THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

WHITE OAKS Mission—Preaching at Social Crest Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Scotia Park the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At White Oaks every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. respectively. W. F. Hobbs, Pastor.

BONITO Mission—Preaching at Bonito the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At the Bonito house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. At Elegant creek school house, the third Sunday at 11 A. m. At the Cox school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. Hobbs, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON.

ATT'y AT LAW

Albuquerque ..... N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

B. Fall — D. S. Young

FALL & YOUNG

Lawyers.

Las Cruces, N. M.

Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

JOHN Y. HEWITT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

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

GEO. B. BARBER,

Attor'y-at-Law,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in the 4th and adjoining counties.

T. W. HENLEY,

Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Office south end of town, at store house

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—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE—

LINCOLN, N. M.

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

WHELAN & CO., Prop's.

THE PLACER HOTEL,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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

"ON with the dance, let joy be unconfined." The Star Rubber company, of Trenton, New Jersey, is in the toils of the money devil fish, and liable to go under. How many more great industrial enterprises, manufacturing and commercial houses must go to the wall, farmers turned out of their homes, and laboring men be sent on the road as tramps, before the stupid American people will awaken, rise above their partisan prejudices, and throw off this slavery of the money power? When we consider what the producing classes are enduring through partisan blindness and prejudice born of ignorance we are tempted to lose faith entirely in mankind

THERE never was so many "political mavericks" running the range as at the present time. Outside of the pet house gang, it is hard to find a man with an old party brand on him. Ask men to day what their politics is and seven out of ten will say, "I haven't any," or "I'm independent," or "I'm not paying any attention to politics now," or "I don't know where I stand," etc., etc., showing conclusively that they are disgusted and have lost all interest in their old parties, for the reason that the old parties have lost all interest in everything but spoils. This is truly a good sign. It shows the people are thinking, and when men think the scales soon drop from their eyes.

THE big follows are tumbling. Next following the failure of the Davis Shoe Co., of Boston, for $3,000,000 comes Messrs. Patter, White & Bailey, shoe manufacturers of the same city, with liabilities estimated at one million dollars. The Standard Jewelry Company, of St. Louis, mortgaged on the 26th ult., with liabilities for more than $1,000,000. We rejoice at no one's misfortune, but when thousands of farmers are being driven from their homes every day and business men of small means are being crowded to the wall, we are pleased to know some of the big follows are feeling the pressure, and the more of them that go under, the sooner will that relief come to all.

The *New Mexican* is advising harmony among the Republicans of New Mexico. This is wise. If the Republicans of this territory expect victory to follow their banners in November 1892, it must be "Republican against the field." Harmony are the watch words. *Rio Grande Republican.*

If there was any principle at stake other than spoils, and spoils alone, there would be no lack of "harmony" and "fealty," and it would not keep the "rogers" on the "round up" all the time to keep the herd together. To a man of sense this everlasting pleading for harmony by New Mexico Republican organs is a "dead give away." What's the matter with your old party, anyway? This constant begging for harmony is a sure indication that somebody in the party is doing some lively kicking, but what are they kicking about? That's the question. The truth is patent to all: The party is controlled by rotten unprincipled leaders, whose only ambition is the acquisition of power and spoils, and the unscrupulous rascals will resort to any method to accomplish their ends. By questionable methods and skullduggry they out-wit and defeat the plans of other schemers and wire pullers, and of course there is kicking. Then the decent men in your party are tumbling to the scoundrelism of your leaders, and they, too, are kicking, and may the Lord help them all to kick until they kick the stuffin' out of your old worthless party.

Cleveland has committed political suicide by opposing the free coinage of silver. Harrison did the same by his advocacy of the force bill, and Ingalls shelved himself by opposing the Alliance. How the mighty are falling! *Industrial Free Press, Winfield, Kan.*

An Honest Dollar.

National Reformer, St. Louis, Mo.

If there is any one thing, more than all others, calculated to "make us tired," it is the eternal cant indulged in by the boodle politicians and monopolistic and subsidized press about an "honest dollar." If they know what an honest dollar is then may the Lord have mercy on their poor shriveled souls! This cry for an "honest dollar" originated at a time when the republic was struggling for existence—when its best blood was being poured out on the altar of liberty. It originated in the hearts of men who were tenfold deeper dyed traitors than the men who took up arms against the government to do battle for their cherished institutions, their homes and their property. They stood in the lobbies of Congress and boldly and arrogantly proclaimed themselves usurers and extortionists. They boldly asserted their intention to make money out of the war—to speculate on the misfortunes of the government and the blood of its patriots. A million patriots left home and family and all they held dear in this life, and freely offered up their blood upon their country's altar. On tented field, in bivouac, on weary march and sanguinary battle field, they freely offered their lives. These brave, fearless and patriotic men had a right to expect their meager pay in "honest dollars." Government was bound by all moral and legal considerations to discharge its obligations to them "not only according to the letter but the spirit of the contract." Then appeared on the scene the cormorants, the traitors, the thieves and robbers, assisted by the sycophants, demagogues, hunters and blood suckers, and demanded of the nation "its money or its life." It was the grandest "hold up" or "stand and deliver" in the annals of history. They came with their "exception clause" and created a "dishonest dollar." They purposely depreciated it, and then through their bond system began to gobble it up. The soldier took it without murmuring, though it would only buy half as much for his destitute family as the money of his contract. The widow received it thankfully, although it was the price of her husband's life. The orphan gladly accepted it as a substitute for the support of a father who had yielded up his life that the nation might live. The producer received it without complaint, for the products of his labor. But the lecherous traitors, the fiends in human shape, the ghouls of perdition, who had purposely depreciated it, spurned it with contempt. They bought up this "dishonest dollar" at its depreciated value and exchanged it for bonds at its face value. They secured the payment of the interest on the bonds "in coin" or what they call an "honest dollar." The law creating the bonds made them (the principal) payable in "lawful money." The law creating the greenback or treasury note, proclaimed it "*lawful money,*" and on the back of every note was printed this inscription: "*This note is a* LEGAL TENDER *for* ALL DEBTS *public and private, except* DUTIES ON IMPORTS *and* INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT." Although the bondholder had exchanged treasury notes which he termed "dishonest money" for the bonds, he came again after the war, with the cry for an "honest dollar," repudiating the dollar" he had paid for the bonds, and demanded "coin" for them. And, strange as it may seem, Congress, in 1869, turned over what was left of the citadel of American liberty to the bondholders, the worst traitors that ever went unhung. The whole thing summed up in a nutshell is this: The soldier who risked his life in defence of his country was promised 100 cents and received 50 cents. The capitalist who said to the government in the hour of peril, "your money or your life," was promised 50 cents and is now receiving 120 cents. There is no other way to look at it. The records show this to be the fact. Men prate about the "money of the contract" and charge the reform movement with repudiation. We say without fear of successful contradiction that the labor organizations of to-day are making the only plea for an equitable liquidation of debts that has been made since the war. We call to witness the millions of freemen and command the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties to stand up and answer to the following indictments:

You have repudiated your contract with the soldier by paying him in a money which you purposely depreciated and which was not half so good as you promised him.

You have repudiated the contract between the people and the bondholder by paying him in a better dollar than he was promised.

You have repudiated the interests of the people by a contraction of the currency and a readjustment of values, increasing that of money and decreasing that of labor.

All this you have done under the plea of an "honest dollar."

We command you, in the name of ten million freemen, whose homes you have made desolate, whose hopes you have blasted and whose families you have robbed, to answer to these indictments before the bar of public opinion, and if you fail to show good reasons for these acts, and to appease the righteous indignation and vengeance of an injured people, may God have mercy on your perjured souls, for you have broken every sacred obligation to "promote the general welfare of the people."

An "honest dollar" indeed!

Is that an honest dollar that sets aside a contract with the soldier and sailor who poured out his blood upon his country's altar?

Is that an honest dollar that compels the farmer to sell twice or three times as much cotton, corn, wheat, hogs or cattle to secure money to pay the same amount of taxes?

Is that an honest dollar that compels the artisan to part with twice the amount of labor to pay a debt that it would when the debt was contracted?

Is that an honest dollar that compels a million and a half of children under 14 years of age to labor from 12 to 14 hours a day to help support themselves and families?

Is that an honest dollar that, through want and hunger, destitution and despair, annually drives thousands of virtuous women to lives of shame?

Is that an honest dollar that sends three million tramps roaming over the country in search of employment?

Is that an honest dollar that places over nine million mortgages on the homes of the people in twenty years?

Is that an honest dollar which arbitrarily changes the equity between the debtor and the creditor so that the former must part with double the amount of property which the debt represented when contracted?

Is that an honest dollar which, in two decades, transfers more than one half the property in this country into the hands of less than 1 per cent of the people?

Is that an honest dollar that annually bankrupts over ten thousand business firms of the country?

Is that an honest dollar that prostrates the productive industries of the country?

Is that an honest dollar that requires twice the products of labor to pay a congressman's salary that it would twenty-five years ago?

Is that an honest dollar that robs industry of its enterprise, labor of its products, and virtue of its reward?

An "honest dollar!"

How do these elegant gentlemen propose to make it honest?

By making it scarce.

That will make it dear.

Then they can buy "more" with it.

And the producer furnishes the "more."

And thus they oppose the free coinage of silver.

And the further issue of paper money.

And Mr. Harrison is with them.

And Mr. Cleveland is with them.

And the Republican platform says "honest money."

And the Democratic platform echoes back "honest money."

And all the "big dogs" say "honest money."

And the "little dogs" echo back "honest money."

And the country is in the hands of thieves and plunderers, and they cover up their steals with the plea "honest money."

And the subsidized press and boodle politicians and monkey-like managers of postoffices all down the line echo back to their masters "honest money."

And this so-called "honest money" is robbing the people and undermining the free institutions of government.

And the people are fools, and ought to be slaves if they don't stop taking these "honest money" papers and voting for these "honest money" advocates.

Let us reverse the thing awhile and vote for:

Honest bushels of wheat.
Honest bushels of corn.
Honest bushels of oats
Honest pounds of cotton.
Honest pounds of pork.
Honest pounds of beef.
Honest day's wages.
Honest men in office.
Honest manhood.
Honest womanhood.
Honest adjustment of salaries.
Honest adjustment of equities in the payment of debts.
Honest administration of government.
Honest cleaning out of the thieves and lobbyists that infest our National and State capitols.

Let us have an honest dollar, but in God's name let it be an honest dollar from a Christain standpoint, and not a one sided affair as the gold bugs want it.

One More Election Needed in Kansas

Following are some of the bills that passed the Kansas Alliance house and failed in the Republican senate:

Bill reducing railroad freights.

Bill reducing passenger fare to 2½ cents per mile and prohibiting free passes.

Bill reducing interest rate to 10 per cent. and providing against usury.

Bill giving equity of redemption for two years after foreclosure of mortgage. This bill was amended in the senate so that it amounted to nothing and applied to mortgages hereafter given.

Bill making silver a legal tender, and providing against demonetization of silver by contract.

Bill to require listing of notes for taxation.

Bill to abolish corruption at elections.

Bill reducing salaries and fees.

Bill to prevent lotteries.

The school book bill.

Many meritorious bills not here mentioned also failed in the senate.

There are bills of vast importance in the above passed by the Alliance house and defeated by the Republican senate. The toilers are now evidently satisfied that the Kansas senate is corrupt beyond redemption, and that they can find no support from the leaders of the Republican party.

ENTIRELY WRONG.

CHEROKEE, KAN., May 27, 1891.

EDITOR LIBERTY BANNER:—I was very much pleased to receive several copies of your excellent paper, and glad to know you are still battling for the rights of the people. What kind of Alliance people have you out there in New Mexico? In the last copy of your paper I received, I see one man, who it seems is a member of the Alliance, says the greenback doctrine is "exploded." When did it "explode?" The "explosion" was not heard in Kansas, for we Alliance people are all greenbackers. We want the government to issue its own money, and are not particular as to its form, so it is a legal tender, and Uncle Sam will take it for postage stamps, revenue and all other dues. What are the sub treasury notes demanded by the Alliance but greenbacks? They are not intended to have any gold or silver behind them, but cotton, corn, wheat, etc. That man that talks about "exploded" greenback doctrines," "must be born again." He is like a three days old pup his eyes are not open.

Success to you, "Mack."

J. G. CLARK.

Some Pertinent Questions.

Exchange

How can a public officer become a millionaire and spend for living expenses one or two thousand dollars per year more than his salary?

Calvin S. Brice a few years ago was a second rate lawyer of Lima, Ohio. His present boast is that he is possessor of five millions. Did he earn it, inherit it, or steal it?

If the possession of one million dollars reduces twent five thousand men to want and degradation, does Brice's five millions represent the earnings and homes of one hundred and twenty five thousand men?

Is it possible to obtain wealth any other way than to earn it, inherit it, or steal it?

Fair wages for workingmen that will allow them to accumulate a home can be reckoned at three dollars per day. How long will it take a workingman at three dollars per day, saving every cent of it, to accumulate a million dollars? *Answer.* One thousand and sixty eight years, four months and fifteen days.

How many men are living to day that have been working steadily for one thousand years? *Answer.* Twenty five thousand in the United States.

Is not the answer to the last question wrong? *Answer.* Not if the answer to the question before is right.

If it takes an honest man, working for three dollars per day and saving all he earns, over one thousand years to make a million dollars, then the honest men who are living to day, who own one million dollars must be over one thousand years old.

If they are not one thousand years old can they be millionaires and be honest?

Who have been robbed of their goods and chattels, their homes and their toil, by these millionaires who have not lived one thousand years?

How does it happen that the gulf between these men who should be one thousand years old and the wretched poor of our cities is so wide and deep?

If these honest one thousand year old men could be separated from the millionaires who are not that old, would the remainder represent thieves and robbers? Would the wretched poor of our land represent the victims of the remainder?

What is the legitimate punishment of highway robbers? Should there be any difference between a criminal that steals one horse than one who steals the value of a thousand? Should smartness or shrewdness be a bar to punishment?

If these questions can be answered satisfactorily to yourself, you are in a fair way to help right a condition that makes such questions pertinent.

THE LIBERTY BANNER

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

It is quite apparent that there are prominent men in Lincoln county who have a great deal more interest in the politics of the county than they have in the developement of the resources of the county, or the fostering and encouragement of industrial enterprises. It is quite apparent, too, that a paper in this town that does not allow these political warts to thumb its management will ever be countenanced by them, no matter what important enterprises may be at stake. There is very little encouragement for a newspaper to try to show up and advertise the resources of this country where there is no interest manifested in anything other than the maintenance of rings and cliques, to enable a few men to carry the county around by the tail. This paper is not going to be controlled by such influences, as will be demonstrated in time.

The Albuquerque *Citizen* says: "Every Alliance man in the southern states is a dyed in the wool Democrat." This is a mistake, as the large number of delegates that attended the late industrial conference at Cincinnati from the South will attest, and who voted in favor of a third party organization. Besides this many Alliance papers in that section are openly advocating independent political action, while those who, still claiming allegiance to the Democratic party show a spirit of independence that bodes no good to the Democratic party. A fear of negro domination in the South is all that holds the great body of the Alliance people of that section in the Democratic party. To break away from the dominant party of the South and organize a new party is a movement that, no doubt, would gladly have been made if the danger of supremacy of power in the hands of the negroes and their demagogue leaders had not confronted them. The rapid growth the Alliance is making all through the southern states, and the fact that many Democrats of prominence are joining the Republican party in the hope of defeating the Alliance, give promise of an early solution of what has been considered a difficult problem.

So far as heard from there will be five national tickets in the field next year. Republican, Democrat, Farmers' Alliance, People's and Prohibition. The three latter will eliminate the cranks, disappointed office seekers and the schemers who have been forced into new fields from the two old parties, and the conservative, level headed thinking people will elect either a Republican or Democrat.—*Raton Range.*

Of course; all true reformers will commend the frankness here expressed which is in line with a policy tacitly agreed upon by old party organs—i. e., "as against the people's movement we are to stand together." Some of you old party organ grinders ought to be hired for the simples. You don't seem to have sense enough to know that you fellows are unwittingly aiding the so called "cranks" by a clearly manifest eagerness on your part that if your own particular party cannot win you want the other old party to succeed. This is the clearly defined sentiment existing among your organs and politicians, and is aiding materially in the rapid growth the reform movement is making all over the country, as it proves conclusively to men of sense that there is little use for the two parties when each manifests such an eager willingness for the other to succeed. It shows, too, that there is really no difference whatever in your old parties, and that both are the enemies of the people, and rather than see any reforms inaugurated by the people both will unite to defeat them. The Banner is making a fine scrap-book of quotations from fool papers of your persuasion and will let no opportunity pass to put you on record:

A NEW COURT HOUSE.

By election proclamation to be found elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that a movement is on foot to build a new court house in Lincoln county. That a decent court house is very much needed nobody will dispute, but it remains for the taxpayers to say whether it shall be built now.

When the tax necessary to incur the expense of making public improvements in a county does not impose burdens upon the people, the people can well afford to provide public buildings, good roads, and other conveniences deemed necessary for the welfare of the whole people, but in this matter each individual voter has the right to judge for himself.

As the election is a month away and there is plenty of time to discuss this matter, we add no more at this time. The columns of this paper will be open to a free and fair discussion to all.

The boom of good times enjoyed by the country under President Cleveland's administration is offset under Harrison rule, by one of adversity, in in which the pendulum of national prosperity has recoiled to the opposite limit of the arc, its effects being apparent in the trade stagnation and general depression which we see on every hand.—*Albuquerque Democrat.*

The time has passed when such arguments as advanced in the above will be gulped down without analyzing. In heaven's name, where were the "good times" under Cleveland? What brought the "good times" under Cleveland? Didn't he favor the national banks? Didn't he favor the retirement of the greenbacks? Didn't he out Sherman John Sherman in hoarding the money in the treasury and robbing the people of their circulating medium? Did he not order the suspension of the coinage of the two millions of silver a month before he vacated the presidential chair? In short, did not Grover Cleveland take up where Mr. Arthur left off, and carry out as fully the Republican financial policy as Arthur and his predecessors had done before him? Were not the same causes existing during Cleveland's administration that exist to day as the foundation of general stagnation and depression? These are pertinent questions and men of good horse sense—who are not entirely blinded by party zeal and ignorant prejudice, will consider before swallowing such arguments as in the above extract.

Under the head, "The Money Supply," the Albuquerque *Citizen* says that the stock of coin and paper money of this country on the 1st day of May amounted to $2,147,139,093, and of this sum there was $1,529,000,000 in active circulation. These figures are entirely wrong a typographical error, or a very gross misstatement of the facts. The whole volume of currency—gold, silver, nickel, copper, greenbacks, national bank notes, gold and silver certificates amount to less than the sum said to be in active circulation, the whole volume being scarcely more than $1,500,000,000, more than one half of which according to the treasury statement, is in the United States treasury, and forms no more a part of active circulating medium than the crude ores in the mountains. Add to the amount held in the treasury the amount held as reserves by the banks, and the amount shrinking from investment by reason of a lack of confidence, and our active currency circulation does not exceed $500,000,000, or less than one-third of the amount claimed above.

The gentleman who presides over the Raton *Range*, and does his share of the sneezing when, the Maxwell land grant company takes snuff, is ripped up the back over the degeneracy of this paper. Don't worry at all, but hold on to the Maxwell teat and continue to draw your sustenance. While you are toadying to that monopoly curse, and drawing your inspiration from those who are robbing the people of their just heritage, this paper will aid in the work of education that will eventually result in the overthrow of the damnable system.

The county commissioners adjourned last evening to meet again in regular session July 6th.

ROUGHING IT IN THE ROCKIES.

A Day's Outing in the Capitan Mountains—Grand Scenery Among the Clouds.

As so little is known regarding the mesa on the Capitan Mountains, the writer and Paul Raguey, of the 10th U. S. Infantry band, decided to make a reconnaisance in order to satisfy themselves as to the flora and fauna as well as the geology of this region. Accordingly on the morning of the 28th, at 6:30 o'clock we set out on foot, thoroughly equipped for the journey.

After a brief walk of three hours in the fresh morning air, a limestone hill was reached at the base of which an opening was discovered in the rock which indicated the presence of a cave. Being supplied with candles and matches we "lit up" and crawled into the narrow passage about 100 feet where a cavern was reached which sank into the limestone like a huge well. In order to ascertain the distance to *terra firma* a rock was dropped into the darkness. Judging from the space of time it was in descending the distance was placed at 40 feet. To reach the bottom a rope was necessary, and with a view to securing one we called at the ranch of a Mexican near by, but discovered that the occupant was absent. However, a rawhide rope about 60 feet long was discovered by the well. This we took possession of and returned to the cave. I held one end of the rope while Raguey made the descent, which proved to be about fifty feet instead of forty. Once at the bottom a passage was found which led back about 1000 feet, but as it contained nothing worthy of mention excepting some calcareous deposits, and a few stalactites which were diminutive in size and beauty, compared with those of the Fort Stanton Cave, I will pass it without further description. Upon returning to the ranch we discovered that the proprietor had arrived, accompanied by a companion, and was seeking the well rope to water his oxen. This unexpected meeting placed us in a rather awkward position, but after I had explained the case as well as my limited vocabulary of Spanish would admit, and answered his questions regarding the cave, he was not only satisfied but appeared to be glad that we had taken the rope as he had a desire to know how far the cavern extended into the hill.

At 11 o'clock a ranch was passed which received its supply of water through a trough composed of hollow logs from a spring about two miles up the mountain in a canon. Upon reaching the spring, which is in reality, a brook of cold water flowing from a cavern in the mountain side, we took a lunch, filled the canteens and continued the ascent which now became quite steep. A short distance ahead an immense field of boulders was encountered which were piled on top of each other as though they had fallen in a shower from some other planet. In places they must have been piled up to a depth of 100 feet. As these fields of rock entirely surround the Capitan Mountains they form a barrier over which no bovine quadruped can pass. This will explain why the grassy meadows, which will be described in this article, remain as trackless seas in their virgin beauty.

The ascent over these rocks was enough to try the endurance of Hercules, but for two ordinary pedestrians of the present generation, it was simply torture. Our determination, however, led us on up the steep, flight of uncertain stairs until we reached the top, but not without many bruises, caused by stepping upon loose stones and falling.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mesa was reached and our labors rewarded by a view of a veritably earthly paradise. Here we enter a beautiful forest of pine, cedar and quaking asp, and now and then a giant of the forest which had been laid low by the red hand of lightning. Emerging from beneath the trembling leaves of the quaking asp one of Nature's most beautiful gardens is spread out before our admiring gaze. Here are meadows of luxuriant grasses, mingled with a variety of brilliant wild flowers, whose fragrance fills the air with a beautiful aroma, while among the trees are a variety of ferns and mosses. The soil is a rich, black loam, ever kept moist by the mists of morning which enshroud this point almost daily. On this summit the clouds gather of their own accord on the brightest day. Here I have seen the great spirit of the storm, after noontide, go take his nap in the pavilion of darkness and of clouds, and then rise at midnight as a giant refreshed with slumber, and cover the heavens with gloom and darkness. I have seen him awake the tempest and let loose the red lightnings that run among the mountain tops for a thousand miles, swifter than an angel's flight in heaven. Then I have seen them stand up and dance like angels of light in the clouds to the music of that grand organ of Nature, whose keys seemed touched by the fingers of Divinity in the halls of eternity, that responded in notes of thunder, which resounded through the universe. But the storm cloud has vanished, as the mists of morning, and retired to his bed chamber at the pole, leaving these flowers in Nature's *jardin des plantes* to wax still richer in color and fragrance under the actinic rays of a semi-tropical sun. The solitude of these botanical gardens is only broken by the hamering of the woodpecker, who, like Alexander Selkirk on the desolate island, is "monarch of all he surveys," no traces of other animal life, except insects, being visible.

We predict that within the next decade the place will be peopled by thrifty farmers a cheap means having been discovered to conduct the water from the numerous springs in the mountain side to a reservoir at the top where it will be stored up for their use, and that they will be connected with Lincoln with an air line.

It is with feelings of regret that we pass beyond these sylvan scenes, and begin to descend another canon of boulders, leaping like flying squirrels from rock to rock until a point was reached about 2,000 feet below the top of the mountain. Here between the rocks a large piece of ice was discovered. Chopping off some fragments with a hatchet to quench our thirst, the descent was continued. For several hundred feet after this, every deep crack between the rocks presented an icy surface which would indicate the presence of a rock covered glacier. A short distance further the welcome sound of rushing waters fell upon our ears and the cause soon became apparent. From beneath a large boulder a small mountain torrent was seen rushing down the canon. This stream is probably fed by the slowly melting glacier in the canon above as the water is icy cold.

Following the stream until out of the mountains a route was selected through the forest south-by-west, which soon brought us to a Mexican settlement where we were directed to the Lincoln road. This we followed reaching Lincoln at 8:30 p. m., and Fort Stanton at 12 o'clock, having been absent seventeen and one-half hours.

E. S. Green.

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

As the truth in regard to the great industrial convention recently held at Cincinnati comes to the people through reliable sources, the fact becomes more and more apparent that this was one of the most important conventions held in a quarter of a century, and that it was the crystalization of a grand forward movement of the people the workers the producers, toward the overthrow of the non-producing, worthless, plutocratic drones in society.

The brawn and brain of the country was represented in that convention of earnest men and women. It was a convention of ideas, of principles and living issues, and the delegates were moved with earnest convictions.

The deliberations were characterized with a degree of harmony that is wonderful when we consider the large number of delegates present over 1,400, and representing the various industrial organizations. The enthusiasm manifested throughout the conference was of a most inspiring character. A number of delegates who went to the convention in doubt as to the advisability of launching a new party, soon became enthusiastically in favor of a new party as they joined the general throng.

Hon. Chas. E Cunningham, of Little Rock, Ark., the Union Labor candidate for Vice President in 1888, was chosen as the temporary chairman

In the permanent organization Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was chosen as the permanent president, and W. S. Morgan, of Arkansas, as secretary.

The committee on credentials reported delegates present from thirty three states, making a total of 1,417 delegates.

The resolutions adopted endorse the demands of the Alliance and Knights of Labor enunciated in the St. Louis and Ocala conventions, demand the election of president, vice president and U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people; urges the united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations; that a national committee be appointed of three members from each state, and that this committee shall represent the conference and attend the national conference February 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled, and if no satisfactory arrangement can be affected, this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the payment of the soldiers of the late war the difference in their pay in a depreciated currency and the money paid to the bondholder; favoring the submission of the question of universal suffrage to the favorable consideration of the various states and territories; favoring eight hours as a legal day's work to all corporations.

During the convention speeches were made by Senator Peffer, T. V. Powderly, Ignatius Donnelly, Uncle Jesse Harper, Gen. Weaver and others, that set the convention wild with enthusiasm.

The following pleasing and soul-stirring incident occurred near the closing hours of the great industrial conference at Cincinnati: Robert Schilling, the noted German Greenbacker and reform editor of Wisconsin, re read the resolution demanding that the difference between the purposely depreciated greenback and the price of gold should be made good to the soldiers, and explained that it had been adopted by a meeting of union veterans Tuesday night and handed in to the committee as expressing their sentiments, and the committee, with a desire to be careful in the extreme, had it referred to the southern soldiers, who favored it unanimously. This statement was greeted by a genuine "rebel yell," which was followed with great laughter and applause. Loud cries arose for Davis, the tall delegate from Texas. More than six feet high, slender and wearing a light suit he loomed up on the projecting platform. When the cheering ceased Davis gave the "rebel yell," and then proceeded to make a speech, declaring that the day meant resurrection for principles and burial for rings and monopolies. Amid a whirl of applause, as Davis was about retiring, Delegate Wadsworth, of Indiana, a union veteran, rushed on the stage and seized Davis by the hand. "One of the G. A. R." said the chairman. "The blue and the gray shake hands." Davis and Wadsworth gave each other a hearty clasp, and shook hands for several minutes, while the great hall rang with applause. Wadsworth said he believed the noble braves who wore the gray had been as honest as those who wore the blue. Both had been duped since the war. They had been kept divided, while the trickster got away with the country. Now they would stand together to fight a common foe more formidable than the rebellion. They proposed to bury forever the bloody shirt and the hatchet, and shake hands across the bloody chasm. He called for Davis, who came forward, with the stars and stripes, and then followed the most sensational scene of the conference. The two veterans clasped hands as Davis waved the flag over his former foe. They were quickly joined by Humphrey, the colored delegate from Texas, who also had a flag. The delegates went wild with enthusiasm. The cheering was deafening. Many jumped on their chairs, waved their hats and threw them in the air. The conference seemed crazed with joy. Suddenly a movement of the State banners started toward the stage, as rapidly packed with notables. Soon they were clustered around the trio, forming the tableau of restored friendship between the North and the South. The banner of Kansas, its staff twined with the national colors, was held high above the rest on a human pyramid formed by delegates of that State mounted on each other's shoulders. Minnesota started "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the whole assembly quickly took up the national air and sang it with a will and mighty volume. The Kansas glee club sang "Good-bye, Old Parties, Good Bye," and then the entire conference joined in the Doxology with a fervency in striking contrast to the excitement.

The Great Lightning Changer.

From the Alliance (Independent) Ohio.

A very great effort is now being made by Democratic politicians and Democratic editors to prove that ex-President Cleveland is an advocate of the single gold standard, is an advocate of the bimetalic standard, is a limited silver coinage advocate, was mistaken with his anti-silver utterances in 1883, was again mistaken in his letter of a few weeks ago, was not correctly reported in his recent interview on the silver question, may change his opinions again and again if it becomes necessary, is an honest man anyhow, whether right or wrong, will continue to be an honest man if he has to change his opinion concerning great questions every thirty days, is for "free trade," anyhow and that will cover a multitude of sins of lesser magnitude, is a tariff reformer, and in that can be sunk all other differences, is the only available Democrat in the United States, can make a hill out of a mountain or a mole hill out of a big hill, in short Wall street sees the coon, the only real coon of its dire ambitions, and no other coon but a Cleveland anti-silver gold standard coon will fill the bill.

Notes of the Industrial Conference.

From "Nonconformist," Winfield, Kansas.

Captain Power appreciated the recognition of his service as evidenced by the collection of $627.

The Nationalistic delegates met last night and adopted resolutions endorsing the platform of the new party and advocating its principles.

The pension plank of the platform was left to delegates representing southern states whether it should go in or not. They were unanimous for its adoption.

Poor sister Gougar did her best to scare the procession. Her effort, like that of other jaybirds, was a flutter and squawk, that neither hurt nor scared anybody but herself.

Van Wyck, of Nebraska, dropped a five dollar bill into the collection for Captain Power. His stength was not equal to a speech, so he did next best in way of an "Amen."

Wednesday night Singer Jones and Lecturer Willits crossed over to Covington, where they assisted the Kentucky people to make the first nominations following birth of the new party.

There was no organized obstinacy among the delegates. No matter from what state, it was, "we want to know what is the popular demand, and will fall in line," was the common purpose expressed.

The banners in the hall were those of Trades Assemblyy, No. 7240; Jackson Assembly, No. 1901; Tinners Association, of Cincinnati; Carriage Assemblies, of Cincinnati; Union Labor Club all Knights of Labor.

A conference meeting of the Hamilton county delegation to this national conference is to be called for next week to make the preliminary arrangements for calling a People's party convention to nominate a county and legislative ticket. This looks like business.

Bud Wyhe, of Independence, Kan. besides helping the Glee Club sing, captured the Kan as banner, had it framed to preserve, and from the staff saved a length for a cane, then took the train for Indiana to tell the old neighbors and relatives that a new party was born.

Mrs. Peffer modestly shared the prevailing enthusiasm. She is one of those noble home bodies that feels an uncommon interest in current events, and is entitled to a portion of credit for her husband's popularity, which none are more ready to accord than the senator himself.

Mr. Wardall, of South Dakota, has undertaken a novel and commendable scheme for assisting the national committee. It is a medal, size of a silver dollar made of alluminum, a metal noted for lightness and great strength. They are to be sold exclusively for the benefit of the national treasury.

J. S. Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo., has a huge conscience (?). He was instructed by those who sent him as a delegate to Cincinnati to vote against present organization. True to his instructions, when he saw the tide coming, he flew over to Covington, where a state convention was organizing for Kentucky. He did *not* vote for a third party, but helped enthuse the Kentuckians till they *did.*

J. N. Harvey, one of the Oklahoma delegates, entertained the audience by use of canvas and chalk in a ten minutes' illustration of how interesting a public lecturer can make his talks by aid of the blackboard. Mr. Harvey, by the way, is in the field for engagements, and the *Non Con* hopes he may have constant employment. He is also originator of the one dollar greenback distributed in the convention.

—We are informed that the Eddy base ball club imported two crack players from El Paso as its battery for the game at Roswell, and this gave Eddy her victory over Roswell, which prompts the Eddy *Argus* rooster to cackle through two or three columns over borrowed glory. In the face of this effrontery the Eddy manager has the gall to challenge all Chaves and Lincoln counties clubs, but particularly specifies that said clubs must confine the selection of players to the limits of said counties. It is said Roswell would have mopped the earth with Eddy if the latter had played fair and not run in outside players.

—County Treasurer Salazar returned from Las Vegas last Thursday.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PRICE—$1.00 PER ANNUM.

Advertising rates will be given on application. With yearly advertisers liberal arrangements will be made.

Local News.

—Antonio Sanchez, of the Ruidoso, was in town Monday.

—J. B. Wall aided M. L. Gorton in moving to Roswell.

—I. I. Dowling returned from a visit to the Ruidoso Tuesday.

—Geo. Kimbrell, of Picacho, was in town the front end of the week.

—John Newcomb and wife, of the Ruidoso, were in town Monday.

—Our mail to Roswell will be curtailed to three times a week July 1st.

—The merchants of Lincoln are receiving new goods almost every day.

—T. W. Henley, of Nogal, was in town Tuesday on business with the county board.

—The Coe boys all left for Roswell on Tuesday morning on land office business.

—Thos. C. Kaye and W. R. Ellis have been assisting Assessor Curry for several days.

—Lower Halo and his son Josh, of the Ruidoso, were in town the fore part of the week.

—The alfalfa is beginning to bloom and soon the sound of the mower will be heard in the land.

—Geo. B. Barber left for Roswell Tuesday evening, where he goes on business before the land office.

—Chas. Winfield came down from the Ruidoso Tuesday, and was quite unwell Tuesday and Tuesday night.

—Messers. Jose Montano and Ygnacio Sena returned Saturday evening from Las Vegas after two weeks absence.

—That was rather a neat way in which Kibbee, of the Roswell *Register*, disposed of the ball game in that city.

—Scipio Salazar bought 500 head of sheep of Esequio Sanchez, of the Ruidoso, Monday, at seventy-five cents a head.

—Superintendent McCourt came down Monday from White Oaks, and assisted by Prof. Baca held a teacher's examination Tuesday.

—The local page of the last Eddy *Argus* was largely devoted to a cackle over the victory won by the Eddy nine over the Roswell club.

—The June number of *The North American Review* is one of special interest, and can be furnished by Mrs. Ella B. Timoney, of White Oaks.

—Base ball has ceased to be a matter of interest at Roswell since the 24th ult., while the Eddyites are pawing the air for more countries to conquer.

—For more than a week past the heavy timbers for the Ellis mill have been coming in and the work of framing will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

—Geo. Coe brought in about ten pounds of nice veal Saturday morning that we have found most excellent eating, and for which George can draw on us for job lots of thanks.

—L. B. Walters has suddenly came to the front as the champion checker player doing up in fine style and easily all the crack players in Lincoln county that have tackled him.

—George Curry tendered his resignation as Assessor to the county commissioners at this session, to take effect at the July meeting of the board, when his successor will be appointed.

—Miss Lillie Anderson, teacher in the Coe district, came over Monday and was before the examining board Tuesday. Miss Anderson has a good school, and is giving general satisfaction as a teacher.

—This is the way the Roswell *Register* makes mention of the recent match games of ball in that city between the Roswell and Eddy nines: "May 23.—El Paso, 15, Roswell, 5. May 24.—El Paso, 13, Roswell, 2."

—If the people up in the Eagle Creek region see a dude in their midst don't be surprised and dont kill him, as on close inspection they will find that personage to be W. L. Breece disguised in a new suit, a recent purchase.

—"For the Banner Hashery; compliments of Whelan & Co.," was a note accompaning a large bowl of fine strawberries handed to the *chef de cuisine* last Friday, for which those gentlemen have our thanks, as they were delicious.

—The board of county commissioners has been in session since Monday morning, transacting such business as has come before it, both as a board of equilization and as commissioners. The proceedings of the session will be published next week.

—County Superintendent, McCourt, visited Prof. Baca's school Tuesday, and in talking to the school he asked the pupils a number of questions, one of which was, "What can the fox do?" when one little fellow answered promptly, "He can steal chickens, Mister."

—I. N. Bailey, post blacksmith of Fort Stanton, and wife, passed through town Sunday morning for Roswell on land office business. I. N. remembered the Banner hashery by bringing down two fine loaves of fresh bread and dropped 'em into our kitchen. Verily, the Banner hashery lines are cast in pleasant places," and he, too, has our thanks.

—A wedding in high life is on the tapis in Lincoln, to occur next Monday.

—If Alliance secretaries will send us the names of presidents and secretaries we will revise the Directory in this paper.

—Don Jose Montano y Don Ignacio Sena de Lincoln, partieron para aquel lugar el Lunes pasado.—*Voz, Las Vegas, N. M.*

—T. C. Stover, of the Penasco country, called yesterday and enrolled his brother's name on the Banner list.

—The Banner hashery is under obligations to Mrs. Isaac Ellis for a half gallon of gooseberries, for which *muchas gracias.*

—Nobody took interest enough to go out to the school election here, and it was the same way at Picacho. The directors will be appointed by petition to the county superintendent.

—Squire Henley of Nogal, informs us that R. J. Nugent of that place has developed a vein of coal in the Salado country that is four feet and ten inches thick. The entry is only about 60 feet in length and is leading under a deep mesa, the quality of coal improving the further they go.

—Last Monday Roman Baca returned home from Las Cruces, where the past nine months he has been a student at the Territorial Agricultural College. The young gentleman made fine progress in his studies and will return in September. His mother and sisters went as far as Fort Stanton to meet him on his return.

—The Ohio Farmers' Alliance has voted for adoption of the constitution and by-laws of the Territorial Alliance framed at the Albuquerque meeting last September. When so adopted by a majority of the sub-Alliances in the Territory it will go into effect. The other Alliances in San Juan county should take action in the matter at the earliest possible date. *San Juan Co. Index.*

The following guests were at the Lincoln Hotel this week: Capt Gallegher, Fort Worth, Texas; T. B. McCourt and Paul Mayer, White Oaks; J. F. Hinkle and S. A. Brown, Lower Penasco; E. S. Parsons, Parsons City; Mr. Moore, Upper Penasco; Amos Eakers, Bonito; Peter Burleson, V V Ranch; Henry Walker, Block-Ranch; T. W. Henley, Nogal; Chas. Wingfield, Ruidoso.

We are glad to note the fact of general activity in the mines at Nogal. Parties from Colorado are on a deal that will likely take in the whole Nogal, Parsons and Bonito districts. A run of 100 tons was begun yesterday morning as a test of the Helen Rae mine, besides tests are being applied to the placer mines. The prospects for active mining operations in that district are very encouraging.

—The editor of the Banner was given a serenade Tuesday evening by Solomon Montano, as violinist, Frank Salazar and Ramon Luna, guitarists, Romaldo Montano, alto, and Prof. Baca as musical director. In addition to the rendering of several fine pieces of instrumental music, Romaldo and Salomon Montano sang a duet, with guitar accompaniment, and Sr. D. Cayano sang a fine solo, all in Spanish. The young gentlemen have our thanks.

We are in receipt of another letter from Mr. Wharton, in which he starts out by saying "I did not intend to make further reply to your comments on my letters, as I thought I had made myself understood and had no desire to prolong a useless controversy, the matters at issue being of no general interest to the public." Taking this view of the matter and as Mr. Wharton advances no new arguments, but reiterates what he has said before, we see no necessity for publishing his third letter. It is due him, however to say here that he states that he never said he contributed $100 in cash, but $100 in cash and labor, and claims that he donated $60 of his wages to the Banner without any consideration whatever, and paid for $40 in stock. Mr. Wharton having pretty thoroughly demonstrated the fact that he does not endorse the Banner's course, we suppose he is satisfied, and as the Banner manager didn't care a continental what Mr. Wharton thinks about it, but will go right on just as he has been doing, we may safely conclude the controversy is at an end, and the brethren can rise and sing the doxology.

A Voice From Weed.

Ed. Banner. I have been somewhat amused at your's and Bro. Wharton's tilts, and hope your skinnings of each other will do good as you have brought out ideas that are new to some people. I have been a Democrat all my life—voted the ticket "early and late," but of late years I confess I am getting weak in the cause. I cannot endorse Bro. Wharton's idea that we must vote with the old parties, or that we must not abuse the old parties. So long as we arraign them on their records and tell the truth about them we are not abusing them. There can only be one course for the Alliance people. They must stand by their demands, and give all parties to understand that they must come to them or lose our support.

I don't know whether I can endorse all the caustic language in the Banner or not but one thing, it has set everybody to talking about it.

We never had any finer prospects for crops than we are having now, and farmers are bending every energy to make the best of them. Weed.

From Pine Springs.

Our Alliance is in good condition, and has not declared war on the course of the Banner in the way it has been skinning the skunk partisan politicians. Hurrah for the Alliance! We are working for principles and not for parties, and defy the demagogue politicians to trespass upon the rights of the people any longer. I want to say to the Alliance brethren that we must be careful, as there are schemers within as well as without our order. Be careful in the selection of your officers, and do not elect any man because he has been, but choose men of ability, who are Alliance men first, last and all the time, and your Alliance will prosper. Exercise the same judgment in the selection of delegates to attend the meeting of the County Alliance here in July. Let us get ready for the contest in '92. Again I say, hurrah for the Alliance! We are bound to win.

Crops are in fine condition. Grass is very good, and as it rains about every day the farmers and stockmen feel they are blessed alike.

A. S. Harris has bought a ranch at Badgerville, will move in a few days, and become a citizen of Eddy county.

A. T. Hayatt and family have gone to El Paso. Tom has gone to lay in his summer supplies, and Mrs. H. to visit her sister, Mrs. John Williams. J. O. Grove and W. C. Smith are off to Las Cruces with potatoes. Sandy.

Special Notice.

In order to contradict all reports to the contrary, we take this mode of informing our many friends and patrons, as well as the public in general, that we are running our hotel as heretofore, paying special attention to the entertainment of our transient guests, to whom we offer our newly and elegantly furnised rooms, an unsurpassed table and fruits and vegetables in season, raised on our own grounds.

Excellent stabling attached.

Very Respectfully,
Whelan & Co.

Lincoln, N. M., May 22, 1891.

Election Proclamation.

Whereas, On the first day of June, A. D. 1891, there was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, New Mexico, at a regular meeting of said Board, a petition signed by over two hundred qualified electors of said county of Lincoln, praying that an election be held in the various precincts of said county, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of issuing bonds of said county in the sum of twenty thousand dollars to run for thirty years with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, which said bonds are to be issued and used to defray the cost of building a Court House at the town of Lincoln, and upon the lands now owned by said county of Lincoln, in said town.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that an election be held in the various precincts in Lincoln county, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m. of said day at the usual voting place in said precincts, and that written or printed ballots be used at said election with the words written or printed thereon, "For Court House Bonds" or "Against Court House Bonds."

Done in open session, this, first day of June, A. D. 1891.

J. F. Hinkle,
Chairman.

(Seal) Attest: George Sena,
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

Proclama de Eleccion.

Por cuanto; En el dia primero de Junio, A. D. 1891, fue presentada al cuerpo de comisionados de condado, del condado de Lincoln, Nuevo Mejico, en una junta regular de dicho cuerpo, una peticion firmada por mas de doecientos votantes calificados, de dicho condado de Lincoln, pidiendo que una eleccion sea tenida en los varios precintos de dicho dondado con el fin de votar sobre la proposicion de girar fianzas del dicho condado en la suma de viente mil pesos que floten trienta anos con interes al 6 por ciento por ano, tales fianzas sean despedidas y usadas para pagar el costo de fabricar una casa de corte en la plaza de Lincoln, y sobre los terrenos pertenientes al dicho condado de Lincoln, en dicha plaza.

Ahora, por lo tanto, es por esta ordenado que una eleccion sea tenida en los varios precintos, en el condado de Lincoln, el dia 2 de Julio A. D. 1891, a las 8 de lo manana de dicho dia, en dichos precintos, y que boletos escritos o impresas seran usados en dicha eleccion, con las palabras sobre las mismas, "Por Fianzas de la Casa de Corte" o "Encontra de la Casa de Corte."

Dado en sesion abierto, este, dia primero de Junio, A. D. 1891.

J. F. Hinkle,
Presidente.

(Sello) Testifica, George Sena,
Escribano del cuerpo de comisionados de condado.

SAM COLLINS. V. H. LUSK.

Groceries and Ranch Supplies a Speci'lty,

AT

COLLINS AND LUSK'S

LEADING STORE.

WEED, - - - N. M.

JOHN WHELAN. CHAS. WEIDMAN.

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Fresh Goods Recieved Daily. Prices Low.

PROPRIETORS

OF THE ONLY

First-Class Hotel

In Lincoln County.

LINCOLN, - - NEW MEXICO.

Clearance Sale

In Order to Reduce Our Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES,

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.

R. MICHAELIS & CO.

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

ROSENTHAL & CO

THE LARGEST BUSINESS HOUSE

—IN—

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Immense Stock of

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Call and See Our New Goods Arriving Daily.

Custom and Tailor Made Clothing

At Very Low Figures.

FANCY and DRY GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

HARDWARE!

Groceries and Ranch Supplies a Specialty,

AT ROSENTHAL & CO.'S

LEADING STORE.

LINCOLN, - - N M

Some Strange Silver Facts.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

If the following facts do not show the absolute rottenness of the anti-silver gang, than nothing short of the power of God will.

We want Alliance men not only to *read* these facts, but become familiar with them. So long as such actual facts exist there is no reason for the lies perpetrated upon western legislatures to go unrefuted.

In the first place, as to the demand for, and use of silver, as money: The average reader would suppose that the world had lopped off the silver currency from the world's commerce! It is continually published, in in this country particularly, that silver is a drug, and banished from use!

Why is this? Simply because England cheats India out of from one to two million dollars a year in the following manner:

She demonetizes silver at home—and sends Ernest Seyd, the banker, with $500,000 to the United States; and buys up the Union to a similar policy. And thus silver cheapens to England for we are exporting supply for her. But her vast exchange with India is all in silver!

To convince the Alliance men that the howl against silver is a delusion and a snare we publish herewith a table showing the amount of both

GOLD AND SILVER

currency in the commercial world. It is not our own. It is from the Director of the Mint and is for the present years

	GOLD	SILVER
United States	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
U. Kingdom	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria Hungary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scandinavian Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central America		[illegible]
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]
India		[illegible]
China		[illegible]
The Straits		[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Hayti, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$5,[illegible]	$8,[illegible]

This table is of extrordinary importance. It shows that in the commercial world to day there is more silver money in use than gold. Also that even "gold nations like England and Germany cannot banish silver from circulation. But the silver nations are completely free from a gold currency!

France is to day the most prosperous nation on the globe, and France has 700 millions of silver against 900 millions of gold. The population of France is about one half that of the United States, and while she has 700 millions of silver currency, we, the silver mining country, have but 482 millions of silver (not two-thirds of that sum actually) and then not a full legal tender!

The idea that nations using silver to such an extent and not producing it could *export* their silver to this country and "flood" us is most supremely ridiculous. England is a buyer of silver in this market every day in the year and yet silver is there demonetized. Last year she took from us 19½ millions of dollars in silver.

The Greenback Was Enough.

Morning Press, Grand Rapids, Mich

It is stated by an exchange that if the government had continued the policy inaugurated in 1861, of meeting the public expenditures over and above taxes by the issue of legal tender currency, there would have been at the close of the war $1,257,000,000 government paper money in circulation and not a dollar of public debt. From this showing it is clear that the people were robbed of $2,000,000,000, during the war; that this robbery has been going on ever since in the form of interest on an unnecessary public debt, and that we still owe after having paid $5,000,000,000 nearly as much as the actual cost of the government during the war. This money has gone out of the pockets of the producing class, through a system of financial legerdemain deliberately planned and persistently carried out.

Reciprocity.

Alma Signal.

Of all the frauds attempted to be perpetuated on the people the reciprocity humbug is entitled to the palm.

The idea is to exchange the products of our manufactories for the agricultural products of the South American countries. We will admit that this would be a nice thing for our manufacturing industries but it would be death to the American farmers.

They would be compelled to compete with the wheat and corn raisers of the Pan-American states in New York and other eastern markets. The result would be that the farmers population would be driven into bankruptcy while our brothers in the east having their surplus invested in manufacturing interests would enjoy increased prosperity.

But extend the reciprocity idea so as to include England, France and other manufacturing countries on the list and the evil effects on the American farmer will be entirely obliterated.

But this isn't laid down in the programme. Give us reciprocity with England and then we will think the politicians are in earnest. But this would give the American farmer the benefit of competition in the purchase of the manufactured products of the old world.

Such a course would be equivalent to killing the goose that laid the golden egg—that hatched the last presidential candidate. The farmers must look for themselves, but our manufacturing industries must be cherished or else they will no longer permit the fat to be fried out of them for campaign purposes. Give us a rest on this reciprocity

Justice Justified.

Lincoln Burlington, Lincoln Co.

Nebraska has a judge of one of her district courts who should receive the prayers of the unfortunate. At a recent session of the court at Broken Bow, Judge Hanner gave the mortgage holders a very black eye by refusing the foreclosure of an armful of mortgages. His reasons for so doing he gave as follows: "This docket is covered, page upon page, with confirmation cases. The last summer's drouth has exhausted the farmer's resources and he is unable to pay the interest on his loans. The act of God, for which the people are not responsible, has reduced one half of them to almost beggary, and this calamity shall not be made worse by any act of mine. We are asked to turn 100 farms over to money lenders and 500 women and children over to pauperism. It shall never be done in this district while I am judge. The people are not able to pay, and I will not assist in their being robbed. Let us wait until a crop can be raised and confidence restored, and all will come out right. If a man is living on his land or living off of it, and trying to cultivate it, he should have the reward of his labor. I will never confirm a sale in times like these, if the owner is trying to make a living on the land. When the people are compelled to ask and to procure seed it would be cruel mockery to deprive them of the land to sow the seed upon. I have a right to refuse to confirm a sale when the property sold does not bring two-thirds of its actual value, and in these cases it has not brought that amount. The sale is not confirmed.

Gov. Pennoyer, of Washington at the Jefferson anniversary in Portland, Ore., made the following pointed remarks: "And now I want to say to you to night that if the next presidential campaign the Democratic party falters and fails to be outspoken upon this finance question, which effects the interests of the majority of the people to as great an extent as does the tariff question; if it fails to favor the free coinage of silver and the separation of the moneys of the government from the banking institutions, it will be defeated, and may I not add, if it should thus prove untrue, both to its own long established policy and to the interests of the great masses of the people, that it ought to be defeated."—*Portland, Oregon, Reform Journal.*

More money is the only thing that will restore prosperity to the people.

A great Republican paper, the *Pioneer Press*, bewails the result upon our political system of the people not comprehending a few simple principles of political economy among what is the simple axiom, "that a government *cannot* make anything money it sees fit." Is it not interesting to see how a little adverb, thrown into a composition, can transform a great editor into a stupid ass in the estimation of mankind? If a government has power to make any one thing money, what power is there to dictate to such government what that thing shall be? If a government sees fit to coin silver into money, where does the great sovereignty reside to direct it to coin lead or iron or gold? If a government cannot make anything money, then what power is there above the government that can make it? Maybe nature has a mint somewhere, where the money of the universe is coined. If so what a pity she don't have a little shop in some back alley where she moulds editors so cheaply that the press need not depend on a blockhead to make it conform to its partisan politics. Oh, by the way, the press has discovered the cause of business failures. It is not "contraction but failure to collect." That settles it. Let all the small fry take notice. They may demolish a greenbacker, yet, with that idea. *Asa Forrest in Liberty Bell.*

The anti-silver men are very apprehensive that the silver dollar will be made less valuable than its face value implies. Why do not they give some of their concern about the national bank bills, which are intrinsically not worth a cent, when they pass for five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars, as their face value may represent? It is not the value of any dollar that disturbs them, but the knowledge that the effect of the contemplated legislation on the financial question will rob them of the power to control the volume of currency, and prevent them from robbing the country of all the wealth annually produced by labor. *Alliance Herald, Montgomery, Ala.*

The New York *Sun*, extreme Democratic; the New York *Tribune*, radical Republican, and the New York *Times*, acknowledged mugwump, are all singing the same tune in opposition to the sub treasury plan. Nothing else seems to trouble them but cheap money to the people. This shows plainly that they are all actuated by the same desire and governed by the same motives. It is Wall street against the sub treasury plan from now until the people decide which they will take. Let the fight come on; the enemy is now located and the Alliance guns can be turned in the right direction. *National Economist.*

Col. Stealy, Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, in a recent interview said: "There is nothing in the silver question that will hurt Mr. Cleveland in his race for the presidency. In fact the Democratic party, or the conservative portion of it, are not in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver. The best Democratic material of the south and west, including such men as Carlisle, Morrison, and others, are not free silver advocates." Certainly not, Col. Stealy, the leaders of both old parties are controlled by the same influence and do not propose to come to the relief of the people.—*Plow and Hammer, Tiffin, O.*

When Wall street asked Grover Cleveland to write his silver letter, they expected the Democracy of the country would be loyal to whatever Grover might say, but the greenback and free silver idea has so permeated the western Democracy that they kicked vigorously, and Wall street again discovered that such protests would finally defeat the man of their choice for the nomination by the Democracy. Grover has now been instructed to say he might be willing to take a little free coinage in his as early as 1904 if the people can only wait that long.—*Alliance Sentinel, Lansing, Mich.*

The free coinage of silver it is said will unfavorably effect the savings banks. As savings banks, about 150 of them each year unfavorably effect their depositors by closing doors and stealing their deposits. Let the procession move on without regard to them.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

OFFICIAL.

To the Brotherhood of the N. F. A. & I. U.

We are now approaching the most critical period in our existence as an Order. The demoralizing elements which always enter into a political campaign has already being marshalled by the enemies of our Order, with a determined purpose to divide and disrupt us, if possible. No device or scheme will be left untried. Every effort will be made to divert the minds of the people from the great issues which are essentially the very life of our great reform movement.

It was this knowledge of the situation that promoted the action of the National Legislative Council in maturing a plan for a lecture system and for presenting it to the order for adoption. The ultimate, inevitable and triumphant success of our principles is assured, if this system be actively and faithfully prosecuted. For the American farmers and all other classes and interests which are so intimately related to them, will not fail to stand together for right, justice and equity, if properly informed. If prosecuted, as designed, this system will engage the services this year of not less than 35,000 lecturers in our cause. I earnestly invoke the aid and co operation of the entire brotherhood, in securing a faithful lecturer, for every subordate Alliance, for every Congressional district, within the jurisdiction of our Order throughout the whole country.

Arrangements are also being made for the holding of two or more grand Alliance mass meetings in each of the Alliance states during the year, or as many more as the brotherhood may desire. Let us have your active and earnest sympathy in making this the great educational campaign year in our history, and thus be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

State and county officers especially are earnestly admonished to push this work in their respective jurisdictions zealously and vigorously.

The enemy is actively on the alert. It is his purpose to buy or control the press as far as possible. Failing with money, he will substitute office or its patronage. Failing in all this he will strive by every means, foul or fair, to create divisions and dissensions in our ranks.

If a convention of the enemies of of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was called to devise a plan for the overthrow and destruction of the Order, it would doubtless adopt, as the most speedy and effectual, such methods as would create dissension and strife among the membership. How eagerly and how exultantly they hail the least indication of this! If an erring brother so far forgets his obligations to the Order as to assail its principles publicly he is heralded by the politicians and partisan press as a hero. If a paper which has been designated a representative of the principles of our Order proves false to its most sacred compact and assails our members, or our principles, it thereby gains speedy admittance to the respect and confidence of our enemies. If influential or prominent members, disregarding their obligations to each other and to the Order, engage in a public personal warfare through the press or otherwise, our enemies are abundantly satisfied.

No member of our Order has the right to assail another member publicly, through the press or otherwise, so long as their names are on our roll of membership. Such an offense is a violation of the obligation and should merit expulsion. No paper vested with authority to represent our Order officially has the right to assail our principles or any member of the Order while acting in such a capacity. Such an offense should cause all true Alliancemen to repudiate such paper promptly. No member, while his name remains on our rolls, has a right to assail the principles of the Order publicly. He is not permitted but is encouraged by our law, to discuss any and all measures coming within our province with the utmost freedom and to any extent he may desire within the Order. But the will of the majority is the law of the order, and if he cannot acquiesce in the decision of the majority and feels that he is conscientiously impelled to go before the public and assail our principles, he should first divest himself of his Alliance uniform. With what consistency could a Baptist or Methodist go before the world and publicly oppose and denounce some of the most cherished tenets of his church? How long would his name remain on his church book? How long ought it to remain there? Why should he expect or desire to remain in the church?

Loyalty to Alliance principles is the only true Alliance test not only as membership, but it should faithfully be applied in the selection of all officers, from the steward in a subordinate Alliance to the President of the National Alliance and it must be applied in the selection of those who are to make and execute our laws if we would reasonably hope for the reforms which we seek.

We want no foes within our camp. We can live better without them than with them. Let the membership be watchful and faithful, and guard with untiring vigilence the principles of the Order. Never was the outlook for our cause so hopeful and encouraging. We have only to be true to our principles, true to our obligations and to our noble Order and all will be well.

Fraternally,

L. L. Pole,

President N. F. A. and I. U.

CITATION.

Probate Court, Lincoln County, New Mexico

In the matter of the estate of W. H. Holcomb, deceased

To Mrs Bettie H. Newton, wife of S. G. Newton, of San Antonio, in the state of Texas, and to all other parties interested as distributees in the said estate:

George C. Miller, the administrator of the said estate, having filed his final account and petition for final settlement in said court, that said account be allowed and confirmed. Therefore, you and each of you, are notified to be and appear in the said Probate Court for the said county of Lincoln, at the court house of said county, on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to wit: on the 6th day of next July, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock of said day, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the final account of George C. Miller, administrator of the said estate, should not be in all things confirmed and allowed, and the said administrator and his sureties thereupon discharged.

Witness the Honorable B. F. Fountain, judge of the said Probate Court of the county of Lincoln in the territory of New Mexico, and the seal of said court, this 7th day of May, 1891.

Attest: George Sena,

Clerk of the probate court

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. May 4, 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 and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Thursday, June 4, 1891, viz: Jesper N. Cox, Homestead No. [illegible] for the W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 19 and E. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 8 S. of R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Newcomb, A. M. Glenn, George W. Cox of Lincoln, N. M. and A. C. Storm of Fort Stanton N. M.

Winfield S. Cobean,

Register.

Note. Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M.

April 17, 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 and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Thursday June 4, 1891, viz: George W. Cox, Homestead No. [illegible] for the [illegible] sec. 19, tp. 10, rge. 15 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Newcomb, of Lincoln, N. M., Jesper N. Cox of Lincoln, N. M., B. F. Hatch, of Fort Stanton, N. M., A. C. Storm, of Fort Stanton, N. M.

Winfield S. Cobean, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. April 6, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, June 8, 1891, viz: Jesper N. Cox, Homestead No. [illegible] for the W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 19 and E. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 8 S. of R. 19 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Newcomb, A. M. Glenn, George W. Cox of Lincoln, N. M. and A. C. Storm of Fort Stanton N. M.

Winfield S. Cobean,

Register.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible]

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Winfield S. Cobean, Register.

W. F. BLANCHARD,

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Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor,

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