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 9, 1891. | PRICE--ONE DOLLAR Per Annum. | No. 9.

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BONITO MISSION.—Preaching at Parsons the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At the Teton house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. At Eagle creek school house, the third Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Coe school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Gimmons, Pastor.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY ALLIANCE.

ED. BANNER.—As an officer of the Alliance I feel it a duty to urge upon our Alliance people the necessity of standing together in an earnest endeavor to advance our interests. The doctrines of the Alliance are sound and practical—a fact that must be admitted by all sensible men. There is no escape from the force of that vital, living truth. We are not making the attempt to accomplish some impossible, impracticable thing or object, but our purpose i to bring the blessings of good government and relieve the people from oppressions.

National, as well as State legislation, for the last twenty years has been in the interest of the few, and against the masses, and at the cost of the people. It is high time there was a change. Let the favors come to all with special privileges to none. This is supposed to be a people's government, formed by the people and it ought to be run by the people.

Some of our friends say the Democratic party is in line with the principles of the Alliance. Well, let's see: Is that party in favor of the abolition of the national banks and issuing full legal tender treasury notes in sufficient volume to give us $50 per capita? Does that party favor the sub-treasury plan? Is that party in favor of government loans to the people on land security? Is it in favor of government control of railroads? If that party is in favor of these things why do they not appear in their national platform? Why don't their papers and politicians stand up and fight for them? No, Wall Street holds sway over that party just as it controls the Republican party, and neither party will ever advocate anything that conflicts with the money power. The voting millions can change these infamous systems if they will vote for their homes and country.

Subscribe for the LIBERTY BANNER.

GEO. W. COE,
President County Alliance.

The Supreme Association of the Patrons of Industry met recently at Lansing, Mich. The resolutions passed just before adjournment demand the adoption of such a system of collecting funds for the support of the government as will furnish the people means of ascertaining how much they have contributed to such support; government loans to the people on real estate; the Australian ballot system; equal taxation and legislation to check the advance of corporations and monopolies upon the rights and prosperity of the laboring and producing classes. Another resolution asserts that it is the duty of the agriculturalists in all parts of North America to stand together for the maintenance of the home and farm in opposition to the encroachments of socialism on the one hand and monopoly on the other. The report of the committee on co-operation which was adopted, declares that "the history of the past teaches that longer co-operation with the two old parties will only retard the reasonable demands of our kinded fraternal organizations."

For every day the Prince of Wales has encumbered this earth he has cost the workingmen $900 and is in debt $400 for every day he has lived. Now what has he done, what has he accomplished that almost a thousand producers are kept toiling day in and day out that he may live in splendor and leave behind him only an example of debauchery and gaming for the young to pattern after. America, too, has her worthless ones that only consume, the drones in the hive of industry, and if the people do not arise in their mights and make it impossible for such a class of parasites to exist then they ought to be slaves. —*Scranton, (Kan.) Gazette.*

One Standard for Money.

National View, Washington, D. C.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this proposition: One standard for money. There is nothing more orthodox in true financial economics and nothing more reasonable and politic in the general distribution of currency through the various channels of business and trade. And yet there are not wanting individuals and corporations who resist all the efforts that are made to bring about this consummation. Nevertheless, it is a veritable condition of sound political and financial economy which appeals to every business interest for final adjustment and permanent settlement.

One standard for money! Let it be repeated. It will bear repetition. Let it sound in the ears of our legislators, on 'change, in the marts of trade, and on the streets, from this time on until it is accomplished One standard for money. This is what the people want and this is what their interest calls for, fair and square and without equivocation or any manner of double dealing.

The dollar, no matter whether stamped on paper, silver or gold, must be one, and mean the same thing without rebate to either. With the government stamp thereon, "United States, one dollar," so that one shall be the same money value as the other. This is the ultimatum, first, last and all the time.

It don't matter what the substance it is made of costs. That is not the arbiter nor is it the test of money value or money appreciation. The United States can alone fix this, and it does fix it. Who can say nay?

The prosperity of the Alliance throughout the country is indeed gratifying. From all quartors comes the word that great progress is being made. In those states where the Alliance has been organized the longest, like Texas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, the membership is increasing and the brotherhood are unifying to a degree heretofore unknown. In all the other organized States with but few exceptions the Order is on a gain. In States that have just been organized, like California, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, the greatest activity prevails, and a general recognition of the necessity and benefits of agricultural organization obtains. Iowa will be organized as a state on the 17th inst. New York will follow in a short time and Ohio soon after. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana are taking hold of the work well while New Jersey and Deleware are following suit. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska are asking for organizers to complete the work already begun. The Order is on a boom and those who thought it an affair of the moment are now realizing the fact that it has come to stay. Let every one do his or her full duty in helping along this great reform.—*National Economist.*

President Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, has issued a proclamation stating that New York State will be officially organized on April 22. The ceremony will take place in the central part of the state and it is said that one hundred or more local Alliances will be represented. The Alliance officers affirm that New York farmers are joining the order by thousands within the past few months. The farmers' league having its headquarters at Springfield, Mass., outnumbered the Alliance in New York State membership until lately, but most of the members of the league have now joined the Alliance as well. The Citizens Alliance, the new political organizations through which the Alliance acts in politics, is also to be introduced in both cities and rural districts in the state. Branches will be organized in New York City within a few weeks.

What the People Want.

Free Democrat, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

As to money, there was a time when our circulation was $50 per capita, and although that period was immediately after a disastrous and devastating war, it was the most prosperous time our country ever saw, or that was ever seen in any country except Venice during the three hundred years she enjoyed free money. But an evil genius inspired Hugh McCullough, John Sherman and others to wrench this per capita circulation from the people and destroy it, till to day our circulation barely exceeds $6 per capita. In defiance of the people's cry for more money, a few money loaners on Wall Street dictate our law makers on the subject. The result is, every product is cheapened.

While money is being contracted and products cheapened articles of consumption have been made dearer, by a system of thievery falsely called protection. Protection limits the imports of foreign goods and forces those who buy to pay a higher price for them. This is declared to be for the benefit of laborers in this country but in no single instance has the laborer ever received a penny in advance of wages he would have received without and since the passage of the McKinley bill wages have fallen 10 and in some instances 20 per cent. in the very industries that have been the most benefitted by it, while the price of the products of these industries have been advanced accordingly. We challenge a denial of these facts. He who pleads for protection pleads for the enslavement of the people. We have figured on this protection business till we are well satisfied that our country would be more prosperous if every custom house was converted into a free market, and every revenue cutter were made a carrying vessel than we could be otherwise.

Not only should we have money sufficient to meet the wants of trade, but we should have liberty to trade where we can do so with the greatest advantage.

By free lands, we do not mean the freedom of one man to monopolize the land that should be used by another. We simply mean the rights of the now landless to build residences on the vacant lots, to move on and cultivate idle lands. No man has any right to shut back civilization by monopolizing all the outlying territory and holding it for a raise in price. When every man can move on some vacant piece of land and improve it, and when there is money sufficient to meet the requirements of trade, and when no monopoly shall have the right to tax that money away from the people by means of tariff legerdemain, then we shall have no idle people in the country, nor people starving and freezing to death for want of the capabilities of our country.

The government should not only control all our public highways but should own them. To day we are paying 10 per cent. on $3,000,000,000 of watered stock. This amounts to $3,000,000 per year, more than $25 for every householder. Were the government in control of the railroads our carrying trade would not cost more than 10 per cent. of what it now does.

Iowa Means Business.

In addition to reaffirming the principles of the National Alliance and Industrial Union declared at Ocala, Fla., the Alliance announces the following as its platform: That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the United States mail; that we demand a revision of the tax laws of Iowa, so as to place the burden of taxation equally and equitably on all property without discrimination; that we demand of the next General Assembly of Iowa the adoption of the Australian system of voting; that the President, Vice President and Senators of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people; that we favor a reduction of official salaries, national, State and county; we demand that the State shall publish the text books for use in public schools of the State and furnish the same to the people at actual cost; we demand the adoption of a law compelling corporations to pay their employes at least semi-monthly, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and sustain labor in all its just demands; that we demand a law making it a crime to take or receive more than legal interest.

QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

Why Does Farming Not pay? Why Moves the Alliance so Slowly.

Isa P. Hunt, in Advance Thought.

In the great old empire state of New York we saw fine farms with handsome buildings, whose owners told us that in the last ten years their farms had depreciated one third in value, and that they would like to dispose of their old homesteads and do something else, if they only knew what to do, as no money could any longer be made by farming, while the taxes went right on and were leading to certain mortgage, and, in the not distant future, the eventual loss of their lands.

In the cities of the Empire state we saw young men who were farmers' sons seeking to fit themselves for bookkeepers and shorthand reporters, or other employment belonging to cities, which they said they did not like and would prefer to be independent farmers as were their fathers before them, but that farming did not pay and they must find something else to do and help keep the home roof over the heads of their parents in their old age.

We asked both the young men and the men why these things were so, but none of them could tell us why. We asked them if their fields were worn out and if their soil was less fertile or the seasons less favorable than in former days, and they said, "oh, no." We asked them if they were less disposed to work than ten years ago, and they said "no," but they realized so little from their toil. Yet in towns both east and west we hear the people complain that potatoes are $1 per bushel, and many other eating stuffs in proportion.

Since the farmers did not know, we thought we would ask the bankers. So we asked two who were genial, generous, kindly men in their families, and lived in different cities, to tell us why the farmers were complaining in this manner and if it were time that the best farming lands in the state were thus depreciated in value. And they said it was time, and that the land was depreciated because of hard times. And one said the hard times was due to not enough tariff, and the other said it was due to too much tariff, and both said the farmers were hard up because they were all extravagant and wanted pianos for their children and nice buggies and furniture the same as city people with lots of money had; while both agreed that farmers did not need these luxuries and were not a far sighted class of men anyway

So with all our inquiry we found no one to clearly explain the problems to us, and we thought one thing the bankers told us was true, *i. e.*, that *that the farmers are not a far-sighted class of people anyway* If they were they would find out why things were thus, every mother's son of them. And having found out they would go to work to right them by the might and power of the ballot; standing by their broad acres and redeeming them from a nation's profligacy. That sending their sons who love the scent of sweet country grasses; the care of their gentle animals who repay their kindness with docile affection; the healthful and sturdy exercises whose usages they have inherited; to compete with scores of others for scanty earnings in the noisy, bustling, careless cities, where the country boy is more easily lured to ruinsome ways than are city boys who are reared to know its temptations and vices.

Why move the ranks of our Farmers' Alliances so slowly? Why are not more scouts and heralds sent out from the great army to stir up these discouraged farmers and teach them till they shall be able to tell why they suffer thus; till they shall be waked to the resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder, from end of our broad continent to the other, in the defense of the American farmer and of the pure, sweet home life, so dear to hearts of the bravest and best of our sons of toil

How can a farmer in the face of his own statements of such facts be content to patiently and wearily suck an old pipe and say he don't know why things are as they are, and divert himself and family through the long winter evenings with a greasy old pack of cards, instead of reading, and talking, and thinking, and finding out about these things?

These are some of the questions we wish the farmers themselves would answer.

The Farmers' Alliance.

Santa Fe Sun.

As a disturbing element in political calculations of the leaders of both the great political parties the Farmers' Alliance is a fruitful subject. This is especially noticeable since the adjournment of Congress and the cessation of political turmoil which always obtains in the national Capital during the sessions of that body, and absorbs the attention of the entire country. This was more especially the case with unusually stormy and fateful 51st Congress just ended than with any other since the bitter animosities and stormy scenes that characterized the legislation of reconstruction days. The McKinley bill and consequent Democratic ground swell of last November, the force bill and cloture, the free coinage battle with its breaking of party lines, and through it all and adding dry fags to the fire, was the bitter opposition engendered by a gag law of the despotic Speaker; all these exciting subjects filled the columns of the newspapers and absorbed the attention of the people almost to the entire exclusion of the rapid growth and influence of the Farmers' Alliance. But now that these exciting times are past the importance and power of this mighty organization is coming to be fully understood and appreciated by the press and the people, hence it is the foremost topic of discussion in national politics to day. Ex-Senator Ingalls, in a very forcible interview in Boston the other day with the correspondent of the *New York World*, has set the discussion agoing not by the paragraph but by the column, and the natural result will be to add dignity and strength to the organization through extensive advertisment of its objects and influence. Ingalls, whatever his vagaries may be, is a strong talker and one whose public utterances command an unusually large amount of attention. In this interview he used some forcible language respecting this organization and its rapid growth and formidable influence.

The farmers are moving in Canada. They are uniting under the name of "Farmers' Union." The movement is similar to that of the Farmers' Alliance in the United States. Their objects are to unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, socially politically and financially. The organization is only a year old, but has made good progress.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. J. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1891.

The organization (Alliance) stands squarely upon the Democratic platform on the principle of a reduction of the burdens of tariff taxation, and with a large section of the party on the great issue of free coinage of silver, while it is directly opposed to the Republican principle of mantaining a war tariff under which colassal fortunes have been accumulated and trusts and combines have sprung into existence to plunder the consuming masses. The natural affiliations of the Alliance are with the Democrats because of a oneness of principle in many vital respects, hence the Re[illegible] party must naturally and [illegible]ow its increased numerical strength and political power with increasing alarm. *Santa Fe Sun.*

We beg the privilege of correcting the *Sun* in its assertion that the Alliance "stands squarely upon the Democratic platform" on the principle of the reduction of the tariff. The platform of the Alliance simply demands that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another. The Democratic party insists that the high protective tariff policy of the Republicans is the cause of all of our economic ills, and that tariff reform is the remedy the cure all, the great panacea for the same. The Alliance does not believe anything of the kind. The Alliance people believe that the finance question is the substratum, underlying principle of our government, that a wrong and vicious financial policy is at the bottom of all our woes, and hence, puts first and foremost in its demands, formulated at St. Louis two years ago, and reiterated at Ocala, Fla., last December, the abolition of the national banks, the establishing of the sub treasuries, the loaning of money direct to the people at a low rate of interest on land security; the increase of the circulating medium to $50 per capita. The Alliance people look upon the present protective tariff policy as an irritant a rubbing of the sore, but not the cause of it, while the whole force of the Democratic party for the past three years has been expended in the effort to prove that tariff reform would relieve the country and give the people prosperity. Let us look at the demands of the Alliance and see how many of them are endorsed by the Democratic party. Read them over carefully, and outside of the mere mention of the tariff and the demand for a reduction of the same, there is not one of the demands that the Democratic party is in favor of or in any way committed to as a party measure. *There is positively not one!* Does that party favor the abolition of the national banks? It certainly does not. On the contrary it has ever been the policy of that party to foster and sustain that robber system, and the bankers never had a more earnest supporter in the Presidential chair than was given by Grover Cleveland and his administration. Does that party favor the sub treasury plan, the government loan plan, the increase of the circulating medium, the prohibiting of dealing in futures, the wiping out of alien land ownership, favor the forfeiture of unearned land grants, and government control of railways and telegraphs? Not one of them! On the contrary, the representatives of that party in Congress, its leading politicians and newspapers are just as much opposed to these measures, or as indifferent about them as the Republicans are. That party is not sincerely in favor of free coinage of silver. The individual members of the party West and South are favorable to free coinage, but the Eastern wing and Mr. Cleveland, who control its policy, are the enemies of silver. To prove the insincerity of those who pretend to favor free coinage, we cite to the fact that many of them favor the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, notwithstanding his open and pronounced hostility to silver. Why dissemble about a matter that the people are coming to understand so well that they cannot longer be deceived by mere pretensions? It is simply a continuance of the campaign of humbuggry that was inaugurated in '88. The American people never seriously entertained two greater humbugs than the issues upon which the two old parties fought the campaign of '88—"protection" on the one side, and "tariff reform" on the other. These two great frauds were used as sand thrown in the people's eyes to blind them to the real living issues. James Buell, the Secretary of the Bankers' Association, said: "We have arranged the program for both parties, and are willing the people should exercise their choice of men." Their "program" was to keep people away from the national bank question, the silver question, the greenback question, and all other questions that had a direct bearing upon the real living issues, by setting twelve millions of voters to hair pulling over the infernal rot of "protection" and "tariff reform." What an army of dampboots have been engaged in a silly contest only to find themselves worse off than before, while the money power is devising plans to again deceive the people, and millions are sitting like young birds with their mouths open, ready to catch more of the same kind of infernal humbuggry. The Alliance people are too far along to be deceived by such infernal rot as dished out by the Santa Fe *Sun* when it says, "the natural affiliations of the Alliance are with the Democrats because of a oneness of principle." The records of your old parties are too well known to longer deceive the intelligent thinking people by false pretensions. If either one of these parties had been true to the people the other would not have dared to pass the laws that place the people where they are to day. There has never been a class made, rascally vicious law put upon the statute books within the last thirty year but Republican scoundrels that was not aided and abetted by Democratic thieves, and yet these two old prostitutes are forever prating about their virtue! This may be considered pretty strong language, but when we think of the condition these two rotten old parties have placed the country in, and yet hear their politicians and newspaper organs assuring the people that these parties are their true friends, we confess it makes us warm. In conclusion we will say that the Banner will make it its business to pull the mask off of all hypocritical pretensions of friendship for the Alliance by old party organs and politicians, and expose such pretensions to the ridicule of all fair minded and honest people, and will ask no quarter.

Paternalism With a Vengeance.

View, Fairbank, Ia.

The Senate committee to whom was referred the Stanford bill providing for goverment loans to farmers at 1 per cent. on real estate security reported adversely. As a reason why the bill should not pass it was stated that borrowing money on long time and at low rates of interest would lead to disastrous results. It is wonderful how tender and considerate the capitalistic class and their representatives in congress have become of the farmer. They are afraid too much money would spoil him. They have enjoyed government loans at 1 per cent. on twenty years time with the certain privilege of renewal. Why should not the farmer? What a heroic class the national bankers are to accept such risks! How grateful the farmers should be that their rich neighbors are so willing to protect them from the evils and dangers of wealth. This is paternalism with a vengeance.

Mr. Reeder, republican member of the legislature from Ellis county, says that the late talk of Mr. Ingalls has cost the republican party of Kansas at least 15,000 votes already, and that there is no knowing where the stampede will stop. It has furnished republicans who are dissatisfied with every stepping stone they desired by which to reach the People's party. Let them come. The People's party is large enough for all who love country better than party.—*Statesman, Oswego, Kan.*

CHAVEZ-GONZALES.

Ceremonio Nupcial en el Junta Iglesia Corazone de Maria. Acompanado Con Baile, Fiesta y Mucho Gusto.

El Lunes pasado fue un dia de gusto para la gente del Ruidoso, la ocasion siendo el casorio del Senor Franquie Chavez, de la Junta, con Senorita Juanita Gonzales.

El casorio tomo lugar a las 9 de la mausana en la iglesia de San Patricio, por el Padre A. Chandeyre, de Manzano, N. M.

La hermosa Senorita tenia un bello tunico de satin blanco, guantes blancos y un precioso belo, y una corona de hermosas flores. El buien moreado novio tenia un vestido de color oscuro.

A la conclusion del ceremonio, lo cual fue atendido por mas de cien personas, una procesion fue formada y derijida a la casa de los padres de la novia, Don Florencio Gonzales y esposa. Sobre dos cientas personas estaban presentes durante el dia y tomaron asientos en la mesa de nuestro hospitable huesped. La comida fue tomada pocos minutos despues del yegar a la casa, y por casi dos horas hubo una grande fiesta de muchas cosas buenas—en verdad que habia lo mejor que se pudo obtener, y casi todas las delicias imaginables estaban a la mano, y con ellos no faltaba la mejor clase de licores, los cuales fueron servidos en conhecion a la comida.

Despues de tomar el fresco un rato, se fueron a la sala, la cual estaba ya lista para los gustos del bailarin. Como a la 1 de la tarde se principio el baile y siguio hasta las 3:30, cuando todos pasaron a tomar la sena.

Despues de la sena se retornaron a la sala por ultima vez donde bailaron hasta la salida del sol, el dia siguiente. El baile estuvo muy bonito y todos aquellos que partiparon tuvieron bastante gusto.

No pudimos aprender el nombre de cada uno presente, pero entre tantos notamos los siguientes: Sr. Manuel Aragon y esposa, la Senora S. de Serano, Sr. Rafel Sanches y esposa, Sr. Juan Ulibarry y esposa, Florencio Baranda y esposa, Sr. Frank Coe, la Senora W. W. Paul y la Senora Pool, de Ponasco, Sr. Estevan Coyazo, Don Jose Montano y esposa, Lesley Ellis, Senora M. de Salazar, Dona Juanita Baca, y Estevan Sena, de Lincoln, Antonio Sanches y esposa, Don Jose Chavez y familia, de la Junta, Sr. Geo. Coe, Rosa Coe, y las Senoritas Sadie y Lillie Coe.

La siguiente es una lista de los presentes regalos por la novia, con el nombre de los la dieron.

Dos pares de brazaletes, dos pares de aretes, dos tumbagas de oro, $20 en oro, dos cruces de oro, dos prendedores de oro, presentados por Don Jose Chavez, una cruz de oro, presentado por la Senora R. de Gonzales; un tenedor, una cuchara y dos cucharas y un par de botas con guantes, presentados por la Senora Juanita Baca; un pichel y tres tazas, presentados por Senorita Antonia Baca; un pichel y 6 tazas, presentados por la Senora Frank Coe; una cajo de flores, presentados por la Senora R. de Gonzales.

La Senora Juanita Baca, de Lincoln fue una grande ayuda a nuestro huesped, y damos a ella republicas gracias por sus favores.

Don Antonio Sanches leio una poesia, a la salud de el Sr. Franqui Chaves y esposa, la cual fue escrita y adornada de una manera cual la credito a su muy complido artista, el Sr. Estevan Coyazo de este lugar.

Como se nos fueron nuestros amables damas las gracias a Don Jose Montano por haber nos portado a Lincoln.

A el Senor Franquo Chaves y esposa les deseamos miles de felicidades y tambien damos las gracias a Don F. Gonzales y esposa por la honrada recepcion, la cual gustamos entre ellos.

Trying to Make the Tariff the Overshadowing Issue.

Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's famous anti silver letter, many partisan Democratic papers and sundry other papers are trying to effect a rousing revivification of the tariff question, and make it the overshadowing issue for the next campaign. The tariff may be a tax, and may make the prices of necessaries of life high, but the people all over the country should steadily keep in mind the fact that the price is an immaterial matter when there is no money with which to buy.

Financial reform should and must be the issue; and good citizens everywhere should see to it that no political trick or intrigue blinds them to the fact.

There is evidence that an effort will be made by ringsters to obscure everything else by the tariff cloud. This will be mainly because they are opposed to any measure for making money easier and cheaper for the people, and will try to prevent prominent discussion of such measures. The people should see that such a trick does not succeed.

The Gap Between Labor and the Church.

Rights of Labor.

A series of unique meetings is being held in various places in England, at which representative workingmen tell the ministers how to get the laborers to church. At a recent one in a Baptist church at Newcastle on Tyne the working men gave utterance to the following:

"There is a great gulf between the working classes and the classes who live upon the working classes. The reason the workingman does not attend church is that the capitalist, as a rule, is a man who goes to church; and the relations between them and their employes are not so cordial during the six days of the week as to make the workmen wish to be anywhere near them on the seventh. I have just paid a visit to a certain manufacturing firm in the west of England who enjoy a monopoly in the knitting line, and who charge the girls twopence for every needle they break, although the cost of them is only one penny. I do not blame the pulpit for that, but I do say, let the pulpit be faithful and cry out against the misdeeds of the capitalist. The Church of England, as it exists to-day, has been the means of keeping a great many workingmen away because there is so many ceremonies, so many forms, and the clergyman occupies such a pinnacle that the workingman, directly he enters, feels that he is intruding in a man's house and is not entitled to be there. It is said, 'God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth to dwell therein,' and it is pronounced from the pulpit, and the clergyman, with their usual sacerdotal or ecclesiastical style, dwell upon that text, and say we are all brothers. 'You are our brothers,' they say. Oh, yes, we feel it so! But just go out to the church and meet our rich neighbors, and—"

The rest of the sentence was lost amid the loud applause. The chairman summarized the results of the meeting by saying: "It is evident that the church has not done its duty to the workingmen. It seems equally evident that the workingmen have not done their duty to the church."

Trying to Starve out the Alliance.

Southern Advocate, Jackson, Miss.

We see from the Kansas papers that the money kings of that state who have extorted such usurious interest from the farmers on their lands have instructed their agents to foreclose on every Alliance man who owes debt, and roll him out of house and home as fast as the law will allow them from the order. And what are these bloated money lenders now doing in Kansas, certainly men in our own Georgia are attempting secretly. Brother members tell us that the merchants in several towns this year refuse to sell an Alliance man a dollar's worth of goods on time, it matters not how solvent he is.

These efforts to wreck our organization will prove futile, and only serve to strengthen the Alliance, and show its members the importance of remaining organized. It shows that the farmers are getting a close telling work on the men who have oppressed and robbed them. But these villains cannot even starve the Alliance men into deserting his colors and surrendering his liberties. They will sooner live on roots and blackberries for a year than again place their necks in the yoke of their old taskmasters.

The money power of the country has united to fight the Alliance and even the democrats and republicans, in many instances, have forgotten their differences and are arrayed in one column against the struggling tillers of the soil. Stand by your cause, brethren, and let us fight our enemies to the last ditch.

The platforms of the republican and democratic parties in 1892 will be furnished by the money power as usual and might be constructed of one blank. The declaration outlined below will be about the right length and depth, although too truthful for public promulgation: "We point with pride to our past record; solemnly renew our pledges of unswerving fidelity to the interests of the people, and declare that we will continue to uphold the banner of the party with one hand, while reaching out with the other for all there is in sight."—*Statesman, Oswego, Kan.*

A Great National Party.

National View, Washington, D. C.

There are, certainly, strong indications that such a party will, ere long, be formed. The farmers' uprising is significant and points this way. The unrest of the industrial class and their struggles to rise to the same plane of action is in accord therewith, and presages perfect unity in the use of the same means to accomplish the same general ends. That they will form "a more perfect union" and work together is apparent. And hence will compel reorganization and assume the initiative in politics and laws.

Thus, it would seem to be inevitable a great national party of the people must spring up under the inspiration of this impulse and through the manipulations of these influences. This will be inspiring to those who understand and sympathize with it, but surprising and alarming to those who do not. Nevertheless, we believe it will not come too soon, while, when it does come, it will establish a nobler and a happier civilization in this land of rapid change and social progress.

There is room for improvement. Room for better laws and more equal conditions. Room for the new national party of the people, and for all the legitimate reforms they demand.

Gold Leaving the Country.

National View, Washington, D. C.

Is it possible, now that the free coinage bill did not pass? Why is this thus, Messrs. Gold Bugs? You prophesied a clean sweep in this direction if this bill should become a law, and declared that everything would be lovely if things could remain as they are. But lo, now, behold the gold is leaving the country as it is! Witness the press reports for March 7, which state that the exports of gold from New York for the last week amounted to $1000,000, and nearly $1000,000 in silver.

Who is responsible for this? It cannot be charged to free coinage, that is certain, for congress did not favor us with that desirable boon, so much desired by the silver advocates, and so much hooted by the gold bugs, who declared that, in the event of this contingency, the country would all go to smash and all the gold would thereby be exported to Europe. But now it appears "the boot is on the other leg" and the gold is going because it did not pass. All of which shows that "all is not gold that shines," as well as the folly of trusting to the prognostications of the gold experts who testified before the house committee on coinage.

O, ye people! Put not your trust in princes nor in the plutocrats who want to gobble up all the wealth within their reach. There is a wiser and better tribunal than this. It lies in your own good sense and in the disinterested judicial reflection of the simple truth.

Silver Coinage.

Globe, Pell City, Ala.

Since Grover Cleveland's letter upon silver there has been a disposition shown by many strong advocates of silver among the newspapers to modify, if not to completely change their attitude upon this important question. These organs seem to regard Mr. Cleveland as a sort of fetish whom they are constrained to worship, and whose slightest word must be obeyed. If the democratic party has come to such a pass that only one man is capable of leading it, that cherished principles of the party must be abandoned and the wishes and welfare of the great body of the rank and the file must be disregarded in order that he may be retained as its candidate, it is high time that the party perished from the earth. The people who do the voting, the people who pay the taxes and bear the burdens of government, the people who thrust upon Mr. Cleveland the honors that make him what he is, the people who are hampered and bound down by the exactions of the money kings, demand the free coinage of silver and an increase in the volume of currency adequate to the growing necessities of the business world. That demand is just as imperative as it was before Mr Cleveland's letter was written, and if the *Globe* is not mistaken it will find emphatic expression in the national platform.

The Italians are cooling down and coming to the wise conclusion not to fetch Uncle Sam this time.

JOHN WHELAN CHAS. WEIDMAN.

WHELAN & CO.

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Local News.

"Uncle" Nat Moore, of Nogal, came down yesterday evening.

A. A. Anderson, of the Mescalero Agency, gave this office a call yesterday.

J. P. C. (Jolly Pretty Clever) Langston is on hand the right hand man of his Honor.

—It took a day and a half to procure a grand jury, and a petit jury has not been empanneled yet.

M. L. Gorton, of the Salado, is on the grand jury, and is a guest of the BANNER hashery.

Col. Weed got in late, it is true, but things will move along smoothly now that he is here.

—The Presidents of Sub Alliances of Lincoln county will hold a meeting here next Saturday.

—Joe Hill, who was accidentally wounded week before last while in the act of killing a beef, is reported getting along very nicely and will soon be out again.

—Prof. I. J. Baca was appointed Court interpreter for this term, and in consequence of the appointment the Professor's school has been closed for two weeks.

—Who is the mother-in-law in the Lincoln county [illegible] that has [illegible] since the appointment of an assistant district attorney for this district was made [illegible]

—J. P. Nelson, [illegible] reports a number of applications for membership in the Alliance in that canon, and says they are going to build up a good Alliance over there.

The grand jury did not get down to work until Tuesday morning, but they got down to business with a rush and found six true bills in a couple of hours. It is thought the grand jury will hold over this week.

—The county commissioners were in session Monday and a part of Tuesday, but we were unable to procure the proceedings of the board for publication this week but will publish them in our next issue.

—The present grand jury is composed of twenty-one members, requiring twelve to find a true bill. Under the old law twelve persons composed the grand jury and nine could find a true bill.

—We are informed that teachers for schools are wanted at Elkhorn and the Lusk settlement on the Agua Chiquita, and at the York settlement on the Lower Penasco. Good teachers will get $40 a month.

—Our fourth page is almost wholly devoted to a proposed constitution and by laws of New Mexico Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, which is submitted to the sub Alliances of this Territory for approval or rejection.

—The following members of the bar are in attendance at court: G. B. Barber and D. J. M. A. Jewett, of Lincoln; G. A. Richardson and W. S. Ryan, of Roswell; R. E. Lund, E. Moll, Timoney, D. H. Dye and J. Y. Hewitt, of White Oaks; H. B. Ferguson, of Albuquerque; A. J. Fountain and A. D. Fall, of Las Cruces.

—The indictments against the Badgerville crowd for interfering with the Penasco water with their ditches have been quashed. The claim on the part of the company down there that the Penasco river is only an arroyo in the greatest force we ever heard of.

—Up to the time of going to press to day a petit jury had not been obtained, but it was thought one would be secured this morning. We were unable to procure more than the proceedings of the first day of the present term of court in this issue. The full proceedings of the term will be published.

—They tell a good one on a school teacher up in the mountains. A young lady informed the teacher one fine "boss to look up" that her ma wanted to see him, and as she lived near by the teacher placed the school in charge of the pretty Miss, and went to call on the lady. As soon as the teacher was gone Miss Teacher pro tem. took the children and went for a romp in the woods. Mr. Teacher called on the lady's ma, but before he had "rounded up" the young ones and corralled 'em it had dawned on his mind that it was the first day of April.

Teacher's Examination.

T. B. McCourt, County Superintendent, assisted by Prof. B. J. Baca, of this city, and Sidney Parker, of White Oaks, appointed as assistant examiners by Judge Freeman, of the district court, held an examination of teachers in this city last Monday and Tuesday. The following teachers were present and were examined: Prof. B. J. Baca and Manuel Sisneros, of Lincoln; H. S. Smith, of Fort Stanton; Thos. C. Kays, of La Junta; Joseph Smythe, of Weed; Estevan N. Chavez and Francisco Velor. A number of [illegible] were passed upon where teachers were not present.

Personals.

Geo. Coe came over yesterday from the Ruidoso.

P. W. Allred, of Little Eagle, came in Tuesday night, and is attending court.

F. S. Parsons, of Parsons, N. M., was a caller at this office during our absence Monday.

J. F. Holder, of Little Creek, came in Monday and was excused as a juror Tuesday.

Charlie Wingfield of Ruidoso, gave us a call Friday night, and brought us in a subscription.

Mrs. P. G. Peters, of Nogal, and Miss Lillie Roberts, of this city, were callers at this office Monday.

C. H. Brown, of Nogal, came down at the front end of the week and got snatched up on the grand jury.

B. F. Brown, of Nogal, dropped in upon the BANNER hashery Thursday evening of last week, and remained over night with us.

Among the first arrivals who came to court Sunday evening—W. L. and A. A. Breece, and McBride, of Little Creek, and H. C. Epps and J. N. Coe, of Ruidoso.

P. G. Peters, of Nogal, was summoned as a jury commissioner for this term, and was accompanied by Mrs. Peters, who has been visiting Mrs. Sheriff Roberts for several days.

Don Jose Montano and wife, Mrs. Juanita Baca and daughter, Miss Sara, Mrs Martina de Salazar and Leslie Ellis, were the Lincolnites who attended the Chavez-Gonzales nuptials on the Ruidoso Monday.

Eugene Rhodes, son of Col. Hinman Rhodes of the Mescalero Indian Agency, who we hear was a Kansas kid ten years ago, arrived here on Saturday evening and remained over Sunday. He is teaching at the Eagle Creek school house.

W. W. Paul, of Lower Penasco, reported for grand jury duty Monday, but was excused and started for home Thursday, by way of Eagle Creek and the Salado where he has cattle interests. Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Elora Pool came up with him and are visiting friends on Little Creek.

The following parties are up from Bodgerville attending court: Peter Corn, B. F. Pruitt, C. F. and George A. White, W. P. Riley, Robt. Holcomb, John Tedford, John and Dolphus Pierce, Thos. Hines, Geo. Rhodes, Joseph Wood, Brown Stroops, Morgan Davis, Wm. Dougherty and Geo Beckett.

The following are registered at the Lincoln hotel this week: G. A. Richardson and W. S. Ryan, of Roswell; E. McB. Timoney, R. E. Lund, B. H. Dye, J. Y. Hewitt, Al Orame, Sydney Parker, Jacob Zeigler, L. H. Rudisill, Paul Mayer, A. H. Reynolds, T. B. McCourt, W. F. Blanchard and W. J. Lattell, of White Oaks; H. B. Ferguson, Albuquerque; A. J. Fountain and A. D. Fall of Las Cruces; Jerry Hurwodic, Nogal; E. S. Parsons, Parsons City; A. C. McDonald, Weed; Nick Bastian, Block Branch; Simon Baker and W. W. Brazel, Dunton; Chas. Winfield, Ruidoso.

Fort Stanton.

Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, Adjt. 10th Infantry, has returned from a three week's tour through California.

Capt. T. H. Barkman, 10th Infantry, departed last week for a visit to Iowa.

Joseph Waters, Hospital Corps, left the 4th inst for Fort Bayard, N. M., where he has been ordered for temporary duty.

Joe Hill, the man who accidentally shot himself and who was brought to the Post hospital for treatment, is on a fair road to recovery. At first his case seemed hopeless but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Banister he will recover.

Drum Major J. H. Crump, band, 10th Infantry, returned last Friday from a tour to the East, the objective point being Memphis, Tenn. He reports deep snows and extreme cold weather in Kansas and other states through which he passed, before one for New Mexico's climate.

The man who was tried before a Lincoln Justice last week was not a soldier as stated by the LIBERTY BANNER, but a disreputable character who lives near the Post. Just [illegible] he claimed to be a soldier when [illegible] the court in the hope that he would get a lighter sentence thereby.

Lieut. Brainard is enjoying a five day's hunting leave.

The following program will be rendered by the Tenth Infantry Orchestra in the Post Hall, Friday evening, the 10th inst. at 8 o'clock:

March, Oriental—"La Caravane." Asch.

Overture—"Transformation," Moses.

Gavotte—"Sans Souci." Czibulka.

Grand Selection—"from Opera Ernani," Verdi.

Fantasia—"A Sleigh-ride Party." Michaelis.

Galop—"Le Velocipede," Faust

F. CREUZBERG, Leader.

These concerts will be given every Friday evening at 8 o'clock and are free to all.

VERDE.

J. P. Nelson, of Pino Springs, is on hands as a witness.

Zach Light Killed.

Word reached this place a few days ago of the killing of Zach Light at Seven Rivers by Leslie Dow. We were unable to procure any particulars in reference to the matter, further than an old feud that has existed for some time was the cause of it.

CHAVEZ-GONZALES.

Nuptial Ceremony that Binds Two Hearts As One, Followed by Feasting, Dancing and Much Pleasure.

Last Monday was a red letter day for the people of the lower Ruidoso country, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Franque Chavez and Miss Erlinda Gonzales, the bride groom being the son of Don Jose Chavez, who owns a large ranch on the Hondo river just below the junction of the Bonito and Ruidoso rivers, and the bride the daughter of Don Florencio Gonzales, who owns two ranches above San Patricio.

The ceremony was performed at 9 a. m. at the San Patricio church by Rev. A. Goubeyre, of Manzano, Valencia county, N. M.

The beautiful young bride was attired in white satin, white gloves with bridal veil and a wreath of beautiful flowers on her head. The handsome groom wore a dark suit.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was witnessed by over one hundred persons, the company drove to the residence of the parents of the bride.

Over two hundred persons were present during the day and sat at the festal board of this generous, hospitable home. Dinner was announced soon after the return from the church, and for nearly three hours there was a continuous feast of good things—about everything you can think of that could be procured in this country from eatibles to liquid refreshments, served in courses.

When all had been refreshed dancing began and was continued until about 5 p. m., when a breathing spell was had preparatory for supper.

After supper—which was equal to the dinner in point of excellence, dancing was resumed and kept up until daylight Tuesday morning. The dancing was good and enjoyed by all who participated.

The following is a list of the presents received by the bride with the names of the donors:

Two pair of gold bracelets, 1 pair gold ear-rings, 2 gold rings, $25 in gold, 2 gold crosses, 2 gold breast pins, presented by Don Jose Chavez. 1 gold cross (breast-pin) by Mrs. F. Gonzales; 1 toilet set, by Miss Satucaina Baca; 1 pair soft-felt gloves, by Mrs. Baca; 1 pitcher and 3 glasses, by Miss S. Baca; 1 pitcher and 6 glasses by Mr. Frank Coe; 1 box of artificial flowers, by Don Florencio Gonzales.

Lower Penasco Dottings.

Well, the wind still continues to blow. It has no mercy on man or beast, but sweeps down the river with all the force it can muster, sometimes making travel alm at impossible.

The weather is clear and cold, freezes every night, but the fruit trees are in blossom and the cold does not seem to hurt them.

Farmers are well up with their work. Some have been planting corn but were obliged to stop as the ground is getting too dry. The great rush now is preparing the ditches that were badly damaged from last year's floods. Wheat and oats are up and looking well.

The round-ups began work the first of April, and are making good headway in spite of the cold and dust. Cattle are fair for this time of the year. The various companies are gathering steers for the market, which they hope to start with about the 20th. Of course they will leave a few hearts behind, but fortunately but few of them are married men.

Messrs. Paul, Tillotson, Mathews and our commissioner, Mr. Hinkle, anticipate a trip to Lincoln about the 5th. They go I believe, to attend court.

Mr. I. B. Powell, formerly of the Champion Cattle Co., has sold his interest and is making preparations to build on his place just above Mr. Hunter. He expects to turn his attention to farming.

There has been two horses taken out of Mr. Ira Stanger's pasture and several are missing from the range. It looks rather suspicious.

Mr. Brown is sick this week but we hope to see him about again in a few days.

One day last week one of our little school girls (Gussie Mogg, was thrown from a horse and drag some distance, but her injuries proved not to be serious. Yet it is a warning to others not to ride any thing that is not perfectly safe.

Bro. Gage preaches for us the first Sunday in each month. We are always pleased to hear him and know him to be an earnest worker for the Master.

This is the second month of our public school. Both pupils and teacher seem to well pleased and I believe the patrons too, as this is the second term they have employed Mrs. Pool. She has a leave of absence of one week, during which she expects to visit her home on Little Creek. We have a nice sized school with thirty pupils enrolled and an average attendance of twenty-eight. This is an exceptional district for we haven't a mean pupil in school. They are like their parents—very peaceable.

Several of the York family, who live in the settlement above, expect to move back to Texas soon. It will interfere with their school so much that they fear they shall not be able to have one.

Success to the BANNER. H. G.

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.

District Court Proceedings.

FIRST DAY.

Court convened at 9 a. m. Monday April 6, 1891, Hon. A. A. Freeman, Associate Justice Supreme court of New Mexico, assigned to the Fifth Judicial District, presiding, J. W. Garner, clerk, and D. W. Roberts, sheriff.

In the absence of W. A. Hawkins, district attorney, the court appointed A. J. Fountain, as special acting district attorney.

The court appointed R. Michaelis, P. G. Peters, Manuel Mestas and W. W. Brazel as jury commissioners to select grand and petit jurors for this term of court, it appearing to the court that not more than two of said jury commissioners are members of the same political party.

The court appointed W. E. Baker court stenographer and Bonifacio Baca as interpreter.

The following cases were continued by the acting district attorney until the next term of court with alias warrants:

Territory vs. Samuel Gallatin, same vs. James Warren, same vs. George Schnier, same vs. Mas Bents, same vs. Wiley Rainbolt, same vs. Chas. Ebner, same vs. Wiley Moffitt, same vs. Lee Windsor, same vs. Fannie B. Weed, same vs. Manuel Chavez, same vs. James and Bob Highsaw, same vs. Chas. Fenny, same vs. Wm. Straight, same vs. Marion and James Wills.

The cases against the following parties by the Territory were dismissed: John Beasley, W. A. Jenkins, Rocco Emilio, Jas. Jerral, Jas. Stone, Bob Woods, Sid Boykin, Anastacio Torres, Joseph Beasley, and John Beasley. The deaths of Jas. F. Newman and Zach Light were suggested and cases abated.

The case of the Territory vs. Geo. Doty, by consent, was changed to Chaves county on venue.

G. A. Richardson was appointed special district attorney to prosecute case of Territory vs. Fitzgerald Moore, by reason of A. J. Fountain being interested as an attorney in said case.

R. Michaelis having served as a jury commissioner within a year past, T. C. Tillotson was appointed in his stead.

The temporary appointment of Jas. J. Dolan, as receiver of the firm of DeLany & Vail, was confirmed by the court, and the order of injunction now in force against O. H. Vail made against J. C. DeLany.

In the case of the Territory vs. Chris Ebner, *et al*, it was ordered dismissed on the payment of the costs.

The jury commissioners returned into court lists of persons selected for grand and petit jurors.

Court adjourned until Tuesday at 9 a. m.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call into his presence our beloved brother, H. H. Hunter, on the 20th inst., who has been a faithful member of our Order for about two years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of James Canon Alliance, No. 7, tender our most sincere sympathies to his bereaved family and sorrowing friends, and be it further

Resolved, That we send one copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and one to the LIBERTY BANNER for publication.

J. R. CANDLER,
J. A. BULLARD,
R. W. SALMAN,
Committee.

Teachers Institute.

County Superintendent T. B. McCourt informed us yesterday that a teachers institute would be held in this county in the near future, or as soon as ordered by the Territorial Superintendent, and that it would be held at some point most convenient for the teachers of the county.

—The jury law of this territory is, in some respects, certainly very lame, and should be amended. It exempts, so we are informed, precinct and school officers, and men above the age of sixty years. These with other exemptions make it very difficult to obtain the proper persons to serve as jurors in some counties.

W. F. BLANCHARD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor,
LINCOLN, LINCLN CO. N. M.
All work done by County Surveyor becomes matter of public record. Will be found in Lincoln when not at work

Ella G. Timoney,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
WHITE OAKS, N. M.
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STATIONARY,
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In Order to Reduce Our Immense of

DRY GOODS
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CLOTHING,
HATS & CAPS,

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.

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THE LARGEST BUSINESS HOUSE IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Immense Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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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.

Proposed Constitution

— AND —

BY-LAWS

—OF 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 LIBERTY 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. BREECE,
J. E. WHARTON,
Committee.

ARTICLE I. 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, [illegible] intentions. We [illegible]

[illegible] for the education of the agricultural classes of economical government, in a strictly non partisan spirit

2 To endorse the motto, "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 officers in maintaining 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, local, sectional and national prejudice all unhealthful rivalry and selfish ambition

The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated 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 construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others and to protect the principles of the Alliance onto death its laws are reason and equity its cardinal doctrines purity of thought and life its execution is peace on earth and good will to men

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

ARTICLE II. 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 of Lincoln County of New Mexico shall be composed of the following persons: One 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: One delegate from each Farmers Alliance 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 five miles by nearest traveled route of another except by consent of the nearest Farmers' Alliance, provided that if there shall be a county line intervening, then in that case there may be a Farmers Alliance organized near the line of the county 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 III. § 1. The President's duties are to preside in the Alliance and in Ritual in case of a local meeting, to state the object, to preside over the body, to decide all points of order, appoint committees in case of a tie, to cast the deciding vote, to fill temporary vacancies by appointment, to decide all questions, to expound the secret work and see that it is protected from exposure, and to call the Alliance according to Ritual

§ 2. The President shall have power and may at any meeting of the Alliance, or any time when a quorum is not present, call the officers of the Alliance together, and in case of a tie, shall have the casting vote, and shall call a meeting of the State Alliance

§ 3. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case or sickness of the President, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall have the authority of President, and in case of absence of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Secretary may call a meeting of the Farmers State Alliance, elect a President and appoint a Chairman to preside over the meeting

§ 4. In the absence of any presiding officer at any regular meeting of the Alliance, any member may call the Lodge to order, and a temporary chairman may be elected to preside over the meeting, but no business shall be transacted except the election of officers, and the adjournment of the Alliance to a stated time for holding the next regular meeting of any Alliance. If a quorum be not present the President or any other 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 its members, to receive all moneys 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 pass word 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 pass word 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 Chairman 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 Farmers Alliances shall deliver to their successors in office within twenty days after election and installment 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 conduct the religious exercises of the Alliance, to officiate at the funeral service on the death of a member of the order

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

§ 15. The duty of the Door Keeper and his Assistant shall be to guard the door, to take up the word, to see that all are properly clothed, to have charge 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 at 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 a member shall refuse to comply with the foregoing sections, or in any other way disturb the business of this body, he shall after the second offense the same day be reported to the President who shall reprimand said member, and if reported the second time during the day he shall be expelled from the house for that day

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

§ 19. He may have the privilege of appointing one or more assistants to assist him in performing the 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 all small matter, and see that it is distributed to all members

§ 22. All expenses incurred in carrying out said resolutions shall be paid by the Secretary of the Farmers State Alliance and said monies must be demanded and approved by the Executive Committee

§ 23. Each Alliance shall have an Executive Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to investigate the books of the Secretary as often as they may deem it necessary to the interest of the order, and report to the Alliance

§ 24. It is the duty of each member to report to the President any violation of the order, and any other matter affecting the welfare of the order

§ 25. Both County and Farmers Alliances 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 [illegible] day in [illegible] and the delegates to the union shall be elected at the preceding fall meeting of the County Alliance. The annual Alliance shall be held January, April, July and October, and the delegates to the same shall be elected by the Farmers Alliances at their first meeting in March, June, September and December, and the union thereafter as provided. Farmers Alliances shall meet on their own month. The Officers of the State Alliance shall be elected at the annual meeting in January, the Officers of the County Alliance at their meeting in June and the Officers of the Farmers Alliance at their first meeting in June, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

§ 2. All Officers of the State Alliance are authorized to organize Farmers Alliances, and said Alliances shall receive their charters signed by the President and Secretary of the State Alliance free of charge, and shall be organized as provided in the Ritual and report to the County Alliance, and upon the receipt of the charter from the organized officer shall be entitled to a place in the County Alliance.

§ 3. Delegates from each Farmers Alliance in the County Alliance shall constitute a quorum to transact business in the County Alliance.

§ 4. The County Alliance shall be formed where over three and 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 merchant, 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 eighteen 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 are due and payable quarterly in advance. Members in arrears for dues for six months shall stand suspended without the action of the Alliance, but they shall immediately become members in good standing by the payment of such dues.

§ 2. The initiation fee shall be 75 cents, and the dues shall be 25 cents per month; provided all females shall be exempt from all dues.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the local Alliance shall send 10 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 male 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 shall offer an application, at a stated meeting, to the nearest Farmers' Alliance, otherwise, by the majority consent of said Alliance, stating occupation 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 lie over from one stated meeting until the next for ballot.

§ 2. When an application is received the President shall appoint a committee of three to investigate the character of the applicant and report at the next stated meeting; on the report of the committee, the ballot on his application shall be taken, and if clear, shall be declared elected; if one black ball shall appear the President shall immediately order the ballot taken again in order to ascertain if there be a mistake; if one black ball shall again appear the President shall announce that it shall be the duty of the person casting the black ball to report to the President personally his reasons for so doing, at time of taking the final ballot the President shall state to the Alliance the reason why the black ball appeared concerning the name of the brother who cast it, and always concerning the name, provided however, if there should be no cause given to the President after the next regular meeting, the President shall declare the candidate elected without further ballot, but if the ballot should be taken again and only one black ball appear, the candidate shall be declared elected, if rejected the Secretary shall notify him in writing and refund initiation fee

§ 3. When an applicant is rejected, or a member expelled, the Secretary shall immediately notify the Secretary of the Farmers' County and State Alliances, giving the name and date; the Secretary of the State Alliance shall notify the Secretaries of each County Alliance quarterly, who shall notify each Farmers Alliance in his county.

§ 4. When an applicant is elected he shall be initiated within four stated meetings if not prevented unavoidable hindered

§ 5. A petition cannot be withdrawn after it has been received, without the consent of the Alliance

§ 6. The petition of any person rejected shall not again be considered until twenty months after the second offense the same day be reported to the President who shall reprimand said member, and if reported the second time during the day he shall be expelled from the house for that day

§ 7. Any member clear of the books may make application for a dismissal or withdrawal card, when the President shall order a ballot taken, and if clear, the request shall be granted, if not clear, it shall lie over until the next stated meeting, and if not then clear and there is no cause, the Secretary shall issue the dismissal card

§ 8. Any member holding a dismissal card and wishing to affiliate with an Alliance, shall present a written petition accompanied by the dismissal card, and upon a two thirds vote in favor of the applicant, he shall be declared elected, provided the fee of his initiation shall accompany the dismissal card, if it be six months old

ARTICLE VII. § 1. There shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting of the State Alliance and Farmers Union a Judiciary Committee of three members of the State Farmers and Laborers Union, of which the President of the State Alliance shall be a member, to hold their office one year, to act as a court of appeals from the Board of the sub Alliance shall be to the Board of the County Alliance, all appeals from the County Alliance shall be to the Board of the State Judiciary, from whose decisions there shall be no appeal

SEC. 2. All parties on trial for any offense shall have the right to defend themselves either in person or by proxy. The Lecturer shall conduct the prosecution and shall have the right to close after which the decision shall be rendered determining the punishment either by expulsion, suspension or reprimand by the Board

§ 3. In case of an appeal all the proceedings in the trial with the testimony properly transcribed from the records shall be transmitted to the next meeting of the County or State Board as the case may be, with the signature of the Board and Lecturer. Whenever a person is convicted in a Farmers' Alliance an appeal is taken, the Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance may still assist as prosecuting attorney if deemed necessary.

§ 7. Any member suspended on charges can be reinstated only by a two thirds vote after one month's notice on application in open Alliance at a stated meeting

§ 8. Any member expelled can be reinstated only by application, as in the preceding section, and the same ballot required as on application for membership into the order

ARTICLE IX. § 1. There shall be elected at each annual meeting of the State Alliance, one executive committeeman to hold three years whose duty with the two holding over 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] of each year.

§ 2. They shall supervise suitable bonds for the Secretary and Treasurer, and approve the same; they shall audit all claims, and if allowed shall so notify the Secretary, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the amount so allowed, and all warrants drawn on the Treasurer shall be signed by the Secretary and approved by the President

§ 3. The Executive Committee of the State and County Alliances shall have power to prepare and approve suitable bonds for their respective business agents; and approve the same, and increase, diminish or cancel said bonds, to dismiss and appoint a new business Agent, when the good of the Alliance demands by reason of insufficiency, or failure 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 in 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 legitimate per diem and mileage for said services done under the special call of the President.

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

§ 5. Whenever an Alliance becomes so unwieldy, it may, by a two third vote, divide and form two Alliances and on petition of said Alliance, under seal, to the President of the State Alliance, he will grant a charter for a new Alliance. Whenever two or more Alliances may deem it best for the good of the Order, they may consolidate, the Farmers' Alliance may determine their name and number. Any member demitted from a Farmers' Alliance shall be under the supervision of the Farmers' Alliance from which he demitted so long as he remains within its jurisdiction, and he shall not be allowed to sit in open Alliance after the quarter expires in which he obtained his demit.

ARTICLE XI. Any member who may hereafter disclose any of the workings of the Order, or who may impart the pass word of the Order knowingly to one who not entitled to the same, shall on conviction therof, be immediately expelled by the body and shall not be eligible to membership thereafter

ARTICLE XII. Miscellaneous § 1. The officers and members of the State Alliance of New Mexico shall be paid a sufficient sum to defray all necessary expenses in the discharge of their official duties to be itemized and approved by the Executive Committee

§ 2. The Executive Committee shall receive a sufficient sum to defray their expenses all said sums to be paid out of the treasury of the State Alliance

ARTICLE XIII. § 1. The President of the State Alliance shall at each annual meeting, appoint a committee of three on credentials to hold office for one year, who shall be members of the State Alliance

§ 2. The Committee on Credentials shall meet immediately after their appointment and select a chairman. Said committee shall receive all credentials of delegates to the State Alliance, and present them to the State Alliance alphabetically arranged, giving name, county and post office address.

§ 3. The charters of County Alliances shall make application for a duplicate in case of loss, preventing same to the old charter and the office shall issue the duplicate of the charter on receipt of the fee in lieu of the original charter. In case the Alliance has ceased to exist the secretary must be attached. All requisitions must be signed by the President and attested by the Secretary under seal

§ 4. The Alliance shall meet one day before the session of the State Alliance at the time and place of said meeting. Their report shall be attached to the proceedings of the State Alliance and published with the same.

ARTICLE XIV. § 1. The Alliance and Prohibition

§ 1. The President shall endeavor to office only legal and true men to serve on committees

§ 2. When a member has been convicted in a Farmers or County Alliance and sentence has been passed on him, an appeal to a higher tribunal shall stay execution of sentence until the appeal has been tried and judgment rendered

§ 3. The charter of an Alliance in its north city or village shall be done, and it is made the duty of the President to have charge of the charter and to have it present at convention of the Alliance

§ 4. The retiring officers of the State Alliance shall be the first to serve members, and shall have the charter opened and their official acts and duties

§ 5. [illegible] shall be changed at the regular and stated meeting of the State Alliance by a two thirds vote

ARTICLE XV. Rules of Order of the State Alliance. § 1. The President shall take the chair promptly at the hour appointed for the meeting of the State Alliance, and shall immediately call the members to order

§ 2. The President shall have the general direction of the hall, to maintain and enforce order, to preserve strict order in the proceedings of the Alliance

§ 3. All committees may be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Alliance

§ 4. Members and officers of the State Alliance are required to be constantly in attendance on the duties of their offices, and leave of absence shall only be granted by the President with the consent of the body.

§ 5. A member desiring to speak shall rise and respectfully address the chair, and the President shall announce the member by name and the member shall then speak.

§ 6. In all cases the member who shall first receive recognition by the chair shall speak first, but when two or more members arise to speak at the same time, the President shall decide who shall speak first

§ 7. No member shall speak more than once on the same question, nor more than ten minutes, unless by consent of the body, and shall be confined to the question under discussion, and shall avoid personalities.

§ 8. Any question may be discussed in open Alliance in a non partisan and non sectarian sense.

§ 9. Any member may call for a statement of the question under consideration, which may be stated by the President or Secretary.

§ 10. Any member may call for a division of the question. The President may decide as to its advisability, subject to appeal as in questions of order.

§ 11. Every member present when the question is put, shall vote unless excused by the vote of the body.

§ 12. While the President is stating the question or addressing the body no one shall walk across the hall, and while the member is speaking no member shall pass between the speaker and the chair. No member of other person shall go to and remain at the Secretaries table while the yeas and nays are being taken or ballots counted, except the Secretary and his assistants.

§ 13. As soon as the Alliance shall have been officially declared open for business the Secretary shall call the roll of membership by counties, and one third of the counties entitled to representation shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 14. All motions and resolutions shall be put in writing. When such a motion is made and seconded, and shall have been stated by the chair, it then the property 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.
March 29, 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 24, 1891, viz: Antonio Tenorio,
Homestead No. 4,[illegible] for the south half & south half, section 15 Tp. 9 n, range 15 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julian Lopez, Doroteo Carillo, Lino Baca, Mariano Aldaz, all of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN,
Register.

28 6w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.
March 29, 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: Romualdo Salazar,
Homestead No. [illegible] for the west half, & south half, section 31, Tp. 10 n, R 20 e

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Benito Salazar, Juan Salazar, Jose Morales, Romualdo Lucero, all of Lincoln, N. M.

Secured advertisement to correct prescription in published notice in a corresponding final homestead certificate No. 1364 in compliance with instructions in Commissioner's letter "G" dated May 16, 1890.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Feby. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday April 4, 1891, viz: Juan Chaves y Hontoya for Juanita Montoya his widow on prescription No. 8 [illegible] for the N. E. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, Sec. 30, Tp. 9, S. R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Ritoro Martinez, Gabriel Martinez, Teodoro Farmer and Juan Bautista Garcia all of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., Feby. 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Monday, April 6, 1891, viz: [illegible] for the [illegible] 14, and E. 1/2, S. E. 1/4, Sec. 34, Tp. 9 N. R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John B. Dietz of Lincoln, N. M., James O. Bonnell, of Nogal, N. M., William M. Warner and George L. Griffith, of White Oaks, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN,
Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., March 31, 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 23, 1891, viz: Juan B. Lucero, for the [illegible] 14, Sec. 31, Tp. 9 N. R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Antonio Lucero, of Lincoln, N. M., Juan Chaves y Hontoya, of Lincoln, N. M., Juan Andres Silva, of Lincoln, N. M., Eugenio Maldonado, of Lincoln, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CONRAN, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Juan Miguel Sedillo, of the county of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, by his certain mortgage deed of the county of Lincoln, Territory of New Mexico, recorded in the records of said county, in Book A of records, page 63, conveyed to the undersigned, James J. Dolan, the entire and exclusive right, title, the following described real estate situate in the County of Lincoln and Territory of New Mexico, to wit: The southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter of section twelve, in township [illegible], south of range [illegible] east, to secure the promissory note of said Juan Miguel Sedillo of even date with said mortgage, and payable to the said James J. Dolan, or order, on demand, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, with ten per cent attorney's fees if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

And, whereas, it was provided in 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 purchaser 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 6th 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 described by the said Juan Miguel Sedillo on the 19th day of November, 1887, to Manuel Montes and Francisco Montes, the deed conveying said small parcel of land was recorded in the records of Lincoln county in book [illegible] at page [illegible] and 440, on the 6th day of December, 1887, and said deed in connection with other land described therein, conveys to the said Manuel and Francisco Montes about nine acres of the premises hereinbefore and in said mortgage deed described. The amount claimed to be due under said note, together with attorney's fee and costs of sale, on the day of said sale, is the sum of one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars $1,390.00.

JAMES J. DOLAN,
Mortgagee,

By Geo. D. Hawkins,
Agent and Attorney.

Lincoln, N. M., March 31st, 1891.

34 9w.

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 24, 1891, viz: Jesus R. Hicks, of La Luz, N. M., who made D. S. No 9568 for the N. 1/2, N.W. 1/4, Sec. 26, Tp. 15, S.R. 11, East.

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

SAMUEL P. MCCREA,
Register.

24 6w.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., March 11, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before George Sena, Probate Clerk, at Lincoln, N. M., on Saturday, May 2, 1891, viz: Juan Andres Silva, Homestead No. 115 (R. S.) for the N. 1/2, S. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4, sec. 11, & N. W. 1/4, N. W. 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp 9 S. R. 14 E.

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

WINFIELD S. CONRAN, Register,

36 6w

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ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

WEBSTER

The so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" which is being hawked about the country and offered for sale in Dry Goods Stores at a low price, and also offered as a premium in a few cases, for subscriptions to papers, is substantially the book of

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