Probate Clerk

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, APRIL 2, 1891. | PRICE—ONE DOLLAR Per Annum.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

President—L. L. Polk ..... Washington, D. C.
Secretary—J. H. Turner ..... " "
Ch'n Ex. B'rd—C. W. Macune " "

TERRITORIAL ALLIANCE.

President—J. N. Cox ..... Lincoln, N. M.
Secretary—W. L. Breece ..... Nogal, "
Treasurer—John Graham ..... Hall's Peak, "
Lecturer—J. A. Walcott ..... Elizabethtown, "
Chaplain—J. A. Allison ..... Farmington, "
Terri'l Trade Ag't—J. P. Hosmer, Springer, "

LINCOLN COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President—George Coe ..... Fort Stanton, N. M.
Vice Pres.—A. A. Breece, ... " "
Secretary.—W. M. Wharton, ... White Oaks, "
Treasurer—A. C. Storm, Fort Stanton ..... "
Chaplin—B. B. Scoggins, Bonito, ... "
Lecturer—W. L. Breece, Nogal, ... "

SUB-ALLIANCES—JAMES CANON.

President—P. Nelson ..... Upper Penasco.
Secretary—J. K. Candler ..... " "

EAGLE CREEK.

President—A. J. Gilmore ..... Fort Stanton.
Secretary—G. A. Saunders ..... Ruidoso

ROSWELL.

President—E. T. Stone ..... Roswell.
Secretary—James Mullens ..... "

LOOKOUT.

President—J. W. Coates, ... Lookout.
Secretary—Bud Tenton ..... "

BONITO

President—B. B. Scoggins ..... Bonito.
Secretary—Chas. Knowlton ..... "

LINCOLN.

President—G. W. Coe ..... Lincoln
Secretary—Mrs Phoebe Coe ..... "

WHITE OAKS.

President—John M. Keith ..... White Oaks.
Secretary—W. M. Wharton ..... "

NOGAL.

President—W. L. Breece ..... Nogal, N. M.
Secretary—L. D. Puckett, jr ..... " "

SAN JUAN COUNTY ALLIANCE

President—John Millican ..... Aztec
Secretary—J. O. Kelly ..... "

FARMINGTON ALLIANCE

President—J. A. Allison ..... Farmington, N. M.
Secretary—D. Dalton ..... "

CENTER POINT

President—John Millican ..... Aztec
Secretary—E. D. Miller ..... "

LA PLATA ALLIANCE.

President—F. V. Williams ..... La Plata
Secretary—T. C. Gray ..... "

FLORA VISTA ALLIANCE.

President—A. J. Shelhamer ..... Flora Vista
Secretary—W. H. Pinto ..... "

MESA CITY

President—Chas. McHenry ..... Farmington
Secretary—E. O. Barnes ..... "

OHIO

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

BONITO Mission. Preaching at Fort Stanton the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At the Nelson house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Sego school house, the third Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Coe school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Jones, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON.

ATT'y AT LAW

Albuquerque ..... N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

H. Fall. H. B. 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 and in the U. S. Land Offices.

GEO. B. BARBER.

Attor'y-at-Law,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

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.

BACK FROM THE TOMB!

Ingalls Rises from Political Obscurity and Delivers a Lecture.

The Kansas Senator Charges the Greed of the East the Union—West and South and the Replacement of Political by Economic Issues—Westward the Star of Empire!

From the New York World, March 16th.

BOSTON, MASS., March 15.—John J. Ingalls sailed last night from this port on board the coast steamer Dorchester for Baltimore, after having made a brief visit to the scenes of his childhood and to his parents, who reside in West Roxbury.

Before leaving he spoke freely to a reporter concerning New England's policy towards the West and South in the most caustic terms.

"The Republicans of New England," he said, "may paste in their hats: 'If the next Republican Convention nominates a monopolist and the platform contains a declaration against free coinage, unless some remarkable change occurs in public opinion, I doubt if they will carry two States west of the Alleghany Mountains.'"

Again he says: "The very pressure of economic questions has forced a combination between the Western States and those of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, those of the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic States, between the great grain and cotton producers, as against the manufacturing and commercial interests of the East. This combination has been forced by the greed and grasping characteristics of the Eastern capitalists.

"The New England people do not understand either the disposition or the temper of the Western people, and have not understood them from the beginning. He You kee also seems to be to treat the demands of the West with derision and contempt. The people there have become tired of being ridiculed and of having their favorite measures of legislation overridden, and are determined to secure for themselves the privileges which it has been the custom of the East to set aside for itself. This is the backbone of the Alliance movement, and among the last things the leaders would be likely to hearken to would be warnings from the moneyed interests of the New England States.

"A crisis is threatened and it will take the combined wisdom of the country to avert it. By this crisis a line of separation between the East and the West will be drawn, and it will be precipitated unless there is a modification of the prerogative and intolerant criterion which prevails against Western men and measures. The consequences of such a crisis cannot be predicted, but they will be momentous. The West and South want a reversion of legislation, they want the tariff, they want the free coinage of silver, they want a series of economical measures to protect their agricultural interests, and every word of derision sent forth from New England does not tend to increase their confidence in their Yankee fellow-countrymen.

"The West and South know their power. They know, by the adjustment of the political forces of the country according to the eleventh census, that the seat of power has been transferred to them. They know that if they unite, as they are likely to do, that they can elect a majority of the Senate, a majority of the House of Representatives and a majority of the Electoral College. Where would New England then be? There would be no need of revolution. New England could then be legislated to the place it desires the West to occupy. New England wants a good basis. The West and South are unanimous for free coinage; they want a large increase in the circulating medium, and all that New England may do to the contrary cannot change this determination. They have long submitted, for the sake of party, to New England's tariff demands, but they will submit no longer.

"This new political movement in the West is misunderstood by the East, purposely misunderstood, it would seem. There are but few of the Western States that are not within the grasp of the secret lodges of the Farmers' Alliance. Its surprising growth in Ohio, which started with 50,000 members and promises to have 350,000 by the next election, a equal to several other States, and for President Eliott, of Harvard College, to tell these people that they are ignorant and do not know what they are doing is not likely to modify their opinion of Eastern instruction. As a matter of fact, such know it all instruction but exasperates them and arouses their resentment. Because the voters of the West may lack the culture and scientific knowledge and technical instruction of the President and graduates of Harvard College, it does not follow that they are not equally as good scholars in a wider school and are not engaged in an honest effort to solve the great problems that confront us in accordance with the principles of a sound financial system and in keeping with good government.

"How the tide is running in the West, Kansas tells. In my State, Harrison received 82,000 majority, the largest relative majority given by any State in the country. This majority has disappeared. As in a night the Republican sentiment of Kansas underwent a change, and the party of Senator-elect Peffer and Jerry Simpson took its place.

"But the State of Kansas did not stand alone overwhelmed by the earthquake. Our New England brethren had their chance at Concord in New Hampshire, their Democratic Governors in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and their minority in Connecticut. We from the West foresaw the catastrophe, and we appealed to the representatives from New England to be more moderate, but our appeal went with the soup received for Western digestion. Your leaders exhibited a disinclination to make even the slightest concessions upon National questions. The Western judgment on such an exhibition was that future co-operation for their benefit with the East would be barren in results, and so they looked to the South. Business interests and a desire for a mutual protection prove all sectional issues and factional antagonisms out of political use. They were not inclined to continue to differ with a section with which they intended to form an alliance, and so the Elections bill had but little consideration from them.

"That is what New England is doing. New England is dependent for the means to maintain her manufacturing and commercial supremacy upon the producing regions of the country, for your farmers do not raise enough to furnish your population with breakfast three months in a year. There are innumerable reasons why the relations between the two sections should be friendly and harmonious. With reasonable concessions, the present differences could be so adjusted as to secure harmonious co-operation. To bring this to pass compromises must be made. But our experience with New England has been that she will have all or nothing.

"The great parties do not furnish us with lumber to build our corrals, and we want free lumber and the reduction of the duty on fence wire. Then, too, we wanted free sugar, but the Maine woods are not quite exhausted and the wire works at Worcester and the maple trees in Vermont all had their champions; so our demands were refused by the representatives of New England sentiment. Not all, for we shall have practically free sugar; but those Vermont trees had to be enriched by bounties. Our Western farmers see and know these things, and neither President Eliott nor anybody else can shut their eyes. Our Western farmers have even more reasons to feel incensed. During the close of the last session they saw their Pure Food bill, their Lard bill and other important agricultural measures permitted to die with the session, so that way might be made for the Shipping Subsidy bill, which is for the interests of the shipbuilders along the Maine coast. Isn't it natural, under these circumstances, that the producers should raise in resentment against the greed and grab-all of New England?

"Men of the agricultural regions see that yearly they labor but to grow poorer, while in the large manufacturing and commercial regions there is an enormous and inexplicable accumulation of wealth. All that these wealthy communities desire in legislation is granted, while all the farmers demand is either buried in committee or laughed out of sight. The New Englanders for twenty five years have been able to do this because their representatives have by long experience and extended service reached positions of influence and power. They have held the Secretaryship of State, the Speakership of the House and the Chairmanships of all powerful committees, so that New England's wants would be attended to, if every other section of the country suffered as a consequence. But they laugh best who laugh last.

"As again showing the temper of feeling in the West, I spoke twenty-five times in the last campaign, and during the month of October addressed 100,000 people. The overmastering interest was poverty in currency and political topics. Anything else fell flat. The Elections bill and the question of suffrage in the South, which had been congressional questions in 1888, had lost their power and were regarded with apathetic indifference. Much of this indifference was undoubtedly due to a perception, misunderstood perhaps, but all powerful nevertheless, that co-operation between New England and the West was hopeless, and the success of the reform demanded could only be secured by a coalition between the South and West, when existing causes of political estrangement are removed.

"But after all, the New Englanders are true to their traditional character, for the genius of New England has been sharpened and developed by its environments, and for two centuries they have had to wait for the human race. New England has her money invested in Western enterprises—in the Atchison, the C. B. and Q. and other great undertakings. It is among the things that are in the immediate future, that western legislatures will put upon their statute books enactments for the establishment of arbitrary and maximum rates for passengers and freight upon the railroads; they will pass usury laws and statutes for stay of executions in proceedings for the collection of debts. These are some of the retaliatory dangers that will threaten the permanent values of Eastern investments in land and railroads.

"As a New England boy I do not desire to see the line of separation drawn. If it is drawn it will be New England greed and ignorance of the needs of the Western people that will do it. The West will play tail to the Eastern kite no longer."

In reference to Murat Halstead's comment that the Senator's utterance in the matter of the annual British war scare indicated that he was in need of a change of climate, the Senator laughingly said that while Mr. Halstead believed that the Senator could change his climate, he believed it had been possible for Mr. Halstead to have a change in Berlin, he, the Senator, had been one of those who had prevented him. Possibly Editor Halstead was striving to even up accounts.

Work or Bread.

K. of L. Journal.

Toronto, Canada, on last Thursday morning, for the first time in its history, a dispatch from the capitol of the Province of Ontario says, saw a black flag carried by unemployed men, bearing the motto, "Work or Bread." An evening paper on Wednesday contained an innocent looking paragraph inviting all laborers out of work to meet at 9:30 o'clock on Thursday morning at St. Andrew's Square. About 500 responded to the call. Headed by a black flag with the motto referred to, they formed into procession, with the City Hall as their objective point. On the way through the principal business streets the crowd swelled until it numbered 3,000 when it reached City Hall. Mayor Clarke was called out to address the men, who informed him briefly that they wanted "work or bread." The majority of the men were of middle age, while a good number were bent with years. They were out of work from one to four months, behind in rent and in payment of bills for the necessaries of life, their ability to procure goods on credit any longer was about exhausted, and extreme want stared them in the face. The Mayor addressed them from the City Hall steps, saying that all the corporation work to be gone on with now was under way and more would be begun in about six weeks.

J. Britten, one of their leaders, said: "I warn Mayor Clarke, that if there is no work in the next two days there may be violence."

"You had better not", urged the Mayor.

"I can't pay my rent," shouted the speaker, in reply, "and I will be chucked out with my family. I tell you they don't care for you or I. We will march through this city for three days and demand work."

James Lawler another leader said: What we want is the immortal leaf: we do not want charity; but when it comes to this we must show aristocracy and monopolies what distress exists in this city. We have the worst landlords in Toronto who have ever put their foot in a boot of leather."

After leaving the City Hall the men marched up Jarvis street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, to show the wealthy citizens how many were starving in the midst of plenty. The demonstration has no political prompting, but it occured at a most opportune time to give the lie to those who boast of the alleged prosperity of the country.

Don't Want the Alliance.

Boston, March 27.—The *Herald* has dispatches from several points in New England voicing the sentiment of the farmers on the proposed Alliance movement in the eastern states. A dispatch from Pittsburg says: "It is the sentiment of the leading Berkshire county farmers that the New England tour of the Alliance leaders, Kyle and Simpson, will be a practical failure."

Henry A. Barton, jr., ex-master of the state grange said to the *Herald* reporter: "I don't believe the state grange is at all in sympathy with the movement. I am of the opinion that grangers generally, and I am acquainted with the leading members all over the state, are not in favor of the Alliance and I don't believe it will be successful in New England."

Henry Noble, of Pittsfield, an ex-member of the State Board of Agriculture, who has been a leading farmer of Berkshire for nearly half a [illegible] "The farmers of New England farmers can go into this thing from a political point of view or any other."

One of the best informed members of the patrons of husbandry in Middlesex county and one who occupies positions of prominence in the councils of the state and national grange, says that he regards the Alliance movement at the west as a rope of sand with not sufficient adhesiveness to hold together for a great length of time. The Alliance movement will never be a success. New England, he said, where the farmers feel well satisfied with what they are accomplishing in and through the patrons of husbandry.

Well, What if They Do?

Citizen's Alliance.

"If things keep on much longer the men of means will take their capital out of the country." This is the kind of cant that one often hears spoken by a certain class of money loaners when they refer to the Alliance agitation. Where will they go? They won't take their capital and go to Russia, where the nihilists are making it so warm for the ruling class, will they? They won't take it and go to Germany, where the socialists are keeping up such a hot fire against the people of the east, will they? They won't go to France where the communists shake things up lively once and awhile, will they? They won't go to England, where the social democrats are making the throne tremble, will they? No, never mind that threat. It is all bosh. These capitalists know a good thing when they see it. There is no place on the face of the globe where they can carry on their work of spoliation as they can right here in the United States. Why, if John Sherman were to introduce his bill to bond the people for $100,000,000 in the interests of a lot of capitalists in any legislative body in Europe he would be mobbed. Why, in it was in England that such a scheme was proposed, Trafalgar square would swarm with people in mass meeting to protest against it. Oh! but here in this country it is an every day affair to get the government to endorse the credit for a lot of sharpers. But they are not caught endorsing any credit of the toiler of the soil. That is unconstitutional, and it is paternalism.

The coinage of paper money by the government for the purpose of loaning it to the people at not more than 2 per cent. a year is one of the most important planks in the peoples' platform. The government has been loaning several hundred millions to national banks for nearly thirty years at 1 per cent., so that the principle is not new to us. The only question is, do the farmers need the money? Unquestionably they do, not for the purpose of loaning to their neighbors, but to relieve themselves from usury and mortgage taxation. The banker does not have this plea—he has no need for the money. But the banker is a government pet, while the farmer is treated worse than a beast. It is time to make a change. *Statesman, Omaha, Neb.*

In 1889 the railroads of Russia paid that government a net surplus of $77,500,000. Taking this as a basis the railroads of the United States would pay all the state and national taxes. India has 16,000 miles of government railroads, magnificent depots and iron telegraph poles. The poor working people earn an average only 7 cents a day. The railroad fare is only one-seventeenth of a cent per mile. So they can ride 140 miles for the price of a day's labor. The average price per day in the United States for labor is about $1.50. There is a wide difference between 7 cents and $1.50; yet the American laborer can ride only about fifty miles for a day's work. The citizen of India can ride sixty-nine miles further for the price of a day's work than the American citizen. *Golden Rule.*

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, APRIL 2, 1891.

THE Reading Iron Co., at Reading, Pa., has notified its 2,000 employes that owing to the continued depression in the iron trade a slight reduction in wages was to be made the 1st inst. This is another blow at that fraud of frauds, protection.

ONE of the sauciest New Mexico exchanges that comes to this office is the Clayton *Enterprise*, a neat seven-column folio, published by J. E. Curren. That paper is up in the east end of Colfax county, and its editor carries a chip on each shoulder.

THE report of the Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota shows that the organization is making the same phenomenal growth as last year. More than 11,000 members have been enrolled since the election in November, and six or seven sub-Alliances are being organized weekly. The present number of sub Alliances in that state is 2,315, with a total membership of 52,000.

IT WEARS us awful weary to hear men talk about the "great middle classes," and the "common people," and the "better classes." The term "aristocracy" will become obsolete, and only remembered as referring to an age when there was a race of people having no more sense than to tolerate a contemptible system of that kind. This old world is getting too [illegible] to tolerate the [illegible] system.

IN THE battle for the right of what the press call the common people there are no efforts to build a party from the standpoint of the partisan. It is principle not parties, the people want. The people want relief, and not the mere success of a party. The Alliance man whose only aim and purpose is the success of a party, or is afraid the organization will hurt some old party, is a poor stick indeed, in fact if the principles of the Alliance are not first and foremost with him regardless of parties, he is more of an incumbrance to the order than a benefit.

ON OUR first page of this issue will be found an interesting a very interesting interview with Senator Ingalls, in which he takes occasion to roast the New Englanders in a way that is truly refreshing, and in turn the Senator is being roasted by the Republican organs unmercifully. It is a great surprise to the country to see Mr Ingalls take the stand he does, with seemingly no feeling towards the Alliance whatever, for laying him on the shelf. Mr Ingalls seems to have had a new awakening as a result of his defeat, for surely no man could have given a truer picture of the real situation than is portrayed in this interview. It is said there is a compensation in all things, and if Mr Ingalls' defeat results in bringing the vitriolic statesman to the defense of the people, and turn his lance upon their enemies, the blessings of his defeat will be of a two fold character.

GOVERNMENT control of railways is an idea that is rapidly growing in popular favor among men in all parties, and will attain success in the near future as a principle in practical form. Nobody in this country is so potent in influence and so thoroughly demonstrating the practicability of a step in that direction as Mr. Jay Gould himself. The consolidation of thousands of miles of railway under one system and management, and the pooling of all the great lines, so that the entire railway system of the country is practically in the hands of a few men less in number than the fingers on your right hand, reader, so clearly and forcibly demonstrates the practicability of government management by a properly organized bureau, that it would seem unnecessary to make any further argument, for, if four or five men can so manage the entire railway system of the country as it is today and yet make the system oppressive to the people, the government can manage the same fully as well if not much better, and in the interest of the whole people. Under the control of the government there would be a more efficient service and no discriminations. There would be equal privileges to all, and the curse of railway monopoly and exactions on watered stock would be wiped out. All fair minded men who have given this matter consideration, and are uninfluenced by mercenary motives can not fail to realize the necessity for government control of railways. It has come to the point where the people must choose between government control of railways, or railway control of the government.

IT IS truly refreshing to read the opinions of some unthinking men who deride and poohpooh the great reform movement that is crystalizing as grand principles, and mobilizing an army of men and women the grandest the world ever saw. The man must be truly and lamentably ignorant and stupidly blind who can not see in this reform movement the gathering of a mighty storm that will surely sweep this country as it never has been before. Think of the army already in line and rapidly recruiting its ranks! Four million members of the Farmers' Alliance! Nearly one million Knights of Labor! More than a million members in the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association and the Grange, with thousands of trades unions and assemblies, all working for the same purpose and to the same end the equitable rights of the producing people. Think you this reform will ever go backward? Are the people not in earnest, or are they indulging in child's play? The fools in their enormous self conceit, and the enemies of the people may howl their impotent rage, but they had as well try to roll back the waves of old ocean as to try to stop the people in their forward movement toward self government, and that will result in the repossession of the government by the people.

NEW ENGLAND farmers are up in arms because of the attempt of Bro Simpson, the reckless statesman from Kansas, to organize branches of the Alliance throughout New England. They look upon the Alliance as a rank, raw thing fresh from the wild western plains, and declared that the Grange and Patrons of Husbandry are quite competent to look after New England's agricultural interests. And they are correct, for it must be admitted that for dignity and decency the two last named orders are far ahead of the Alliance movement. *Santa Fe New Mexican.*

The idea that New England is not taking kindly to the Alliance movement seems to be a very sweet morsel to old party papers, but we predict that the period of exultation over this reported "up in arms" business, will be brief, as it is only the voice of the politicians heard. The Alliance is moving East. In Ohio grand work has been done since the election last fall. It is estimated that Ohio alone will have 250,000 members in the Alliance by 1892. Pennsylvania is organizing. The work has begun in Massachusetts, also in New York. The manner in which the Alliance is killing off the politicians and rebuking the rotten subsidized press may well claim from such people for this order a lack of "dignity" and "decency."

WE ARE approaching a social and economic crisis such as was never before known in the history of any nation. The accumulation of vast estates has introduced into the fabric of our social system a species of caste as plainly visible as that which distinguishes royalty in the countries of Europe. The chances for a poor man to attain political or social position are growing less every day. The select four hundred of New York are, socially speaking, as far removed from the common people as are the members of the royal families of England, Prussia or Austria. As the rich become richer and the poor grow poorer, this gulf is widening. The spirit of unrest and rebellion at this condition of things is growing with a rapidity that should warn those who are responsible for this condition, that there is trouble ahead. —*National Reformer.*

FROM KANSAS.

GALENA, KAN. March 26, 1891.

ED. BANNER.—The Republican sheets throughout the United States are making a great howl about reform, which they claim can only be brought about by the Republican party. The Repulicans obtained power thirty years ago, and let us see what they have done in that time in the way of reform.

First, they placed the "exception clause" in the greenback, thereby making two kinds of money—one for the bond holder and the other for the laboring man. They converted non interest bearing currency into non taxable, interest-bearing bonds.

They passed the credit strengthening act of 1869, by which bonds that were bought at a discount of 40 per cent. and paid for with the depreciated greenbacks, were made payable in gold.

They demonetized silver in 1873. They fathered the national banking act—the greatest curse that was ever placed on any nation, and yet they prate about reform!

U. S Grant signed the bill raising his own salary from $25,000 to $50,000 per annum.

The fifty first Congress gives a subsidy of $4 a mile to American built first class vessels. Austin Corbin, the great railroad king of England, has let the contract to American parties for the building of eight steel steamers capable of a 24 knot speed. They will make the trip from Montauk Point to Milford Haven in five days. At $4 per mile these eight vessels will draw from the United States treasury $184,320 every ten days, or $662,060 every thirty days, or about $6,754,520 a year, besides the revenue derived from carrying the mails, passengers and freights. Why, this will almost equal farming in Kansas!

All the laws that the Republicans have ever passed have been directly or indirectly in the interest of the money power and against the masses.

W. E. JOHNSON.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cohn Bros., of Dallas, Texas, dry goods merchants, assigned on the 24th ult.

The firm of A. Whitney & Sons, car wheel manufacturers of Philadelphia, is embarrassed.

There are three tin factories in this country in operation one at Chicago, another at St. Louis, and the third at Apollo, Pa.

The snow storm in Nebraska last week was very severe, snow falling to the depth of eighteen to twenty inches on the level.

Five hundred veterinary surgeons in England have signed a paper declaring overhead check reins as painful to horses and inducive of disease.

The festive burro is not restrained of its liberty except in towns or villages having 400 or more inhabitants, under the new law in this territory.

The Hatfield-McCoy feud on the West Virginia and Kentucky border is a thing of the past, a conference between the two factions resulting in a declaration of peace.

During the performance of "Lohengrin" in Paris a few nights ago the opera house was connected with London by telephone and the music was distinctly heard in London.

On the 25th of March Kansas had the most severe snow storm ever was known in that region, stopping railway traffic. Trains were caught between stations, and many trains were abandoned. Between La Junta, Col., and Garden City, Kansas, the snow was from three to ten feet deep in the railway cuts.

Capt. J. R. Speer, of Jacksonville, Fla., has started on the back of a pet alligator fourteen feet long to swim from Jacksonville around the coast by way of the Everglades and up the coast to Apalachicola, a distance of 600 miles. The 'gator was raised by the Captain and obeys his every word. This queer character has made a bet of $5,000 that he can make the trip in ninety days.

Corporations rob the people according to laws of their own make—highwaymen being too poor, are powerless to legislate in favor of their act, take the shorter method and hold you up for what they can get. Only a difference of methods without a distinction of purposes. —*Thayer, (La.) Herald.*

AS WILL be seen by a dispatch from Boston, published elsewhere, an effort is being made to make it appear that the New England farmers do not want the Alliance in their midst. That dispatch may be taken with a grain of allowance, as it is simply the effort of the money bags—through their lickspittles—the politicians, to keep the Alliance out of New England. The New England farmers are suffering from the same curse that afflicts the western farmers. Hundreds, yes thousands of farms in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and other eastern states have been abandoned because it no longer pays to keep them up. There may be foolish farmers in New England—just as there are all over this country, who are tied to party wheels, blinded by prejudice, who may ignorantly oppose the Alliance, but New England is not entirely made up of fools and knaves.

Ominous.

Mystic Breeze.

The year promises to be an eventful one among civilized nations. The common people in all parts of the world are becoming restless, and the rumbling sounds of the revolutionary forces are breaking through the din. Within a year Guatamala and Salvador have had a bloody quarrel, and are preparing for another. A rebellion was attempted in Mexico, and one is waiting the signal in Honduras. There has been some skirmishing in Peru, a terrible revolt in the Argentine Republic, and they are now fighting in Chili. A rebellion has just been suppressed in Portugal; and one is beginning in Spain. While the big nations have as yet escaped any serious outbreak, the signs of the time point to an awful future. It requires an army to suppress the peasants in Russia, and the Armenians and the Turks are on the eve of an outbreak. In Germany, France and other European nations, the storm is raging underneath, while in our own country the person who will open his eyes will join us in exclaiming that the lion and the lamb are not yet ready to lie down together.

WHILE Gen J. B. Weaver was delivering his address on Finance and the Farmer before the Pennsylvania State Dairyman's Association the other day, a gentleman back in the audience who was smarting under the merciless exposure of the class legislation which has disgraced our country for the past quarter of a century, arose and inquired "What kind of a cow, in your judgment, Mr. Weaver, is best adapted to the dairy business in Iowa?" Gen. Weaver replied that the people of Iowa were not entirely satisfied with their cow. She wasn't compact enough and was too long. She had been standing for more than twenty five years with her hind parts in the east and her head in the west. The east had been doing the milking, while the west had furnished the feed; and that the object of his visit to Pennsylvania at present was to try to induce this dairy association to help him turn the cow around. The answer was satisfactory, but it was some time before order could be resumed.

Farmers of the United States are at last taking an interest in political campaign. Heretofore, when they had voted they completed their share of the duty that citizenship imposes and took no farther interest in political matters until the next campaign, with its party ticket to lure with siren song the farmer to the polls.

But now the situation is radically changed and after political campaigns, at the time when politicians, capitalists and quasi statesmen expect the farmer to go back to his acres, his cows and his turnips, forgetful to politics thereto, behold! he remains in the field as active, agressive, earnest and enthusiastic as ever. What does it mean? It means that farmers, half the voting strength of the country, propose henceforth to have something to say about how this government shall be run; they are henceforth going to take an interest in the matter 365 days in a year. And every really good citizen is glad of it, for it means a more equitably distributed prosperity and brighter sunshine for the masses, regardless of their avocation. —*Farm, Stock and Home.*

The simplicity, real or assumed, of our esteemed capitalistic contemporaries is truly rural. Some time ago money was so scarce in Wall street that not a dollar could be had by bull or bear at any rate of usery; now the banks have run their reserves to $13,000,000 surplus, which is seven millions more than a year ago. Hence great wonderment; and yet Jay Gould, one month ago, said that money would be a drug in the market by the middle of January. Was he a prophet, an astrologer? Unquestionably. He was the man who lately locked up the money when contemplating his Union Pacific and other railroad combinations. Besides needing cash for the purchase of those great properties he was enabled by thus creating an artifical scarcity of the circulating medium, to run down their stocks, and keep them down while he was buying them. He made the scarcity and now makes the plenty; all for his own benefit. He made his contracts and is now paying out. The matter is as simple and clear as our esteemed contemporaries are simple and blind.—*Workmen's Advocate, New York.*

The Farmers' Alliance of Illinois has come out boldly in favor of a graduated income tax. The idea is spreading like wildfire among the farmers of the country. It is notorious that over 70 per cent. of the international taxes of the nation is paid by real estate, although other forms of property are about equally valuable in the aggregate. Our present laws unfairly help the rich to get richer; why shouldn't they compel them to surrender to the public treasury a part of the plunder they have accumulated by partial legislation, and thus help to equalize taxation, now so outrageously unjust to the holders of the soil? The chief objection appears to be that while honest men would pay taxes the dishonest would not, even at the cost of perjury, evade it. Stringent laws would miminize this evil. *Rural New Yorker.*

Secretary of War Proctor, Senator Sherman and Gen. Miles were at El Paso a few days ago

We do not believe legislation that will drive capital from our state or interfere with the building of railroads, or with other improvements, but we believe in laws that will prevent the people being robbed. If we have our pockets rifled either by highwaymen or corporation, we don't see how the plea for improving the country would help us.—*Pineville, (Mo.) Independent.*

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Jose Miguel Sedillo, of the County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, by his certain mortgage deed, dated the 23rd day of June, in the year 1888, and recorded in the Probate Clerk's office of Lincoln county, in book A of records, page 658, did convey to the undersigned, James J. Dolan, his heirs and assigns as mortgagee, the following described real estate situated in the County of Lincoln and Territory of New Mexico, as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter of section (36) twenty-six in township (10) ten, south of range (16) sixteen east, to secure the promissory note of said Jose Miguel Sedillo of even date with said mortgage deed for one thousand dollars, payable to the order of the said James J. Dolan one year after date with interest from date until paid at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, with ten per cent attorney's fee, if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

And, whereas, it was provided in and by said mortgage deed that, if default should be made in the payment of said note at the time the same should become due and payable, then and in such case, the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns in person, or by his or their agents and attorneys, might sell or dispose of said mortgaged premises at public auction to the highest bidder for cash; first giving notice of the time and place of said sale by publishing a notice in a newspaper published in the said County of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, for twenty days before the date of such sale, and in his or their name or names, might make and deliver to the purchasers at such sale, a good and sufficient deed or deeds of said premises in fee simple.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note due as aforesaid, which default still continues. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1891, between the hours of ten a. m. and two p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the town and County of Lincoln, the said James J. Dolan, his agent or attorney, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises hereinbefore and in said mortgage deed described pursuant to the powers and provisions of said mortgage deed, saving and excepting from such sale a small parcel of land deeded by the said Jose Miguel Sedillo on the 19th day of November, 1887, to Manuel Mestas and Francisco Mestas, the deed conveying said small parcel of land was recorded in the records of Lincoln county in book 1, at pages 42, 43 and 44, on the 6th day of December, 1887, and carried in connection with other land described therein, was to the said Manuel and Francisco Mestas about nine acres of the premises hereinbefore and in said mortgage deed described. The amount then to be due under said note, together with attorney's fee and costs of sale, on the day of sale is the sum of one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars $1,320.00

JAMES J. DOLAN,
Mortgagee,

By GEO. B. BARBER,
Agent and Attorney

Lincoln, N. M., March 26th, 1891.
2-4-4t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.
March 6, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, May 16, 1891, viz: ANTONIO TORRES,

H. E. No. 4[illegible] for the [illegible] sec. 6, tp. 9 s, range 19 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julian Lopez, Joaquin Cedillo, Lino Chavez, Mariano Alder, all of Lincoln, N. M.

WILFORD B. CONRAD,
Register.

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.

JOHN WHELAN. CHAS. WEIDMAN.

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.

—Eddy has a street called "Bug Juice" Avenue.

—Sheriff and Mrs. Roberts were callers at this office Tuesday.

—The *Register* is of the opinion that beer for horses is an expensive luxury in Roswell.

—The Eddy and Roswell base ball clubs will play a match game at the latter place April 26th.

—The Lincoln hotel has been receiving a new coat of paint—brushing up preparatory for court.

—We are informed that Sebe Gray lost his fine stallion on the 21st ult. His death entails a loss of $1,000 to Mr. Gray.

—District court will convene here next Monday, and everybody, their cousins, their uncles and their aunts will be on hands.

—"Hear ye! hear ye! the district court of Lincoln county is now in session!" or words to that effect, will be heard next week.

—Owing to the heavy snow storm in Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, eastern mail has been cut off from us here for over a week.

—Fellows, let's have that road across to Eagle creek, and right away. It will take some time to put it in shape, and let's get a move on the job.

—A letter from White Oaks informs us that Mrs. McGinnis will take charge of the *Interpreter*. The lady has had, so we are informed, some previous newspaper experience.

—The Liberty Banner has been removed from Nogal to Lincoln and will continue to be published in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance. It is a much better paper now than in the past.—*Eddy Argus.*

—Nogal has had five deaths since we left there less than a month ago—among the number the wife of Cyrus Moore, Miss Mattie Parsons, and two children of J. M. Lovins. The name of the other we did not learn.

—We are requested by Mr. Howard L. Doyle, to thank the people of Three Rivers and Nogal for their kindly services in the burial of Mrs. H. L. Doyle and Miss Jessie Ridgly, who committed suicide near Three Rivers last Saturday.

—Charlie Brown, ex-typo on the Banner while at Nogal, threatens to invade the Banner bachery and get a good square meal in the near future. We'll serve specially for the occasion a dish of mountain oysters, to tickle his palate.

—The "Red Sox" of Lincoln are preparing to challenge the Roswell base ball club to a match game in the near future. If you want to see the earth mopped up with the Roswell club by the Lincoln boys get ready to be on hands at the mopping.

—We are informed that information has been obtained from the Pecos Valley Railway folks by parties who recently visited Roswell that the company will soon begin preliminary surveys for the projection of that road, one of which, will be up the Hondo from Roswell. We hope to be able to give something more definite next week.

—We learn from friends at Nogal that the bodies of the two women who committed suicide near Three Rivers last Saturday were buried in the cemetery at Nogal. We are also promised a letter written by the two women before their death, giving their reasons for committing the rash act, which will be laid before our readers next week.

—We are informed that several soldiers at Ft. Stanton are preparing to explore the cave two miles east of the post on a more extensive scale than has ever been given that subterranean cavern. One of the soldiers stationed there accompanied a French expedition to Africa, and had considerable experience in underground explorations. We hope the Banner will be favored with an account of the expedition.

—Editor A. J. Allen, of the White Oaks *Interpreter*, died in that city at 8 p. m., Tuesday, March 24th, of acute pneumonia. His death followed after an illness of about 24 hours. He was about 60 years of age, having been born in Pennsylvania. He had knocked about the world a great deal, having spent several years in Australia. He came to White Oaks in the fall of 1881, and two years ago purchased a two-thirds interest in the *Interpreter*. Messrs. Hoyle & Watson, who own a one-third interest in the paper, will continue its publication.

—Lincoln was enlivened and a number of the male bipeds highly entertained for a time last Saturday evening in Justice Cordova's court, in a case wherein Jose Montano was the prosecuting witness, and a soldier of Ft. Stanton was the defendant, charged with assaulting Montano. Judge Friedrich prosecuted and Cpl. Jewett defended. The boys had their fun when Judge Friedrich made his plea to the court, in which he paid his compliments to the defendant and Mrs. "Sis" Martin, a colored woman mixed up in the case. Mr. Montano was trying to get possession of property upon which he had claims, when "Sis" and "Mr. Sis" interfered. The defendant got $3 and trimmings, and one of the worst roastings we ever heard of in court.

Personals.

John Newcomb, of the Ruidoso, favored the office with a call last Thursday.

Probate Clerk Sena and W. R. Ellis were callers at this office yesterday.

Ben Parker, constable at Nogal, was in town yesterday on official business.

O. H. Vail and F. Bennett, of Ft. Stanton, were down Monday evening a few hours.

Thos. C. Keys gave us a call Tuesday, and enrolled his name on the Banner list.

Wm. Whelan, of the firm of Whelan & Co., gave us a call Saturday and inspected the office.

J. N. Coe came over from the Ruidoso Saturday. Oat sowing was the order of the day last week in that bailiwick.

George Curry, county assessor, called Monday evening. He has been tussling with the grippe, and it came near downing him.

Since our last issue D. J. M. A. Jewett, of White Oaks, has located in our city for the practice of law. We welcome Mr Jewett to our city.

M. L. Gorton, of the Salado, and Uncle John Walkers called on us Sunday. Mr. Gorton and family were enroute for Roswell, expecting to return here Saturday.

All White Oaks seem to be moving down here to Lincoln. We are informed that W. F. Blanchard, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor, will arrive in our city in a few days with his family and take up his residence here.

J. V. Tully, of the Ruidoso, was over Saturday. He had just returned from a trip down on the lower Penasco and the Felix, and says the cow men were getting ready to begin work on the 1st inst. He left for El Paso Sunday.

P. J. Hyde, of Nogal, was in town Tuesday, the guest of Isaac Ellis. He reports five deaths in that place recently. School was stopped for two weeks on account of sickness. It opened last Monday for the remainder of the term.

N. O. Rowland, of Eagle Creek, was in town last night. He reports a great deal of sickness in his neighborhood. O. P. Humphrey and four other members of his family are bed ridd. Two of H. J. Crawford's children are sick.

A Much Needed Road.

A new wagon road to the Ruidoso and Eagle Creek canons from Lincoln is one of our greatest needs both for this town and the people living in those two canons and beyond.

We are informed that there could be a very good route made by some labor and expense by following a canon that leads up over the mountain from a point about one mile above Lincoln, that can be made a good road, making the distance from Lincoln to the mouth of Eagle Creek about nine miles.

As it is now, the Ruidoso and Eagle Creek folks are compelled to go around by Fort Stanton or down by the Hondo, a distance of twenty miles from the mouth of Eagle Creek to reach this place.

We are informed that a number of people are willing to contribute labor and means to build this road, and that the County Commissioners are disposed to help the enterprise if it if put on foot. The road is badly needed and it should receive the attention of the people who are interested in opening it.

Joe Hill Dangerously Wounded.

Last Saturday Joe Hill, who has a ranch over near the Capitan mountains, six or seven miles north of Lincoln, was accidentally shot in the thigh inflicting a serious wound.

He went out to kill a beef and shot one. The animal did not fall and he placed another cartridge in his Winchester, but just then the beef fell, when he leaned his gun against a tree and hurried to stick the beef. While in the act of sticking the beef the gun fell down from the tree striking the hammer and sent a ball through the upper part of his thigh.

His step-father, Henry Farmer, tried for some time to stop the bleeding temporarily, so he could go for a surgeon, and failing he finally plugged the wound on each side with large chews of tobacco, which stopped the flow of blood until he could ride to Fort Stanton for a surgeon. At this writing [illegible] his case was considered quite serious, but there was hope that he would pull through all right.

President C. H. McHenry, of the San Juan County Farmers' Alliance, has handed the *Index* a letter he has received from W. L. Breece, secretary of the Territorial Alliance, in which that official states that the idea is erroneous that local Alliances have forfeited their charters on account of non payment of the national per capita tax. He says that ruling of the National Alliance applies only to State Alliances. Mr. Breece's letter has been crowded out of the paper two issues now, but we hope to publish it next week, so all interested may read it for themselves. It is the aim and desire of President McHenry to get all the subordinate Alliances to square up, and to hold a rousing meeting some time in the court week. *San Juan County Index.*

—One of our home papers in Kansas boasts of an eight-pound turnip! Pshaw! In New Mexico they don't pull small turnips like that. They grow 'em here 20 and 22 pounds in weight.

WANTED.—A cook at the Stanton House immediately.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Two Women Over Near Three Rivers Deliberately Commit Suicide.

Last Saturday evening two women, Mrs. Howard Doyle, and a school mistress, Miss Jessie Rodgly, committed suicide on the Goodin, now known as the Ellis ranch, west of the White mountain.

As we are informed, Howard Doyle and his wife have been separated for some time, and she was stopping with Mrs. Ellis, formerly Mrs. Goodin, *nee* Doyle.

The school teacher was stopping at the Ellis ranch, and was from some east ern state.

It is said that Mrs. Doyle had been brooding over her troubles for some time, and confided the same to the school teacher, who it seems had a great deal of trouble on her mind, too, and they finally agreed to bring an end to their sorrows by committing suicide and dying together.

Last Saturday evening they armed themselves with a revolver and started ostensibly for a walk. They went to the corral, laid their cloaks down and laid down with their heads on a pole. The school mistress took the pistol and shot Mrs. Doyle, and then placing the muzzle to her own head shot herself, each dying in the arms of the other.

This is about all the particulars we could obtain in regard to this strange affair, which was deliberately planned and carried into effect.

Fort Stanton.

During the absence, on leave, of 1st Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, Adjutant 10th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf. is acting in the capacity of Post, and Regimental Adjutant.

2nd Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2nd Cavalry, has been detailed as Range Officer at this post. Lieut. Brainard was with the Greely Expedition, and is the man who accompanied Lieut. Lockwood to a point four miles nearer the north pole than had previously been accomplished. The place bears the names of both of these men on all recent maps. As Lieut. Lockwood died soon afterward from exposure, Lieut. Brainard enjoys the distinction of having been further north than any living man in the civilized world.

Acting Hospital Steward Wm. Herbst, has been ordered to Fort Grant, Arizona Ter., for temporary duty, and departed last Saturday for his new station. He is a bright young man and will be greatly missed by the many friends he has made at this post.

Corporal Matthew Batson, Troop G, 2nd Cavalry, has been ordered before a Board of Officers, to convene at Fort Wingate, N. M., to be examined for a commission as 2nd Lieut. He left this post for Wingate Monday morning. His comrades all unite in wishing him success.

Corporal Richard Crum, Troop G, 2nd Cav., has been promoted Sergeant, vice Michael Drew promoted Post Quartermaster Sergeant; and Privates William S. Wilde, and Michael Delaney, same Troop, have been appointed Corporals.

At a recent Saturday morning inspection Private Boozer had two helmets displayed for inspection, and upon being asked by the inspecting officer why one helmet was not sufficient, remarked that the smallest one did not fit him for some time after each pay day, hence the necessity for two sizes.

Gallery practice began the 1st inst. The boys are making some fine scores.

E. S. Green, the Tenth Infantry printer and a member of the regimental band at Fort Stanton, is a Kansas urchin. *Las Vegas Daily Optic.*

Would it not look better, Mr. Optic, when you take items from the Liberty Banner, if you should credit them and follow copy? At least if you wish to introduce new words we would advise you first to refer to Webster for their proper meaning.

VENDE.

President C. H. McHenry of the County Alliance, has received a communication from President Brown of the La Plata County (Colorado) Farmers' Alliance, asking the attendance of delegation from San Juan county, N. M., at an Alliance meeting to be held in the court house at Durango on the second of April at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider a proposition for establishing a co operative store. As there is not time to call a meeting of the County Alliance to select a delegation, President McHenry desires the *Index* to notify the subordinate Alliances and request each to send a strong delegation to Durango on the date named. *San Juan County Index.*

—Well, why not incorporate Lincoln? We have the requisite population, and why not be in style and in the swim? What's the matter with Judge Cronin for mayor? Isn't Charlie Weidman putting on aldermanic rotundity as fast as nature will permit? Wouldn't George Sena look solemn as a police judge? And Lord! wouldn't Judge Friedrich roast 'em as city attorney? L. B. Walters would catch 'em acomin an' agwine as city marshal, and we'd have side walks, electric lights, dummy lines, water works, and—and—well, everything would come our way, by and by.

—What a grand water works system Lincoln will have some day. A reservoir on one of those neighboring hills will throw water over our four and five-story buildings.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by the undersigned March 21, 1891, one medium sized black mule, branded by a cross above a heart, and other brands not intelligible, and aged about ten years.

HENRY FRITZ.

Spring Ranch nine miles below Lincoln.

New Laws.

The last legislature of this territory enacted a law providing for a bounty of $7.50 for killing mountain lions, gray wolves or foxes.

The following are the printer's fees in publishing tax sales: For each tract of land other than town lots, for all insertions, 35 cents; for each town lot 20 cents. For publishing notice, when time for redemption of lands sold for taxes, will expire, the same fees.

For publishing any legal notice or any order, citation, summons, or any other proceeding or advertisement required by law, at a rate not exceeding $1 per square of 250 ems for the first insertion, and 60 cents per square for each additional insertion.

NEW STOCK LAW.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico:

Section 1. Any person killing or causing to be killed, any bovine, cattle or sheep for his own use or the use of others, or for the purpose in whole or in part of sale or exchange, is hereby required to keep in his own possession, unchanged and unmutilated, and in condition to be easily inspected and examined, all hides and pelts of such bovine animals, including the ears, for a period of thirty days after the killing, and of sheep ten days after killing, and shall at any time while such hides or pelts remain in his possession permit the same to be inspected and examined by any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, or by any board or inspector or officer authorized by law to inspect any hides and pelts, or animals, whether dead or alive. Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall also apply to the killing by any person engaged in any public round-up of animals for use in connection with the making of such round up.

Sec. 2. Each violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished in the discretion of the court in which a conviction is had by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Inability or refusal to show such hides or pelts to any proper authority within said period of thirty days, or a refusal to show it any time thereafter while remaining in the possession of the person by or for whom the animal was killed, shall be prima facia evidence of a violation of the provisions of this act, and shall be competent evidence to go to the jury upon the trial of any indictment against such person or persons for the larceny of any animal or animals, or for the receiving of stolen property.

Sec. 4. Provided further that any person or persons not having a regular butcher shop, market or stall, but who engages in the business of peddling meats in any town, plaza or settlement, or mining camp in this territory, shall pay a license of $50, which, when collected shall go to the school fund, to be paid annually in advance.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage; but this act shall not be construed as repealing or in any manner changing the provisions of section 71 to 75 both inclusive, of the Compiled Laws of 1884. Approved February 21, 1891.

THE NEW BULL LAW.

The following is an official copy of the new bull law.

Sec. 1. That section 3 of chapter 130, session laws 1889, entitled "An act to amend section 9 of an act for the protection of stock and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That section 3 of said act shall read as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 3. Hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation to turn loose upon any common or public range in the territory any she or female cattle, unspayed and over the age of nine months, without at the same time turning loose and keeping herded with the same at the rate of at least one good bull, not less than nine months or more than eight years old, of at least one-half pedigree stock, to every twenty head of such she or female cattle; provided that any person, company or corporation now owning such she or female cattle upon any common or public range in this territory, and not having with said cattle such bull or bulls, of number and kind as herein described shall procure the same and turn them loose with said cattle on or before the first day of January, 1892; and any person or persons, company or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, and be liable to the person or persons injured or damaged by such violation, in an action at law for the amount of the injury or damage sustained. Provided, further, that the words "pedigree bull" shall not be construed to mean a Texas or Mexican bull.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.,
March 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 the Probate Judge of Lincoln county, N. M., or in his absence, before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, May 16, 1891, viz:

ROMULO SALAZAR,

Homestead No. 1166 for the w½ ne¼, & w½ se¼, section 35, Tp. 8 s, r 16 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Bonafacio J. Baca, Epifanio Salazar, Jose Morales, Ramon Lujan, all of Lincoln, N. M.

Second advertisement to correct description as published notice accompanying final homestead certificate No. 1371 in compliance with instructions in Commissioner's letter "C" dated May 16, 1890.

WINFIELD S. CONKLING,
Register.

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 Specialty,

AT ROSENTHAL & CO.'S LEADING STORE.

LINCOLN, - - N. M.

Clearance Sale

In Order to Reduce Our Immense of

Dry Goods,

Boots & Shoes,

Hats & Caps,

Clothing,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

AND

HARDWARE.

We offer these Goods at such Low Figures as to Induce Customers to Buy. We must make Room for Spring and Summer Shipments. Come and be Convinced.

R. MICHAELIS,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Proposed Constitution

- AND --

BY-LAWS

--OF THE--

The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of New Mexico.

As arranged and submitted by the following committee appointed by the Lincoln County Alliance, and ordered that the same be published in the LINCOLN BANNER, and thereby submitted to the sub Alliances throughout the Territory of New Mexico for adoption or rejection, the adoption of said constitution and by laws being dependent on the favorable consideration of a two thirds majority of the sub-Alliances of the Territory

J. N. COX,
W. L. BRAMER,
J. E. WHARTON,
Committee.

FIRST DECLARATION OF PURPOSES ORGANIZATION, INTENTIONS:

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers and Laborers Union, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions We therefore Resolve

[illegible] the agricultural [illegible] government, in a strictly [illegible] spirit

2 To endeavor the [illegible] in things essential, unity and in all things charity

3 To develop a better state mentally morally, socially and financially

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining [illegible] in sustaining law and order

5 To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves

6 To suppress personal [illegible] sectional prejudice [illegible] unchristian rivalry and selfish ambition

7. The brightest jewels we have in our farmers are the tears of widows and orphans and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where incurable hearts are bleeding to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister bury the dead care for the widows and educate the orphans, to exercise charity towards offenders to examine words and deeds in the most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death Its laws are reason and equity its ordinances divine purity of thought and life its intention is Peace on earth and good will to all mankind

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

ARTICLE I Sec 1 This body shall be known as the New Mexico Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, and shall have power to make its own Constitution and By Laws and rules of order

§ 2 The Farmers and Laborers Union of New Mexico shall be composed of the following persons A President a Vice President, a Secretary, a Lecturer, a Chaplain a Door Keeper an Assistant Door Keeper a Sergeant at Arms and a Business Agent its standing and special committees and one delegate from each New Mexico Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union

§ 3 There shall be a County Alliance organized in each county, containing three Farmers and Laborers Unions and said Farmers and Laborers County Union shall be composed of the following persons the delegate from each Farmers Alliance in said county in good standing for every ten male members, together with its officers and its standing and special committees

§ 4 No Farmers Alliance shall be organized with less than five members and not nearer than four miles by nearest traveled route of another, except by consent of the nearest Farmers Alliance provided that if there shall be a natural line intervening, then in that case there may be a Farmers Alliance organized near the line of the two organizations without such consent

§ 5 Each Farmers and County Alliance shall elect a President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Treasurer, one Lecturer, one Assistant Lecturer, one Chaplain, one Door Keeper, one Sergeant at Arms and one Business Agent

ARTICLE II § 1 The President's duties are to open the Alliance according to Ritual in case of a called meeting to state its object to preside over the body to decide upon all points of order, appoint committees (in case of a tie, to cast the decisive vote) to sign all orders on the treasury by direction of the Alliance, to represent the county in the State Alliance according to Ritual

§ 2 The Vice President shall have power and may fill the office of President at any time when in his judgment it is for the good of the order and when positively necessary in the absence of the County Alliance, he shall call a meeting of the State Alliance

§ 3 In case of a vacancy in the office of President, from any cause whatever, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall become President and if more than six months shall intervene before the next annual meeting of the Farmers Alliance, it shall with the consent of the Executive Committee call a meeting of the Farmers State Alliance to elect a President and transact such other business as may be necessary

§ 4 In the absence of any presiding officer at any regular meeting of the Alliance any member in good standing may call the house to order and the house may proceed to elect a presiding officer by ballot or by acclamation, as may be decided shall be binding At the time appointed for any regular meeting of any Alliance, if a quorum is not present, the President or any officer present authorized to open the Alliance may adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall be present

§ 5 The Vice President's duties shall be to assist the President and in his absence perform his duties

§ 6 The Secretary's duties shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Alliance conduct the correspondence, to keep a roll of the members, to receive all monies of the Alliance and pay it over to the Treasurer, take his receipt for the same, read all communications, reports and petitions in open Alliance when necessary, to affix the seal of the Alliance to all documents requiring the same, to prepare for publication a copy of the proceedings of each annual, State or called session immediately after adjournment, to distribute the semi-annual password to the Secretary of each County Alliance, who shall distribute it to the President of each Farmers Alliance who shall give it to the members of his Alliance, and the password shall be given in no other manner He shall have charge of the seal, books and papers of the State Alliance His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President, Executive Committee or any other committee appointed by the President to inspect the same; to keep a correct account between the State and County Alliances. He shall furnish the Secretaries of the County Alliances with a blank book properly ruled, with suitable column heads for classifying and recording the contents of the reports from the Alliances; also suitable blanks for making reports to his office and to the Chairmen of the Executive Committee, and a supply of blanks for the Secretaries of the Farmers' Alliance to report to the County Alliance. He shall also make a list of all the officers, standing and special committees of the State Alliance with name and postoffice address which list shall be a part of the printed proceedings of the State Alliance.

§ 7. All officers of the State, County and Sub Alliances shall deliver to their successors in office within twenty days after election and installation into office all papers, monies, due or other monies, dues or other matters which may be in their hands belonging to the Alliance.

§ 8. The Secretary of each Farmers' Alliance shall by the first day of January, April, July and October of each year furnish the Secretary of their County Alliances with a list of the number of all male members over twenty one years of age, those under twenty years, the number of females, and all other statistics required of him by the County Secretary, and shall accompany the same with the fees and dues due the County Alliance

§ 9. The Secretary of each Farmers' County Alliance shall classify and record the reports from the various County Alliances in his county, and shall make a report of the same quarterly in triplicate on the first day of each quarter; one copy to be sent to the Secretary of the Farmers' State Alliance, one copy to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and one copy to be retained in his office.

§ 10. When a Farmers' Alliance shall fail to make its report to the County Alliance as specified in section nine of this article, it shall not be allowed representation; and if it shall continue in neglect of this duty and not send its reports and dues for twelve months, it shall stand suspended.

§ 11. When a Farmers' County Alliance shall fail to make its report to the Secretary of the State Alliance, as specified in section nine of this article it shall not be allowed representation, and if it shall continue in neglect of that duty and fail to send its reports and dues within twelve months it shall stand suspended It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Alliance to notify such delinquent Alliance of their suspension and the cause thereof

§ 12 The Treasurers' duty shall be to receive all money from the Secretary and pay it out on a warrant from the Secretary, approved by the President He shall file with the Executive committee a bond for double the amount of money that is likely to pass through his hands

§ 13 The Chaplain's duty shall be to attend at the exercises of the Alliance, to officiate at the funeral services of the relatives of members of the order

§ 14 The lecturer's duty shall be, at each meeting to read or deliver a short address on subject, of interest to the order The duty of the Assistant Lecturer shall be to assist the Lecturer in the duties, and in the absence of the lecturer to perform his duties

§ 15 The duty of the Door Keeper and Assistant shall be to guard the door of the Alliance and see that all are properly admitted, and to take care of the property of the Alliance and to keep the house in order

§ 16 It shall be the duty of the Sergeant at Arms to assist the President in preserving order while the body is in session to see that the members are the sound of the gavel take their seats and quit talking

§ 17 If at any time after the Alliance is called to order by the President any member shall fail promptly with the foregoing duties of his office, or in any way disturb the business of the body, he shall after the second offense be subject to reprimand by the President, who shall reprimand the member and if reported the second time during the day he shall be expelled from the Alliance for that day

§ 18 He shall see that the orders of the President are observed, carry all papers and messages from the President or other officers of the body as may be directed

§ 19 He may have the privilege of appointing one or more assistants to assist him in performance of his duties, with the advice and consent of the President

§ 20 He shall keep a sufficient supply of water for the use of the body

§ 21 He shall be the custodian of the implements, and see that it is distributed as [illegible]

§ 22 All organizers commissioned by the Farmers State Alliance, and all lecturers shall be commissioned and approved by the Executive Committee

§ 23 Each Alliance shall have at the office of the Committee of three whose duty shall be to collate the books of the Secretary and Treasurer and report at the same quarterly [illegible] and report all other [illegible]

§ 24 Each County and Farmers Alliance shall be allowed to frame its own constitution and By Laws, provided they shall not conflict with the By Laws of the State Alliance

ARTICLE III Sec. 1 The Farmers State Alliance shall meet annually on the second Tuesday in [illegible] and the delegates to the Farmers Alliance elected at the meeting of the County Alliance in January. The regular Alliance shall be held on the second Tuesday in January, April, July and October and the delegates to the same shall be elected by the Farmers Alliance at their first meeting in March, June, September and December and thereafter as provided. All Farmers Alliances shall meet at the same place in each county. The officers of the State Alliance shall be elected at the annual meeting in January, and the officers of the County Alliance at the meeting in July, and the officers of the Farmers Alliance at their first meeting in June, or as soon thereafter as convenient.

§ 2 All officers of the State Alliance shall be called to organize Farmers Alliances and each Alliance shall receive their charter signed by the President and Secretary of the State Alliance [illegible] recognized provided [illegible] certificate from the organizing officer [illegible] receive their charter, [illegible] be organized

§ 3 Delegates from one fourth of the County Alliances to the State shall constitute a quorum of the State Alliance. Delegates from one fourth of the Farmers Alliance shall constitute a quorum of the County Alliance. Five members shall constitute a quorum in the Farmers Alliance

§ 4. A County Alliance shall be formed wherever there are three Farmers Alliances in the county

§ 5 The President of the County Alliance may call a meeting of his Alliance when, in his judgment it is for the good of the order, and upon the call of five Alliances he shall call a meeting The President of the Farmers Alliance may call a meeting at any time when he may see proper for the good of the order

ARTICLE IV Sec 1 No person shall be admitted as a member unless he be a citizen of the Territory of New Mexico for six months past, and not then unless he be a farmer, a laborer, a mechanic, a country school teacher, a physician, who does not belong to a secret society for the purpose of controlling salary, or a minister of the gospel, be of good moral character, be of industrious habits, be a white person and over the age of sixteen years Further, when any member of the Farmers' Alliance shall engage in any occupation which would render him ineligible before initiation, said member shall at once be dismissed from the Alliance and furnished by the Secretary with a written statement of the cause of his dismissal, provided that the above shall not apply to members of the Alliance who may be selected to buy and sell as merchants under the supervision of the Alliance

§ 2. If any person seemingly qualified for membership under section one of this article, shall send in his application, and it shall be shown to the committee of investigation that he has other interests that do not harmonize with the objects of the order, they may report adversely to his admission or make a statement of the facts in the case, in which case the Alliance is at liberty to receive or reject the application

§ 3. There shall not be any partisan or sectarian test for membership

ARTICLE V. § 1. All fees and dues in the Farmers' Alliance and [illegible] in advance Members in arrears for dues for six months shall stand suspended [illegible] tion of the Alliance, but they shall immediately become members in good standing by the payment of such dues.

§ 2 The initiation fee shall be [illegible] dues shall be [illegible] per month provided females shall be exempt from all dues.

Sec. 3 The Secretary of the local Alliance shall send 15 cents for each male member along with his report to the County Secretary at the end of each quarter The Secretary of the County Alliance shall send 10 cents for each member within the county along with his quarterly report to the Secretary. The Secretary shall send 5 cents per annum for each male member within the territory, along with his annual report

Sec. 4. Organizing Officers shall receive seven dollars and fifty cents for each Alliance in counties having no county organization; and five dollars each in counties having a County Alliance, and each new Alliance organized shall send three dollars to State Secretary for "complete Outfit and charter.

ARTICLE VI. § 1. Any person wishing to become a member of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union shall make application, at a stated meeting, to the nearest Farmers' Alliance, otherwise, by the majority consent of said Alliance, stating his age and place of residence, the application to be accompanied by the initiation fee and the application to be recommended by two members in good standing, and application shall be voted on from the stated meeting to the next for action.

§ 2 When an application to join the Farmers' Alliance is made to a committee of three [illegible] shall be a ballot, on his application [illegible] meeting, [illegible] shall appear the [illegible] one black ball appears the [illegible] shall be elected [illegible] ascertain if there is a sufficient [illegible] ballot shall show approval the [illegible] shall be that it shall be the duty [illegible] notify the candidate of the fact [illegible] presently the reasons [illegible] the candidate [illegible] Alliance the [illegible] Farmers Alliance [illegible] Where [illegible] the Farmers Alliance [illegible] Alliance [illegible] Farmers Alliance [illegible] Alliance [illegible] quarter expires in which the notice shall be [illegible]

ARTICLE VII Any member who may be [illegible] or who [illegible] shall be [illegible] expelled by the Secretary of the State Alliance

ARTICLE VIII [illegible] President of the State Alliance shall have a [illegible] meeting, appoint a committee of three [illegible] to hold [illegible] the House of Representatives

[illegible]

ARTICLE IX [illegible] President shall [illegible] Alliance [illegible] Secretary of the State Alliance

ARTICLE XIII [illegible] President of the State Alliance shall have a [illegible] meeting, appoint a committee of three [illegible] to hold [illegible] the House of Representatives

[illegible]

ARTICLE XIV [illegible] President shall [illegible] Alliance [illegible] Secretary of the State Alliance

[illegible]

§ 4 Whenever an Alliance shall become defunct, any member in good standing belonging to said defunct Alliance may, within three months, join an Alliance within his reach, without being required to pay a fee provided, however, each member shall pay his share of its own monies

[illegible]

County Alliance [illegible] for their expenses [illegible] on the part of the Agent to perform his duties, and fix his salary.

ARTICLE X. § 1. The President shall have power to appoint organizers. A brother wishing to become an Organizer shall make application to him accompanied with a recommendation from the President and Secretary of the County Organization to which said applicant lives The Organizer shall work under the direction of the President and shall report at least once a month to the State Secretary.

§ 2. The President shall have authority upon good and sufficient reasons to remove any Organizers, for incompetency or for any other just cause.

§ 3. The organizer shall have authority to correct all irregularities in the work secret or otherwise in his Territory The Organizer shall be subject to the President, and when called by him into any part of his Territory to look after the interest of the order, it shall be his duty to respond to the call He shall be allowed by the Executive Committee [illegible] per diem and [illegible] for and [illegible] under the special direction of the President.

§ 4 Whenever an Alliance shall become defunct, any member in good standing belonging to said defunct Alliance may, within three months, join an Alliance within his reach, without being required to pay a fee provided, however, each member shall pay his share of its own monies

[illegible]

Sec. 5 All particulars [illegible] shall have the right to defend themselves either in person or by proxy. The Secretary shall conduct the proceedings and shall have the right to close after which the Alliance shall [illegible] determining the guilt or innocence of the [illegible] expulsion or reprimand [illegible]

§ 6 In case of an appeal all the proceedings in the trial with the testimony properly certified from the records shall be sent to the next meeting of the Executive Board and the decision may be, with the signature of the Board and the Secretary Whenever a grievance [illegible] Farmers' Alliance an appeal is taken, the Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance may still assist any party in employing attorney if circumstances warrant.

§ 7. Any member suspended or dismissed can be reinstated only by a two thirds vote after one month's notice of application to, on Alliance at a stated meeting

§ 8 Any member expelled can be reinstated only by application, as in the preceding section, and the same shall be acted on as an application for membership in the order

ARTICLE IX § 1 There shall be elected at each annual meeting of the State Alliance, an executive committee to hold their positions whose duty with the two holding officers shall be to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, and to report on their condition to the State Alliance with an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements for the year ending on and including the [illegible] in each year

§ 2. They shall supervise suitable bonds for the Secretary and [illegible] shall call the roll of membership by counties, and [illegible] of the counties entitled to representation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business

§ 14 All motions and resolutions shall be [illegible] writing. When any motion is made and seconded [illegible] shall have been stated by the chairman [illegible] rules of the house and cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the house.

§ 15 When a question is under debate no motion will be received, but to adjourn, to take a recess, to lay upon the table, for the previous question, to postpone, to amend, to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence of each other in the order in which they are arranged.

Sec. 16. A motion to adjourn is always in order; but being decided in the negative shall not be again entertained until some motion, call or order shall take place; the motion to adjourn, take recess, to lay on the table, to take from the table, and all questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Sec. 17. No motion or proposition differing from the subject under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Sec. 18. If any member in speaking or otherwise transgresses the rules of the Order, the President shall, or any member may call the member to order and the member called to order shall take his seat if required to do so by the President until the question of order is decided. All questions of order shall be decided by the chair without debate subject to appeal to the house. No member shall speak on the appeal more than once and only five minutes unless by leave of the body, except the party appealing who may speak twice.

Sec. 19. All reports of committees shall be made in writing, and be signed by such members as concur therein, and the report, with the names of the members signing the same, shall be read at the Secretary's desk by the Secretary or member making the report without motion.

Sec. 20. Cushing's Manual and Law of Legislative assemblies shall be received as the rule in all cases not provided for in the foregoing rules.

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: Intorio Martinez, Gabriel Marquez, Teodoro Farmer and Juan Dela Garza all of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN, Register

2-3 6w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M. Feby 5, 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. Banke, pre-emption D. S. 3064 (L. S.) for the E. 1/2, N. E. 1/4, and E. 1/2, S. E. 1/4, Sec 34, Tp 9, S. R. 15 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: John L. Mack of Bonita, N. M., James O. Connell, of Nogal, N. M., William M. Warner and George L. Ulrick, of White Oaks, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN, Register

2-3 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 Register or Receiver at Las Cruces, N. M., on April 20, 1891, viz: Jesse R. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M., who made D. S. No. 3856 for the N. 1/2, N. W. 1/4, 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. B. Martin, A. G. Hicks of La Luz, N. M., and John Richardson of Pine Springs, N. M.

SAMUEL P. MCCREA, Register.

2-3 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 Antonio Otero, Homestead No. 115 [illegible] N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 18, Tp 9 N. R. 14 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jesus 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. CONRAN, Register.

2-6-5w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M. Feb. 26, 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 15, 1891, viz: Jubencio Davalos of Nogal, N. M. who made Homestead entry No. 1,659 for the W. 1/2 N. W. 1/4 and Lots 3 & 4 Sec. 19, 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 R. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M., who made D. S. No. 3856 for the N. 1/2, N. W. 1/4, 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. B. Martin, A. G. Hicks of La Luz, N. M., and John Richardson of Pine Springs, N. M.

SAMUEL P. MCCREA, Register.

2-3 6w.

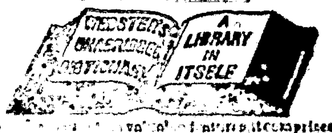
[illegible] Dry Goods [illegible] Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Drugs, Miners' Supplies, [illegible]

OVER FORTY YEARS AGO

The body of the work, from A to Z, is a [illegible] page for page, of the edition of 47, reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by phototype process.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!!

Get the Best!} Which bears our Imprint.



[illegible] Dictionary of the Language
[illegible] Dictionary of Biography
[illegible] Dictionary of Geography
[illegible] A Dictionary of Fiction
All in One Book.

[illegible] Webster's [illegible] recognized [illegible] upon lexicography [illegible] Pamphlet free. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publrs, Springfield, Mass

P. C. PETERS,

Nogal, New Mexico,

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

All Cheap for Cash

Will Trade For

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Highest prices paid for

Hides, Pelts, Skins, Wool, Eggs and Grain

REMEMBER!

The Cash Store.

Don't fail to see our

Cheviots, Ginghams, Denims, Jeans and Cotton Goods

Before purchasing elsewhere.

All we ask is to try us,

The only Spot Cash Store

In LINCOLN COUNTY.