THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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M. E. church, South—Preaching at Nogal first Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m. At Arabela Park the second Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m. At White Oaks second Sunday at 7 o'clock p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. respectively. W. F. Tarr, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATT'Y-AT-LAW

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FALL & YOUNG

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

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SKINNING THE FARMERS!

Monumental Profits of the Elevator Companies in the Northwest.

From the Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

We now come to an important part of the discussion before us—the development of the fact that the grain traffic is an enormously profitable business to a class of "close corporations," which keep the prices down to accommodate railway traffic to the seaboard, in spite of lake and canal rates. The questions of vital importance are: Is there an enormous loss to the farmer between the lake port and Europe, and, Do the elevators make a profit which exceeds any possible demand of legitimate business.

The first question has been answered by the "Pillsbury Discussion," altho' it will come up before us again. The second question, like the first, will be answered by the elevators themselves. There is a fondness, on the part of every plutocratic element, and every grain ring hireling, to throw discredit upon the reliability of this paper, and to defy them at their own trade we have summoned themselves as witnesses on both the great issues involved.

While the government at Washington was compelled by us to endorse our statement of ocean rates, even to convicting their official monthly report of lying 2½c. into 10 and 12c.; and as Messrs. Pillsbury, *et al.*, were compelled, by their own figures, to more than substantiate our figures on the export profits, so we now have the pleasure of presenting to the farmers the actual statements of the Elevator Lines signed by *their own managers officially*, as to the reality of the monumental profits of these lines, which we have stated. And we may add that these letters are by no means the entirety of the documents we have to present under other heads.

Complaint may be made that long letters are given in which but a single sentence is given on the point involved; but remember, farmers, that in getting this correspondence there had to be other matters called for, as no man could get to the "ground floor" except by some skill in the matter of reason for the correspondence.

LETTER NUMBER ONE.

The following is a copy of a letter written from Paris, apparently from the office of the "Credit Lyonnais," Paris, by the reputed "American Manager," to an Elevator Line of Minneapolis. It will answer for letters written to other companies:

[illegible]

Fourteen days later than the writing of this letter the following reply was received:

[illegible]

[illegible] Paris, France, Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 6th, which came to hand the day, would say: The amount of wheat raised in Minnesota and Dakota runs from [illegible] bushels yearly. Our company operates 100 elevators throughout this territory and handles from [illegible] to ten million bushels per year. With the amount grown will increase, as [illegible] territory is new and thousands of acres have never yet been turned over, and the country is not to be settled up.

The rates of interest run from 6 to 7 per cent per annum. The time of year the requirements are the largest is from September to May and June.

Our company is a [illegible] corporation, the stock all being held, practically, by the Pillsburys, the millers, and it has not been customary with us, therefore, to make up annual statements for your business, and to that extent I cannot comply with your request. I will state, however, that the company has always paid dividends, which range from TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT, and some have averaged over THIRTY PER CENT since the business was started. With the hope that I have answered your letter as fully as might be desired, and with the request that if such is not the case you will take occasion to call on me again, or as often as may be desired, I am, Yours Truly, C. M. ARNDEN, G. M."

The letter of Mr. Stuart to the Northwestern National Bank, is somewhat different, as follows;

LETTER NUMBER THREE.

"S. A. Harris, Pres't. Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—Desirous of obtaining some reliable information respecting the Elevator business of your city and Duluth, I take the liberty of addressing you on the matter. I should esteem it a great favor if you would kindly give me the following information:

What is the paid up capital of the Northern Pacific, Minneapolis & Northwestern, and Lake Superior Elevator Companies, and is the business in a prosperous condition? What dividends have been paid by these companies during the past five years? I trust you will pardon the trouble I am giving you, and always at your disposal on this side, believe me, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

HENRY C. P. STUART,
American Department."

LETTER NUMBER FOUR.

"Northwestern National Bank, Capital $1,000,000. S. A. Harris, Pres., T. B. Casey, Vice Pres., Jas. B. Forgan, Cashier.

Henry C. P. Stuart, care Credit Lyonnais, Paris.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor 3d inst. is rec'd, requesting information as to Elevator Companies, and I would submit the information herein given me.

Northern Pacific Elevator Company, capital paid up $650,000, which will probably be increased to $750,000 in August. Average dividends the past six years, THIRTY-SIX PER CENT.

Minneapolis & Northern Elev. Co., paid up capital $225,000. Average dividends past five years, THIRTY ONE PER CENT.

Northwestern Elevator Company, paid up capital, $[illegible]00, surplus, $150,000. Average dividends past six years, TWENTY TWO PER CENT. Statement in letter from company itself shows that besides the [illegible] per cent, they built 35 new elevators of 70,000 bushels capacity.—ED. G. W.]

All the above companies have been highly successful in the past, and their properties are in excellent condition.

The Lake Superior Elevator Company, of Duluth was very profitable till the past few years. I believe its business is much smaller than formerly. It is supposed that terminal elevators here are better located for business than at Duluth, owing to the fact that a large share of the wheat raised in the northwest is required here for milling purposes; this is especially the case wherever the crops are light as last year. Yours Respectfully,

S. A. HARRIS, Pres."

LETTER NUMBER FIVE.

"Northwestern National Bank, Capital, $1,000,000. S. A. Harris, Pres., T. B. Casey, V. Pres., J. B. Forgan, cashier.

Henry C. P. Stuart, care Credit Lyonnais, Paris.

DEAR SIR:—In addition to my report of Elevators made yesterday I can now say that the Minneapolis & St. Louis would have shown larger earnings if they had handled their wheat on their own account as other companies do. The M. & N. has usually done it for others on commission. Respectfully,

S. A. HARRIS, Pres."

Evidently Mr. Harris didn't "harmonize" with the Duluth people. And he took good care to explain that a profit of thirty one per cent was too small by a peculiarity in the trade.

Besides these dividends are the construction of mammoth buildings, rent of flash, plate-glass offices, and the highest priced plutocratic officials.

These letters will follow on, the most remarkable yet to come!

The Chorus of Farmers' Protests.

The meetings of the state granges and other agricultural organizations in various sections of New England bear evidence that agitation from the farmers' standpoint is not confined to the Farmers' Alliance movement in the west and south, but is also active in New England.

That the voice of the farmer is to be heard in the land more emphatically and generally than ever before is evidenced on all hands. Politicians and parties having an eye to the future cannot heed the warning too soon. Henry George is right as to his fundamental proposition that the land is the original basis of all values, and that economic legislation naturally starts from that basis, whatever we may think of the scheme which he founds thereon.

Democrats Co-partners with the Republicans.

Kansas Agitator, Greely, Kan.

The Democratic party, in its leaders, is a co partner with the Republican party in the criminal financial legislation of this country. Democrats voted with the Republicans upon every financial measure, beginning with the exception clause of 1862, and ending with the act extending the national bank charters in 1882. There are twelve links in the chain of a gigantic conspiracy, extending over a period of twenty years, and if a part of the Democratic party had not given its consent and influence to this iniquitous legislation it would have failed, at least in part. Upon the financial questions, the Democratic party did, to some extent, assume neutrality; but in its votes in Congress, and in its only president for the period mentioned, it gave the money power material aid, and as a party it dare not declare for free coinage of silver or the issue of treasury notes. Neither can it declare for the abolition of national banks. The money power has a firm grip on both the old parties, and let either one show any symptoms of independence, and immediately all the wealth of a moneyed institution in the United States, and possibly Lombard street, London, will be massed against the party thus moving. It has been said, and with a show of reason, that the moneyed power, through its leaders, gave the leaders of the old parties, the tariff question to quarrel over, with the observation that they, the money kings, did not care which party won, for it was all the same to the combinations, whether the people had high tariff or low tariff, for with a contracted circulating medium they could in either case skin the people without mercy. The leading Democrats and Republicans belong to the same party—the party of the money kings, and any pretense to the contrary is a thin disguise.

Child Labor.

President Samuel Gompers's Annual Report.

Of all the ills that mankind suffers from the unjust and cruel tendencies of modern methods of wealth-producing, the one that seems to me to rise to horrible proportions, is that of child labor. Our centers of industry with their mills, *factories* and *work*shops, are teeming with young and innocent children, bending their weary forms with long hours of weary drudgery; with pinched and wan cheeks and emaciated frames, dwarfed both physically and mentally, frequently driving them to premature decay and death. The innocent smile of youthful happiness is soon transformed into weakness and other evidences of early decay. The life's blood of the youth of our land is too frequently sapped in the fountain. The hope of a perpetuity of free institutions is endangered when the rising generation is robbed of the opportunity to enjoy the healthful recreations of the playgrounds or the mental improvements of the school house. I appeal to you to take such action as will protect them from the contemptible avarice of unscrupulous corporations and employers.

Despotism of Capital.

American Sentinel.

In a morocco leather factory in Brooklyn two hundred laborers were recently turned out of work. Why? Had they been guilty of drunkenness or disorderly conduct? No. Had they been idling or neglecting their work? No. They were suspected of belonging to the Knights of Labor, and a member sustaining the action of this firm by declaring that if they had not discharged these hard working bread winners, a new combine of manufacturers to which he and his partners belong would fine their firm $5,000. The wages of these employes have also been reduced from $12 a week to $9. This is another straw which shows how determined capital is to reduce labor to serfdom. As long as intelligent laborers had the power of organizatson to aid them in their struggle for justice with soulless corporations, there was a chance for them securing some meed of right. But since the N. Y. C. R. R. issued its edict that no Knights should enter its employ, and the workingmen as well as the press of America were not quick enough to see with what injustice and danger this step was fraught, a great evil was inaugurated, an example set, which other corporations are naturally enough following, and it is safe to say the days of organized labor are well nigh numbered unless all laborers unite.

Mule, Farmer and Monopolist.

We quote the following from the *Messenger*, of Indiana, edited by a little woman whoes heart is about the right size and whose head is very nearly level:

"The mule is stronger than the man. Though the mule is stronger than the man, the man manages the mule for his own purposes. He puts a bridle on him, and a saddle, and rides on his back. He puts harness made of leather on the mule and by speaking to him and giving him plenty of licks, induces him to walk and pull a wagon, while the man gets into the wagon and rides. The mule does much hard work, but all the money gained by the mule's hard work, the man appropriates to himself. The mule lives roughly, is fed in a trough and sleeps on the ground or a little straw. The man eats at a table and sleeps in a warm bed. The mule is a useful animal to the man.

The farmer is stronger than the monopolist. Though the farmer is much stronger than the monopolist, the monopolist manages him for his own purpose. He puts a bridle, called loyalty to party, in his mouth, and a saddle on his back, and rides him where he wills. He puts harness made of prejudice on the farmer, and by making speeches to him, and giving him plenty of taffy, induces him to walk and draw a monopolist carriage. The farmer does much hard work, but the money gained by the farmer's work the monopolist appropriates to himself. The farmer has become poor, and lives roughly on a mortgaged farm, and eats plain food from shelf and tin plate, while the monopolist fares sumptously and sleeps on a downy bed. The farmer is very useful to the monopolist.

Moral: Those who do not use their brains for themselves must use their muscles for somebody else.

Government Control.

Grand Master Carr, of the Wisconsin Patrons of Husbandry, in his annual address says the express and telegraph companies should be brought under government control. The people have been bled by them altogether too long. That extortionate monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph company, reports receipts for 1889 of over $20,000,000, expenses $14,500,000, leaving a profit of $6,500,000, with an average toll of thirty cents a message and an average cost to the company of twenty-two cents a message. The public, therefore, is paying to the company a profit of nearly 30 per cent. for a service which the national government might render with a postal telegraph at an enormous reduction in cost.

We do not consider the reform movement a revolt of the west against the east. It is true the plutocrats mostly reside in the east, but they are but one to a thousand, even in New York City. In that state of wealth, that home of millionaires, there is probably a larger per cent. of the people on the verge of starvation than in any other locality in the United States. Tens of thousands of sewing girls in that great metropolis, though working hard every day, live in such squalid poverty that the western farmer, bowed down with unbearable burdens though he is, would seem lucky in comparison. Look at the coal miners in the east! No, it is not a movement against the east. It is a movement of the robbed and plundered masses of the east, west, north and south against the systems which beat them down. The east is awakening, and the west had better look to its laurels.—*Missouri World.*

Chicago papers state that the carpenters of that city are preparing for a contest with the bosses on April 1st of next year. Certain demands will be made, and it is expected that a strike will be necessary to inforce them.

It Is Coming.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

The bloodshed in the Colorado Legislature last week, in which lives were sacrificed; the guarding of the state officers in Nebraska by militia, and three governors claiming authority; the outrageous action of the republican minority in the Minnesota legislature; the actual and forceful presence of seven or eight men in the Dakota legislature who had to be ousted on account of frauds which were not even under cover; the awful tide of corruption all over the country—all point to the dark calamities approaching the republic. At this moment of writing Pinkerton hirelings—a private corporation of soldiery—are in possession of the legislative halls of one of our states!

Spread thy wings, Oh night, that darkness may hide for a time the future which awaits us—and let the people sleep a little longer!

Danger for republicans?

Danger for democrats?

Oh, ye children of innocence—you who come and clap your hands in joyful humor over the tinsel drapery of a smart speech—and the glimmer of a fresh collar! Come, toilers, in your gentleness—come up here and shake hands with crime, and treachery, and selfishness, and liars, and bad men who tickle and excuse—flatter and use. Come up and sing that sweet lullaby called "Harmony." See the precious treasures, gained by the stern man at Valley Forge thro' seven years of woe, wafted away on harmonious strains breaking sweetly from the great pipe organ of hell.

And then, in a few years, go to the graves of the wronged, the robbed, the chained, the slain and there commemorate your weakness and your gentleness!

Aye, men of America ye were played unto in a different slogan in these years—and ye listed not. Now look into your children's faces and say to them, as our fathers said to us:

"Ye are waiting for a liberty which we won for you!"

Say this to them, and then go to your closet and pray the Christ, who who died for the wailing and suffering humanity, that ye do your duty and God Almighty give you courage!

Forgetting the Bitterness of the Past.

Rev. Thos. Dixon, of New York

At last the bloody chasm has been bridged. The war has really ended and firing must soon cease. The farmers of the west and north have joined hands with the farmers of the south, solemnly covenanting together to forget the bitterness of the past and throw off the curse of traditional sectionalism.

The Christian manhood of America owes to the farmers a debt of gratitude for undertaking this divine work.

We are confronted to day with the gravest problems ever submitted to the human race for solution. It may be that the destiny of the world hangs upon the solution America will give to these problems. We feel even now the earth trembling beneath our feet with the shock of the first battles of a world wide social struggle.

Political prostitutes are trying to pollute the minds of the people with false claims of what the Alliance party proposes to do. These harlots have been obeying the beck and call of their masters for so long a time that the idea of the common people undertaking to assume control of affairs of state is, in their eyes, most ludicrous, having many times the proportion of a huge joke; but when Ingalls has been set down upon in Kansas, and several "hired Hessians" and emmissaries of villainy are placed behind prison bars, then the deserved grins of some of the knowing ones will change to humble seriousness.—*Alliance Times.*

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1891.

Messrs. Taubenneck, Moore and Cockrell, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association members in the Illinois legislature, are "holding the fort" in the Senatorial contest in that state. Over fifty ballots have been taken without a change from the first—the Democrats casting 101 votes for Palmer, the Republicans 100 votes for Ogleby, and the F. M. B. A. members casting their three votes for A. J. Streeter. The balance of power in the hands of the three farmer members will force a compromise in their favor, and they may succeed in electing Streeter.

The President of the New York State Alliance is evidently a wolf in sheep's clothing, and is a decided misfit as a member of the Alliance. He denounces the sub-treasury plan, and accuses the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union as being under the power and influence of the South. He was favorable to the re election of Ingalls, and was brought all the way from New York out to Topeka to persuade the Alliance members in the legislature to prove recreant to their promises to the people and the trust reposed in them. A fine Alliance man he is! A coat of tar and feathers would have been none too good for him, in which he might have been welcomed by the thieves and robbers of Wall street, whose henchmen he evidently.

From the Annual Report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, we gather some interesting data in regard to our postal system. Our postoffice department was established in 1789, and the act that created it expressly provided that it should not last any longer than the end of the next session of Congress. It was not made permanent until 1794. Rates of postage then were very high, being regulated by the distance travelled and ranging from 6 cents for thirty miles, up to 25 cents for 450 miles. There was not a daily mail in the whole country and not over 100 offices. The total length of mail routes was about 2,000 miles. Entire annual revenue less than $25,000. This was our postal system under Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General. A half century later in 1835 the number of offices had increased to more than 10,000, gross receipts $3,000,000, mileage 1[illegible],000. About twenty offices were supplied with daily mail. The locomotive began to replace the pony. Twenty four years later the number of offices was over 28,000, the receipts doubled and postal routes lengthened to 240,000 miles. In the last thirty years the offices have increased to over 62,000, and the total length of all the mail routes is 428,000 miles, and the gross receipts a little less than $61,000,000 for the last fiscal year. Our postal system is the largest in the world, with letters and other pieces of mail matter dropping steadily into the numberless receptacles of the postal system at the rate of 8,000 a minute, and employing more than 150,000 persons. It is wonderful when we contemplate the accuracy, promptness and efficiency of this marvelous service. Rates of postage are getting cheaper all the time. One cent letter postage is only a few years ahead. What business of a private or corporate character is more efficiently and economically managed than our postal system? How long would it be so thoroughly run in the interest of the people if it was turned over to and managed by a corporation? Is it likely that letter postage would decrease under the management of a corporation? Would we get the same efficient service and common courtesy we now receive at the hands of postal officials? Hardly. Why not place the railroads, telegraph, telephones and expressage system under government control? Will somebody give us a reason why not?

INGALLS' "IRIDESCENT DREAM."

The Purification of Politics A Possibility, and the Golden Rule on Top.

Ingalls and His "Hessians," "Emissaries" and "Mercenaries" Laid Low.

Judge W. A. Peffer, Editor of the "Kansas Farmer," Elected as the United States Senator.

The Senatoral battle has been fought and the Alliance won, proving conclusively that the farmers can stand together when they try, and that they can thrash the hide off the biggest politicians when they set their heads to do it.

The Alliance held a caucus and took eighteen ballots before making a choice commencing with sixteen candidates and dwindling to two on last ballot, Peffer receiveng 54, and Willets 39.

The vote of the two houses was as follows: Senate—Ingalls 35 votes, Peffer 2, Blair (Dem.) 1, Morrill (Rep.) 1. In the House—Ingalls 23, Peffer 96, Blair 5. Total, Ingalls 58, Peffer 98, Blair 6.

People from all over the state congregated at Topeka to witness this election. Ingalls and his nearest friends were hopeful to the last that the Alliance members would prove recreants, but they were doomed to disappointment, as there was not a single break in the Alliance ranks.

Ingalls' henchmen worked the G. A. R. racket and its influence for all it was worth, and as a result the house was flooded with petitions and resolutions from G. A. R. posts pleading for the return of Ingalls to the senate. Manyold soldiers on the other hand sent in protests against Ingalls' election.

Ingalls failed to secure his full party vote losing four straight Republican votes.

Nobly and well has the Alliance in Kansas done its duty and redeemed its pledges to the people.

The retirement of Ingalls is more than a defeat to Ingalls in person. His prominence as a leader in the United States Senate and his conspicuous leadership in his party makes his defeat a withering rebuke not only Republicanism, but to the plutocracy in general. Ingalls is not one of the people in his estimation, but an aristocrat, and as a politician an autocrat. For more than a year his friends have been asked the question, and it is as yet unanswered, "What has Ingalls done for the people in his eighteen years in the Senate?" It would puzzle his most ardent friends to name a single measure of even ordinary character that originated with him and was successfully enacted, that would distinguish him above mediocre men in the Senate. It is true, Ingalls has a sarcastic tongue in his head that is much given to epigrammatic sentences and aphorisms, and he is fond of posings, delights in eccentricities, and is withal a brilliant talker, but of what practical good are these accomplishments to the people? The trouble with Ingalls he has been all for Ingalls. His abilities and energies have been expended in a pyrotechnic display of Ingalls. The interests of the people have been the least of his thoughts. He has never had time to think of any body but Ingalls.

Judge Peffer, his successor, is a practical man, about sixty years of age. He has been a newspaper man for about twenty years—the last ten years editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, which he wheeled into line with the Farmers Alliance, and is in full sympathy with its demands. He was a Democrat up to the war and afterwards became a Republican. He has been a teacher, farmer, lawyer and editor. He served during the war enlisted as a private in the 83d Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was soon promoted to a lieutenancy. He has written a work entitled "The Way Out," advocating the loaning of money by the government to the people.

Ingalls now looks upon his return to the United States Senate as an "iridescent dream." Glorious Kansas! Invincible Alliance! True to itself and the interests of the people! Go on from conquering unto conquest! Clean the Augean stables, and may the freedom of Kansas be an inspiration to the people of every state in the Union.

CATTLE STEALING.

Pine Springs, N. M. Jan. 29, '91.

Ed. Banner.—It is a well-founded conviction in the minds of shrewd observers that the crime named in the caption of this article is shamefully increasing in the counties of Dona Ana and Lincoln, and perhaps others in which the writer is unacquainted. The high mountains, dense thickets and deep gulches, with which these counties abound, diminish the probabilities of detecting crimes that may be committed in those rugged and unfrequented parts. The thief, knowing this, selects such countries with skill and judgment, as suited to the successful perpetration of his nefarious schemes, just as the wiley commander of an inferior force seeks some high and inaccessible point on which to resist his more powerful adversary. These cunning scoundrels, fully understanding their advantages, ply their trade cautiously at first, then with less caution, and at last with the utmost recklessness and audacity. The honest hard working nester sees his little herd diminishing constantly—favorite after favorite of his small herd disappears. "Here is Brindy," says wife, "standing at the gate begging for salt, but where is her beautiful heifer I tho't so much of?" But Sookey never comes. Next spring Brindy is missing. Mr. Nester rides far and near, inquires of all his neighbors, but to no avail. He finds many in the same fix. He finally gives up, and concludes that Brindy and Sookey are both gone hide, hair horns and all.

Still some, hypocrites I fear, assert that cow stealing is rare. The truth is that all the different modes of this particular crime are in full operation, viz: Burning brands, driving, beef eating and mavericking. The last named is a technical crime, and so peculiar in its nature that one can steal in this way without becoming a thief.

If there is no cow stealing what becomes of the vast number of missing cattle year after year? How can some eat fresh beef all the year, yet own few or no cattle, buying none, and no hides in sight? How can certain individuals sell beef at 50 cents a quarter, as has been done in the town of Tularosa? Stranger still, how can some brand more calves than they own mother cows, and kill fat beeves that never show heads nor hides?

All law breakers, thieves especially, are at war with civilization, the government and its laws. Whenever the criminal code is successfully violated a victory is gained over the government and its laws. Not the one hundredth crime of which I am talking about meets with indictment, and not more than ten per cent. that are arraigned meet with punishment. The conclusion is inevitable that the provisions of the law are inadequate. Alterations and amendments then to the present laws are urgently demanded, not with the expectation of entirely eradicating this evil, but with the hope of rendering its occurrences less frequent.

Let the burden of proof be shifted from the accuser to accused. To illustrate: Under the present law, if A finds B in possession of beef supposed to be stolen, and a prosecution ensues, A must first show B to have been in possession of stolen beef, before it devolves on B to show the innocence of his possession. B may be guilty, and yet escape conviction, simply by the burden of proof resting on A. Should the law be changed, throwing the burden of proof on B in the first stage, he could scarcely escape unless really innocent. One can scarcely imagine a case, under a changed condition as suggested, in which an innocent man would become the victim of injustice. Having found fresh beef in the possession of the accused, make it lawful for the jury to infer his guilt, unless he should prove his innocence by producing the hide or the party from whom he made the purchase. Should suspicion attach to a third party, let the burden of proof rest on him in the same manner.

To secure a rigid enforcement of the law it should become the duty of constables to investigate all cases to which the least degree of suspicion may attach, and to institute prosecutions, should investigation point to the guilt of the party. To quite the vigilance of the constable, allow him a reward $500, to be paid by the county on every conviction effected through his instrumentality. The application of the same principle of evidence could be made to cases of altered marks and brands. Of course I would be understood as recommending this change to such cases only as it strictly applies, and not when a manifest injustice would be done.

Augustus S. Harris.

Resolutions Adopted by the Lincoln County Farmers' Alliance at Meeting Held at Nogal, N. M. February 3, 1891

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, An All-Wise Providence has removed from our midst our beloved brother, E. T. Stone, and

Whereas, His efficiency as a public servant, his honesty and integrity as a man, and his earnest and enthusiastic efforts in behalf of our order greatly endeared him to the people of Lincoln county, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Lincoln County Alliance, and that the same be presented to the Liberty Banner with a request that the they be published.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST COUNTY DIVISION.

Whereas, It has been reported on good authority that there is a scheme on foot for a division of Lincoln county, and that the same is to be presented to the present legislature of New Mexico for its action, and

Whereas, Such scheme is believed to be the work of designing men for selfish motives, regardless of the welfare of the mass of our citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Lincoln County Farmers' Alliance, assembled at Nogal, February 3, 1891, denounce such measures as vicious in its nature and dangerous to our people; and be it therefore

Resolved, That we, as citizens and taxpayers of Lincoln county, do hereby enter our protest against any division whatever of Lincoln county as it now stands.

Resolved, That it is a duty the people owe themselves and the welfare of the county to call a mass meeting in every precinct, and send remonstrances against the scheme.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representatives at Santa Fe, and a copy given to the Liberty Banner for publication.

J. N. Cox,
A. C. Storm,
C. E. Littlefield,
Committee on Resolutions.

What a contrast there is between bright, progressive Kansas and "Poor Old Missouri." There is only an imaginary line between them. The Alliance in Missouri is about as strong as in Kansas, and yet it is crippling along and accomplishing very little, while Kansas is moving grandly forward. In Missouri the state officers are trying to accomplish the reforms demanded by the Alliance by clinging to the Democratic party. In Kansas the Alliance has cut loose from both the old parties.

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, died at 10:05 p. m., last Thursday, in the banquet hall at Delmonico's, where he was the guest of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. His toast, "Our country's prosperity dependent upon its instruments of commerce," was the first of the evening. He had finished the response, and as he was about to resume his seat he fell into his chair and died almost instantly. He died of heart disease.

"Good Bye, Lombard."

Wahoo (Neb.) New Era.

The Lombard Investment Co., or whatever the shark corporation calls itself, has jumped up and cracked its heels together in a fit of the financial tremens, is turning handsprings and other gymnastics in instructing its "financial agents" to "discontinue loaning in Nebraska and to close up its present investments as fast as they become due. Good bye, Lombard! This state will mourn your departure as a bather would mourn a bloodsucker's announcement to let loose and quit sucking his blood. The *New Era* does not belong to the class who think it is a great boon to this state for foreign non-resident capitalists to "suck" ten or twenty millions annually from the toilers of this state. When these arrogant capitalists have all "withdrawn" from Nebraska, her acres will be no whit less, nor less productive; God's sunshine will be just as gladsome, natures gift of rain, seedtime and harvest just as bounteous, and if temporary depression follows the withdrawal, a million and a half of liberty loving people will be zealous to find means to thwart the designs of their oppressors, and make this the "land of the free." Yes, go, ye Lombards! and all you prating hoards of interest mongers and pilferers from the toilers, go! and we shall see Nebraska, phœnix like, rise from the embers kindled by your destroying touch, to new life and grandeur among her rejuvinated sisters, forming a new republic, which shall know not the blighting hand of usury, and obey no money master or plutocratic plunderer.

A. Henley & Son,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries and Miner's Supplies,

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Our Motto,

"Quick Sales and Small Profits,"

Shall be strictly adhered to.

We keep everything in the general mercantile line, and when you want anything that you can't see in the house, ask for it. We propose to treat all our customers alike in every particular. Call on us when you come to town.

Goodman, Ziegler & Co.,

EXCHANGE DEALERS

In Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Centers Furnishing Goods, &c, &c.

White Oaks, N. M.

Mail Orders promptly attended to.

IT WON'T HURT YOU

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

It Won't Hurt You.

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

It Won't Hurt You.

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

We are the money saving, bargain making merchants.

WHEN YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY CALL ON

Young & Taliaferro

WHITE OAKS.

MANDELL BROS. & CO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Agents For

John Deer Plows

AND

Agricultural Implements.

All Kinds Of

HARDWARE

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PRICE—$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Local News.

—A grand dance was held at the Nugget hall Monday night, which was attended by about twenty-five couples.

—We are informed that Bro. Kibbee has suspended the Lincoln *Independent*, and will give his entire time to the publication of the Roswell *Register*, his other paper.

—W. H. Walker and Miss R. O. Lacy were married at the residence of the bride's parents in the Park, near White Oaks, N. M., January 29, 1891, by Rev. W. T. Burk.

—We would be glad to have the secretaries of Sub-Alliances to send the names of their Alliances when changes have occurred, so that we may correct the same in the directory.

—The Nogal public school will open next Monday morning at nine o'clock, with J. E. Wharton as teacher. Under the new law a six-hour day has been established, school opening at 9 a. m., and closing at 4 p. m.

—A reward of $25 is offered for the recovery of the mule lost by troop G, second cavalry, while encamped here week before last. The mule is large, dark brown, nearly blind, and will recognize its name—Lucy, when called.

—The Nogal Alliance will meet at the Alliance hall Saturday evening, February 14th. It is earnestly hoped that all members of this Alliance will be present on this occasion. Arrange your business accordingly and make it a point to be present at this meeting.

—The whispering of the birds about that approaching wedding has caused a flutter among our young folks, and we hear that some are so anxious to catch on that they offer to "see" that peek o' taters and go, a peek before to know who the parties are.

—And now the little birds are twittering again about another wedding soon to take place. A prominent swain in this vicinity has been observed closely inspecting Mr. Peters' stock of clothing, and it is suspected that he was looking for a wedding suit. We have our pencil sharpened to chronicle the happy event.

—In company with Mr. W. L. Breece, we visited the Alliance people at the Eakers' school house on the Bonito last Sunday, and gave them a talk. On the way over we stopped at the home of Mr. Zumwalt and took dinner with him, enjoying our visit all around, but fatigueing us somewhat, as we are not used to climbing hills and mountains on horseback.

—We are going to send for some Alliance song books and invite the young folks of Nogal and vicinity—and old folks, too, who feel disposed to sing, to join us in organizing a glee club, and waken the mountain echos in a burst of songs that will make the prairie dogs all bob up to see what has broken loose. We can't sing much but Lord, how we can holler.

—The editor of this paper road the Alliance goat last Saturday night. It may seem strange that we have not joined this order before, having been battling for the same principles the Alliance is working for years before the Alliance was instituted, but our home has been in incorporated cities in Kansas and Missouri for twenty years, and therefore ineligible as a member, though our sympathies have been with the Alliance and we have given our best efforts and aid to build up the order.

—The proposition to divide Lincoln county again does not seem to be favorably considered anywhere except at White Oaks, where it is supposed the scheme originated. Petitions are being circulated and meetings held in various portions of the county protesting against a division of any kind. The consensus of opinion is that the expense of erecting new buildings and the tax necessary to maintain the new counties would be a burden upon the people.

—Just before we came out to this country we met a friend and told him we were going to Nogal, N. M., when he said "No gall, no gall, that's the place for you; if they haven't any gall out there they'll be well supplied when you get there." We're going to write him that the town is stocked. With such fellows as P. G. Peters, B. F. Brown and his hopeful, Charles Henry, J. E. Wharton, John Skinner, Abe May, T. W. Henley, Uncle Nat Moore and several others we might name, the town has an abundance of gall.

—At the conclusion of the services held at the M. E. church Saturday night the congregation was invited to come over to the Banner office where the Alliance held an open meeting, and by request the editor of this paper addressed the audience, and was followed by President Breece in a short talk, urging action on the part of laboring people. It is hoped that this is the commencement of a revival of active Alliance work, and all persons who are eligible to this order will join it and aid in carrying forward the grand principles that will give the country prosperity, the laboring people happy and comfortable homes, put all the children in school and educate the rising generation for a grander and nobler civilization.

Parsons Pithy Points.

A chell's among you takin notes
I faith, he'll prent sm, too.

In a population of twenty-five souls we have one living and perpetual curiosity. Sitting in my sanctum this morning a timid knock disturbed the stillness and to my "come in!" the door was very softly pushed and a very round red head popped in, followed by a very fat, very sturdy little body, one chubby fist was closed tightly over something which looked like a pepper box, which, offering, he said: "Hear yo snuff box." "You may have it," I replied.

"What!" he asked, incredulously, putting his head to one side and squinting up at me, out of a pair of the roundest brown eyes; "haint yo got any snuff? Well I haint nuther, but if I had a piece of backer I could chaw it." I began a search through my "dear George's" breeches' pockets and brought up a square block looking something resembling liquorice, and offering it to Young America asked if that was what he wanted. He nodded, took it, and without further speech climbed into the highest chair in the room, put his feet against the stove, bit off a half moon which stuffed his little cheeks out till they were as sleek and round as a Missouri pippin, fixed his eyes upon me with an unblinking stare, and proceeded to "chaw and spit," occasionally interrupting himself with the provincialism: "This is sho good stuff." This little boy is about three years old and has been thus demonstrating the principles of "personal liberty," since before he could talk. O, ye mothers of New Mexico! Where are the Carlisle's and the Randalls to come from in the future?

Three light snows have fallen since New Years, not pink like the snow of Shasta; but white, and soft and wet—yes, very wet. But, notwithstanding the snow the mill is shut down, the cruse of oil waxeth low and the sound of the scraper is heard against the bottom of the flour box, the youth of our land still marry and are given in marriage. Five dances, two weddings, and one big social sensation within two weeks.

W. A. Middleton & Son are at work on the old Bob Sanders claim, exposing gold dust right and left. It is a public secret that Moore & Middleton intend putting in a mill in the remote future, and in the remote future, this deponent will sell out and migrate.

Cohorn and Meadors slew and appropriated three deer, this week, of a most toothsome and savory nature.

One Dr. Welch has moved into our midst, armed with four real live diplomas, eighteen state certificates, a whole labratory of surgical and chemical instruments, a face as wise as the ancient Galen's, and technicalities that would bewilder a Solon and choke an ordinary man to death. *Cerebro spinal meningitis* has made its appearance on the Bonito just since the advent of this Doctor.

Rufe Russell and family spent several days in Parsons this week.

Miss Cassie Cooper, of White Oaks, is spending the season in town the guest of Mrs. M. E. Baird.

Will Puckett and F. O. Anderson spent a few days in Parsons this week.

The post master for this office has tendered a resignation and the position is now open to the highest bidder. Now don't all speak at once.

How earnestly do I wish it compatible with truth to say something hopeful of the Hopeful mine. It represents the supreme efforts of one man's life, the birth of hope, the trial of strength, the passion of despair—a monument toward which the yearning eyes of man have turned in vain for employment. For no more is the voice of the capitalist heard in the land. The good wives long in vain for brighter days, the children go shoeless while their fathers use the hoe in lieu of the pick.

The miner's oath, the powder shock
Have left untouched her golden rock,
Yet still she stands.
A fortune formed for some man's hands:
While with the hope her mantle quites
We wait in silence at her feet.

J. C. Burbank.

County Alliance Meeting.

The Lincoln County Alliance convened at the school house Tuesday evening, with Geo. W. Coe, the President, in the chair, and Wm. M. Wharton, as secretary.

About twenty members were present. The receiving of credentials and appointment of committees occupied the time of the afternoon session.

The night session was occupied principally in the discussion of the reports of the committee on resolutions and their adoption. The resolutions appear elsewhere. Some time was devoted to short addresses on the good of the order, after which the meeting adjourned to convene again at 9 a. m. Wednesday.

PERSONALS.

Our print shop was invaded Monday by a bevy of handsome young ladies—the Misses May and Ora Gilmore, and Mattie and Allie Leonard, of Eagle creek country, under escort of Messrs. Andy May, Allen Hightower, Wm. Braxel and Watt Gilmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Barber, of the Three Rivers ranch, were guests at the Placer hotel last Thursday night. Mr. B. was enroute to Lincoln where he will permanently locate for the practice of law, while Mrs. B. returned to the ranch, which she is giving her personal supervision. Mrs. Barber is distinguished for being the "Cattle Queen" of New Mexico, managing her interests with all the skill and enterprise that characterizes the successful cattle king.

—Jerry Dotton killed a fine deer Sunday out near Johnny Moore's ranch.

The Boys Giving Us Taffy.

The Liberty Banner, Nogal, New Mexico, reached us this week. J. E. McDowell, well known to many of our readers, is its editor. Mr. McDowell is one of the best paragraphers we ever knew. He can put as much into a sentence as mostly any other man who has not made the art a special study; and if the paper, to whose care he has been called by the Alliance of New Mexico, has been lacking only in this respect, its friends may now regard its appointments complete, and they may expect it to attain a high degree of success.—*Star Courier, Columbus, Kansas.*

Frank McDowell is publishing a paper in Nogal, New Mexico. He hadn't been there a week before the good people of that burg had concluded that the "long felt want" had been supplied and they were ready to change the name of the town, Gall or Nogal, we'll bet hats to cookies that Frank will give them a good live local paper and in less than a year will talk Mexican or walk Spanish with the best of them.—*Republican, Galena, Kansas.*

J. F. McDowell, formerly of Cherokee county, is now at Nogal, Lincoln county, N. M., at the editorial head of the Liberty Banner, an energetic reform paper. J. F. is an old timer in political reform work, and brings to his present task a ripe experience, large ability and thorough devotion to the cause of the people. We wish him abundant prosperity.—*Statesman, Oswego, Kansas.*

The *Times* takes pleasure in noting the success of J. F. McDowell, late of the *Crusher*, in securing control of the Liberty Banner, at Nogal, New Mexico, the organ of the Alliance in that section of the territory. It is a bright, all home, six column folio and gives evidences of Mc's experienced and intelligent work. Its home and outside support is apparently very liberal as several neighboring cities patronize its advertising columns.—*Daily Times, Webb City, Mo.*

Bro. McDowell starts in on the Liberty Banner as though he ment to make that paper a success. He evidently has had experience in the newspaper business, judging from the appearance and tone of the last Banner. Long may he keep his Banner waving in the breeze of popular favor.—*Independent, Lincoln, N. M.*

J. F. McDowell, who succeeded to the editorial management of the Liberty Banner published at Nogal, vice J. E. Wharton, made his debut on the 8th inst. His first issue shows him to have been at the helm before. Success to you, to your predecessor and to the Banner, Brother McDowell.—*Republican, Las Cruces, N. M.*

J. F. McDowell has succeeded to the editorship of the Liberty Banner, published at Nogal, this territory, by the Alliance publishing company. If this is the noted "J. Frank," of southwestern Kansas, with whom we were acquainted in the days of our typographical infancy, there are no flies on him.—*Courier, Raton, N. M.*

J. F. McDowell, formerly of Missouri, is the new editor of the Nogal Banner. His first issue shows a great improvement in that paper.—*Register, Roswell, N. M.*

An Anti-Division Meeting.

The citizens of Lincoln and vicinity held a meeting, Saturday January, 31, 1891, which was called to order by Judge Isaac Freidrich, and on motion, J. J. Dolan was called to the chair, and Demetrio Perea was chosen as Secretary, and M. A. Sisneros as interpreter.

On motion of G. B. Barber, seconded by Mr. Sena, a committee of five was appointed on resolutions, and the chair appointed the following gentlemen: Geo. B. Barber, Geo. Sena, J. N. Coe, and I. Friedrich and Jose Montana.

Upon being called several of the citizens addressed the meeting in the matter of division, and all earnestly opposed any kind of a division whatever.

J. J. Dolan, Chairman.
Demetrio Perea, Secretary.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have, at my ranch on the Rui Doso, between 1,200 and 1,500 choice, native grown, apple trees for sale. They are three years old, large and thrifty, selected varities, mostly winter apples. Any one wishing good trees to plant this spring will do well to call on soon, or address,

J. N. Coe,
Lincoln, N. Mex.

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.

—Owing to a crowd of matter we were unable this week to mention the large number of visitors to this office during the session of the County Alliance, and are unable to present more than the proceedings of the first day's session this week.

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, currant jelly. Stewart of White Oaks.

Creamery Butter—3 pounds for $1.00. Special price by the tub, at Young & Taliaferro's, of White Oaks. 1-50 tf.

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

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 $3.80 at P. G. Peters.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

Notice For Publication,

Land Office at Roswell, February, 2 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 Wednesday, March 25, 1891, viz: Charles E. Littlefield Hd. 18 (R 8.) for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 11, Tp. 10, S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Amos K. Baker, Jesse M. Brazel, John H. Bingham, William W. Brazel all of Ft. Stanton, N. M.

Winfield S. Cohean,
1-52 6w Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. February 2, 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 Wednesday March 25, 1891, viz: Teleforo Baca, Homestead 26 (R. 8.) for the E. ½, S. E. ¼, & S. E. 14, N. E. 14, Sec. 23, and N. W. 14 S. W 14, Sec. 25, Tp. 8, S. R. 17, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rumaldo Fresquez, Francisco R. Valencia, Jose Domingo Beltran and Urbano Ramirez all of Lincoln, N. M.

Winfield S. Cohean,
2-53 6w Register.

W. A. Jenkins. P. F. Garrett.

W. A. Jenkins. & Co.

Calls the attention especially of the readers of the Banner to the fact that they keep on hand Machinery and Plows. Such as,

The Osborne Mowers, Self Binders, Full Circle Hay Presses, Hay Stackers, Rakes, Spring tooth all steel Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Check Rowers; And the most complete stock of Plows and lowest prices in New Mexico away from the R. R. And we mean just what we say, COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Roswell, N. M.

A. RIDGEWAY.

GROCERIES.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

ONE BLOCK EAST OF POST OFFICE,

WHITE OAKS.

P. G. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

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

All Cheap for Cash

Will Trade For

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

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

Before purchasing elsewhere.

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

LEVIN W. STEWART,

SUCCESSOR TO

WHITE OAKS, N. M.

E. J. Post & Co.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, AGENTS FOR

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

A Full and Complete Stock of

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

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

ALBUQUERQUE, N.

Mail or Telegraph Orders Promptly Attended To.

City Shoe Store,

A. Simpier, Prop'r

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALBUQUERQUE, ... N. M.

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

The Cedula in Argentine Republic.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

Partisan newspapers, whose souls are like wire drawn through a fine gauge, have for months been flinging in the face of the farmers the statement that expansion of circulating medium has ruined the Argentine Republic.

This statement has been enlarged upon by calling the currency of the South American state "greenbacks," "fiat issues," etc. And no end to lying has been openly and secretly indulged in to throw discredit upon a direct government issue of currency.

There never has been a more bold and determined perversion of the truth. The occasion of these pertinacious and impudent assertions becomes patent to every greenbacker as soon as the truth becomes known. The financial ruin of the Argentine Republic was caused by a

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM,

similar in its operation to that now [illegible] by the United States.

The effect of contraction of real currency caused by the creation of a banker's loan currency was much the same there as here, though much worse.

It will be remembered, several months ago, that the *Great West* made this statement, when the crash first came. It was disputed by several eastern journals, but to day the actual facts stand forth within the knowledge of every financier in the civilized world.

In the first place, the actual printed money issued in that country amounted to nearly $120 per capita. It had grown to that enormous amount by the continuous and sequential accumulations of the money in the hands of a few in that country as it is here: That is to say: Every dollar that went out of a bank called for at least $1 50 to come back, if on a five year loan $1 10 if on a one year loan because the original amount was to come back with its interest. The result was a continuous demand for more money even while the banks were glutted therewith.

IN THE SECOND PLACE,

in a period of twenty years of profound peace, the government loaned over $500,000,000 of bonds, same as American, almost wholly for the purpose of using them for the national banks. As is in this country now proposed, the government created a debt that the people paid interest on precisely as in this country on a smaller comparative scale.

No man lives so blind as not to know that such a course will ruin any country and it did ruin the Argentine Republic.

Those bonds are held by the government there, as here, to guarantee currency.

The banks loaned money on land, and that is more than the National Banks can do here. There the bank loan to the land holders was direct here the bank loans to the broker on a broker's credit, and the broker loans to the farmers. The bands or mortgages which the banks took for the money loaned were called "Cedulas," and they are now thrust upon our intelligence as "currency." The currency issued was national bank currency drawing interest the more issued the greater the debt of the people, just as it is here. But what

PRODUCED THE FINAL CRASH?

Was it an expansion of the currency? By no means. It was a contraction. The national bank circulation, for 4,000,000 people only, was $150,000,000!!! nearly $40 per head! Think of that you national bank advocates! There was a debt of $40 to the National Banks, drawing interest, on every man, woman and child in the republic, besides $581,000,000 of bonds drawing interest.

And yet the cry was for more money by the suffering people, because the capital represented by that "currency" was blood sucking debt which demanded more money, always, than existed to pay the interest.

RUIN WAS THE RESULT

there, and will be here. There, the government, discovering that it was a cancer, destroying the people, ordered a reduction of the National Bank issue from 150 millions down to 100 millions.

Loans based on cedulas, were call ed in they must have interest—and so much went the national furniture, and carried the great house of the Barings with it.

We give only a general statement of the facts here. The various manipulations by which bonds bearing lower interest were placed on the market, and by which railroads were permitted to draw blood from every pore would fill a volume. But this much remains the National Bank ruined the Argentine Republic.

Go, Tell The Truth.

Northern Light, Spokane Falls, Wash.

My neighbor across the mountains, the *Spokesman*, of Spokane Falls, has the following to say:

The Farmers Alliance, in its recent national meeting in Florida, made the usual blunder of fanatical movements by adopting a resolution pledging its members not to read newspapers not friendly to the Alliance cause. In thus boycotting 99 per cent of the press of the country the Alliance leaders doubtless believe they have done a smart thing They have only proclaimed their own bigotry.

Reader, what do you think of it? For the farmers not to read deceiving newspapers not friendly to their cause is "the usual blunder of fanatical movement" and, in the opinion of the person who penned these lines, "they have only proclaimed their own bigotry." But this is not all. The writer evidently unintentionally confesses that the Alliance leaders are "thus boycotting 99 per cent of the press of the country." What a startling confession. Just think for one moment. Here, in the United States of America, where the people are still singing of it as "the land of the free and the home of the brave," 99 per cent of the press of the country as confessed by a representative of the press, are unfriendly to cause of the toiler and toil, the cause of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Oh, America! Why shouldst thou continue to deceive thyself in the face of such confessed treason? Why sing "the land of the free and the home of the brave," when thou art no longer such? Away with such a mockery! Go forth and "Cry aloud! Spare not! Lift up thy voice like a trumpet" and proclaim to the world that the once brightest spot on mother earth has become as dark a spot as tyranny and opprobrium ever rejoiced over. Tell them that "the land of the free and the home of the brave," has become the land of industrial slavery and the home of cowardly traitors! Tell them that the stars upon the star spangled banner, once the beautiful emblem of liberty, represent no longer the free and independent States of America, but the number of those who have become millionaires by legalized plunder and robbery! Tell them that the blue which once represented a voluntary union of those free and independent States, now represents an object of common prey for the star millionaires. Tell them that the red bars represent now the spilled blood of a taxed mortgaged and poverty stricken people and the white bars all that is left to remind us of the past! Why not tell the truth all that? Go, then, tell the truth, for the "Truth shall make you free" once more.

The Alliance Will Stay.

Topeka Democrat.

"I think the Farmers' Alliance movement has come to stay," said Judge J. B. Tuttle, of Algona, of the Wayne Hotel yesterday. "Hereafter politicians who leave it out of their calculations are likely to be left out of office. I'm a Republican, but I don't know why. The former will find that protection doesn't protect him. I look for great changes in political issues during the next five years, and at the time they come. What we want is law which will build up and maintain our rural people in prosperity. They are the nation's strength and ought to be the nation's pride. Under existing conditions it takes all they can raise on their farms to support them, even in the most bountiful crops, and they are not left sufficient to keep up the richness of the soil. We may keep out the pauper products of Europe by a protective tariff, but we invite the pauper farmers here, and the labor market will all the same glutted. The result is the standard of American manhood is being gradually lowered. This is not so much from evils which are the natural outgrowth of poverty. The home market cry is simply a fraud. When crops are plenty the farmers get next to nothing for their crops, and it is only when they haven't anything to sell that prices are good. Europe fixes the price of everything we have to sell abroad, and I never heard that the farmer got more in America for his wheat than it was worth in Liverpool. I think the farmers are coming to understand the state of their case pretty well, and to see that if they expect any help it must come from themselves.

Working Girls in Paris.

American Spectator.

The French government has recently inquired into the condition of working women in Paris. The investigation revealed the sickening fact that it is impossible for the majority of the working girls of Paris to live upon their earnings. Many are forced by the wolf on one hand, and the devil, in the shape of wealthy men, on the other hand, to ruin; many die of slow starvation, while others battle for a time, then become desperate, and end their miseries in the Seine. And this is a glance of nineteenth Century Christian civilization! Shall we despair? No! a thousand times no! These facts must stimulate us to work as never before for our suffering fellow creatures. We must think as we never thought before, act up to a higher standard than that dictated by partisanship, or old time prejudice. These are terrible, yet glorious times terrible in that there are millions imprisoned waiting for a door of opportunity to be opened, glorious in that the great heart of the people is beginning to throb with intelligent sympathy. Let us redouble our energies. Let us consecrate our lives to the work of relieving the multitude under the wheel. Old systems must give way. Newer systems based on justice, on freedom, on brotherhood these must take their place.

"Capital Will Withdraw."

Chicago Times.

Not! you don't say so! God bless you, is that possible? Happy day for farmers when the Eastern Blood swipe wipes his crimson jaws, and says, "no more money for that state." Halcyon promise for toil when it becomes impossible to mortgage on other farms! Capital foreign or eastern capital? Why, the daily plutocratic spittoon cleaners imply that capital importations are a blessing! Blessing? Yes, in the same sense that pirates are they keep money "in circulation" and blood too.

Farmers, don't mortgage that farm now! Look out! You know well the breakers are beating against the shore and in a few hours your craft will strike! Let the west teach the east the want of value in a leech when there is no blood to suck.

Getting at the Root of the Disease.

Rural New Yorker.

It will be noticed that the Farmers' Alliance people generally consider the question of the handling of the government finances of more importance than any other national issue. Have we enough currency in circulation? While "business" is apparently good, that is to say, trading is plenty enough, there is a shortage in what we call "ready money." We find many people with property enough who cannot pay bills because of storage in the "medium of exchange." They might secure cash by selling some of their property, but the cash price for this would be far below their estimate of its value. There is, therefore, a well settled belief in the minds of the people that the volume of cash is so small that the bankers and money lenders have a great advantage over those who must pay their debts in cash or what has been decreed legal tender. How far are they right? To us, this is one of the most interesting questions of the day.

The Spink county farmers are paying up their mortgage indebtedness by the usual way sacrificing their homes. The Redfield *Journal* of last week contains only 20 foreclosure notices, and the *Journal* is only one of several papers in Spink county. *Labor Gazette, Mitchell, South Dakota.*

Senator Stewart's Amendment.

The Examiner, New York City.

The newspapers who have been forecasting the future of congressional action upon the currency question are highly likely to get "left" in the aggressive movement of the free silver men in the United States senate.

The indications are that we shall have free silver at an early day. Considering the general pressure for more money throughout the country, and the large contraction of business that has and is taking place in consequence, if no better form of equal relief can be had in the same period of time, by all means give us free silver. Commerce cannot starve for want of means to carry it on: and that starvation in many quarters actually exists to day is not questioned by any disinterested, observant financier.

The only trouble with a free silver law is the probability that its usefulness is more limited than its friends anticipate.

The talk about waiting for Europe to join us is advising that a man should *go* hungry because his neighbor is not ready to eat. Let Europe take care of its own business; we are big enough to handle all the silver that can be supplied without regard to what others may do, and what is more, suffer no evil consequences from it either.

The Contrast.

Populist.

These are the signs of the times. Rich idlers among themselves at Newport and Tuxedo; poor workers burying themselves in coal mines. Young men and women riding across the country after a bag that smells like a fox; old men and women picking decayed food out of garbage cans. Lap dogs driving through Central Park to take the air; children stripping tobacco stems in garrets. Clergymen traveling in Europe for pleasure; real preachers of a real gospel marching, with lock step, in the penitentiary. Society women picking up millionaires at watering places or palaces in Europe; street walkers picking up whomsoever they can among the Bowery. Piety in the White House enjoying the fruits of the bribery; infidelity in the tenement house enduring the punishment of uprightness.

These are the signs of the times, signs that point to calamity that nothing, I fear, can avert.

Candor compels the statement and the *Democrat* prides itself upon its fairness, that the representatives of the Farmers' Alliance, otherwise the People's party, taken as a whole, are a fine appearing and intelligent lot of men. This must be the verdict of every dispassionate observer. Many of the new members may be novices in legislative matters, but in good judgment and native ability the representatives of the new party will undoubtedly compare favorably with any Kansas legislature of last years; while in driving straight at the desired object and in the dispatch of business, the *Democrat* reporter predicts the "grangers" legislature will set an example of economy of time and money that may well be followed by their successors. *Topeka Democrat.*

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

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

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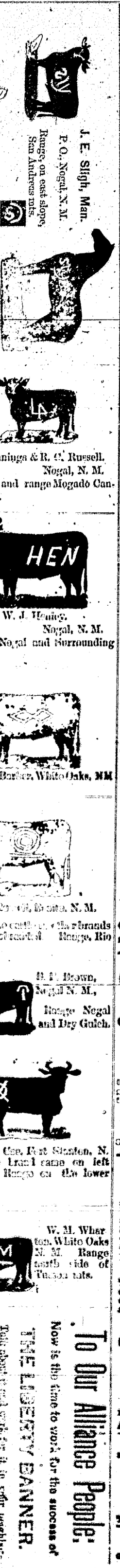

To Our Alliance People:

Now is the time to work for the success of

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

Talk about reading matter, there is in your neighborhood some one who is not an Alliance man, give it to the Alliance man and let him read it, the Banner is a fearless right out for truth. Only one dollar a year, the cheapest paper in New Mexico.

THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY!

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

Read and Ponder the Effect of this Damnable and Damnably Great Wrong Inflicted Upon the People.

THE HAZARD CIRCULAR, ISSUED IN 1868, 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 loaned, 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 banking issue.

THE DUBLICOPY SENT BY THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE BANKS.

Dear Sir. It is indispensable to do all in your power to instruct the leading 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 come to 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: John M. Ayres, Homestead No. 1,198, for the w½ of sec. 3, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of sec. 4, tp. 9, N. R. 13 E.

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

140 WARREN R. SCHOMAN, 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 Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, viz: [illegible] Henry [illegible] No. 13, 14, 15, for the [illegible] N. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles H. [illegible], Bonito, N. M. Thos. W. Hensley, Nogal, N. M., Samuel P. Howell and Jesse M. Bond, [illegible], N. M.

140 WARREN R. SCHOMAN, 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 Probate Clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, viz: [illegible] Homestead No. 11,[illegible] for the [illegible] sec. 4, tp. 11, S. of R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Ayres, Jesus Maria Montoya, [illegible] Romero and [illegible] Romero, all of Willowvale, N. M.

[illegible] Register.

George A. Hyde William A. Hyde.

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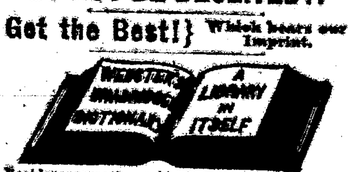

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