THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

White Oaks Mission—Preaching at Nogal first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Texas Park the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At White Oaks second Sunday at 7 p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. respectively. W. F. Hinton, Pastor.

Ruidoso Mission—Preaching at Parsons the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Baker school house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. At Eagle creek school house, the third Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Cox school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Gammon, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y AT LAW

Albuquerque ..... *N. M.*

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

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Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

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

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

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

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as Unanimously Passed by Both Branches of the Lesislature.

From the New Mexican, Santa Fe, N. M.

The public school bill, framed by the joint council and house committee on education, and which unanimously passed the house last week, was passed by the council yesterday afternoon without a dissenting vote. As soon as it can be engrossed and signed by the president and speaker it goes to the governor, and will undoubtedly receive executive approval. It takes effect immediately.

The measure provides that the governor, superintendent of public instruction, and the president of St. Michael's college of Santa Fe, the president of the Albuquerque university, and the president of the agricultural college at Las Cruces, shall be and constitute

THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,

and shall meet semi annually; the governor to preside. The superintendent of instructions shall be appointed by the governor, confirmed by the council, and receive $2,000 per year and traveling expenses not to exceed $500. The territorial board shall apportion the funds to the various counties according to school population. The superintendent shall visit each county at least once a year and as much oftener as consistent with the discharge of his other duties for the purpose of holding a teachers' institute and of awakening an interest in the cause of education throughout the territory, etc. It shall be his duty to recommend

THE MOST APPROVED TEXT BOOKS

in English, or in English and Spanish, for the common schools of the territory, after the same have been adopted by the territorial board of education; and such text books, when adopted, shall not be changed for a period of four years. He shall prescribe and cause to be prepared in Spanish and English all forms and blanks necessary in the details of the common school system, so as to secure its uniform operation throughout the territory, and to cause the same to be forwarded to the several county superintendents, to be distributed by them, to the several persons entitled to receive the same. Provision is made for publishing school laws, annual reports, statistics, etc.

The county superintendent shall be elected as now and receive from the county the sum of $5 for every day actually and necessarily employed in his duties, not to exceed five days in each district each year. In the apportionment of school funds to districts no district shall receive any portion of the common school fund in which a common school has not been taught at least three months during the twelve months preceding. In conjunction with two competent persons

APPOINTED BY THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT

court wherein the county is situated, the territorial superintendent shall make examination of all applicants to teach, and when duly satisfied of their competency shall grant them a certificate, said certificates to be of three grades, and in school districts where the only language spoken is Spanish the teacher shall have a knowledge of both English and Spanish. The bill provides a simple plan for forming new districts, and "there shall be established in each district one or more schools in which shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the English language and the history of the United States."

The district school directors shall be elected on the first Monday in June, shall have charge generally of all public school affairs; "are hereby required to provide as soon as practicable school house sites,

PROPER SCHOOL HOUSES,"

etc. They are authorized to open the school house for the use of religious, political, literary, scientific, mechanical, agricultural and industrial socities belonging to their district for the purpose of holding business or public meetings of said societies, and for carrying on the schools they are empowered to levy a tax when necessary not exceeding 5 mills on the dollar in any one year, on the taxable property of their respective districts. It shall be the duty of district directors to make an estimate for such tax levy, on or before the first Monday in July of each year, of the amount of money necessary for teachers' wages

FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS

in each year and to purchase or lease suitable sites for school houses and to keep in repair and provide for said school houses with necessary fuel and funiture, books and stationary, for the board and directors meetings, and defray all other contingent expenses of the district, which tax levy shall be voted upon by the qualified voters of said district, and if concurred in by a majority of such said voters of said districts it shall be certified to by the board of county commissioners of the proper county, and if said commissioners decide such election legal, this tax shall then be collected by the sheriff or tax collector, as other school taxes are now collected and accounted for; provided, that no board shall issue warrants or certificates of indebtedness of the school district in excess of the amount of the levy for one year, but all school orders shall draw lawful interest after having been presented to the county treasurer and not paid for want of funds; the board shall also have power to levy a special tax not exceeding 5 mills on the dollar for taxable property, for the purpose of creating a sinking fund to pay off school house bonds.

Explicit details are given for the government of school directors, reports by teachers, etc. A tax levy of not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar on all territorial taxable property is provided for running the schools; county treasurer shall be custodian of the school funds; shall give bond in the sum of not less than $10,000,

THE TAX COLLECTOR,

who shall fail to pay over all money collected by him within thirty days after the 10th day of each month in which the same is collected, shall be summarily removed by the governor from the office of collector. If the collector be also sheriff such delinquent shall also be removed from the office of sheriff and forever thereafter be disqualified from holding either of the said offices; and the governor shall appoint a successor, who shall qualify according to law, and who shall hold his office during the balance of the term of the officer removed. It shall also be the duty of the collectors of taxes to keep the accounts of special taxes levied by school districts in separate books provided for that purpose.

County assessors shall make separate lists of all taxable property in each school district; also shall prepare a list of every male citizen liable for poll tax. The district school clerk shall collect this poll tax, receiving 10 per cent. thereof as salary; shall make report to the county superintendent and post a list of poll tax payers in each district.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION—NO EXEMPTION!

The action contains a compulsory clause, and if children, because of poverty, are kept from school, the directors are required to supply them with books and compel their attendance.

Provion is made for issuing bonds and borrowing money for school improvements. All property personal or real, situated in each school district, shall be subject to the general 3 mill levy, and also to the sinking fund bond levy; and also to the 5 mill special levy. For the purpose of this act, and further, the exemption laws heretofore and new in force in this territory are repealed.

Never did reform ideas take such deep hold on the minds of the people as now. For years brave and brainy men have agitated these questions but with disaster to themselves. But now galling want has begun the work of educating the people, and with great success. When the people actually began to yield to the inevitable and open their eyes, little men—very little men—the scabs of the old parties—saw an opportunity to ride on the crest of the wave, and they immediately began to put themselves in line and to shout at the top of their voices, "We have found something new!" and they begin to beat the "old guards" over the head as if they were the genuine robbers and monopolists of the country. For awhile it worked well, but it soon become apparent that cheek was not brains, and now these very little fellows are coming down from their exaulted position and hunting for places where they may hide themselves for a season until they ripen. *Kansas Workman.*

The demands born of selfishness, nurtured in avarice and full grown in the lust of money, lust of pride and lust of pleasure are the same today as those who sipped wine with Nero and were regaled by the music of his violin as he fiddled while Rome was burning. To expect from them is to look for mercy from a tyrant; to hope for justice at their hands is to expect goodness from the devil. The man who is in the control and under the domination of such a creature has found hades on earth and is realizing its torments while still in flesh. May that mercy of a beneficent Father who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, convert the agonies of such a soul into resolution, with every twinge of suffering giving renewed vigor to his efforts for redemption and freedom, until each one shall stand forth a living martyr for the right and a brave and dauntless soldier in the field of liberty. *Gibbon (Neb.) Reporter.*

The farmers' organization has come to stay. It has come to save the civilization of the nineteenth century. It has come to improve the social and economic conditions, to educate the agriculturalist, teach him not only how to improve the quality and quantity of his products, to obtain a just remuneration for them, but it has come to teach the science of government. Taxes have been loaded onto the farmers untill they have become unbearable. What the farmers want is simple justice, which they will never secure without a struggle. This great uprising is to secure it, not as a class remedy, but simple justice for all. *Gladbrook, (Ia.) Industrial Review*

"The Indian has no right to the land: he does not make a civilized use of it," say the newspaper mouthpieces of the system of spoliation. Well, how about the white bonanza "farmers" and speculators. Are they, at best, doing more than skim the cream from the land they withhold from cultivation? Why not kill them off, as we do the Indian, and give the land to those who will make civilized homes by means of it?—*Fair Play.*

There are eight members of the Missouri legislature who refuse to "bow the knee to Baal," who, as members of the Alliance and true to its principles, voted for Leverett Leonard, a farmer of Saline county, for United States Senator.

The tariff had something to do with it, but the money question was the big lever that hoisted the Republican party out of business. The people are determined to have more money and less misery.—*Smith County, Kansas, Journal.*

THE REFERENDUM.

The State of Nebraska Moving in the Direction of a True Democracy.

We are informed that efforts will be made in Nebraska to establish the Initiative and Referendum, similar to the existing system in switzerland. This system, as we understand it, seems to be an essential feature in any government that is intended to be strictly a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Under this system the representatives of the people can not enact any laws without the consent of the people. All laws enacted by the representatives are referred to the people at a general election for their indorsement or rejection. The people may veto or approve any act of legistature. This is the Referendum.

But the people may initiate legislation. On the petition of a given number of citizens, it becomes the duty of the Government to submit any law fully set forth in the petition, to a vote of the people at any general election, and if a majority approves it, it becomes a law; without the indorsement of the Representatives. This is the initiative.

This power to initiate legiation was recently exercised by the people of Switzerland. They demand an act that the Government should insure its citizens against sickness and death. The representatives being in the interest of the insurance companies, were bitterly opposed to the measure, but a majority of the people voted in favor of it and it became a law.

Any State Legislature might submit amendments to the State Constitution, establishing this system in the State, and if the majority of the people voted in the affirmative, the system would be established by law, and that state would become the first strictly democratic State in the Republic. We hope come time to see some of our more progressive States lead off in favor of establishing a pure democracy a Government in which the people rule in fact as well as in name.

The Dueber Watch company, which has an immense plant at Canton, O., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The establishment employed over 2,000 men and was considered very wealthy. This is the company which discharged a number of employes because they refused to vote for McKinly last November. It looks a little like poetic justice.

Is it right that one man should own homes enough for a million families, and a million families own no home at all? Is it right that a million families pay tribute to one man, in order to have a place to lay their heads? Or, in more forcible language, is it right that a million families be the slaves of one man? It not, how shall it be made better? *Ex.*

Ministers of the gospel who persist in their silence upon the great economic question now agitating the people, will soon find themselves preaching to empty pews. The teachings of Christ bear directly upon these questions, and if they meant anything when he give them to the world, they mean the same to-day. *Western Advocate.*

The destitution now existing in the east end of London is appalling. Ninety thousand men are out of employment, and every day deaths from starvation are reported. Many people have stripped their houses of every article of furniture to be sold for food. Men fight at the docks for a job that might bring them a few shillings. There is danger in such a state of affairs. Desperate men may seek desperate remedies. The world of rank and fashion may be feasting and dancing over an volcano—*Mobile Register.*

Figures and Facts About Fortunes.

True Commonwealth.

The present wealth of John D. Rockefeller is estimated at $132,000,000, and his annual income at $7,611,000, which is 6 per cent. on his capital. If he should live till 1915 and his wealth should continue to accumulate at the same ratio as it does now it would amount to $548,000,000, and in less than forty years from now he would be a billionaire.

Wm. W. Astor is now worth $134,000,000, and his income is $9,000,000 per year. In twenty-five years he will be worth, if he lives (and he is a young man), $700,000,000, and before 1920 he will be a billionaire.

An arthmetician has recently shown that if Father Adam had lived till now, accepting the Bible chronology, and had made an average of $25,000 a year, he would be worth only $150,000,000, or a few millions more than Astor or Rockafeller, and $50,000,000 less than the two Vanderbilts, and that he would be almost forty thousand years old before he could reach the dignity of a billionaire.

Another arithmetician asserts that if Adam had invested a single dollar in some interprise that would have paid him 6 per cent. per annum and he had added the interest to the principal yearly it would in six thousand years have amounted to vastly more than the entire value of the globe and all the wealth it contains.

Still another calculation showing the cumulative power of interest is given.

One dollar at 15 per cent. per annum compound interest amounts in 100 years to over $1,000,000. The National banks of this country realized an annual profit of 15 per cent. or more for their capital of $500,000,000 for fifteen years after the war, and more than 10 per cent. since. In his annual report for 1877, Wm. H. English, president of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., says that "the bank had returned to its stockholders every dollar of its original capital of $500,000; that it paid annual dividends on its stock of 16¾ per cent. from the time it was chartered in 1864 to that time, thirteen years, and that in addition to all this it had accumulated a paid-up cash capital of $1,000,000. A little exercise in simple arithmetic will show any one that the stockholders of this bank got $2,000,000, in less than thirteen years, for the use of $500,000, and got the $500,000 back besides. This will serve to show one way by which special legislation in the interest of corporations has enabled a few shrewd men to absorb the current products of labor for the last quarter of a century, and quite a large share of the original stock of wealth beside. This gives a hint of how the number of millionaires has been increased from a baker's dozen in 1868 to over 9,000 in 1890; and why everybody who earn their bread by honest toil suffers from hard times.

There's an old dead horse on the road traveling along at an ancient gait as if its carcas did not fill the air with stench. It is a curious animal, and if somebody don't go and tell the rotten brute to go and bury itself under an ash heap, the American citizens will have an awful—a fearful epidemic of gallups on the diaphragm. Did you never see the old horse? Well when you see a dilapidated arsenal on four legs and a tail ("Listen to my tale of woe!") inscribed, "Capital driven out of the Country"—why that's the hoss—hold your nose.

Why should the United States borrow money when it has full power to make it? Why should the farmer be oppressed and robbed of his home because of an inadequate volume of currency, when Congress has unlimited power to coin money? Echo answers why?—*Farmers' Friend.*

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. 17, 1891.

THE present winter has been very severe on stock, it is said, on the range between the Animas and San Juan rivers, leaving very few animals alive.

IF THERE is anything in this country that is deader than "protection," as a political issue, don't disturb it, as protection smells bad enough, without increasing the stench.

THE petitions are beginning to arrive at Santa Fe, protesting against any division of Lincoln county. The Santa Fe paper says that the Lincoln delegation is opposed to any division.

THE coal miners of Cerrillos are on a strike for an advance of 10 cents and timber cut and delivered in the mine. Miners are asked to stay away from Cerrillos until those matters are adjusted.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature providing for the removal of the capital from Santa Fe, to Albuquerque. Speaking in behalf of Southeastern New Mexico we will say, "Barkus is willin.'"

No organization that has ever sprung up in this country has ever killed so many politicians in so short a time as the Alliance has within the past year, and it has really only begun its work.

As well try to roll back the waves of the ocean as to check the tide of thought that is sweeping the country, and gathering new force every day. The people are thinking, and this insures their success and the overthrow of the plutocracy.

THE men of the South with all their tremendous purposes to disrupt the Union, were pigmies compared with the gold bugs of the East. The people of the West and South are rapidly coming together and will overthrow the money power of New England.

Various opinions are advanced as to the sudden ending of the attempted assassination of members at Santa Fe, but the general opinion is that it was in revenge for the support of the new school law, and that the assassins aimed at Archeta and Stover, and not at Colfax, as some surmise.

The special resolution asking Congress for an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico as a State has passed the council. It should be acted upon by the house. This territory asks for no favors, but simply demands, for the people, that as a reward of the patriotism of pioneer hunters, they be admitted, the equal of the Territories.

The general appropriation bill as passed by the council figures up an aggregate expense account for the 42d legislative session of $[illegible]. If the house approves this bill it will require a good long pull to raise the amount of revenue. The district is not expense to the honest involving an expenditure of over $102,000.

The New York Clearing house has a way of providing money for the banks whenever distress commands the U. S. treasury never fails to respond. It issues certificates that pass like money. These certificates are put out in violation of the National bank act, which gives a monopoly of the business of issuing paper money to the banks. Rich men are a law unto themselves, and do just as they please under pressure. The banks are using this illegal money. *Iowa Tribune.*

We find here in New Mexico many men wearing their old party garments cut on the Mother Hubbard style very loose and easy to throw off. Many have thrown off their old party garb and now appear in spick and span new ware that have not the smell of the old party rags about 'em.

Just the Corn for New Mexico.

An exchange says that the entire supply of Jerusalem corn in Kansas came from two kernels. These produced the seed from which five bushels were raised the following season, and the next crop amounted to 500 bushels. The plant grows to a hight of about three feet, and resembles broom corn or sorghum. The grain is white and answers every purpose which is served by Indian corn. It makes sweeter and better bread, and is delicious when boiled, after the manner of oatmeal. In wet weather it runs to stalks and grows six feet high without any grain to speak of. It produces best when the season is dry and after the plant gets a start it is said to be absolutely impervious to the influence of drouth and hot winds. The farmers in western Kansas are prepairing to engage in its culture the coming season to a large extent. The attention of New Mexico farmers is called to this subject.

IT is said the administration is to down the silver bill in revenge for the killing of the force bill. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Let Harrison and his wreckers do their worst the country [illegible] and does not fear them in their impotent rage.

THERE is in the territory of New Mexico a Mexican population of eighty per cent. and before we can do much in the legislature we must get a majority in the Mexican vote, and to do this we must establish newspapers printed in the Spanish language, so as to educate them to the Alliance principles.

Congress will adjourn March 4th. It is quite apparent now that the House will not pass the Senate free coinage bill, and it is already being loaded with riders by the bankers of the Eastern gold bugs. We shall see what we shall see. If this Congress fails to give free coinage there will be no trouble to get it through the next.

The Arkansas senate by a vote of 14 to 12 expunged from the record the resolution congratulating the Farmers' Alliance and Farmers' Union on the election of Judge Poindexter to succeed Senator Berry. The body declared Poindexter no friend of Democracy, and no less so when connected with the Democratic party. That is true in every [illegible] will admit, and [illegible] when it comes to appear that the Democratic party is in harmony with the Alliance demands.

The people party of the state pledges itself on the floor of the legislature some bill favorable to the farmers. [illegible] to the Alliance, [illegible] of the people [illegible]

Should the Alliance [illegible] politically [illegible] political [illegible] the Alliance and the other [illegible] *National Economist.*

The Farmers' Alliance is the big [illegible] of the people south. We have [illegible] of [illegible] to the wheels of [illegible] and the Republicans [illegible] power. [illegible] to that effect. *Alliance Herald.*

George Alfred Townsend, the correspondent, who is a much clearer and more rational observer of men and events than some of his less active contemporaries are willing to admit, declares that the movement of which the Farmers' Alliance is an outcome, moves with more favor in the east than the perusal of the newspapers would indicate. *Illinois Constitution.*

The Farmers' Alliance is a protest against present conditions; a protest against the unequal distribution of the profits arising from labor in production; a protest against those economies which give to labor a bare living and make capital the beneficiary of all life's pleasures and comfort. It is a protest against continual toil on the one hand, and continual ease and comfort on the other. It is a protest against forced idleness, debt and privation to the producer and peace, plenty, happiness and prosperity to the non producer. *Alliance Tribune.*

To the Point.

Twentieth Century.

A correspondent asks: "What has the *Twentieth Century* to say about the farmers?" It has to say that the farmers demand to have money lent to them by the government at 2 per cent. interest, secured by half the value of their land, is the most important plank in their platform; and that if it is proper for the government to lend money on government bonds at low rate of interest, it is just as proper to lend it on land; and that the people will probably see the point; and that if the leaders of the farmers are incorruptible they will probably get control of the government; and that if they get control of the government it will be of great financial benefit to the farmers and some financial benefit to everybody else, except money lenders.

It is time to roast that old chestnut! Where in the name of suppressed grief and crystallized stomach ache will the capital be driven to? Every state and county and township is filled with beggars begging to be allowed to borrow their money. Capital is everywhere threatening! Poor capital you couldn't drive it out with a blow pipe. Put your legal interest where you want it and you'll find the same old dead beat curvetting around in the same style. Capital leave the country! Bosh! *Great Northwest, St. Paul, Minn.*

Now that Ingalls is beaten, Republican papers are beginning to find out that, with the exception of his [illegible] he isn't very much of a literary man. He [illegible] says that "his career during the past twenty years has served him, they regret of the people of the United States. It has destroyed his reputation as a [illegible] and fearless statesman, and stamped him as a demagogue, [illegible] brilliant, demagogue. Ingalls has established himself and blackened his record by his attempt to enter to the Alliance."

The demand for financial reform no longer need upon a theory. The people are beginning to form with a conviction that does not permit of any doubt. From the Chicago *Times* which has defended every [illegible] by [illegible] that [illegible] the West [illegible] to make the land [illegible] without [illegible] that they can never [illegible] land for their [illegible] These are actually to day ready to [illegible] their own future and the people [illegible] to [illegible] *Independent, Topeka.*

It is not to [illegible] how "nearly" the republican editors are in their charges upon Governor Boies and Senator Gorman. Boies and Senator Gorman have [illegible] the cost of running the school [illegible] Mr. Stover [illegible] the [illegible] the Alliance and the other [illegible] *National Economist.*

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What Has He Done?

[illegible] the Sixth answers [illegible]

[illegible] "What has he done?" [illegible] Republicans [illegible] Republican party [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] of Senator Ingalls and his [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] Horton [illegible] from the state of Kansas [illegible] member of the American House of Lords, and he [illegible] the [illegible] of the Hon. George D. Ingalls, when speaking of the gold law.

I have to say, in the first place, that what has [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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.

Messrs. John York and Geo. Keith were in town Tuesday night, the guests of Mr. J. E. Wharton.

—Abe May, the efficient Nogal blacksmith, is making his anvil ring with all the work he can do.

—The editor of this paper is under obligations to Mr. P. G. Peters, our accommodating merchant, for favors.

—Judge Friedrich has favored us with a copy of a thrilling story—a terrible "tale of woe," for which he has our thanks.

—The editor of the BANNER left last Saturday noon on an Alliance "round-up," and may be absent a couple of weeks.

—Thos. Meadors, B. F. Brown's well digger, struck a strong flow of water last Saturday evenidg at a depth of 34 feet.

—Chas. Wingfield killed a mountain lion a few days ago down on the Ruidoso, that measured nine feet from tip to tip.

—The guests of the Placer hotel were served with wild turkey last Thursday, a present from J. C. Haggard, of the Bonito.

—The storm Tuesday seems to have been general, as the wires say it was severe at Carthage, Fort Stanton and Red Canon.

—The show storm of Sunday week ago was general throughout the Territory, and will materially enhance the crop prospects.

—Mr. Wharton reports an attendance of forty pupils the first week of our public school, and a good commencement of the term.

—P. G. Peters left last Tuesday on the stage for a trip north on business of various kinds. He will probably be absent a month or more.

—Wayland Baily, the government operator, at Carthage, has been ordered to take Sargt. Penrod's place at Fort Sill, I. T., and Penrod to take Baily's place at Carthage, N. M.

We are informed that Waverly Johnson has sold a fourth interest in his coal mines, in the Salado country, to O. H. Yell, of Fort Stanton, and that they will push the work of development as fast as possible.

—Alliance men, get all the subscriptions you can for this paper. Go to work and systematically clean up your neighborhood by inducing every family to take the paper. Only one dollar a year.

—We had a rain storm here last Tuesday night, which was a surprise at this time of the year. The rain was driven by a very high wind that made it some what disagreeable to those who were out.

—Transportation passed here last Tuesday enroute to Carthage to meet the military brass band that has been ordered from Santa Fe to Fort Stanton, where it will make its headquarters in the future.

—EDITOR BANNER: My name appears in last week's issue as Chairman of the Board Directors of the BANNER Company. I am not Chairman, nor a member of said Board. W. M. Wharton is the Chairman.

Respectfully.

Nogal, Feb. 18, 1891. J. E. WHARTON.

—We would like to call the attention of our readers to the new school bill, which will be found in this issue. This bill has been signed by the governor, and is to become a law immediately. It is a decided improvement over the old law and will greatly improve the schools of New Mexico.

—Our Alliance people should interest themselves in securing for this paper all the advertisements it is possible to obtain, especially homestead and pre-emption notices, legal notices, and stock brand advertisements. Our people ought to make it a point to do their trading with the merchants who advertise in this paper. Help those that help you.

—Waverly Johnson, of the Salado coal mines, came near getting killed one day last week. He went to get on a wild horse and by some means slipped, his foot hanging in the stirrup he was dragged about a hundred yards over rocks and cactus. He was pretty badly bruised up but fortunately no bones were broken.

—Mr. L. D. Puckett, Jr., and Miss Dollie Robinson were married at the residence of the brides parents, on the Bonito, last Wednesday evening. After the wedding everybody went up to the White Mountain hotel, where a most delicious supper was set. When supper was over music was called for, and all that was jubilant and gay, increased their enjoyment by tripping the light fantastic until a late hour. The happy couple has our best wishes and hopes for a bright future.

The Nation Mourns.

General W. T. Sherman died at his home in New York February 15, at 1:50 a. m., with lung trouble, complicated with a return of the long standing asthma.

With the passing away of Gen. Sherman we loose the very last of the great figures of the civil war. He will be buried at Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, Mo., by Ransom Post, G. A. R.

For the Literary Editor.

THE NEW WEBSTER.—Webster's International Dictionary is the book which is destined to go into every library, every public school, every household where American literature is received and where the English language is studied.

The publishers have spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in bringing this work out in its unabridged, revised, enlarged and authentic form. It now takes the name "International," and this is intended to emphasize the fact that the language of the mother country now encircles the globe.

Every page has been treated as if the book were now published for the first time. The claim of the publishers is that it retains that excellence in definition which has made Webster the safe and familiar authority to which judged, journalist, scholar, artisan and men of business refer, and that in etymology, pronunciation, citation and pictorial illustration it carries to greater perfection the merits of its predecessors.

We believe that it abundantly justifies these modest claims, and that, as a comprehensive popular dictionary, it is likely to retain pre-eminence that has long been held by "Webster's Unabridged." No dictionary can be final, but for the next 25 years the "International Dictionary" must be accepted as the best work of its kind in the English language.—*Boston Herald, September 28, 1890.*

THE NEW DICTIONARY. The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which as a distinguished title bears the name of *International.*

The publishers have expended in the last ten years over $300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating, typesetting and electrotype alone.

This new Dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste, and social refinement. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, the purchase of *Webster's International Dictionary* will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation the more they will appreciate its aid and worth.

PERSONALS.

Ed Coe, our "devil," visited the home of his parents on the Ruidoso last Saturday, returning Monday noon.

S. T. Gray, of Salado country, was in town Saturday. Echo is always a welcome visitor to the city of Nogal.

Rufo Russell and Ben Parker left Friday morning for a trip to the Guinea mountains on official business.

John Skinner made a flying trip to Bonito Friday of last week, returning Saturday with a load of home raised hay.

Miss Delle Haggard, of the Bonito, was a guest at the Placer hotel Wednesday of last week, and in company with Mrs. B. F. Brown called at this office.

W. C. Ice dropped in Friday and we loaded him down with reading matter. We're feeding him preparatory to having him take the lecture field soon.

W. A. Middleton, of Parsons, was in town last Saturday. He is doing some work on one of Uncle Nat Moore's claims there and says the prospects for gold is fine.

Hogeno Rhodes, son of Col. Hinman Rhodes, of the Mescalero Agency, passed through Nogal Monday enroute to White Oaks. He reported every thing quiet at the Agency.

Fred Mogee came to the center on Monday for the purpose of getting the correct news. He is riding the range a few days near Nogal, and says cattle look well considering the short grass.

Noah Hills, of the 7 X ranch, came in Monday last looking for a broncho rider, but returned without one. He will be in next Saturday to meet parties at Nogal.

Weed's Weedlings.

The Agua Chiquita [illegible] flows down from the Sacramento mountains on the east, and is about thirty five miles in length. These mountains are covered with three kinds of pine—long leaf, fir and spruce, with plenty of oak, juniper, piñon and several other kinds of timber. This is a good country for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats, and as good a country for farming as ever a bird flew over. Corn makes from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Spring wheat makes from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Barley, oats and rye make about the same. Fall wheat has not as yet been tried very much, but what has, has done well. All kinds of roots grow better here than any where I have ever seen. Cabbage do well.

This valley is all very nearly taken up, and is now being patented. If any your readers want to get into a country that is healthy and is a good farming and stock section, they will do well to take a look at this valley.

What we need worse than all is a good flour mill. There are two saw mills running by water power here and making good lumber, and another one going up on the Penasco, that will begin running by 1st of July.

Some men in Texas have been writing to me and I have been sending them the BANNER. I think it would be a good idea to describe this country and everybody who takes the BANNER send it to some of their friends in the states, so they may know what we are doing in New Mexico.

Our country is well watered with springs, and we have a good climate—not very cold and not very hot.

Land here sells from $10 to $15 per acre.

R. M. Davis, the agent for the Lee Summit nurseries, pronounces this a good fruit country.

It is 100 miles to the railroad at Eddy, and 125 miles to El Paso, Texas, or Las Cruces, N. M.

This is a fine [illegible] country.

J. W. and C. [illegible] Prude have sold their farms to their father and will engage in the cattle business.

I see a petition around asking signers against a division of Lincoln county. It doesn't matter about petitions—the fellows at Santa Fe will do as they please anyway.

Thieves got away with some hogs here the other day. Court sits at Lincoln in March and somebody may be indicted.

Farmers are fixing fences and getting ready for a good crop this year.

Collins & Lusk are moving their store to Weed.

J. D. Bunting is doing a good business. He keeps a full line of dry goods and groceries and sells cheap. REPORTER.

The American Nonconformist

Is battle-scarred and time-worn,
But in the front, all the same!

160,000 READERS WEEKLY.

"To thine own self be true,
And it will follow as the night the day, thou
Canst not then be false to any man."

12TH YEAR.—

THE "NON CON."

Is trying to help

THE MEN AND WOMEN who know they are "hard up" and want to know WHY and how to get relief. Unless you VOTE for what you want you have no right to expect it from others.

The number of clubs under an apple tree indicates the quality of fruit it bears. Clubs thrown at us attest our work.

THE NONCONFORMIST

Proposes to uproot these old bloodsucking Monopolies and Trusts, together with the corrupt parties that have fostered and fed them, and it cannot be done without their "talking back" and howling "anarchy"—but in the end Right will prevail and the PEOPLE'S Will be done.

THOSE ARE OUR SENTIMENTS,

And if you agree, send your subscription to

H. & L. VINCENT,
WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Largest and Oldest Circulation west of Chicago

SUBSCRIPTION:
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Leading Reform Journal of America.

16 Pages, 64 columns. Published every Wednesday at Topeka, Kansas. Terms, $1.00 per year. Sample copy, free, and terms to clubs.

FEATURES
—FOR—
1891.

All Official Alliance Matter, State and National. An exhaustive discussion of the Tariff, Finance and Prohibition questions and all economic and other issues of importance to the people. Congressional and Legislative proceedings will receive special attention.

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The great political triumph of the Alliance or People's Party, in which THE ADVOCATE has proven so potent a factor, is fast giving it a national reputation and circulation. Cheered and encouraged by the marvelous result so far obtained, with unwavering faith in the future, and believing that the grand beginning is but the dawning of a glorious day for the masses—the people—THE ADVOCATE will hopefully pursue its mission. Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Address

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have, at my ranch on the Rui Doso, between 1,200 and 1,300 choice, native growth 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. COX,
Lincoln, N. Mex.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M., Feb. 10, 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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on April 20, 1891, viz: Jesse R. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M, who made D. S. No. 3858 for the N. ½, N. W. ¼, Sec. 20, Tp. 15, S. R. 11, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Abner Smith, J. E. Martin, A. G. Hicks of La Luz, N. M., and John Richardson of Pine Springs, N. M. SAMUEL P. MCCREA,
2-2 6w. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL N. M. Feby. 11, 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 April 4, 1891 viz: Juan Chavez y Montoya by Juanita Montoya his widow on pre-emption D. S. 3447 (L. C. S.) for the N. E. 1-4, S. W. 1-4, Sec. 20, Tp. 9, S. R. 18, E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Bitoria Martinez, Gabriel Marquez, Teodoro Farmer and Juan Ke La Garza all of Lincoln, N. M. WINFIELD S. CORBAN,
2-2 6w Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Feby. 10, 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 Monday April 6, 1891 viz: Louis J. Banks, pre-emption D. S. 106 (R. S.) for the E. ½, N. E. 1-4, and E. ½, S. E. 1-4, Sec 34, Tp. 9, S. R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: John L. Mack of Bonito, N. M., James G. Connell, of Nogal, N. M., William M. Warner and George L. Pirick, of White Oaks, N. M.
WINFIELD S. CORBAN,
2-2 6w Register.

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.

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.

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 os White Oaks.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G Peters.

Flour $3.80 at P. G. Peters.

Go to P. G. Peters for pure spice.

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

GOUNTRY PRODUCE.

Highest prices paid for

Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our

Cheviots, Ginghams, Denims, Jeans and Cotton Goods

Before purchasing elsewhere.

All we ask is to try us,

The only Spot Cash Store

In LINCOLN COUNTY.

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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. Simpler, the only exclusive shoe dealer in Albuquerque, N. M. P. O. Box 84.

What It Means.

Hutchinson News (Rep.)

If the defeat of Senator Ingalls will serve to arouse the Republican party to a realization of the dangers that on every hand are threatening its perpetuity, then not in vain hath this sacrifice been made.

The good of the party is paramount to the ambitions of any one member. If the revolution, that in twelve short months wiped out a majority of 82,000 and gave four-fifths of the legislature over to the enemy can be checked, even by so great a sacrifice as has just been offered up, patriotism alone would justify it. But will that check it, and will the warning be heeded by the party?

There is no denying the fact that to-day our congress, our legislature and our courts are partically in the hands of the great corporations.

There is scarcely an election of any importance in the country that corporation money is not poured out freely in the interest of a favorite candidate. After the candidate is elected is it any wonder he wears a collar? The trusts, the combines, the grain gamblers and the railroads have got a grasp on the republican party which, if not broken, will choke it to death.

It is not so much the defeat of Ingalls as the success of the peoples party in electing a United States senator in republican Kansas, which portends so much evil to our party. Yesterday's election, while a Kansas one, will affect every state in the Union. It is farreaching. What can be done in Kansas they will argue, can be done in any state in the Union, and unless the reforms demanded in the St. Louis platform be secured through the present parties, it will sweep the country.

The republican party by bravely and honestly securing the reforms demanded will be able to stem this tide. If she does not she will be swallowed up.

The republican party has always been equal to any emergency. There is one here now. Will she rise to the situation? We believe she will. If we can win back the republicans in Kansas it can be done in other states. But it is not talk that is going to do it, but work, action, result.

Shake off the corporation incubuses or the republican party will fetch up with Brother McGinty.

"A well known young society man" got on a roaring drunk at a german in the Kimble House in Atlanta, a few nights ago, fought the night watchman, took charge of the elevator, "cussed" out loud and kicked up Jack generally. He was fined $15 by the Recorder the next morning. Several of the daily papers, among them the two of Atlanta, had long accounts of the "young society man's" escapade, but his name was faithfully withheld from the public. Had this been some clover country man in his cups, his name would have been published to the world. But one of the darling "young society men" whose name and wound the sensitive feelings of his "society" family! Never! Hush! *Liberal Enterprise.*

Truth the Test of Opposition.

From the National Alliance.

The Farmers' Alliance has at last risen to the dignity of provoking general criticism. The press of both old parties have been forced out of their policy of indifferently ignoring this great new political factor. Whatever the mistakes of the Alliance may be, and it will doubtless make many, is the fact that it is being bitterly criticised and opposed by those papers which in the past have given their support to the policy that produced the evils which the Alliance was organized to destroy. The nearer the Alliance gets to economic truth, the better will be the wail of the old party's organ.

The freight rates on all western railroads were raised by a pool January 1st, 1891. When the railroads want to get better prices they "get together." When the farmers want to raise prices they don't "get together" and so they don't raise the prices. They simply growl, and vote the same old monopolistic republican and democratic tickets. Will the farmers ever get together on election day? That is the only time they can make it count.—*Lyon county (Ia.) Press.*

The number of suicides in the United States in 1890 was 2,640. In 1880 it was 2,224, while in 1888 it was but 1,487. The rate of increase in 1890 over 1880 was, therefore, nearley 19 per cent. The increase of population during the same period was, at the outside, but 4 per cent., so that suicide increased five times as fast as population.

"Nothing is more terrible, than to see the rich living off the poor. One can hardly imagine the utter heartlessness of a man who stands between the wholesale manufacturer and the wretched women who make their living—or rather retard their death—by the needle. How a human being can consent to live on this profit, stolen from poverty, is beyond my imagination. These men when known will be regarded as hyenas and jackals. They are like the wild beasts that follow heards of cattle for the purpose of devouring those who are injured or those who have fallen by the wayside from weakness."
Bob Ingersoll.

Several of the northern states have dual governments. Some of the southern states used to be down with the same complaint very often and in every case the Doctors from Washington would be on hand with their medicine at the very first appearance of the disease, which medicine was usually, an order for the democrats to vacate, accompanied with a sufficient number of federal bayonets to insure the taking of said medicine. Although these contentions alluded to in the north have been on hand several weeks, Congress has not passed a resolution, nor sent a committee to look into them. *Southern Agriculturist.*

The free coinage bill, which recently passed the Senate, puts the silver dollar of the fathers on a level with the gold dollar. This act rights the infamously wrong act of 1873 which demonetized the silver dollar and made the gold dollar the standard in the interest of the National bond holders and the creditor class generally. It is claimed and with some show to truth that the majority of Senators who supported this bill were directly interested in the price of silver bullion, and that they were not legislating in the interest of the people at large. Still we regard the bill as a good one for the people as well as for the silver bullionists.
True Commonwealth.

The people forget that the government is the people, and that they have the right to be the government. The government money, created and paid out as full legal tender, is the best of all. That its place is not in the fire burning, that bonds may be issued therein, nor locked up in vaults in order to give pawnbrokers a chance to higher rates of interest. That to take legal tender money from the people, destroy it, give bonds therefor, and compel the people to pay interest on these bonds is the turning of the hog to destroy the child that would direct to better feed. Well it proves a greater enemy to the people than ever was the rebellion.
Advance Thought.

Is it a Fair Exchange?

Vernon (Conn.) Herald.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was built the Government furnished a charter, the credit on which the money was borrowed, and a large quantity of public land to be sold for the benefit of the road. The company which built the road really invested nothing but a little experience in railroad building and the time necessary to put the job through. But at the end they own the railroad with all its revenues and an immence tract of land not yet sold. This of four remains an exchange of the story of a Jew who left New York for the West some years ago with rather shabby clothes and very little money. A few years later he returned with good clothes and plenty of money. He explained the change by saying:

"I finds a fellow out Vest vat had five tousand dollars, and he told me det he put de five tousand against my experience. At de end of five years I got de five tousand dollars and he got de experience."

It appears at this date that the Government has got the debts and experience and the speculators the road.

A Safe Business.

People's Advocate, Elwood, Neb.

Did you ever stop and think what a heinous crime it would be for this government to loan the people's money on land? Of course you have for the subsidized press all over this land have sent forth a howl against it, claiming that the loan could as reasonably be made on factory and warehouse buildings in cities and on personal property all over the land. Certainly the loans could be made on the kind of property mentioned, but we all know the great risk from fire, wind and water to these securities. With land securities no such risks are taken, and the government will be absolutely safe in issuing money and loaning to the people on land securinty, but the army of usurers, bondholders, speculators and stock gamblers who enrich themselves on the labor of others do not wish to see plenty of money in circulation. Interest would be too low to suit them; times would be too prosperous, and the people too well to do to become the prey of shylock. No, the great avenues through which human (more probably inhuman) vultures persue their victims would be mainly closed if the money could be issued directly to the people, and like vultures they scent the slaughter, but fear 'twill be their own funeral.

Not to Be Terrified.

Chicago Times.

There has been held to the soul of greed the flattering unction that, even if the unreasoning rebellion of the protected laboring men in the great cities shall threaten the happiness of the monopolists for whose benefit the wage earners had been protected by the high tariff, there still remained the sturdy farmers, who, they would see to it, that wealth was protected against evil designs. Yet their now appears in the columns of the daily press commendatory note of attacks and sneers aimed at the farmers and their demands. Some flippant essayist collates a bundle of the diatribes used by politicians in place of argument, and mouths it before a sympathetic audience, receiving the meed of hearty applause for his efforts, and commendatory notice of the organs of high taxes.

But it has not escaped the notice of the now abused farmers and their friends that these sneers betoken an interest in their proposals incompatible with the supposition that they are not troublesome to their former allies.

The farmer will not be terrified by the sneers of monopoly.

The committee of representative citizens appointed by Gov. L. Bradford Prince to proceed to Washington, D. C. and urge upon the U. S. Senate the passage of the land court bill, which has passed the lower house of Congress and is pending in the upper body of the national legislature, is composed as follows: Judge S. B. Axtell, Judge H. L. Waldo, of Santa Fe; Judge W. C. Herkelline, Hon. H. B. Ferguson, of Albuquerque, Hon. F. A. Manzanares, Hon. Frank Springer, of Las Vegas.

Away With the Demagogues.

Iowa Homestead.

When the farmers "get together" and organize for mutual protection and education a lot of smart Aleck politicians are ready to swear and squeal. They also, free gratis and cheerfully, advise the farmers not to let demeggogues get to the front in the order. And with them any man of brains who identifies himself with the society is a demegogue. What they want is to see the Alliance run by ignoramuses or else run on their advice, or both. That would suit them best.

No Issue.

Industrial, Harlan, Iowa.

At a prohibition convention at Des Moines last week ex Gov St. John, of Kansas, delivered himself of the following denunciation of the old parties in a characteristic speech:

"In Nebraska a republican ex governor contends for the place, a democrat holds it, and the real incumbent an Alliance man, is left out in the cold. The third party in Nebraska to day, that is the republican party, joins with the democratic brethren. No issue between them and there hasn't been for ten years. They are getting nearer together all the time. Only a nickle between the two as regards the tariff. Nothing but a scramble for the spoils of office. No issue that reaches the hearts and intelligence of the people. The democratic party never had an issue. It waits for some one else to move forward and then pulls at the coat tail of civilization and cries "no." When Harrison went to the white house over one thousand saloon keepers marched in the procession. How many slave drivers marched after Lincoln? None, and why? Because they were not in sympathy with him and his abolition.

Senator Ingalls shows, by the speech he delivered in the Senate the other day, that he is occupying just now a very humble seat at the mourner's bench. We congratulate the Senator; and we congratulate other Senitorial sinners also. We congratulate Ingalls, because his action shows there is hope for him. And we congratulate other Senitorial sinners, because the penitence of the Kansas Senator shows that no man is, or can be, outside the pale of mercy. We insist, however, that Mr. Ingalls must take upon probation. It would hardly be safe to take him into full fellowship at once. We never before saw such force and beauty in the trite couplet of the old hymn:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Next.—*Progressive Farmer.*

Here is a proposition whereby the government can save $40,000,000 more. The present financial bill under discussion proposes to issue $200,000,000 in 2 per cent. bonds due in ten years. Now if the government will issue $200,000,000 in legal tender paper money instead of bonds, the *National Economist* will agree to furnish at once the names of good, honest farmers, who will furnish ample security and take the entire amount and pay the government 2 per cent. for its use. Such an arrangement would bring to the United states treasury during the ten years $40,000,000, instead of taking from it that amount. Why not try the experiment. *National Economist.*

It may grind you a little to know it, but the centralization of wealth into a few hands, and the consequent impoverishment of the masses, was brought about by the application of a financial policy blindly fostered by our vote. Damning plutocrats is all right, but plutocrats are the product of law; and who made the laws? The *Non Con.* would like to have you show a law that wasn't enacted by a body of men elected by popular vote. If you will go it blind, politically, stop grumbling at results. Come, now, own your children. They may look tough, but they are yours, and when you are able to conform your political actions to the rules of good common sence, you'll be able to raise a better breed. *Nonconformist.*

The order of the Knights of Labor will be well represented in the Fifty-second Congress from Kansas. Five congressmen and one senator. This as a starter equals well.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

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

First. We demand the abolition of National banks.

Second. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in future options on all kinds of agricultural products, and we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will compel all such contracts already made to be fulfilled or else be declared void in favor of the producer, and that the proper officers of the Alliance be empowered to administer the oath of office to members of Congress.

Third. We demand the adoption of the system of subtreasuries recently proposed by Congress and demand that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to put into operation the system at the earliest practicable moment.

Fourth. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take such steps as will result in the speedy reclamation of all land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, for performing the work for which they were created by the government, and that such land be 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 conformed to the future so as not to discriminate against any interest of industry. We further demand a reduction of the tariff, a revision of the present system of taxation, and the collection of revenue to the needs of the government economically administered.

Sixth. We demand the most rigid economy and strict accountability in the management of the affairs of the nation, and of the strictest publicity in the transportation and disposition of public moneys and lands.

Seventh. We demand the control of the transportation business of the country by the government, to prevent the crushing of the producer by the exactions of the transportation companies, and we demand the government control of the telegraph, telephone and express business.

Eighth. We demand that the government issue sufficient money to transact the business of the country on a basis of not less than $50 per capita.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

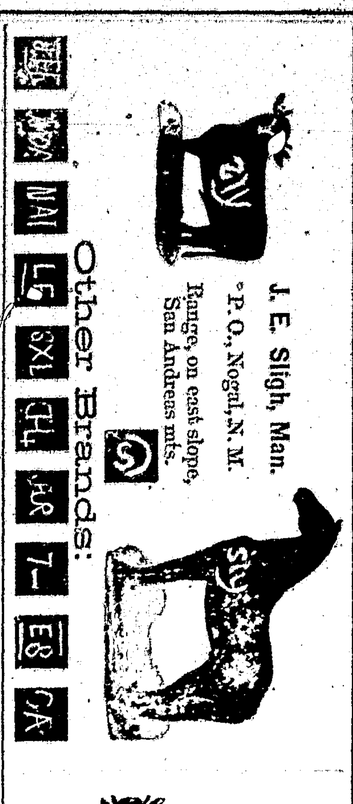
Land Office at Roswell, N. M., Jan. 9, 1891.

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 Hena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, February 21, 1891, viz: Amos K. Fakes, Homestead No. 13,[illegible] for the [illegible] Sec. [illegible], Tp. [illegible] N. R. [illegible] E.

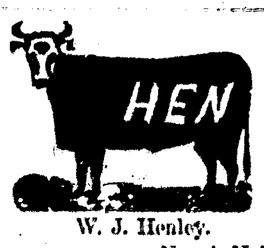
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Grain, Jesse Torres, Thomas Chavez and Nabor Castillo, all of Nogal, N. M.

1-9 Winfield S. Cohgan, Register.

Other Brands:

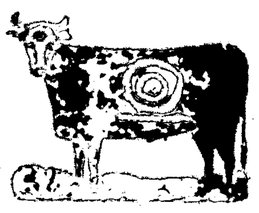


L. Jennings & R. C. Russell.
Nogal, N. M.
Ranch and range Mogado Canon, N. M.



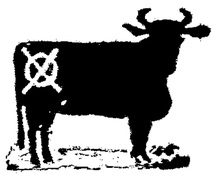
W. J. Henley.
Nogal, N. M.
Range Nogal and Surrounding country.

Geo. B. Barber, White Oaks, NM



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

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



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

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

To Our Alliance People:

Now is the time to work for the success of

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

Both about it and work for it in your neighborhood, energetically and faithfully in the Alliance cause. On the Alliance and all other questions the Banner is going to talk right out in meeting. Only one dollar a year, the cheapest paper in New Mexico.

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 1862, 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, 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 Hena, Probate clerk at Lincoln, N. M., on Wednesday, March 26, 1891, viz: Charles E. Littlefield Hd. 98 (H. S.) for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 1 S., R. 16 E.

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

Winfield S. Cohgan,
1-23 6t 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 Hena, Probate clerk, at Lincoln N. M., on Wednesday March 25, 1891, viz: Telesforo Baca, Homestead 20 (H. S.) for the E. ½, S. E. ¼, & S. E. ¼ S. E. ¼, Sec. 22, and N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 8, S. R. 15, E.

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

2-23 6t Winfield S. Cohgan,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Hena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, March 7, 1891, viz: Jesse N. Vesey, Homestead No. 1,[illegible], (L. D.) for the [illegible] of sec. [illegible], and [illegible] of sec. [illegible], and sec. 33, tp. 8, R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Grain, Jesse Torres, Thomas Chavez and Nabor Castillo, all of Nogal, N. M.

1-9 Winfield S. Cohgan, Register.

George A. Hyde. William A. Hyde.

Livery, and Feed Stable

HYDE BROTHERS,

PROPRIETOR,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

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Coal for Sale! Fine Coal claim for Sale!

Coal for sale in any quantity at $8 per ton on the dump, or will deliver it at Nogal, Fort Stanton and Lincoln at $3 per ton. Address

WORTLEY & JOHNSON,

3-10 Fort Stanton, N. M.

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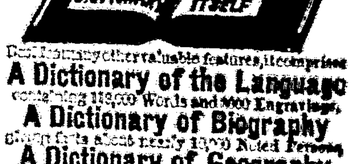

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