in which the farmers derive advantage from organization and common effort. One of these is in the insurance of their property. In several states they have operated local companies with much success. A good illustration of this is had in Iowa. There are in operation in that state 110 mutual farmers' insurance companies, a state conference of which has just been held. The expenses of these companies are very light, and the reports made indicate that they afford the members adequate protection at very small cost. The extremes of premium are from nine-tenths of 1 per cent. to one-tenth of 1 per cent.

There are companies that have no losses in the entire year, and it is computed that, in a single county, as much as $5,000 has been saved to the farmers in a year. In a few cases there have been losses too heavy for the local body; but to obviate such difficulty co-operation of all the companies is to be had, and relief afforded in the cases where a fixed limit of losses is exceeded. The experience of a dozen years or more leaves no doubt that farm property can be sufficiently protected in this way, and at a material reduction in the cost to the farmers.

An Industrial Party.

Washington Star.

The Farmers' Alliance, while nonpartisan, is a political body. This fact it is necessary to understand fully at this juncture of affairs, when members of the Alliance and members of other industrial orders propose to form a new national party. It is probable that the Alliance as such will not take a hand in the movement. It is easy for the party to be formed and enter the field in 1892 or earlier without complicating with itself any non partisan body whatever, at the same time that it shall have the support of many members of the industrial societies of the United States. The new departure originated apparently with the Kansas delegates at the Ocala convention and certain of the labor leaders.

The history of the United States is full of attempts to establish national parties to effect particular purposes. Most of these have been dead failures. A few have achieved results by indirection. Others have, like the Republican party of our day, sprung from a one-idead, devoted, forlorn hope party that clustered around it as a nucleus the ruins of one or more great political parties and discontented elements of others. So may it be in this case. The farmers and laboring men have a set of ideas that are held by individuals in political society at large. If these ideas are properly reduced in the crucible the great political party of the immediate future may result, or, which is not improbable, the new party, if not a mere flash in the pan, may influence both the old parties, and impress itself thus on the legislation of the future, without destroying either of the great existing organizations.

Politicians, who argue that overproduction is the cause of low prices of products and consequent hard times have failed to explain why last winter the Kansas and Nebraska farmers suffered for fuel with plenty of collateral in shape of corn to purchase with, and the same time the Pennsylvania miner was starving for corn with plenty of collateral in the shape of coal to purchase with. Was it because these two commodities were eaten up by extortionate transportation rates, or because the money and jobbers had juggled the markets to such an extent that products were a drug? At any rate the poor man had to suffer and all the people cried hard times, the same as in this year of famine. The overproduction liar must get to work if he would reconcile these facts. *Independent, Neb.*

In 1850 the wages received by the operatives in the different industries was equal to fifty-three per cent of the value of the finished product. In 1880 their share was reduced to seventeen per cent, while the wealth of the country had increased from $7,196,000,000 to $43,842,000,000 during the same period. *Alliance Herald.*

The interest of the South and West are identical, has become a common expression which might be improved by saying the interest of labor is the same everywhere. Whether behind the counter, in the machine shop or field, everywhere that honest toil is found, we find a common interest. The industrial system under which we live and toil implies this conclusion. An injury to one is an injury to all. This being the case what shall we do? Remain divided the better to enable those who live without work to schoop in what we make or shall we unite and form just laws under which we can have an equitable distribution of what we earn. Shall the dollar rule, or shall we make a common cause and take possession of our birthright.—*The Union.*

Indiana farmers are paying over $51,000,000 a year on mortgages, to say nothing of what they are for money borrowed on personal security. This is equal to a rental of over $2.50 per acre for the state.—*Alliance Advocate, Indianapolis.*

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 exorbitant 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.

APPEAL.

Huron, South Dakota, December 4, 1890.

Pursuant to authority given us by the State Alliance of South Dakota in session at Mitchell, Nov. 27, 1890, and with the approval of the executive committee of the State Alliance we make this appeal to the Alliance and all other labor organizations in the United States.

Our farm population have struggled most heroically for the past two years against a burning drouth. They have labored and prayed that they might be so blessed as to be spared the humiliation, if humiliation it is, of appealing to the benevolent for aid in their sore distress. In sixteen counties of our state we find the crop of the present year to have been almost a total failure. This, in addition to the more extended failure of last year, leaves many of our members in a destitute and pitiable condition. Not less than five thousand of our families are in need of aid. Many members of our order are in need of flour for bread, while many more are without corn or oats to feed their horses, no vegetables for their families, children out of school for want of clothing to protect their bodies, and no seed grain for the coming spring and no money to make purchases. A large percentage of our people have, from time to time, been obliged to mortgage their stock and their homes to purchase provisions, groceries and clothing for their families, and to pay taxes and interest, treating each year in a kind Providence for some coming crop to relieve them of their distress. In thousands of these homes nothing but hay is used for fuel, and when the cold storms shall sweep down upon their cheerless habitations, as surely they will, no mortal pen can tell the suffering that will ensue. While making this appeal to you we cannot forget the relentless, unflinching exertion that is required on the part of the laborer in all sections of the country to gain a livelihood. We fully realize the condition that confronts us, but to you who have enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, to you who have enough and to spare, we come, asking that you may contribute of whatever you think proper in the way of wheat, corn, oats, milk feed, or other grain suitable for feed or planting, clothing, of all kinds, old or new, furniture, bedding and any other articles useful in a farmer's home, or money to purchase the same. All donations, from whatever source, shall be properly used and distributed to the needy members of our order under the direction of of this committee, and every precaution will be taken to prevent misapprehension or imposition. We propose to relieve our worthy needy and see to it that all relief is properly distributed and receipts taken for the same.

In the spirit of our association, and realizing the kindly feeling of one toward another in our fraternity, we send forth this appeal in full confidence that you will give a hearty response.

Anyone desired to make contributions to this relief fund may deliver the same to any of our solicitors 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 Kimball, Brule county, South Dakota. No shipment of donations to the secretary must be made until after corresponding with him and receiving his instructions as to where to ship the same.

B. H. Cowen, Chair'n.
W. H. Curtis, Sec.
H. P. Smith.
W. D. Chase.
John K. Fallins.
State Alliance Relief Committee.

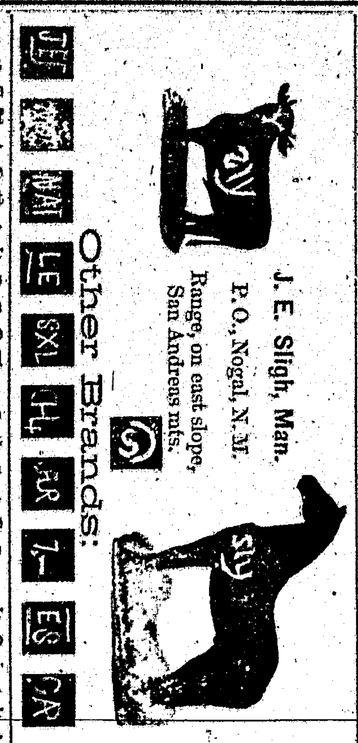
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Jan. 9, 1891.

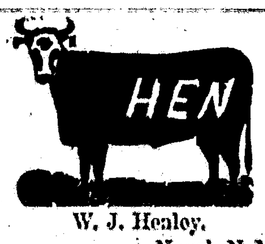
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, viz: Amos K. Baker, Homestead No. 8,388, for the n ½ n ½, sec. 16, tp. 9, S. R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Littlefield, Boston, N. M. Thos. W. Healey, Nogal, N. M., Samuel P. Hewell and Jesse M. R[illegible], of Fort Stanton, N. M.

1-40 Winfield S. Conway, Register.



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

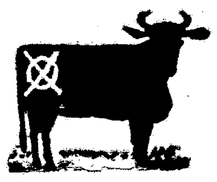


W. J. Healey.
Nogal, N. M.
Range Nogal and Surrounding country.

Geo. D. Barber, White Oaks, NM

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

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



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

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

To Our Alliance People:

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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 power, and chattel slavery will be destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for 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 bonded, 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 BUELL 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, or to restore 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.

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. 1,198, (L. S.) for the s w ¼ of s w ¼ sec. 29, and n ½ of n e ¼, and n e ¼ of n w ¼ sec. 30, tp. 8, S. R. 13 E.

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

1-40 Winfield S. Conway, 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. 1749 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. McCrea,
Register.

George A. Hyde William A. Hyde.

Livery, and Feed Stable

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3-10 Fort Stanton, N. M.

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