THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

Vol. II. PRICE--ONE DOLLAR Per Annum. LINCOLN, LINCOLN CO., N. M., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891. PRICE--ONE DOLLAR Per Annum. No. 7

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

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Secretary—J. H. Turner..... " "
Chm'n Ex. B'rd—C. W. Macune " "

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Treasurer—John Graham.....Hall's Peak, "
Lecturer—J. A. Walcott.....Elizabethtown, "
Chaplain—J. A. Allison.....Farmington, "
Terr'l Trade Ag't—J. P. Hosmer, Springer, "

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Lecturer—W. L. Breece, Nogal,.....

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Secretary—J. K. Candler.... " "

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Secretary—F. H. Tully....."

MESA CITY.

President—Chas. McIlenry.....Farmington.
Secretary—E. O. Beoram.....

OLIO.

President—S. D. Webster.....
Secretary—E. P. Taylor.....

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 7:30 p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. respectively. W. T. Beam, Pastor.

Rowito Mission.—Preaching at Parsons the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At the Tatum house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. At Eagle creek school house, the third Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Goe school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Graham, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y-AT-LAW

Albuquerque.....N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

B. Fall. R. 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 Y. HEWITT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

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

GEO. B. 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

LINCOLN HOTEL.

—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.—

LINCOLN, N. M.

Strictly first-class in all its appointments. Tables always supplied with the best. Clean beds and comfortable rooms. A health resort.

WHELAN & CO., Prop's.

THE PLACER HOTEL,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

They had a snow up in Nebraska last week eighteen inches deep.

Senator Ancheta has returned to his home at Silver City fairly recovered.

In the late flood Yuma, Arizona, 260 buildings were destroyed but only one life lost.

Iowa has discovered a mine of cheese, and New Mexico should look up a pretzel mountain.

The flood in the Tennesee river drove the people from 1,000 houses in the city of Nashville.

Maine has voted down the Australian ballot system. The Aroostookers prefer the old-time method.

A war cloud is hanging over Cuba. A scheme for annexation to the United States is said to be brewing in that island.

It is said that Senator Ingalls is likely to be tendered the Spanish Mission, a vacancy being caused by Minister Swarts' death.

The town of Durango, Colo., was without any mail for twenty-two days prior to the 13th inst., on account of a snow blockade.

Gen. B. F. Butler says he sees signs of a coming war. Old Ben is generally level in his ideas but we hope we will avert what he sees in this case.

The Las Vegas *Free Press* is a new one—bright and newsy, good clean make-up, and well filled with "ads." J. A. Carruth is at the helm.

The Roswell *Record* is the name of a new paper lately started at that place, by J. D. Lea—the third paper in our neighboring city in the Pecos valley.

The McKinley bill is to be tested in the supreme court of the United States in the argument of a case that has been advanced for hearing April 4th.

A race war is threatened between the whites and negroes, in Oklohoma, the whites bitterly opposing the invasion of negro immigrants pouring into that territory.

Santa Fe is just now talking about incorporating as a city. It seems strange to see a town as old as Santa Fe talk about putting on its first incorporation clothes.

Fears are entertained that the Rio Grande valley will be flooded this spring, and steps are being taken by the people along that river to guard against an inundation.

Jenny Simpson, the "sockless statesman" of Kansas, says that from $5,000 to $20,000 apiece were offered Kansas legislators to vote for Mr. Ingalls for U. S. Senator.

Under a new law enacted by the last legislature, no citizen of this Territory can vote unless his poll tax has been paid sixty days before any general election. Whew! won't this be expensive on candidates.

A mob, led by leading citizens of the city of New Orleans on the the 14th, marched to the jail and killed eleven of the nineteen men indicted for assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy. A jury had just acquitted one of the assassins.

John M. Palmer was elected United States Senator in the Illinois legislature last week, after the longest contest in the history of the country, the three F. M. B. A. members finally throwing their votes to him.

The question of the storage of water should be one that should earnestly engage the attention of the people of New Mexico. A system of storage properly carried into effect would materially increase the rainfall of this country, by creating a greater humidity in the atmosphere. Instead of flowing out of the country the water should be kept here and pass into the air by evaporation, the good effects of which would soon be seen.

The Minnesota legislature is wrestling with a law to forbid actressess appearing in public in that state in tights. No doubt when a leg show strikes St. Paul the front seats are occupied to the exclusion of everybody by members of the state legislature.

The Washington *Post* is authority for the statement that ex President Cleveland will not, under any circumstances, allow his name used as a candidate for President in 1892. His position on the silver question makes him an impossible candidate for the Democrats of the West and South.

When Col. Chavez was in the legislature every democratic paper in the Territory pronounced him a bad man. Now that he is in the penitentiary (Warden) they all agree that he is a good man. Did they lie then or now? We think it was then. —*White Oaks Leader.*

The situation has changed, Major. People can't always tell what's going to happen, or whose hands they are liable to fall into.

Rev. Talmage says: The overshadowing curse of America to day is monopoly. He puts his hand in every bushel of wheat, every sack of salt, every sack of flour, every to of coal, and not a man, woman or child in America but feels the touch of his monied despotism. His scepter is made out of the iron track of railroading and the wire of telegraphy. He proposes to have everything his own way, for his own advantage and the people's robbery. He stands at the railroad depot and puts into his pocket each year $50,000,000 beyond the reasonable charge of his services."

The total appropriations of the last Congress will aggregate one billion dollars. The bills that became laws during the two sessions numbered 2,180. Among the important bills which have become laws are these: The copywright bill, the private land court bill, the Indian depredations claim bill, the timber and pre-emption law repeal bill, the customs administrative bill, a general land forfeiture bill, the bill to relieve the supreme court by the establishment of intermediate circuit courts of appeal, the United States judges salaries bill, the world's fair bill, the the Wyoming and Idaho admission bills, the anti-lottery and anti-trust bills, the reapportionment bill, the immigration bill, the bill to ratify agreements with various Indian tribes and to pay the friendly Sioux $100,000, to reduce the fees of pension agents, to pay the French spoliation claims, the meat inspection bill, to prevent the importation of adulterated food and drink, the live cattle and hog inspection bill, the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, to permit sorghum sugar manufacturers to use alcohol without the payment of tax, for the construction of a deepwater harbor on the coast of Texas, to apply the proceeds of public lands and receipts from certain land grant railroads to the support of agricultural and industrial colleges, providing for town sight entries in Oklahoma, to amend the interstate commerce law to give the commision fuller power in respect to making inquiries, and to enable the postmaster general to expend $10,000 to test the free delivery system in small towns.

Mexico will be at the World's fair with a novel display. The plans have been approved by the Mexican government and Lieut. A. C. Park, U. S. consul to Mexico. The exhibit will be a hill of iron, surmounted by a facsimile of the castle of Chapultepec and it will show the progress of Mexico from the time of the Azteca. Temples, images and like scenes will be features of the exhibition at the base of the hill.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The new liquor license law goes into effect May 1st.

Prince Napoleon died on the 17th. He left a political will.

The Keystone National bank of Philadelphia closed its doors last Friday.

Senator-elect Palmer, of Illinois, declares he is not a candidate for President in 1892.

Socorro county has forty-six criminal cases on her docket for trial in the district court.

Out here in New Mexico they call bar tenders "mixologists." when they want to be real nice about it.

Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and many other cities in the north are wrestling with la grippe.

It is said that Emperor William is now anxious to bring about a reconcilation between himself and Bismark.

It is proposed to tunnel the channel between Scotland and Ireland, a distance of thirty miles, at a cost of fifty million dollars.

The trans Mississippi Congress, which met at Denver last Thursday had for its object the union of western and southern interests.

The heir apparent to the throne of the Sandwich Islands is named Victoria Kawekiiu Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalaninuiahilapalapa.

The territorial tax levy is six and one half mills on the dollar, and for school purposes three mills on the dollar, for the coming years.

Chauncey Depew, as president of the Vanderbuilt railway system has a salary of $75,000 a year. The trackmen, perhaps, get $300 a year.

The new law in this territory provides a penalty of thirty per cent. for the taxpayer who fails to make his returns within the time specified by law.

The United States Savings bank at Kansas City, Mo., closed its doors on the 18th inst. Must be an "overproduction" of banks, so many are closing.

By the sinking of the Anchor Line steamer Utopia, which collided on the 17th inst. off Gibralter with the British iron clad Rodney, 560 lives were lost.

The new liquor liscense law of Arizona goes away over the New Mexico law. All saloons are put in the same class, and the license is $800 a year.

John. W. Young, son of Brigham Young, has taken the contract to build 1,500 miles of railroad in Mexico, taking in payment 2,500,000 acres of land on which he will found a Mormon colony.

The Italians in this country are terribly stirred up over the New Orleans mobbing of their countrymen, and their papers in this country and Italy threaten Uncle Sam with Italian gunboats.

Senator Carey, of Wyoming, has certainly been enlisted on the side of plutocrats, as in a recent interview with a New York reporter he declares that the West is not in favor of free coinage of silver.

Out of nearly 1,200 bills introduced in the Kansas Legislature, only thirty have become laws. That's the best legislature Kansas has had for years. The people are legislated to death nowadays.

All meat peddlers in this territory who are not regular butchers giving the bond required by law, must hereafter pay a license of fifty dollars per annum in advance or be subject to severe penalties.

Arrangements are being made by the democrats of the state to tender a banquet to Senatorel-ect John M. Palmer, at which the famous 101 will be present. Mayor Creiger, of Chicago, has been invited to preside.

It is estimated that the World's Fair will involve the expenditure probably $100,000,000 in the erection of buildings, in the value of the products on exhibition and in the expenses of the visitors.

A novel feature of the present senatorial contest in California is that each aspirant has a force of private detectives employed to catch the other buying votes. Not less than twelve detectives are thus employed.

Representive Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who suffered from a slight attack of grip in Florida continues to improve rapidly. It appears that the report of his serious illness was an exaggeration of the facts.

The agricultural department has issued its bulletin showing the number of sheep in the country on January, 1 1891. The total number is 43,431,186 showing a decrease from 1890 of 904,036. This under protection, too!

The war department has made an unsuccessful effort to enlist 200 Indians at Pine Ridge agency for the infantry. The plan was to station the red recruits in California, but they objected to being separated from their friends.

It is stated that the league headquarters that Parnell has concluded to follow his representatives to America and make a tour of the country. He hopes to revive the enthusiasm of the Irish Americans in his cause and to bring a large amount of money to his exchequer.

The Rome *Popolo Rogina* to day referring to the New Orleans tragedy, says that: "Relying on the foresight of the American authorities and out of regard for a sincerely friendly power, Italy has refrained from sending an iron clad to the mouth of the Mississippi."

In 1890 there were 1,225,731 tons of sugar consumed in this country or about sixty-four and one-half pounds per head. The reduction of tariff will be a saving of between $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 a year or a saving of a little more than $1 to every man, woman and child.

The new land law provides that "no person shall be entitled to make entry of desert land except he be a resident or citizen of the state or territory in which the land sought to be entered is located." While it totally abolishes both the pre-emption and timber-culture entries, it also prohibits a commutation of a homestead entry until the party has resided thereon fourteen months.

The Boston *Globe* desires to remind the people of the United States that twenty-seven foreigners own an area of land in this country more than the whole of Ireland; that our government has given 175,000,000 acres of land to railroad corporations; that a land syndicate in Texas got 3,000,000 acres of land for building the state capitol in Austin; and that, as a consequence, our national domain is not as "boundless" as it was.

Chauncey M. Depew proposes that Congress give the use of ten millions of dollars to the importers of New York, from the first of February to the first of July. The interest on this sum would be about fifty thousand dollars. So as a financial proposition it simply means to make the importers a present of that sum. As a proposition of governmental policy, it is a very different thing. There is no exigency or unusual danger that threatens which would demand that the general welfare of the country requires that this should be done. Several plutocratic organs commend the proposition. At the same time they think the demands of the farmers for relief, and the laborers for better protection, as the idle vaporings of theorists. Mr. Depew's proposition is simply a display of monumental cheek and effrontery.—*Living Issues.*

It Attracted Attention.

The following acrostic was recently seen in an advertisment. It was certain to attract attention:

If you stick a stick across a stick
Or stick a cross across a stick
Or cross a stick across a stick
Or cross a cross across a stick
Or cross a cross across a cross
Or stick a crossed stick across a stick
Or stick a crossed stick across a crossed stick
Or cross a crossed stick across a cross
Or cross a crossed stick across a stick
Or cross a crossed stick across a crossed stick

Would that be an acrostic?

The Desert Act.

From the Salt Lake Times.

The desert act as amended by the fifty-first Congress is a decided improvement over the previous law. A clause in the amendment allows claimants to different tracts to unite in the construction of irrigation works and thus do the amount of work made necessary under the law. This provision will enable settlers to form communities or colonies, and by cooperation reclaim large bodies of contiguous lands, as under it a single person may now acquire title to 320 acres of land, which is just double the extent allowed either under the obsolete pre-emption or timber-culture acts.

The farmers of this country are tremendously in earnest just now in the demands they are making for legislative measures. This earnestness grows out of the fact that they have at last discovered that while they have been labering hard to produce something of value to sell to obtain money to pay debts, Congress has been laboring hard to produce laws fixing a lower value on everything they (the farmers) raised. Thus they have to produce two bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye or potatoes, or two pounds of cotton, pork or beef, to obtain as much money as they formerly received for one bushel or pound. In other words, nearly every act of Congress, relating to finances, has had the tendency of making the dollars "bigger," and placing them farther away from the farmer. All the farmers now want is to reverse the thing a while, make little dollars and big hogs and heavy bales of cotton.—*National Reformer.*

Mr. Banker gets thirty-five per cent. interest on all the money he has invested in bonds to secure his circulation. He deposits $100 and draws back on that $90. Then he has but $10 invested in his bonds. But he gets 3½ per cent. on the whole $100 of his bond. Now 3½ per cent. on $100 is precisely 35 per cent. on $10. Hence, as aforesaid, Mr. Banker gets 35 per cent. interest on every dollar he has invested in his security bonds. If this is not true, let him who denies it show the error in our statement.—*Plaindealer.*

The national banker invests his money in bonds on which the government of the people pays the interest. He deposits these bonds with the government and is allowed to issue bank notes, or money, for the use of which the people of the government pay interest. The government does not pay interest on non-perishable products of labor or upon land. Why not base the currency on these instead of on bonds?—*Journal of Knights of Labor.*

Of no use are the men who study to do exactly as was done before, who can never understand that to-day is a new day. We want men of original action, who can open their eyes wider than to a nationality; namely, to considerations of benefit to the human race, can act in the interest of civilization; men of moral mind, who can live in the moment and take a step forward.—*Anvil, Castorville, Texas.*

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO

J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.

SLOW collections caused the failure of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works last Monday. Liabilities $200,000.

IN THIS issue will be found the new apportionment of legislative districts as arranged by Gov. Prince, with his explanations of the same.

IT IS said upon the authority of ex-Senator Pierce, that Senator Edmunds will resign before the next meeting of the United States Senate.

WHEN we look over our exchanges and see so many good things we would like to reproduce, we wish our paper was a quarto and each page as big as a wagon sheet.

WE HAVE for our next issue a very interesting article an interview with ex-Senator Ingalls, published in a Boston paper, that is a "corker." The ex-Senator "reads the riot act" to the New Englanders in a way that is truly refreshing, and when you have read it you will say it is gospel truth all the way through.

THAT grand old Commoner, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Ohio, the chairman of the committee of ways and means of the House, wept as he passed down the aisle to his seat in coming from the Senate chamber after the passage of the bill by the latter body authorizing the issue of greenbacks with the notable "exception clause" in it as an amendment to the bill as passed by the House. Representative Taubeneck wept when he saw the farmers' cause go down in Illinois in the election of General Palmer through the traitorious votes of Moore and Cockrell.

How ready some men are to jump to the conclusion that because one man or a few men prove traitors to a cause, the cause is wrong and must fail. How foolish to judge a principle by those who prove traitors to it. Even among the "chosen twelve" there was a Judas. There never was a principle that had to fight its way to successful attainment, that did not throw off traitors and recreants. General Palmer's election, obtained by the traitorious votes of two F. M. B. A. members, will prove a blessing rather than a detriment to the order. Every honest, determined member of that order will buckle his sword belt a little tighter and fight the harder.

The Farmer's Alliance is proving itself to be nothing but a Democratic side show. Its course in Illinois and other states will open the eyes of Republican farmers before 1892.—*San Marcial Reporter.*

If the editor of the *Reporter* was sufficiently posted in the movements of the Alliance and its principles to know what he is talking about, he would not have made the mistake of charging the sins of two F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois legislature to the Farmers' Alliance. While the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association is a kindred organization, or working along lines similar to the Alliance demands, it is a separate organization. Wait till you hear from the F. M. B. A. of Illinois on Moore and Cockrell's perfidy, before condemning the whole organization.

WE ARE often told that the principles of the Alliance are Democratic doctrines, and that the Democratic party will give the country all the Alliance people ask. Bare assertions prove nothing. We want facts. We are open to conviction. Will not some of our Democratic friends or newspapers show us the analogy between the Alliance demands—to be found in this issue, and the principles of the Democratic party, both in its platform and the policy of Mr. Cleveland while President, and the action of its representatives in both houses of Congress? We affirm most positively that the Democratic party, as a party, is no more the friend of the producing classes than the Republican party, and that its policy when in control of the government and in Congress, has been at variance with the Alliance demands. If we are wrong we want to be set right. Will some good Democrat tell us wherein we are wrong? We will gladly publish any communication touching this question. Shall we have it?

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, says: "Cleveland's position on silver coinage in my opinion has destroyed his chances for the nomination in 1892. Free coinage is as clearly a party principle as the reform of the tariff, and the democratic party is just as positively committed to it. Before Mr. Cleveland expressed himself as he did in his letter his nomination on the first ballot was all but certain, now there are not more than 3 members of the senate who believe that he will get the nomination."

IN AN interview with the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent recently, President Harrison expressed himself as highly pleased with the work of the fifty-first congress. On the finance question he thought the country did not need any more financial legislation for the present; that the present silver law was as far as we ought to venture now and that free coinage might result in depreciating it. He said: "a depreciated dollar's first mission is to go out and cheat some workman in the payment of his days dues." That's true, as evidenced in the greenback with the "exception clause" on its back—purposely depreciated by the same infernal scoundrels and thieves, who are to-day fighting free coinage of silver, that they might rob the people. "Cheat some workman in his days dues." What does Ben Harrison and his Wall street masters care for the working people? Bah! The whole trend of legislation for more than a quarter of a century has been to rob the producing classes, until to day the commercial and industrial interests of the country are on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. It is comforting to know that the people are awakening and cannot be deceived by Mr. Harrison, nor Wall street.

SENATOR CAREY, of Wyoming, one of Wall street's tools, was in New York recently getting pointers from his masters, and, like Baalam's ass opened his mouth and spoke, and this is what came forth:

"The western people do not believe that the government may place its stamp upon a piece of metal and make it worth its face value. The thoughtful western business man believes in sound money as much as his brother in the east, only the west believes in a larger circulatining medium. The talk of some of the republican silver senators about their constituents wanting to form an alliance with the south, in order to secure free coinage is idle. The people of the west know that it is the northwest that they have to look when they need financial aid. If we want to build manufactories or railroads or develop our mines it is to New York, Boston or Philadelphia that we come to get the money."

Yes, the people of the west, and the south, and the whole country outside of the little New England corner, have learned to their sorrow that they "have to look to the northwest when they need financial aid," and all owing to the fact that the financial legislation of the country has been directed for more than a quarter of a century by the Wall street thieves, aided and abetted by the little stinking New England corner not as large as New Mexico. The whole country has been paying tribute to this little "northeast" for many years, but it is going to stop, the opinions of such toadies to New England's interests as Senator Carey to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE more the conduct and action of Representatives Moore and Cockrell, the two F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois legislature, are investigated, the greater the conviction among fair minded men, that those two men proved recreants and had no reasonable excuse whatever for casting their votes for General Palmer, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator. Moore and Cockrell had repeatedly asserted that they could not and would not support Palmer and so pledged themselves to Taubeneck, the other F. M. B. A. member. These three Independents agreed to stand together and to consult together, and yet when Moore and Cockrell concluded to vote for Palmer, they issued a manifesto declaring their purposes, without any consultation whatever with Taubeneck but avoided him. Moore and Cockrell's excuse that Streeter had made too many pledges to the Republicans will not do, as there were many other F. M. B. A. men, good and true men, among whom they could have made a choice. Taubeneck, the other member, remained true to his pledges and trust reposed in him; and cast his vote on the final ballot for A. J. Streeter, and on resuming his seat burst into tears of sincere sorrow for the recreancy of his fellow members.

MUCH is being said about the formation of a new party by the reform organizations of the country. The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has not for its object the foundation of a new party. Its work is educational—inducing the people to think and act for themselves—reason from cause to effect, ascertain the causes that have led the people up to where they are to-day, and intelligently vote themselves out of their difficulties. There are no religious nor political tests of membership in the Alliance. Men and women may belong to any political organization they may choose, as the organization is non partisan. It is, however, decidedly a political organization. It is looking to the interests and welfare of the home, of society, of the state. It is carefully scrutinizing the laws of Congress and of the state legislatures, and proposes to lop off—eliminate from the statutes the bad ones. It is carefully weighing our so called statesmen who have been in public places, and when they are found wanting they are relegated to private life. It is going into our public records and carefully noting a great deal of profligacy and extravagance on the part of the public servants, and as a result many dollars are being saved to the people in taxes. In short, it is a movement of the people to repossess themselves of the government, give the country a better and more economic government, recognizing no classes, creating systems that will give all an equitable distribution of the fruits of toil, giving the whole people prosperity and happiness. If this is not politics and just what we need what is it? Yet, strange as it may seem, we hear of foolish people—farmers, objecting to the Alliance "because it is going into politics!" Yo gods! Why don't the fool killer get in his work and be quick about it?

AS AN experiment the Alliance legislature of Kansas has proven to be a grand success. Nearly one million dollars has been saved to the taxpayers of that state in the way of appropriations for the next two years, when compared with the amount appropriated for the two years previous.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON died in Washington shortly after 11 o'clock last Saturday. He had heart trouble aggravated by a severe cold. He was the last, save Gen. Beauregard, of the six full generals of the Confederacy.

A bill has passed the Kansas legislature removing the political disabilities of the Confederate soldiers. That is right. The trouble of reconstruction has not come from "the Confederate soldiers" who carried guns, but the home guards and the fellows who hung about the sutler's tent and the women of the south. The Union and Confederate soldiers find no difficulty in harmonizing. When they quit they quit.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The money power holds it to be perfectly constitutional for the government to loan money to corporations, indorse the bonds of corporations and pay interest on them, all for the purpose of swelling the coffers of wealth. But to loan the farmer money on his land, or wheat, or corn, or cotton, would be death and destruction to the constitution.—*Osawgo (Kan.) Statesman.*

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Governor Prince, in Accordance With Law, Re-Apportions the Territory.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO
Executive Office,
Santa Fe, March 20, 1891.

Whereas, By an act of the legislature of New Mexico passed January 26, 1890, and appearing in the Compiled Laws of 1884 as sections 2620 and 2621, it is provided that at the first session of the legislative assembly after each national census, it shall be incumbent on said assembly "to apportion the members of the council and house of representatives as near as practicable to the different counties, according to the organic law of the territory," taking said census as a basis; and that if the legislature shall fail or refuse to make such apportionment, then it shall be the duty of the governor of the territory, within thirty days, to make such apportionment;

And whereas, the late legislative assembly at the session which terminated on February 26, 1891, being the first session after the national census of 1890, failed to make the apportionment aforesaid;

Now therefore, I, L. Bradford Prince, governor of New Mexico, do make and declare the following apportionment of said territory into council and representative districts, to-wit:

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

First district—Colfax and Mora counties, one member.

Second district—San Miguel county (including Guadalupe county), two members.

Third district—Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, two members.

Fourth district Santa Fe county, one member.

Fifth district—Bernalillo county, two members.

Sixth district—Valencia county, one member.

Seventh district—Socorro and Sierra counties, one member.

Eighth district Grant and Dona Ana counties, one member.

Ninth district—Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, one member.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

First district—Colfax county, one representative.

Second district—Mora county, one representative.

Third district Colfax and Mora counties, one representative.

Fourth district San Miguel county, (if Guadalupe county be not legally constituted), four members; or if Guadalupe county be legally constituted, then, and in that case, San Miguel county three representatives; Guadalupe county, one representative.

Fifth district Santa Fe county, two representatives.

Sixth district Taos county, one representative.

Seventh district Rio Arriba county, one representative.

Eighth district—Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties, two representatives.

Ninth district—Bernalillo county, three representatives.

Tenth district Valencia county, two representatives.

Eleventh district Socorro and Sierra counties, two representatives.

Twelfth district Dona Ana county, one representative.

Thirteenth district—Grant county, one representative.

Fourteenth district Dona Ana and Grant counties, one representative.

Fifteenth district Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, one representative.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,
Governor of New Mexico.

By the Governor.

D. M. THOMAS, Secretary.

MEMORANDUM FILED WITH CERTIFICATE OF APPORTIONMENT, MARCH 21, 1891.

The duty imposed upon the governor by sections 2620 and 2621 of the Compiled Laws, on failure of the legislature to apportion the territory for legislative purposes, is a difficult and delicate one, and in order to avoid any misconception, it seems proper to state the principles which have governed in making the apportionment now filed.

The United States law provides for a council of 13, and a house of representatives of 26 members. The population of the territory, as returned by the late census, is 153,593, and the representative population, found by deducting the number of non voting Indians, soldiers, etc., amounts to about 144,000. Each member of the council therefore represents about 12,000 of representative population, and each member of the house about 6,000. There would be no difficulty in making districts of exactly equal voting strength if it were not for county lines, but these cannot be disregarded, and no county can be divided in making a district. In some cases, such as San Miguel county, where the population is almost 31,000, the division is easy, as it is obviously entitled to two councilmen and four representatives. The same may be said of Santa Fe and Valencia, each of which is plainly entitled to one councilman and two representatives. But in the case of the four counties containing about 9,000 each, a more difficult problem is presented, as each is entitled to one and a half member of the house and three fourths of a member of the council. In such cases one member of the house has been appointed to each county by itself, and the fractions grouped together to form a district for the election of another. In two cases the population of a county is much too small even to entitle it to one representative, Grant being there with 6,000 inhabitants, and San Juan with but 4,900. In such cases it was of course necessary to unite those counties with others in order to make a district. As Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties, comprising the old county of Lincoln, contain all together but 9,000 people, they were naturally grouped together in the apportionment of both houses. The principle that every county having a sufficient population to elect that member, by itself, free from outside interference caused by grouping counties together, has been adhered to whenever practicable, only the fractions being used, as a rule, in the formation of joint districts. This insures a fair representation to every section better than any other system, and provides fully for total independence in that representation.

San Juan county might have been attached to Bernalillo county instead to Rio Arriba and Taos; but its political connection has always been with the latter, and it has at times been a part of each of those counties, while it has not been united to Bernalillo in any way. So, also, Sierra county might have been grouped with either Socorro, Grant or Dona Ana to form a district; and the population of those three counties is so equal that there is no preference on that account. But apart from the general propriety of its connection with Socorro arising from similarity of natural character and greater geographical proximity, its union with either Grant or Dona Ana, would have left Socorro county with about 9,000 inhabitants, so isolated that it would have been impracticable to give it proper representation without forcing an unnatural union of sections having no community of interest.

As some question exists as to the legality of the existence of Guadalupe county, I have fixed the representation of San Miguel county so as to be applicable in either event.

While absolute and precise equality is attainable so long as counties are the units in the problem; yet so far as it has appeared possible exact justice has been done to every locality in this apportionment. Probably no arrangement could be made that would not be subject for complaint in some quarter; but it is believed that the apportionment now announced is less subject to just criticism than any other that could be devised.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Governor.

The Horror of It.

Industrial Union.

Yesterday there came to us a pale faced, thinly clad girl and begging that we buy the books she carried in her arms. Three reports of ancient date, which a magnanimous government had carefully compiled, that told in figures great beyond human comprehension the wealth of our country. Laying them timidly on our table, the half frightened child said that no price was asked, there being nothing in the house to eat, she had sought to pawn them to provide a dinner.

We looked at the pale wan face of the infant woman. We turned the leaves that recounted the wealth of a nation. God of heaven and earth, was there ever a greater contrast? Pages of figures that looked like serpents eyes in mockery of the wants of the poverty pinched face beside us, told how fruitful human labor had been; the pinched face told the story of earth's greatest crime. Between this begging child of toil, and aggregated wealth, the highest of which billions alone can count, the history of our people lies buried. We thought of our childhood home far from any city, with its peace and plenty, and fields of golden grain, of herds and flocks, of sloping hills where the blue grass fringed the crystal brook and from its shallows we gathered sweet scented mint. We looked at the child woman and thought of the sacredness and nobleness of womanhood, of the hopes of the race that are in her keeping, of the battle for bread, and of the battle for virtue, and we could but say, God help you little one for man will not. Whereof this want, O man? Do not those very volumes which poverty sought to pawn, tell the story of wealth to feed a world? Why then in a world of plenty is childhood enslaved by want? Brother, had we courage to free ourselves from the superstitions and prejudices of our fathers, and the disposition to work for humanity, that we now have to work for political demagogues the blight of poverty would cease to curse our country.

Take and see that your neighbors take the LIBERTY BANNER.

There are now 119 prisoners in the territorial penitentiary, among them fifteen serving life sentences. Of the 119 there are 110 men and nine women. The erection of a separate building for the women convicts has become absolutely necessary. Under the new law the force of employes has been cut down, the steward and three guards having been discharged. On Saturday evening last Deputy U. S. Marshal Serapio Romerio turned over the following U. S. prisoners, convicted and sentenced at the present term of court at Albuquerque, to Supt. Wynkoop: Males: Jose Montano, six months, and Enrique Benavides, three months, for adultery. Females: Marcelin Martin, Nestora Martin de Samora, Dolores Benevides de Olivas, three months each, for adultery.—*New Mexican.*

The *Ledger* believes it the imperative duty of our government to increase the volume of money, and can see no better way to get this money into circulation than first settling its indebtedness to the old soldiers, and second, by loaning it directly to the landowner, taking mortgage security, at a low rate of interest. We believe the sum to be loaned to any individual should be limited, as otherwise it would be used for speculative purposes. A law could easily be framed which would give relief to the masses, but so long as the old parties are in power we cannot expect aid.—*Ledger, Burlington Junction, Mo.*

To-day the sheriff sold under the hammer, nine tracts of land, aggregating 1,771 acres, for the sum of $500. "We are a happy prosperous people," says Harrison. "Mr. Sheriff, please sell another batch of Cowley county at 33 cents per acre," says the court. This shows the necessity of an amendment to our mortgage laws. Under this sale, land has been taken without compensation, and leaves the former owners still in debt thousands of dollars. No compensation, no redemption, but all gone in the greedy maw of the mortgage hog.—*Winfield Tribune.*

Lawrence Barrett, the famous tragedian, died in New York City. He was stricken down with pneumonia fever.

JOHN WHELAN. CHAS. WEIDMAN

WHELAN & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MerchandisE.

Fresh Goods Recieved Daily. Prices Low.

PROPRIETORS

OF THE ONLY

First-Glass Hotel

In Lincoln County.

LINCOLN, - - NEW MEXICO.

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.

—Good cow hands are said to be scarce in the Pecos Valley.

—Weather prophets predict a cold wave next Saturday.

—Probate court will sit the first Monday in May in regular session.

—The county commissioners will meet in regular session here Monday, April 6th.

—Manco, a Mescalero Indian, and two squaws from the Agency, were in town yesterday.

—The "boys" in Roswell ride into saloons with their horses and try to make their animals drink beer.

—W. L. Gorton sent us a load of coal from his mine in the Salado last Friday, that is a fine quality sure.

—We are informed that a wedding is on the tapis in our city, the exact date of which is not yet made known.

—Read the "ads" of the merchants who appear in this paper and make it a point to give them your patronage.

—Everybody in town is brushing up and getting ready for court week. Lincoln will be full then—of people we mean.

—A snow Monday night and kept it up nearly all of Tuesday, but melted as fast as it fell, and snowed again Tuesday night.

—Lincoln has two good blacksmiths—Andres Sandoval and Ygnacio Sena, and they are well equipped for all kinds of business in their line.

—Lincoln needs a good bakery. When some of our people have to send to Stanton for bread, it looks like an enterprise of that kind might pay here.

—The young fellows about town are practicing the national game with a view of giving some of our neighboring clubs a tussle on the diamond green.

—Correspondence to insure insertion in the BANNER should reach this office not later than Tuesday. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

—Roswell had a flour famine a few days ago. Hold your grip, fellows, Lincoln will soon supply your wants with the best grade of flour ever made in this country.

—The telegraph line should be extended from Fort Stanton to this place. Of course it would have to be at private expense, but a company could be formed for that purpose.

—J. J. Dolan is spending about all of his time at Fort Stanton, attending his duties as receiver of the stock of goods and business of Messrs. DeLany & Vail, post traders.

—The managers of this paper contemplate the establishment of a Spanish department in the near future if they can get the proper encouragement from the Mexican people.

—The peach blooms were putting forth, and the apple buds swelling when the snow came Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night, but it is thought the peaches are safe yet.

—Lincoln would be a good point for bottling works in the supply of summer drinks. The manufacturer could reach a number of points in a days drive with his wet fizzy goods.

—"Aunt" Phoebe Gibson, a colored lady of the "Old Virginia" school of cooks, presented the BANNER bachery with a fine loaf of bread last Monday, proving herself an expert as a bread-maker. She has our thanks.

—On a visit to the Ellis farm east of town Monday morning we found the peach trees blooming, the apples trees putting forth their buds, and the bees working. If Jack Frost will now stay away there will be an abundance of fruit.

—One of the two good hotels in this city is the Stanton House, under the management of Mrs. Jas. Kibbee, who gives her personal attention to the culinary department, and thereby insures to guests the best of fare. The traveling public will find this a splendid place to stop when in this city.

—Now that Lincoln is to have a first-class roller flour mill, what next? We ought to have that telegraph line from Stanton. With plenty of fine coal near at hand, here is the place for a repair and machine shop. Incorporation, electric lights, electric street railway and water works will come later on.

—There is no use of humdrumming along as we are doing in Lincoln. Let's get a move on ourselves and all pull together. We expect to stay here—the most of us, and let's make life tolerable. We cannot expect and must not expect immediate results. We can be more sociable, encourage and foster enterprises and make this the trade center of Lincoln county if we choose to do so.

—Really, the BANNER bachery is highly favored. Tuesday, Mr. Chas. Weidman, of the firm of Messrs. Whelan & Co., brought to our office a fine large jelly cake, nicely frosted, and as toothsome as ever an editor sampled, with the compliments of the ladies of the Lincoln hotel—Mrs. Whelan, Mrs. Weidman and Miss Lou Kircher, who have our thanks, and may their lives be "sweetened" with prosperity and happiness.

Under the Shadows of Blanco Peak.

Last Saturday we attended an Alliance picnic held under the auspices of the Eagle Creek Alliance at the school house near the home of A. J. Gilmore, under the shadows of "Old Baldy" or Blanco Peak.

The Alliance met in secret session in the forenoon and transacted the business on hand—the best part of which was the ordering of a dozen Alliance songsters. W. P. Allred, vice president, occupied the chair.

At noon an adjournment was had, and then the sisters went down into baskets and buckets and brought up edibles that formed a most delicious spread on improvised tables by turning the desks, and we want to say here that a better picnic dinner it has never been our good fortune to tackle, than was ate up there in those piney woods at the foot of grand old Bla co. There was a plenty and to spare, and when all were filled and the fragments gathered the uninitiated began to come in for the open meeting in the afternoon. By two o'clock the house was well filled and we gave them nearly a two hours talk.

This is a feature of the Alliance move in that neighborhood. Every third Saturday in the month they have a picnic—take their dinners and make a day of it, holding their secret meetings in the forenoon and have an open meeting in the afternoon, and it is having a good effect. If there are men in that neighborhood that cannot be reached in any other way, the good sisters up there will make an appeal to their stomachs, and if that don't fetch 'em then their case is hopeless.

We want to say in this connection that the Eagle Creek Alliance has set a pattern that all sub-Alliances may profitably follow. Take your dinners and picnic once a month. Invite those who are not members of the order to join you. You will find it profitable.

Friday night we stopped at the hospitable home of Bro. E. W. Peebles, and were made to feel at home by his good wife and his mother. Mrs. E. W. Peebles rode her pet burro to the Alliance meeting, the little animal being a favorite with the ladies of the family, and we thought what a sight it would be to the people back in the states to see a lady riding a burro, or jackass as they are called back there.

We hope to visit the Eagle Creek Alliance again—about dinner time.

A Roller Flour Mill for Lincoln.

Messrs Isaac Ellis & Sons, of this city, have begun work on a roller flour mill at this place, that, as an enterprise, will be of greater benefit to this town and the surrounding country than anything else that could be suggested.

The mill is to be located on the lower part of the Ellis farm at the east end of town. The building is to be 28x32 feet square, on an 8-foot stone basement, two stories above the basement. The machinery is to be of the latest improved patterns. There will be three sets of rolls with a capacity for turning out thirty barrels of high grade flour in twenty-four hours. These rollers make the finest quality of flour and give a larger yield than the old style of grinding. In addition to the rolls, a set of burrs will be put in for corn and feed work.

Immediately after the adjournment of the district court the carpenters work will be begun on the mill, and it is the intention to have the mill in operation this fall by the time wheat begins to come in.

The machinery for this mill will cost about $9,000, but as yet they are not able to estimate the cost of the entire structure.

Messrs. Ellis & Sons will undoubtedly be entitled to the gratitude of the people for many miles around for thus placing within their reach a first-class mill of this kind, and we predict for its projectors a grand success and profitable returns on the investment.

203 Young Women!!

An Indiana girl has taken the prize of $250 offered by The Cosmopolitan Magazine for "the best article of 4000 words descriptive of farm life, with suggestions as to the best method of making farm life attractive and happy," only farmers' daughters being permitted to enter the competition. The design of The Cosmopolitan was to draw out an expression of opinion as to the important problems of happiness and discontent on the modern farm, and it was so successful that more than 200 manuscripts, very many of them ably prepared, and representing nearly every State and Territory, were sent in. The prize was awarded by Prof. H. H. Boyesen and the editor of The Cosmopolitan, the final committee of award, to Miss Jennie E. Hooker, of McCutchanville, near Evansville, Ind. Her article will appear in the April number of The Cosmopolitan, and the same number will contain a very interesting article on the Farmers' Alliance, by the newly elected United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas. The Cosmopolitan is one of the few periodicals, which, while gaining circulation in the cities more rapidly than in the country, yet devote special attention to all matters pertaining to the farm. Taking the prize over so many competitors, doubtless Miss Hooker's article will present numerous ideas well worth the consideration of those who find their happiness or discomfort within the limits of farm homes. (Price 25 cents, Cosmopolitan Publishing Company, Madison Square, New York.

—We are informed that the matter of remodeling and repairing the court house will be considered by the county commissioners at their next meeting, commencing Monday, April 6th.

WON BY AMERICANS.

The Leading Prizes Come to the United States.

In THE QUEEN's last word contest, Dr. Edmund T. Stevens, of Buffalo, N. Y., won the first prize of a free trip to Europe and $200 in cash and Annie B. Turner, of Depew, N. Y., secured the special prize of a handsome, Shetland pony.

The publishers of this well-known Magazine have decided to offer one more Competition and to the persons sending them the largest lists of English words (of not less than four letters) constructed from letters contained in the three words, "Dominion of Canada" they offer many useful prizes, including $750 in cash, Shetland ponies, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantle Clocks, etc. all to be awarded strictly in order of merit. An elegant Silver Tea Service (valued $30) will be given *each* day to the persons from whom the largest list is received that day from the State in which they reside. The object of this Special Daily Prize for *each State* is to increase the interest in THE QUEEN's Competitions *in every locality* in the United States. Those desiring to contest for one of these valuable prizes may start on their list at once, but send six U. S. 2c. stamps and receive last number of THE QUEEN with full particulars before forwarding your list.

Address THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

—Lincoln county can show more resources of wealth than any other county in all this Southwestern country. Her mineral wealth combines all the precious metals, with iron and coal in inexhaustible supplies. No better farming land over laid out of doors. Corn yields from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, wheat 40 to 60 bushels, oats 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Three crops of alfalfa are grown here a year, with an average yield of 2½ tons per acre a year. All kinds of vegetables grow well here, and some of them of immense proportions. Turnips are grown here that weigh 20 pounds. Onions of the finest quality that weigh from two to three pounds. Irish potatoes make an immense yield up in the mountains. Small fruits of all kinds do well here, while apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes grow fine, and produce as finely flavored fruit as is grown in California. There is plenty of land to be taken up yet as homestead, and good farms can be bought cheap that are well improved. Up in the mountains farming is done without irrigation, but lower down water it is necessary for irrigating purposes.

—General Sherman, shortly before his death, by written consent, put his memoirs in the hands of Webster & Co., of New York. They, carrying out the spirit of the contract, are about to bring out a cheap edition of his celebrated work, with a brief appendix by the Hon. James G. Blaine, including the closing years of General Sherman's life, his last illness, death and funeral pageant. The work will be in one volume and will contain the full text of the original memoirs. It will be sold at $2.00, all former editions having been sold at $5.00. The proceeds of the work will be devoted to the interests of those whom General Sherman has left dependant for support upon the income of the estate.

—"More Anon" in Roswell *Register*, writing from this place, says "The LIBERTY BANNER has shaken the dust of Nogal from off its sandals, and will this week wave forth on Lincoln breezes. It is thought that the move is made by the Alliance for political purposes principally." "More Anon" is correct. There were several "politic" reasons for moving here. First and foremost, Lincoln, the county seat, needed a good paper, and the BANNER will supply it. It would be nearer the center of the county, afford better facilities for getting up a good paper, and especially a class of matter in which the people are particularly interested in.

—The merchants of Lincoln are disposed to patronize the BANNER very liberally, and as they are selling goods at as reasonable rates as almost anywhere else, in this section of country, it is but fair that our Alliance people should give them the benefit of their trade—in short trade with those who help you, wherever they may be. The BANNER's circulation is increasing and the paper goes to every postoffice in Lincoln county, and a number to postoffices in Eddy and Chaves counties, and is therefore a good advertising medium.

—A meeting of the presidents of sub-Alliances of Lincoln county has been called to be held at this place April 11th, at 10 a.m. This includes the sub-Alliances of Eddy and Chaves counties, as they are still attached to this county, in the absence of County Alliances in these counties. A cordial invitation is extended to all brethren in good standing to attend this meeting.

—On Sunday evening Mr. Albert Zeigler, of White Oaks, New Mexico, and Miss Carrie Leon, a well known society young lady of this city, celebrated their betrothal. Mr. Zeigler is one of the best known and successful business men in White Oaks, and comes well recommended. We extend our congratulations.—*Trinidad Daily Advertiser.*

—The people of Lincoln, and Lincoln county, will find the BANNER the staunch supporter of every progressive movement that has for its purpose the advancement and development of our resources of wealth and the prosperity of the people.

Personals.

George Curry, the county assessor, is out attending to his official duties—seeing how much you are worth.

Prof. B. J. Baca dropped in bright and early Monday morning and enrolled his name on the BANNER list.

Mr. Whelan, of the firm of Whelan & Co., has been having a tussle with la grippe for several days, but is better.

O. H. Vail and F. Bennett, of Ft. Stanton, and Amos Eaker, of Upper Bonito were guests at the Lincoln hotel Tuesday night.

J. C. DeLany, of the firm of DeLany & Vail, post traders at Ft. Stanton, gave us a call yesterday morning.

C. E. Littlefield was in town yesterday and made final proof on his homestead entry before Probate Clerk Sena.

Deputy Sheriff Langston and M. H. Bellomy, of White Oaks, dropped in on us last Thursday as we were getting ready to go to press. Mr. Bellomy is formerly from Kansas, having resided for a number of years at Cherokee, Crawford county, Kansas. We were pleased to meet both of the gentlemen.

Fort Stanton.

On the 6th inst. Col. Henry Douglass, 10th Infantry, was retired from active service, and Lieut. Col. Offly, 15th Infantry, promoted to fill the vacancy. The new Colonel is expected to arrive soon. At present Lieut. Col. S. Snyder, 10th Infantry, is in command of the post and Regiment.

Last Saturday Drum Major J. H. Crump left for a two week's visit to New Orleans, and other parts of the east.

An organization has just been formed under the name of "The Military Dancing Club, of Fort Stanton." Their initial hop will be given about the 31st. Invitations will be out in a few days.

Following is the programme of the Tenth Inf'ry. Orchestra, which was rendered to a good sized audience in the post hall last Friday evening:

1. "The Guard-mount"—Characteristic, Eilenberg.
2. Overture "Mons. Choufleuri," Offenbach.
3. Gavotte—"Our Little Nestlings," Sullivan.
4. Selection—from Opera "Mikado," Verdi.
5. Cavatin—Recitative and Chorus fr. Op. "Ernani," Thornton.
6. Song "Illusion Carriage" Venus.

Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following grand and petit jurors have been summoned to serve at the term of district court that will convene in this city Monday, April 6th:

GRAND JURORS.

P. G. Peters, Enos Fritz, W. W. Brazell, Thos. Tillotson, A. Ridgeway, A. C. McDonald, Martin Chaves, John Copeland, Cron Gallegos, W. W. Paul, Fernando Herrera, and Manuel Montes.

PETIT JURORS.

Francisco Ruy Valencia, Teodoro Chaves, John Newcomb, J. N. Cox, C. W. Wingfield, L. Hale, Robt. Burns, Alf Hunter, A. T. Hunter, Jas. Baird, Jas. Tolk, J. W. Bennett, A. J. Gilmore, R. C. Russell, Jesus M. Sandoval, Jerry Herrada, L. H. Rudisill, Geo. Ulrich, Antonio Lucas, Dolores Lucas, Dick Dastan, Luciano Trujillo, Jake Zeigler and L. D. Walters.

Examination of Teachers.

The County Superintendent of Schools will be in Lincoln the first week of the sitting of the district court, and together with two persons to be appointed by the district judge, will hold an examination of teachers for certificates under the rules as laid down by the Board of Education of the Territory. Persons interested will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

I have, at my ranch on the Rio Bonito, between 1,000 and 1,500 choice, native grown, apple trees for sale. They are three years old, large and thrifty, selected varieties, mostly winter apples. Any one wishing good trees to plant this spring will do well to call on, or address,

J. A. COX,
Lincoln, N. Mex.

John A. Roberts Esq., the manager and one of the owners of the wealthy Angus V. V. Cattle company of Lincoln county, after a most enjoyable trip to the city (it was his first visit here) returned home last night. He is well pleased with Albuquerque and her citizens, and it is intimated that he intends soon to become a member of the Commercial club. Mr. Croe is a pleasant gentleman and Albuquerque welcomes him at all times.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

—Let's have telegraph or telephone connection with the outside world. We believe one or the other would be a paying investment to those who would put their money in it, saying nothing of the other advantages obvious to all.

—Leslie Ellis made himself useful in the BANNER office last week in getting out a large circular for Judge Friedrich. It was first printed in English. Leslie translated it into Spanish, set it up and ran it off, not only doing a good job but rendering a correct translation.

—Three months ago this morning we arrived at Nogal, and must say that a three months residence in New Mexico serves to increase our admiration for this grand country and climate, whatever the future may be.

—The fall of snow almost continuously from Monday night until yesterday noon, increases the crop prospects, will send the grass forward much sooner, and yet it has not been cold or unpleasant.

—The building of a flour mill at this place by Messrs. Isaac Ellis & Sons is one of the best moves for Lincoln it has had in many a year. The mill here will double the trade of this place, and no doubt will be the means of bringing other business enterprises here.

—We are under obligations to Jailer Perea for a look through Lincoln county's jail, which seems to be kept in good condition, besides being a sure keeper, the cages being of steel.

—Sheriff Roberts has been summoning grand and petit jurors for several days preparitory for the next term of court.

WANTED.—A cook at the Stanton House immediately.

THIS SPACE IS
SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR

R. MICHAELIS & CO.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS HOUSE
—IN—
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Immense Stock of
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.

Call and See Our New Goods Arriving Daily

Custom and Tailor Made Clothing
At Very Low Figures.

FANCY and DRY GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

Hats, Boots and Shoes

HARDWARE

Groceries and Ranch Supplies a Special

AT ROSENTHAL & CO.'S
LEADING STORE.

LINCOLN, - - N. M.

"SOCKLESS JERRY."

On the Right Track of Badly Needed Reforms.

Jerry Simpson, the Alliance Congressman from the Seventh Kansas District, is already beginning to "kick" about the laborious duties of his position. He says he is overwhelmed with letters requiring his attention, and he thinks a Congressman has entirely too much department work to do.

"If I attended to all the business that is being asked of me," he said, "I would have time for nothing else. This thing of making a claim agent out of a congressman should be stopped, and that is one of the reforms the Alliance will try to bring about in Congress. A man can not give the necessary attention to public questions and at the same time devote himself to the investigation of every private matter that is thrust upon him, not only by his constituents, but by people from all over the country.

In fact Mr Simpson's predecessor, Judge Peters, found it necessary to employ a private secretary out of his own salary to attend to the bulk of his correspondence It appears there is a busy time ahead of Jerry, if he tries to do it all himself. But he won't. He says the Alliance members have a plan They propose that all claims shall be referred to the sub Alliance in the locality where it originates The local Alliance will investigate it that is make a sort of sub court of claims itself and render a decision If the claim is found worthy, it will be sent to the Congressman with the proper indorsement In this way the Congressman will not be annoyed by the innumerable unworthy claims

"There is another matter which the Alliance will seek to remedy," says Mr Simpson, who is the mouthpiece of the Alliance Congressional delegation. "And that is crowding the calender with new bills Congress has got to be a regular log rolling concern, and the Congressmen from various parts of the country combine and agree to help each other in the passage of their private bills The consequence is that measures of the first importance to the country at large are kept back until near the close of the session, and then rushed through without proper consideration The Alliance proposes that public business shall be transacted first"

Mr Simpson says these reforms will be considered at a conference to be held at Washington, D C next fall, and plans for their inauguration will be then adopted

As a final reform the "sockless statesman" says the Alliance members will forego swallow tail coats. There will be no lining in dress suits by the Alliance Congressmen The other matters have not been finally determined, but upon this point Mr Simpson and his colleagues are "dead set" In the language of Mechem Ledge, "swallow tails don't go"

Our national banks were instituted by the influence of men making the most plausible pretenses of benefit to the people They urged a sound, safe and stable currency, but behind this ostentatious plea was a devilish scheme of servitude. This was a siren song to lure the people to destruction Our railroad land grants were made through the loftiest pretentions of benefit to the people. It was a dishonest scheme for personal aggradizement; its fruits land monoply, landlordism, transportation monopoly, are a conspiracy against production and commerce, a severe blow at human liberty *Independent Leader*

We read of the Israelites making two golden calves and setting them up in extreme parts of the kingdom for the people to serve. This country has a pair of golden calves. The one is a republican calf that is in the north, and the other is a democratic calf set up in the south. Apparently the followers of these golden calves are at enmity, but let a little kine be dropped in the fold, like the farmers party in Nebraska, and the two golden calves become yoke fellows and paw the dirt in concert, and bellow forth that there shall not be any third God in the land. *Farmers' Advocate, Hamilton, Neb.*

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the National Farmers' Alliance, at Omaha, Jan. 28, 1891 —Against Both Old Parties.

Resolved, That we declare in favor of holding a convention on Feb. 22, 1892, to fix the date and place for the holding of a convention to nominate candidates for the office of president and vice-president of the United States. We declare that in the convention to be held on Feb. 22, 1892, the representation shall be one delegate from each state in the union.

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the national banks and that surplus funds be loaned to individuals upon land security at a low rate of interest.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Australian ballot law.

Resolved, That we demand the foreclosure of mortgages that the government holds on railroads.

Resolved, That we discountenance gambling in stocks and shares.

Resolved, That this is an administration of the people, and in view of that fact the president and vice president of the United States should be elected by a popular vote instead of an electoral college.

Resolved, That as the farmers of the United States largely outnumber any other class of citizens they demand the passage of laws to reform not as party measures but for the good of government.

Resolved, That the alliance shall take no part as partisans in political struggles, as affiliating with republicans and democrats.

Resolved, That the National Farmers' alliance demands the inter state commerce law be so amended and enforced as to allow all railroads reasonable income on money invested, and we demand that mortgages on the Union and Central Pacific railroads be foreclosed at once and the roads be taken charge of by the government and run in the interests of the people with a view to extending both these lines to the eastern sea board.

Resolved, That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and that the volume of currency be increased to $50 per capita We further demand that all paper money be placed on an equality with gold.

Resolved, That we, as land owners, pledge ourselves to demand that the government allow us to borrow money from the United States treasury on real estate security.

Resolved, That all mortgages, bonds and shares of stock should be assessed at a fair value.

Resolved, That the senators of the United States shall be elected by vote of the people.

Resolved, That laws regarding the liquor traffic should be so amended as to prevent endangering the morals of our children and destroying the usefulness of our citizens.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of the Conger lard bill.

Resolved, That we believe that women have the same rights as their husbands to hold property, and we are in sympathy with any law that will give our wives, sisters and daughters full representation at the polls.

Resolved, That our children should be educated for honest labor and that agricultural colleges should be established in every state.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal system for pensioning all survivors of the late war.

A Few Pertinent Questions.

National Reformer

Are you an Alliance man?

Do you believe in the principles of the order?

Do you believe the Alliance is able to accomplish its objects?

Do you believe you are being robbed of your just earnings by a false system of finance and oppressive laws?

Do you beleive that a united effort upon the part of the people will relieve you and bring prosperity to the country?

If you believe in the above then you are a good Alliance man only "in your mind."

Answer these questions:

Do you attend the meetings of your Alliance regularly?

Do you contribute anything to make those meetings interesting?

Do you grumble every time you pay your quarterly dues?

Do you believe that the men and the parties who oppose the Alliance demands will properly represent you in the Legislature?

Do you vote for men who will not pledge themselves to help enact the demands into law?

Are you a thorough Allianceman in *thought and action?*

How do you show your patriotism with your mouth or by your actions?

If you do not show your "faith by your works" you are not worth a straw.

The time for sentimentalism is past, this is the time for action; the real work of the Alliance is just begun. Let all true Alliancemen prepare for the contest.

Corruption has honey-combed the American republic, but it will be restored to its former purity, for from center to circumfrance the people are waking up to the situation and when the American people are once aroused down will go the things that be in short meter. The gathering storm is easy discernable upon the political horizon. The struggle will be short, sharp and decisive. No blood shed or bones broken, but a restoration of honest men to the front and to keep there.—*Western Call.*

"The labor problem," as understood by a good many magizinists, amateur political economists and dabblers in social science, is how to better the condition of the worker without interfering with any of the "rights" of the capitalists. No wonder many of them gave it up in despair and declare it to be insoluble. It can't be done any more than you could protect society from burglars without interfering with the "rights" of the burglar to get his living by plunder. *Journal of the K. of L.*

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

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

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

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

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

Fourth We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only

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

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

---

THE INFAMOUS CONSPIRACY!

Concerted 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 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 loaned, and the bonds must be used as the banking basis.

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

THE BURKE 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.

In Australia the government owns the railroads. It only costs a person $6.50 to ride one thousand miles there. Commutation rates for local service or still lower. A workman can ride to and from his work, a distance of six miles for 2 cents a trip; twelve miles for 4 cents; eighteen miles for 6 cents; twenty-four miles for 8 cents; thirty miles for 10 cents. Yearly tickets good for thirty mile trips are sold for $17.40. This is a kind of centralization we need in this country; it centralizes bread and meat into the mouths of the workman's children and clothes on their backs.—*National Reformer.*

Grover Cleveland committed political suicide by writing his famous letter against the policy of the people for the free coinage of silver. Cleveland is physically as live as ever, but politically—is dead, dead, dead!—*Southern Alliance Farmer, Atlanta, Ga.*

The American Nonconformist

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

150,000 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. Those thrown at us attest our work.

THE NONCONFORMIST

Proposes to up-root 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.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., March 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, May 2, 1891, viz: John H. Bingham, Homestead No. 46 (R. S.) for the W. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 14 and S. 1-2 S. E. ¼ Sec. 11, Tp. 10 S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles E. Littlefield, of Ft. Stanton, N. M., Amos K. Baker, of Bonito, N. M., Cleveland Bourne, of Bonito, N. M., John H. Skinner, of Nogal, N. M. WINFIELD S. CORBAN, Register.
2-6-6w.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., March 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, May 2, 1891, viz: Juan Andres Silva, Homestead No. 115 (R. S.) for the N. ½, N. E. ¼, N. E. 1-4 N. W. ¼, Sec. 11, & N. W. ¼, N. W. 1-4, Sec. 12, Tp 9 S. R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jose Herrera, of Ft. Stanton, N. M. Eulogio Herrera, of Ft. Stanton, N. M. Eugenio Maldonado, of Lincoln, N. M. Candelario Griego, of Lincoln, N. M. WINFIELD S. CORBAN, Register,
2-6-6w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. Feb. 28, 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 18, 1891, viz: Jubencia Davalos of Nogal, N. M. who made Homestead entry No. 1,659 for the W. ½ N. W. ¼ and Lots 2 & 3 Sec. 12, Tp. 14, S. R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Perfecto Telles, of Nogal, N. M., Jose Telles, of Nogal, N. M., Benito Montoya, of Tularosa, N. M., Lauro Duran, of Tularosa, N. M.

SAMUEL P. McCREA,
2-5 6w. Register.

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 H. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M., who made D. S. No. 3868 for the N. ½, N. W. ¼, Sec. 26, 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 Chavez y Montoya by Juanita Montoya his widow on pre-emption D. S. 2447 (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: Bitorio Martinez, Gabriel Marquez, Teodoro Farmer and Juan DeLa Garzas all of Lincoln, N. M. WINFIELD S. CORBAN, Register.
2-2 6w

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. 13 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. CORBAN, Register.
2-2 6w

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, February, 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 Wednesday, March 25, 1891, viz: Charles E. Littlefield Hd. 98 (R S.) for the N. W. ¼, Sec. 14, Tp. 10, S. R. 13 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Amos K. Baker, Jesse M. Brazel, John H. Bingham, William W. Brazel all of Ft. Stanton, N. M. WINFIELD S. CORBAN,
1-5x 6w Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. February 2, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate clerk, at Lincoln N. M., on Wednesday March 25, 1891, viz: Telesforo Baca, Homestead 26 (R. S.) for the E. ½, S. E. ¼, & S. E. 1-4, N. E. 1-4, Sec. 32, and N. W. 1-4 S. W. 1-4, Sec. 33, 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 Urbano Ramirez all of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORBAN,
2-2 6w Register.

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