THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

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Cham'n Ex. B'rd—C. W. Macune " "

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President—Chas. McHenry.....Farmington
Secretary—D. O. Beeram..... "

OJO.

President—B. B. Webster.....
Secretary—D. P. Tavern.....

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

White Oaks Mission—Preaching at Nogal first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Arroyo Seco the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At White Oaks second Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. respectively. W. H. Burns, Pastor.

Roman Mission—Preaching at Penasco the first Sunday in each month at 10 a. m. At Lincoln the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Nogal the third Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Corralitos, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Crimmins, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y-AT-LAW

Albuquerque.....N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

D. Fall. H. L. Young.

FALL & YOUNG

Lawyers.

Las Cruces, N. M.

Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

JOHN F. HEWITT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

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

GEO. R. BARBER,

Attor'y-at-Law,

White Oaks, N. M.

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

T. W. HENLEY,

Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Office south end of town, at store house

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OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

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THE PLACER HOTEL,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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

SWEEPS THE COUNTRY IN 1892.

That Is What Two Observing Men Predict of the Farmers' Movement.

New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

No inquiry is so often repeated in my ears as I meet the prominent politicians of the country in this city as "What of the Farmers' Alliance?" I find that this is the question which politicians are asking of each other, especially if they live in the west or south. The Alliance has not yet shaken the eastern politicians from their equilibrium. Some novel ideas about the Alliance came to me to-day from an unexpected eastern source.

I was talking with Ex Congressman E. Moody Boynton, of Massachusetts, when he expressed the opinion that the Alliance would sweep the country in 1892. Mr. Boynton defeated Gen. Butler for congress in the seventies, and was afterward prominent in the greenback movement, being associated with Solon Chase, of Maine, in trying to plant the greenback doctrine in the land of steady habits. He is at present engaged in promoting his invention of what is known as the bicycle rail road. When he was asked to give reasons for his belief he said:

"The Farmers' Alliance is the outcrop of seed sown by the greenback agitation. It has taken up the money question, which is always popular, and has presented a scheme that is in some respects like the greenback proposition. Then it has taken the side of the farmer against the monopolist, and so paved the way for a union of agriculturists against all other vocations, and farmers against both the old parties. Now, I found my faith on what it will do in 1892 by what it has done in 1890. Kansas has been a Republican state so overwhelmingly that since the Republican party was organized no one has ever dreamed of its being carried by and other party. The Alliance came up in a day, so to speak, and carried it by a large majority. South Carolina has been a Democratic state with similarly overwhelming majority from time immemorial. Yet almost in a night the Alliance sprung into existence in that state and secures control of it, sending an Alliance man to the United States senate."

In response to the suggestion that these were only phenomenal instances Mr. Boynton continued: "But they show that the Alliance is cutting into both the old parties—coming up at the expense of both. The Alliance can do what none of the old parties has been able to do. It can settle the southern race question. It can settle the financial question. It can make labor a more powerful factor in government affairs. In other words, it can go to the people for its inspiration, whereas both the old parties have been gradually growing away from the people—that is, the masses. Oh, it has come to stay!"

In the same line I have heard gentlemen express the opinion that the farmers are the most independent thinkers in the country, and that when they have once determined in their minds upon any course of action it is impossible to swerve them from it. Undoubtedly the life of the farmer does breed the habit of decision, or masterful direction, and of independent thought. He must determine when to sow and when to reap. He must have executive ability to direct his employes and his family in the management of his broad acres. Having exercised his judgment for years in such direction of his own affairs, if he concludes that a Farmers' Alliance is what is best calculated to give the country good government he will stick to that opinion most stubbornly. Assuming that the old parties should divide between them all the voters employed in all other pursuits except agriculture, there are enough voters engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 60 per cent. of all, to sweep the country. In that view their only problem is one of organization and a common ground of action.

Reductions of Wages.

Commoner, Colfax, Wash.

The latest ripe, luscious fruit bourne on the McKinley tree for the especial benefit of the wage earners is a reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of the men employed in the Fairfield Chemical works, Bridgeport, Conn., announced Dec. 24, by way of making Christmas merry. The principal product of this establishment is sulphuric acid, which was on the free list until Oct. 6, 1890. Representative Candler, of Massachusetts, who is pecuniarily interested in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, got a duty of ¼ cent a pound imposed on it by the McKinley tariff. So this Bridgeport concern gets a protection of $5 per ton that it never had before, and celebrates the event by cutting wages 10 per cent., says the *National Democrat.*

A carpet factory in Hartford, Conn., reduced wages 10 per cent. before the McKinley bill passed but not until the increase of the duty on carpet wool was certain. Between the enactment of the McKinley bill and the election the following reduction of wages occurred: Earley in October a 20 per cent in come of the Paterson, N. J., silk mills; a reduction of wages in the plush mills Catasqua, Pa., about the middle of the month; 25 cents a week taken off the wages of the girls in the Valley Falls, R. I., woolen mills; about $3 a week taken off the wages of men employed in a canning establishment in Indianapolis; 2½ cents an hour taken off the wages of carpenters in Cleveland, O., Nov. 3; 15 cents a day taken off the wages of spoolers in the Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., same date; reduction of wages of armature winders in the Thompson-Houston works, Lynn, Mass., same date; a shave on the wages of seventy girls in Ashland, Pa.

On election day the cotton weavers in Lisdale, R. I., had 15 cents per cut taken off their wages, and the cuts were increased five yards.

Immediately after the election Russel & Co. and John C. Decher in Mr. McKinley's town, and a glass factory in Mr. McComa's town, discharged their democratic employes.

Dec. 3, 20 per cent. was taken off the base carpet-pattack reakers in Birmingham, Conn., and on the 18th 15 per cent. was taken off the wages of women employed in an underware factory in the same town.

About the same time there was a reduction of wages of the male spinners in the Merrimac mills, Lowell, Mass., and on Dec. 10 cut offs from 10 to 20 per cent. were made in the wages of pitters in Trenton, N. J.

Besides these, a number of silk and woolen mills have closed down and thrown their laborers out of employment. A machine tool concern in Plainfield, N. J., has reduced its force because of decreased demand for its goods. A general average of 10 per cent. has been knocked off the wages of 1,500 employes in the Pullman car works. Shoemakers in Massachusetts and Rochester, N. Y., had their wages cut, and the Clarks, for whose benefit there is a high duty on thread, are importing yarns spun in Scotland in order to break down the organization of their American laborers. On Monday the wages of 2,000 employes of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., in the Homestead Steel works, were reduced to 10 per cent.

But prices go on advancing and new trusts are formed every day, and William McKinley, jr., is sure the people will like his bill when they get use to it.

A joint resolution was introduced in the United States Senate proposing an amendment to the constitution for election of United States Senators by the People by direct vote. If this bill should become a law the office of state legislators would not be a very renumerative one.—*Rush Hill, (Mo.) The Union Banner.*

DUDLEY'S BLOCKS OF FIVE.

"Soap," Nothing Else, Will Carry Indiana Again For Harrison.

From The Lever.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Jan. 15.—At the meeting of the Republican state committee, here a few days ago, one of the committee, W. T. Brush, of Crawfordsville, made a very interesting speech, which unfortunately, for the committee, leaked out and got into the state press.

The gentleman said:

"It is no use to deceive ourselves. There are more Democrats in this state than Republicans. The only way we can win is by inducing the Democrats to vote our ticket. Can we induce them to vote the Republican ticket with cheap Republican papers and lots of harmony? No.

But boodle will do it. Boodle did it in 1880 and 1888, and boodle can do it in 1892, gentlemen, if you can derive some scheme to evade the Australian election law which the Democrats adopted to protect themselves against our effective methods.

Oh, what is the use of denying it, gentleman. You all know that Indiana was carried for Harrison with boodle. Yes, gentlemen if we can't beat this new Australian law we can not expect to win," he continued. "I do not know how it can be done. I admit it is more than I can do. Now for chairman, I want some man who is smart enough to find some way to use boodle in 1892, notwithstanding the election law. Who is the man for the emergency."

The *Journal*, the Republican state organ, admitted it to be true by saying editorially:

"The unpleasant incident of Tuesday's meeting was a speech by Mr. W. T. Brush, of Crawfordsville, in which he took it upon himself to say that the only way for Republicans to carry Indiana was by the free use of money; that the state had been previously carried by this means, and that it could be done again, notwithstanding the Australian ballot law."

It is to be expected that the exposure created a great sensation and was especially mortifying to the Republican leaders. Mr. Fishback tried to smooth over the matter by publishing a card, in which he said:

"There is a feeling that such frank speech violates the sanctatics, so to speak, of the political family. Men who have a sense of decency do not discuss matters of domestic privacy in public. A great many things are said and done in the daily ordering of a christian household, which are taken for granted without talking about them even to our most intimate friends. So in politics there is certain prudency to be observed as to matters of management in a campaign."

Their doctrine seems to be that all is fair in politics, but the "workers" must be very careful of their speech, heeding Quay's injunction: "Don't talk." Mr. Dorsey carried Indiana for Garfield by the liberal use of "soap"—two dollar bills and Dudley's "blocks of five" won the day in 1888.

This confession that the diabolicial act must be repeated in 1892 if the state is to be carried is a most forcible argument that the Republican party is nauseatingly corrupt and is so weak in the nation that it is compelled to buy up the close states.

The interest of the people of the West and South are identical, and their political force must be consolidated against the power of corporate greed. It has been and is the holy mission of the Farmers' Alliance to subdue this sectional prejudice. It is full time for this Nation to become united, so that we shall be able and willing to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great army that must make lasting conquest of the hosts of the corporate greed that are falling upon the solen substance of the people.—*St. Louis Monitor.*

Reform Ramblings.

In 1866 there were $53 per capita in this country. In 1890 it was $5.-40 per capita. These facts account for many of the troubles which environ this people.

When members of the same political party, the same church, or the same family begin to quarrel among themselves, then the fun begins for the rest of the world.

Two issues not of a kind—the farmer issues his promise to pay and pays the interest on it. The bankers issue their promise to pay and get interest on it.—*Dayton Workman.*

Englishmen have established a school at Tonganoxie, in which the sons of Englishmen are to be taught the mysteries of Kansas farming. The last legislature appropriated $11,000 for this school. Our future landlords are to be educated on our soil and at our expense.

Since Dr. Koch's discovery of lymph for the cure of consumption there have followed in rapid succession diptheria lymph, lockjaw lymph cancer lymph, pleurisy lymph, etc. Now if somebody will hurry up and discover a financial lymph, then we shall all be healthy and happy. *Fairplay.*

Farmer Ben Tillman, the Alliance governor of South Carolina, who from holding the plow a few months ago now holds the reins of government in his state, is cleaning up things generally and beginning in reform in many ways. This shows what the Alliance can do when it takes a notion.

The greenback and union labor parties, the Alliance, knights of labor, and all other industrial organizations have been as John the Baptist, crying out in the wilderness against the evils of the country and prepairing the way for the great party of the people now being organized.

Is it true that in the appointment of a board of women managers for the world's fair those who do the work which will be exhibited as woman's handcraft have been entirely ignored, and a few rich ladies who don't know a bobbin from a threshing machine, who never did a day's work in their lives, but whose millionaire husbands have political influence, have been put on this board to represent the millions of industrial women of America? If this be true then the "lady board of managers" is a great sham.

"An intelligent conception and comprehension of the relations and reciprocal obligations between the citizen and the government is one of the highest attributes of American citizenship; and under our form of government, one of the most important and responsible duties developing upon the citizen is the attainment of this knowledge. Hence, first and foremost in our 'declaration of principles' we announce that we are 'to labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economical government in a strictly non-partisan spirit, and to bring about a more perfect union of said classes.'"—*Hon. L. L. Polk, President National Farmers' Alliance.*

Parnell still holds the fort in Irish politics, although the country is bordering on war over the effort of English landlordism to down him. The money holders of that country have no "bloody shirt" to hold up for the people to gaze at while they rob them as they had in this country, but just at this time they are holding up Parnell's dirty linen and the people are being captured by the trick.—*Grand Island (Neb.) Democrat.*

The 10th infantry band yesterday gave eight superb pieces, including La Paloma and Las Golondrines, as their farewell, previous to starting to their new station at Ft. Stanton New Mexico.—*Daily Sun.*

The Lession of the Election.

Leader, Wichita, Kan.

The late elections have demonstrated the fact that the farmers and allied labor organizations can control all the elections, and as a consequence the destonies of the whole country. They are now the masters of the situation. They have the numerical strength, and have now learned how to use it. They have learned that in union there is strength. They have learned that they can break loose from party ties and exercise individual manhood. Never in the history of the world were such opportunities for doing good, and for bringing about many needed changes in the social organization, in the laws and in the entire business methods of the whole country, as is now offered to the new party. The people are now demanding a change. They are tired of making bricks without straw. They are beginning to think. They are asking questions. They are demanding good and sufficient reason for a continuance of the existing order of things. They have summoned the rulers and bosses before the high courts of public opinion to show cause why the present ruinous policy of conducting the affairs of the people shall not be overhauled and changed and improved to meet the present conditions of the country, and to conform to the present civilization.

A Concise Statement of Facts.

Living Issues.

Government now issues money at cost to banks, which demand and get interest on all money loaned. Now if the Government loaned money to the people at cost, receiving a real estate security for its return or redemption when no longer needed by the borrower for purposes of exchange interest would cease, for any one having security could get money directly from the Government. Those having no security would then, as now, purchase their money by the sale of their labor.

Interest and profit now receive 90 per cent. of the net product of labor as its share, while farmers, mechanics, laborers and exchangers get, on an average, but a bare subsistence. Interest and product add nothing to labor, no value of any form whatever, and are entitled to no share of the result.

It is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the money in circulation is loaned and owned by banks, and that less than 1 per cent. of the population are owners of bank stock that is, less than 1 per cent. of the population are getting 90 per cent. of the increase of wealth, and are giving nothing in return.

Such is the result of the present method of issuing money through banks. Change the issue, make it direct to the people, and the increase of wealth will be divided in exact proportion to the value of the effort given.

"The family is the natural, divinely ordained unit of society. The home is the abode of the family, and should be the ardiating center of life's attractions. Our homes are the hope of our nation—the strongholds of our free government, the palladium of our liberties. Their protection should be the highest concern of the State and nation. To secure highest degree of enjoyment to our homes we must make our citizens prosperous or at least furnish them with every facility to financial growth and development. Poverty is the prolific mother of crime and should never be allowed to invade the family fireside, if possible to prevent it. The character of American citizenship is moulded about the fireside, and the homes of our land should command the very highest consideration at the hands of the citizen, the patriot and law-maker.—*J. G. Otis, Congressman-elect 4th district of Kansas.*

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. 26, 1891.

South Dakota at last elects an Alliance Senator, so Judge Peffer will not be alone. This makes three Alliance Senators, with prospect for a fourth from Illinois. Balance of power is not to be despised after all.

The perfidy of the metropolitan papers in their effort to deceive the people and guide them into the hands of the capitalists who are slowly sucking the life blood of the Nation, proves them to be greater traitors than ever Arnold was. Monopoly has them completely in its clutches. *Nebraska Independent.*

Over a million children under fifteen years of age, employed in the workshops, mines and factories of this country! Over a million male tramps over fifteen years of age in this country! Children working at starvation wages; strong men idle and tramping; women prostituting themselves for bread; and the broadcloth brigade opposing social and political reform. *The American Nonconformist.*

The *Capital* of the 4th inst. extends the lease of life of the Alliance to five years. It says:

In five years the Alliance upheaval will have gone into history and the men who deluded by demegogues and a few sincere radicals to join in with it will be the greatest sufferers.

The *Capital* would better reconsider this statement and make the time six years. Senator Peffer's time will not expire until six years from the 4th of March next, and we cannot bury the whole outfit until his time is out. It would be unjust to him. *Advocate.*

On the present market, fat cattle are selling low, the price of corn considered, while stockers and feeders, regardless of condition, are finding ready sale at stiff figures, provided they show their breeding. With corn at fifty cents, the scrub is not in it. Dehorning is the fad at present, fully three fourths of the fat stuff that comes to this market being bare headed.

The New Mexico ranchmen who have wintered stock in Kansas have been hit hard, especially those with old cows on hand. My advice to all contemplating shipping to feed is to get their stock to Kansas by May 1. If that is impossible, then hold back till fall, as it has been proven that cattle shipped in the summer gaudy gain flesh. But above all secure your feed before loading a hoof. *Stockwall (in Stock Grower.*

Great Floods.

Parkersburg, Pa., Feb. 19. Great floods prevail in Ohio and Pennsylvania. At Steubenville the Panhandle and Wheeling and Lake Erie roads are tied up. Westchester is flooded. At Huntington the Juniata river is nearly a mile wide. The city is cut off from outlying districts and many bridges have been swept away. The loss will be very heavy.

Johnstown, Pa. The water is now two feet higher than at any time since the great flood and still rising. The water from Stone creek has commenced to flow over the business part of the city.

Boundary Line Settled.

It has been decided by the interior department that a strip of land about two miles wide on the eastern boundary of this territory and over which Texas has heretofore held jurisdiction, belongs to New Mexico; that the boundary line between Tex and New Mexico is the 103d meridian west. By the terms of the acts to congress admitting the state of Texas to the union and creating the territory of New Mexico, the 103d meridian is declared the line between them, and it is strange that Texas has been so long allowed to exercise jurisdiction over this strip of our territory. Colfax will gain about 107 sections of land to add to her taxable property including a fair sized town.

Why More Money is Wanted.

From The Liberty Bell.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Le Mars Sun*, says:

A president in a Nebraska Alliance says in the *Champion of Progress*: "Our object is to get more money into circulation to enable us to do business on a cash basis, and stop the debt and credit system, which is fast bringing ruin on the whole country."

No amount of money in circulation will stop that under existing laws. The way to stop the debt and credit system is to stop running into debt and stop giving credit. No class better than farmers can keep out of debt, as they can always get cash for what they have to sell. What is wanted is the abolition of numberless laws which crowd debtors into the dust, and create a class of judges, court retainers, and others, who are blood suckers on the hard-handed toilers of the field and workshop. The Iowa code of laws need to be revised by vigorous and slashing excision.

The *Sun* tells truth, but not all the truth in the above extract. The fact is that the producers of the country, under the existing conditions are obliged to pay from one-half billion to one billion dollars per annum interest; the closer the statistics are gathered the closer the amount approximates to the latter figure. If the government were to issue, and loan directly to the people, sufficient money to pay off the present indebtedness at a rate of say two per cent. the entire amount of the above enormous interest would be saved, because, what was paid to the government as interest would be deducted from the taxes. By making fair competition possible the enormous profits which now accrue to a few men would be reduced to something near fair proportions, so that the total saving to the producing classes would be nearly two billion dollars a year.

The difficulty, as has been demonstrated over and over again, is not that people are in debt, so much as the fact that the only legal debt paying commodity, money, has been put exclusively under the control of Wall street, which therefore takes care, not only that the country is not allowed to get out of debt, but that is compelled to pay such exorbitant rates on the debts already owing, as to force them deeper into debt each year.

And the only method by which it appears possible to stop that process is by placing a debt paying commodity within reach of the people at a cost which they can afford to pay.

Our Law Makers.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb, 20, 1891.

Special to The Democrat.

The penitentiary committee report shows the institution to be prostituted to a house of infamy by assistant superintendent, and the steward. Five witnesses aware to acts of criminal intimacy by employes with female prisoners. President Ortiz, testimony places considerable blame on the solicitor general. The report is signed by three republicans and four democrats, who unanimously find corruption, mismanagement and infamy too foul to comedy in the report and recommend a removal of the board of managers, officials and employes.

Just Think a Little.

The American Nonconformist.

The masses of the people, those who live by toil, are not looking, and do not care for any fine-spun, religious or political theories. What they want is something practical. The man or woman working from twelve to six on hours a day, wants those hours of labor shortened, right now; not after they are dead. The starving person wants a square meal, right now; not after starvation has furnished him or her with a passport to the Potter's field. The girl or woman, driven by low wages, or no wages at all, to sell her body for bread, wants a chance to earn an honest living, right now; not after she has become degraded in body, mind and soul, an outcast, loathsome and diseased, dying in a hospital. When misery is crushing the life out of people, we have no time to waste in elaborating theories that it will take generations to develop. Believe the immediate wants of the sufferers around you. Let the state see that every man and woman has an opportunity to earn by honest labor the comforts of life. Let the money spent in America each year, in charity, or in the buildining and sustaining of jails, prisons, asylums, poorhouses, etc., be spent in furnishing honest employment at remunerative wages to all who are willing to work, and the vice and crime, and pauperism that society has to deal with now could be reduced 50 per cent. in a single year. Give us more producers and less sponges. Put industry at a premium and idleness at a discount in all the affairs of life. Wipe out the parasites and pauperism will vanish at the same time.

Shoulder to the Wheel.

The National View.

Let's put our shoulders to the wheel
And do our share of lifting.

Let every silver man do this and there need be no fears as to the result. The clouds would soon lift, and the sky would clear. Let each one fulfill the measure of his duty and privilege. Get down to work and "help the cause along," and results will follow. There is power in individualism as well as in combined bodies. The complete aggregation of strength, however, comes from the organized consolidation of the one with the many. We begin here, join hands and aggregate numbers, which, in the end, insures success. The idea that each man shall do his share is important and far-reaching in its effects when fully developed. It is simple and consistent. It accords with justice and equity. We urge its adoption, and point to the reward it promises.

Silver Taffy.

The National View.

Well, we have had enough of it. Experience teaches, and by this we learn there is no meat in the "wait a little longer" process and "please don't force the free coinage measure," "it is suicidal to pass it now," "it is premature," but by and by it will be a better time to bring it up, when there will be more harmonious state of feeling and "a more general disposition to pass it;" "wait and secure the consent of the European nations."

In reply to this sort of stuff—for that is "about the size of it"—we have to say. We don't care to wait any longer for this "millennial period," which, from all we can see and hear and learn, is a very uncertain factor in the accomplishment of this end. Besides, we have tried the waiting process, and with very little solid assurance of realizing anything from it. It don't materalize.

The discussion has been full, free and exhaustive, so that the whole question is fully understood by all who want to understand it. We are ready for the law. The people are ready and waiting, and they want it now without any further paltering or delay. Give us the law. Let Europe take care of itself. We can do the same. There may be some drawbacks. Very likely there will, but we can stand them and survive all losses. By and by, when the eastern nations get ready, they can join us if they choose. But we can imitate the reform all the same and push it on to a successful consummation.

A Thousand Voters Day.

Let all the friends of free coinage in their hearts hope and pray that the bill will not pass at this session.

Every day that this act of justice is delayed is worth to the cause of human freedom 1,000 men. We want more money, but we need popular education more. The contempt of the people's wish and welfare, so openly manifested by the politicians of all parties, is the object lesson of mammoth proportions. It is making 1,000 votes a day for the people's cause in 1892. We want the good work to go on, not only until March 4, next, but through all next summer. Loyalty to party has been deemed the chief of political virtues, and by meand of this slavish principal the leaders of the bare majority of a majority have always made themselves masters of the nation. A people becoming free demand free representation. Put the brand of ignominy where it belongs.

Loyalty to party is treason to the people.

D. C. Denel, of the La Cueva ranch, Mora county, tomorrow ships to Kansas City one hundred and fifty head of alfalfa fed steers which are said to be the finest ever sent out of New Mexico.—*Stock Grower.*

IMPROVE YOUR CATTLE.

The Scrubs Doomed.

What Leading Stockmen Have to Say of the Matter.

I have just returned from Kansas, where I have made arrangements to pasture my steers. Pasturage seems plenty and reasonable. My first intention was to move out all of my stock, but I was dissuaded from that idea by talking with several New Mexico men who tried the experiment last year, to their sorrow. The manager of one large company in Socorro county, who took in 2,500 head of old cows, told me he would save money by shooting and skinning the brutes at the shipping place, as there is absolutely no demand for old scrub cows in Kansas, and on the market they will not bring enough to pay freight. Good young cows and heifers could be sold for about enough to pay freight. I never appreciated the necessity for *The Stock Grower's* sermons against scrub stock until this visit to Kansas. I found many inquirers for steers, but could get none of them to make any reasonable offer on cattle that would not show first-class breeding. It may be that pure-breds will not hustle much on the range, but I am certain that it will be more profitable for stockmen to raise one good animal than two or three poor ones.—*Ed. L. Hull, Fairview, N. M.*

There is at this time one of the most gigantic booms in the sheep business ever known, and one that is calculated to do injury rather than to be beneficial to the sheep industry in the states. Booms, like "grain corners," are dangerous. They are all right for those who are prepared for any emergency and can withstand the injurious conditions which follow the boom. But if men close their eyes to the future prospects and invest heavily in sheep at ruinously high prices, they may have reason to regret it later on by paying dear for the privilege of being sheep men. The danger does not lie in the paying too much for sheep alone, but that they are liable to pay too much for sheep, and through inexperience and mismanagement perhaps, meet with losses which may disgust them with the business altogether. Sharpers are shipping to the states from everywhere, anything that can be called a sheep, and selling them for what they can get; many of them may prove dear enough as a gift. Many of those sheep have been exposed to the stock yards, cars, etc., where perchance contagion may be lurking, only to break out in the hands of the beginner and forever disgust him with the business. There is one way that men can engage in this, the coming industry, with safety: Buy only a few sheep, and if they find they have paid too much for them or realize that they are not exactly the man for the business, they can easily let go without much loss, as the investment is not great. The business in New Mexico was never in better condition. Flockmasters are everywhere adopting improved methods, the grade of sheep is being rapidly advanced, and more intelligence used in the care and handling of flocks. These facts augur well for the progress of the whole territory, as I think the conditions are such that at the present rate of improvement New Mexico can soon become first in the wool producing sections of America.—*Capt. J. G. Cleaver, Puerto de Luna, N. M. in Stock Grower.*

I am often asked what price I think steers will command this year. It is the most difficult question to answer that can be asked. Every indication asks it reasonably certain that this year will witness a shortage in steer cattle of all kinds, and the natural conclusion would be that higher prices will prevail than have been paid for several years; and for well graded cattle I believe such will be the case, but for owners of scrubs I see a thing to encourage their hope for higher prices in the signs of the times. Nearly all who have handled scrub stock in the past few years have nothing but a tale of woe to repeat, and while it seems that the advance should be general, it is certain that the owners of scrubs will be able to realize but a small percentage of the same in the present condition of sentiment in the matter of blood.—*Col. R. G. Head, Denver, Colo.*

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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.*

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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.*

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

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Local News.

—The J. P. business has been lively the past week in Nogal.

—School opened at the Salado school house the 16th inst, with Miss Ella Connell as teacher.

—In this issue will be found the approval of the school bill by Gov. Prince, and some amendments offered by him.

—In the absense of the Editor this week we are a little late with the paper, but we look for him in by next issue if he does'nt have bad luck.

—The family of John Skinner, the accommodating clerk at P. G. Peters' visited the family of Mr. Bourne on the Bonito last Saturday.

—The Nogal public school, taught by Mr. J. E. Wharton, is progressing very nicely with an average attendance of forty pupils. Mr. Wharton is an old hand at the buisness.

—Judging from the stormy weather for several days past, the weather clerk must be like the Editor of the Banner—be out on business and letting his "devils" run the outfit.

—Wayland Baily, ex-operator at Carthage, instead of going to Ft. Sill, as reported last week, passed through town last Tuesday on his way to Ft. Stanton to take charge of the signal station there.

—Demetria Perea, Lincoln county's efficient jailor, spent a night in town this week. He informed us that Probate court sets at Lincoln the first Monday in April. There are but three prisoners in jail now.

—The well diggers employed by B. F. Brown have declared their job complete. They struck water at thirty four feet and succeeded in going four feet further before being drowned out. The water has raised eight feet.

—There will be a horse race at Tularosa next Monday between Chas. Moss, of Eagle creek, and El Paso parties. They will run four hundred yards. Charlie has a good horse, and has a No. 1 rider employed who has ridden the horse before.

—The high wind for several days past has made it very disagreeable to those who were out, and we expect our editor will be ready to come in sooner than he expected if he comes in contact with a Pecos sand storm.

—We are pleased to note the sign of prosperity in our contemporary *The Financial and Mining Record*, of New York, which is shown by an increase in size to thirty-two pages, and its handsome and neat appearance in new type. This is a weekly publication which claims to give more complete, and tersley arranged reports of the production, consumption, and commercial movement of the money metals than any periodical at home or abroad. It contains articles of exceptional value for reference and of pertinent interest on all industrial matters, including mining, pertaining to the growth and development of the country.

—A Book to Have—Webster's International Dictionary. This book is the authentic "Unabridged" thoroughly revised and enlarged under the supervision of Noah Porter, D. D., LL. D., of Yale University. Editorial work on the revision has been in active progress for over ten years, and more than a hundred paid literary workers have been engaged upon it. The sum expended in its preparation before the first copy was printed exceeded $300,000. This work, well used in the family, will be of more value to the members thereof than many times its cost laid up in money.

Big Music in Nogal.

Music has charms sure enough when made by the 10th U. S. Infantry band. After marching forty-five miles through a regular manifest blizzard, Col. Sneyder, Lieut. Hebern, and the Silver Band arrived at Nogal on the evening of the 6th inst. and after getting supper played the following tunes, selected by Prof. Creutzburg, to perfection, which was very highly appreciated by all in hearing distance. March, The Hunters; Andante, Concert Polka; Galop, Brodenec; March, Welcome; Polka, Flip Flap; Galop, Matrosen.

A person who would not enjoy such music need never knock at the gates of Heaven, for they would not have soul enough to enjoy it if they were let in. Many thanks gentlemen for your compliment to our little town.

Little Creek Rabblings.

I was invited to a sermon the third Sunday evening by the Rev. Ibbens, at the residence of O. P. Humphrey.

F. M. Armstrong has begun breaking new land.

O. P. Humphrey is still building fence. If the settlers keep on fencing Little creek will be one solid farm in the near future.

The creek can now boast of a first class carpenter, L. J. Stewart.

O. P. Humphrey, Frank Armstrong and L. J. Stewart attended the speaking and reported a good speech.

Bear tracks are numerous in this vicinity.

Cupid has sent many little arrows here the past week in the shape of valentines.

Well this is enough unless it was of more interest. With best wishes to the Banner and Editor.

Yours Truly,
Peregrinator.

PERSONALS.

Thos. Meadows, Brown's well digger, left for his home at Parsons city Tuesday morning.

Barney Coffin, a government teamster from Fort Stanton, spent a night in town recently.

D. J. M. A. Jowett, a White Oaks attorney, passed one day last week on his way to Lincoln.

Uncle Nat Moore visited our office last week and entertained us in a pleasant half hour chat.

Mrs. Al Ozanne, of White Oaks, has been visiting Mrs. P. G. Peters for several days this week.

Deputy Sheriff, Rufe Russell was in town this week on official business, accompanied by his brother R. T.

C. E. Littlefield, of the Bonito, was a caller at this office last Friday and reported everything lovely on the creek.

J. C. Haggard and son Fred, of the Bonito, was in town this week with a load of oat hay, for which they found ready sale.

Andy Mayes, foreman of the double diamond ranch, near this place, was enjoying the festivities of the city Saturday.

J. C. DeLany, of Fort Stanton, in company with J. J. Dolan, of Lincoln, were guests at the Placer hotel Friday night.

Willie Henley, of this place, left last Friday for a trip to Tularosa, where he is to ride the Moss race horse next Monday.

Silas May, who has been driving stage for Ozanne & Co., for some time, has quit and is taking advantage of the Nogal public school.

Noah Ellis, of the I—X ranch, was a guest at the Placer hotel last Sunday. He was here looking for a broncho rider but failed to "hook on"

W. S. Peters, father of our enterprising merchant, P. G. Peters, went to the Jicarilla mountains last monday to look after his mining property there.

Levi Leonard came over from Gavalan canon last Saturday, returning home Sunday. He says they had lots of rain last week which will help the farmer out.

Messrs. Fred Pfingsten and Robert Bourne, of the Bonito, camped in town last Saturday night enroute from Carthage to Fort Stanton with freight for DeLany and Veil the Post traders.

Rufe Russell and Ben Parker returned from a trip to the Guinea mountains last Friday, where they went to serve some papers on parties there. But before they reached there the fellows pulled out for parts unknown. They attempted to follow them but could not on account of the heavy storm at that time.

The Approval of the School Bill.

NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The public school bill was signed by the governor shortly before noon the 16th, and the announcement of the fact was sent to the assembled house accompanied by the following.

I have the honor to notify you that I have this day approved and filed with the secretary of the territory house bill No. 83, "An act establishing common schools in the territory of New Mexico, and creating the office of superintendent of public instruction."

While sending you this notification I can not refrain from congratulating you and all the people of New Mexico on this most important and auspicious event, which constitute an era in the history of the territory, will attract thousands of intelligent immigrants to our soil, and above all insure to every one of our children the blessing of an education which is the key to a prosperous and happy life.

The bill just signed, like all comprehensive measures, has its defects, and I take this opportunity to call your attention to a few points which should if possible be remedied by a supplementary act before the end of the session, in order that the educational system adopted may not be crippled in its execution.

1. The act calls for meetings from time to time of the territorial board of education, but no provision is made for paying the expense of the members. It is not right to expect the president of the agricultural college to pay the cost of a trip from Las Cruces to Santa Fe at the time of each meeting. This can easily be remedied by providing that the necessary traveling expenses shall be paid out of the territorial fund.

2. Teachers' institutes in each county are provided for. These are of the greatest importance, especially in our present situation, as we have a multitude of teachers who have never learned anything of the art of imparting knowledge, and these institutes, if properly conducted, are really short normal schools. It is hoped that they may be held for a week in each county, at least for two years to come. But there is no provision for paying any expense of the institute. To make them effective, instructors of special qualification and experience must be present. It is impossible to carry them on without some outlay. This should be provided for, or a very important element in the school system will be paralyzed.

3. The provisions regarding examinations and certificates should be made more comprehensive as well as definite. There is nothing in the law which makes the possession of a certificate essential to employment as a teacher. This requirement is absolutely necessary if we are to improve the grade of teachers, and rid our schools of those who are incompetent. Justice to the tax payers who bear the pecuniary burdens, as well as to the children to be instructed, demands that those employed to teach shall possess the proper ability.

The employment of unfit persons, thro' partiality or sometimes even from pity, has been one of the worst faults in the past. There should be an absolute prohibition of the employment of any one who has not a certificate; and the granting of these certificates should be in the hands of those free from local or personal influence. Even if the granting of certificates of the lowest grade be allowed to be made as now provided in the act, those of higher grade should be issued only by a territorial board, in order that the system be uniform, and the certificates may entitle the holders to act in any part of the territory.

The tax clauses of the act, do not exempt any property whatever from assessment. This is contrary to the univirsal American system and palpably wrong. Everywhere public property as well as that used exclusively for religious, benevolent and charitable purposes is exempt. It is as absurd to tax a capital or a penitentiary, a court house or school house itself, as it unjust to tax a church, a cemetery, a hospital or an orphan asylum. The omission of a proper exemption clause was no doubt unintentionally, but it is none the less unfortunate and should be properly remedied. To endeavor to enforce the tax clause as it stands would be abhorrent to public sentiment, and would simply render the law obnoxious, and give its enemies an argument for its repeal.

I trust that the few defects thus briefly outlined, may be remedied without delay.

(Signed) L. Bradford Prince,
Governor of New Mexico.

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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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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 & Tallaferro,
1-50 tf. White Oaks.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have, at my ranch on the Rio Ruidoso, between 1,000 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. 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 30, 1891, viz: Jesse R. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M., who made D. S. No. 1858 for the N. ½, N. W. ¼, Sec. 28, Tp. 16, 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 Chaves y Montoya by Juanita Montoya his widow on pre-emption D. S. 2147 (L. C. S.) for the N. E. 1-4, S. W. 1-4, Sec. 20, Tp. 9, S. R. 16, 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 Ec Ea Garza all of Lincoln, N. M.

Winfield S. Cobban,
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. 100 (R. S.) for the E. ½, N. E. 1-4, and E. ½, S. E. 1-4, Sec 31, Tp. 9, S. R. 18 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. Ulrick, of White Oaks, N. M.

Winfield S. Cobban,
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 of White Oaks.

Take your eggs to A. Ridgeway White Oaks.

Lots of new goods arriving at P. G Peters.

Flour $3.60 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.

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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,

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Those wishing to purchase boots and shoes will do well to write to A. Simpier only exclusive shoe dealer in Albuquerque, N. M. P. O. Box 51.

CATTLE.

Fewer cattle and better ones should be the motto of every cattleman in New Mexico.

Don't overstock your range; rather than do so it will be better by far to sell off half of your herd.

Don't be satisfied with anything short of a high grade bull; eighth and quarter-bred animals are not good enough.

Cattlemen should not be content with using a better grade of bulls, but should also weed out the inferior, bad colored cows.

Don't be satisfied to continue in the old ruts. Make your business more profitable by keeping up with the times.

The bull may be the sire of thirty or more calves every year; the cow is the dam of but one. It is, therefore, very important to have a good sire.

Cattlemen must remember and continually bear in mind that the time for making money on scrubs and half-starved cattle has passed never to return. There is big money in the cattle business if properly managed, which means that the cattle must be good in style and quality, and the range ample, good blood and plenty of feed are equally indispensible.

Those who have three and four year-old steers, and who have sufficient range to make it reasonably sure that these steers will get fat enough for good beef during the coming spring and summer, are making a great mistake to sell them at present prices. Of course it is different with those who have not the facilities for fattening, and with them it is perhaps best to turn loose.

The cattle trade continues dull as will be seen by the scarcity of sales reported in this paper. As heretofore stated this is attributable to a scarcity of money and not to a want of confidence in the business. The fact that but few sales are being made, and the further fact that the few buyers that are in the market are doing all they can to keep down the prices should not be allowed to influence owners in the least. No difference what, if anything, is being done now the fact remains that there are not enough cattle in the country that will be suitable for beef this year to supply the demand. The result will be that those who have fat cattle for market any time during the present year will receive prices that will prove eminently satisfactory.

The ranchman that has the range, or can by leasing extend his range enough to enable him to mature his steers is the one that will come out on top. The *Journal* would, therefore, urge those who are so situated to hold their steers and not sell at present prices. But those who have not or cannot provide range of the extent and quality required for maturing their cattle and must therefore sell them when half fat will probably do as well to make the sacrifice that must come now and make an effort to hedge in some other direction.

New Mexico, it seems, has it in for the scrubs and is about to legislate them out of the territory. At least it would appear so from the following from the N. M. *Stock Grower*: There is a universal demand from the stockmen for the passage of a bull law which will knock out the scrubs. While cattle must run on the open range the man who attempts to improve his herds by the use of high grade bulls must be protected from the operations of the many miserable black and tan tores on many of the ranges of the territory.

The *Sentinel*, published at Yuma, Arizona, says: Beef has been and is advancing in price. It will continue to do so. The demand is far in advance of the supply and is outrunning it two to one. The number of beef cattle on hand is several millions below the average of former years. It stands our stockmen well in hand to be on guard and not to sell too soon. Shortly beef will be beef. Let our cattlemen be governed accordingly. Increase and improve your herds. Raise no scrubs. Get a better grade of bulls and three years will prove to you that you did well.

It takes good feed and plenty of it to make good beef. Fat beef will be in demand at good figures next spring and summer. If you have the steers and grass you are sure to make money, but if you have the former and are short on the latter it will probably pay you to sell at ruling prices and let the other fellow make the profit. On the other hand, if you have the grass, but are so unfortunate as to not have the steers to eat it you will miss the best opportunity of your life if you do not stock up at once. This is one deal that is sure and safe enough to justify going in debt.

The last few weeks seem to have been a rough hard time on range cattle in Colorado. The *Field and Farm* says: It has been a good many years since the last days of January and the first days of February have recorded zero weather in Denver. There has been over a week when each day the the thermometer in the morning was below zero. This is unusual, and it is not at all remarkable that reports are coming in from all directions of suffering and fatalities among cattle. On the prairie the snowfall of last week varied in depth from six to fourteen inches on the level, and, followed immediately by this long stretch of cold, it was hard on all range animals. These first reports always over-estimate the damage, and in a fortnight the reality will not be found as bad as it now appears to be. However, it is more and more evident that the day has gone by when it is safe and prudent to have cattle on the range without a supply of hay on hand.

So long as men serve their party in preference to their own sense of right and justice, so long we may suffer from unjust legislation. It lays with the people to demand that the best man be nominated for office, and then go to the polls with the determination to support the best man, without regard to their political beliefs. Farmers in the past have spent all their time and labor in producing crops, and have devoted too little time to studying what the laws and politicians are doing for them. A ballot in the hands of an ignorant voter is as dangerous as a gun in the hands of a child, dangerous to himself and to those around him.—*Hon. Mortimore Whitehead.*

The *Labor Advocate*, of Toronto, Canada, says that "The Rev. C. O. Johnstone recently said in his pulpit that Queen Victoria is decidedly stingy, and that, without any conceivable purpose, she is storing up "immense sums of money with which, if generously endowed, she might do much good." The *Advocate* says: "Nobody in England would for a moment dispute the fact stated, but the reverend gentleman is accused of disloyalty for his statement," and adds: "The reverend gentleman probably begins to realize how dangerous it is for a clergyman to tell the truth in his pulpit when the truth hits the ruling classes."

Poor Prices for Cattle.

A prominent ranchman of New Mexico writes from Kansas he has been obliged to sell 670 two year old heifers, which he pastured and corn-fed near Emporia, for the exceedingly low price of $670—that is to say $1 per head net to him. Continuing in his letter, he states that another sale has just been made by a Silver City company of several hundred two and three year old steers, which had also been pastured and corn fed in Kansas for $2.50. The letter states that cause of the low price is owing to the high price of feed, rendering it impossible to keep the cattle in good condition.—*Citizen.*

Mesa City Farmers' Alliance No. 3, has elected the following named gentlemen to serve as officers the ensuing term: C. M. Hubbard, president; Foster Blacklock, vice president; H. T. Hubbard, secretary; A. J. Gilmore, treasurer; Orange Phelps, chaplain; J. C. Carson, lecturer; L. W. Coe, assistant lecturer; R. Rumbaugh, door keeper; Jud Elmer, assistant door keeper; J. P. Thompson, sergent at arms; delegates to County Alliance, J. C. Carson and L. W. Coe.

This Alliance meets in the Mesa school house, and during the cold weather the meetings will be held on the first and third Saturdays in each month, at 2 o'clock p. m.—*Astec Leader, San Juan County, N. M.*

Reward for Assassins.

Executive Office,
Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 6, '91.

Whereas, On the evening of February 5, 1891, certain persons unknown fired shots into a window in a room in the city of Santa Fe, then occupied by the judiciary committee of the senate, one of which shots wounded Hon. J. A. Ancheta, a member of said committee.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of an act of the legislative assembly passed and approved this day, I. L. Bradford Prince, as governor of New Mexico, hereby offer a reward of five thousand dollars for information leading to the conviction of each and every person engaged in the shooting, including any person implicated in the same or who instigated in shooting. (Signed.)

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
Governor of New Mexico.

We learn by advice from Deming that John W. Young has obtained control of the franchise of the Pego on railroad from Deming into Mexico. Mr. Young represents a powerful Mormon syndicate that is largely interested in Mexico, and can command all the means necessary for the construction of the road. The work of construction will commence at once and vigorously pushed. This means a southern metropolis in New Mexico of at least ten thousand people in the next two years, as well as a stimulus to the growth of all Southern New Mexico, because of direct rail connection with northwestern Mexico and a harbor on the South Pacific coast at the mouth of the gulf of California.—*Daily Sun.*

If the farmer would secure his rights he must keep pegging away. Emerson illustrates the idea by the following: "At West Point, Col. Buford, the city engineer, pounded with a hammer on the trunnions of a cannon until he broke them off. He fired a piece of ordnance some hundred times in quick succession until it burst. Now which stroke broke the trunnion? Every stroke. Which blast burst the piece? Every blast. In the price ring every blow counts. In a battle every shot tells. The greatest struggle of modern civilization is upon us. It is not the last effort, not the biggest effort, not the noisest effort which shall win—it is every effort. What each man does for human freedom is just so much.—*Nevada (Mo.) Industrial Review.*

The statistics show that the "total net earnings" (which means after paying taxes, rent, deducting losses, etc.) on national banks from Sept. 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1879 (ten years) was over $510,000,000. The capital of these banks (numbering 1,491 in 1869, and 2,045 in 1879) averaged about $425,000,000. So that in ten years the "net earnings" amounted to $100,000,000 more than the capital invested.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Jeffersonian.*

When a party, or parties, for a long term of years stubbornly set at defiance public sentiment it is time that party or parties should be relegated to the back ground, and if we mistake not they are fast being placed there by the farmers and laborers.—*Hamilton (Mo.) Farmers' Advocate.*

In spite of hard times and scarcity of money, the Farmers Alliance members of the Kansas legislature resisted and refused the bribes of the Ingalls lobby. The Washington Post denies that any bribes were offered, but the public does not so soon forget the arrogant boast so freely made early in the campaign that Kansas farmers would be bought. Kansas may well be proud, and it does not sound presumptuous for them to claim the President in 1892. Kansas farmers have covered themselves with glory by simply doing their duty.—*National Economist.*

The governor has signed the Richardson incorporation bill. Upon petition being presented to the county commissioners the people may elect three town trustees and a town marshal. The town shall not be less than one nor more than two miles square, and contain not less than 500 people. The trustees may appoint a city clerk with pay of $25 per month. The taxes shall not exceed one half of one per cent in any one year.—*Daily Sun.*

Boston Gold Bugs.

The Silver Dollar.

There Boston delegations of gold bugs are as thick as bees in a clover patch, around the coinage committee. They are always hanging around Congress, and are in constant communication with the President and Secretary of the Treasury. New England, Wall St. and London have all joined hands to prevent free coinage. To listen to their twaddle one would think that gold had God-given privileges that no other metal possessed. It is their one purpose to make it the only standard of value and thus to get control and keep control of the people of the United States. They are a wicked cabal, and they ought to be fired every time they put their noses in or about Congress, for their mission is fraught with mischief to the nation.

Pithy Paragraphs from Reform Papers

The biggist trust, the richest syndicate, the most gigantic combination, and the most dangerous conspiracy in this country is the National Bankers' Association. It is a cold-blooded money trust that bleeds every laborer and tolls all production, reaping where it has not sown, and gathering where it has not strown. It is an alleged trust founded on a violation of the United States Constitution, but too rich to be controlled by law. It is the outgrowth of foul treason at Washington during the war.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Official Census.

The census office has sent out from Washington the official announcement of the population of New Mexico by counties as follows: Bernalillo, 20,913; Colfax, 7,791; Dona Ana, 9,191; Grant, 9,657; Lincoln, 7,081; Mora, 10,618; Rio Arriba, 11,534; San Juan, 1,890; San Miguel, 24,204; Santa Fe, 13,562; Sierra, 3,630; Socorro, 9,595; Taos, 9,868; Valencia, 13,870. Total 153,593.

The Republican party, that has fought greenbackism so long and persistently, is now "pointing with pride" to the fact that it is "the father of the greenbacks." Yes, it was the father and then tried to kill its own child. And now that the baby is getting big enough to lick the old man, Republicanism wants to pat it on the back and call it, "Sonny."—*The Mail, Ozark, (Mo.)*

"You can't legislate money into the pockets of the people," said an old party man. This Government has legislated a vast amount of money out of the pockets of the people, we take notice. Be candid about this matter and admit it like an honest man that the rule will work both ways.—*Alliance Times, Anderson (Ind.)*

Nine thousand tons of silver stored in the United States treasury—130 carloads—dug out of a hole and dumped into a hole. An exchange asks what for? We repeat the question: What for?—*Exchange.*

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

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

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

Second. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures on all agricultural and mechanical products, and we demand a system of graded taxation that will fully and fairly meet all classes and all sections of this union, and we demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take such action as will secure the return of all such land now held by aliens, in accordance with the law.

[illegible]

Fifth. We demand the establishment of equal rights and equal protection to honest industry at the expense of no class, we demand that the government shall not be transformed into a money lending institution, but that it shall confine itself to the exercise of its sovereignty in the necessaries of life, and we demand a just and equitable system of circulating currency, to be loaned at a low rate of interest, and we believe that the [illegible] should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

Sixth. We demand the speedy, honest and [illegible] payment of the public indebtedness, and we pledge the faith of the people of this union that this shall be done at the earliest practicable moment, and we demand the government ownership of such means of transportation and communication as may be necessary for the safety of the people.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, Feb. 28, 1891, viz: Amos K. Baker, Homestead No. 10, (R. S.) for the s-w ¼, sec. 15, tp. 10 S. R. 18 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] of Fort Stanton, N. M.

WINFIELD S. COBBAN, Register.

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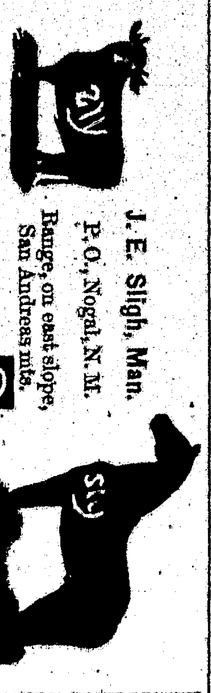
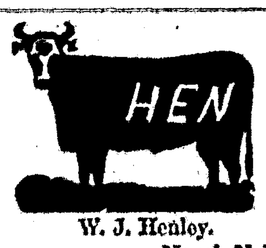
Other Brands:



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

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



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

Geo. B. Barber, White Oaks, NM

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

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

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

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

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THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY!

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SUELL 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 leaders. 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, 3 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. 98 (R. S.) for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 10, S. R. 18 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. COBBAN, Register.

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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 20 (R. S.) for the E. ½, S. E. ¼, & S. E. ¼, N. E. 1-4, Sec. 23, and N. W. 1-4 S. W. 1-4, Sec. 23, 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. Y. Valencia, Jose Domingo Beltran and Upbano Ramirez all of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. COBBAN, Register.

2-53 6w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, March 7, 1891, viz: Jose M. Vega, Homestead No. 1,198, (R. S.) for the s-w ¼ of s-w ¼ sec. 29, and n. ½ of n. ½, and s-e ¼ of s-e ¼ sec. 30, tp. 8, S. R. 18 E.

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

WINFIELD S. COBBAN, Register.

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George A. Hyde. William A. Hyde

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