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, JUNE 11, 1891. PRICE--ONE DOLLAR Per Annum. No. 18.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

the National Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union.

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

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

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

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Secretary—J. K. Candler " "

EAGLE CREEK.

President—A. J. Gilmore ..... Fort Stanton.
Secretary—G. A. Saffarden ..... Raldson

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President—B. T. Stone ..... Roswell
Secretary—James Mullen " "

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President—J. W. Coates ..... Lookout.
Secretary—Bud Teaton " "

BONITO

President—C. E. Littlefield ..... Bonito
Secretary—Chas. Knowlton " "

LINCOLN

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Secretary—Mrs. Phoebe Coe " "

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President—John [illegible] ..... White Oaks.
Secretary—W. M. Wharton " "

NOGAL

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

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President—John Martin ..... Aztec
Secretary—J. G. Kelly " "

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Secretary—D. Dalton " "

CENTER POINT

President—John Milsom ..... Aztec
Secretary—F. D. Sharp " "

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President—F. V. Wellborn ..... La Plata
Secretary—T. C. Crump " "

FLORA VISTA ALLIANCE

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Secretary—F. H. Tolles " "

MESA CITY

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

OTIS

President—S. D. Wendell
Secretary—E. F. Tavison

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

White Oaks Union [illegible] Sunday in each month [illegible] the second Sunday in each month [illegible] White Oaks [illegible] White Oaks Christian [illegible] and fourth Sunday [illegible]

Bonito Mission [illegible] Sunday in each month at [illegible] house, the second Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. [illegible] creek school house the third Sunday at 11 a. m. [illegible] At the Corners [illegible] Sunday at 11 a. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y AT LAW

Albuquerque N. M.

Will attend the District Courts of Lincoln

P. Fall [illegible]

FALL & YOUNG

Lawyers.

Las Cruces, N. M.

Will practice in all the courts of 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 of Lincoln and Territory.

GEO. B. BARBER,

Attor'y-at-Law,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in the courts of Lincoln County.

T. B. HENLEY,

Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Office south end of town, at store house

LINCOLN HOTEL.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

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Strictly first class in all its appointments. Tables always supplied with the best. Clean beds and comfortable rooms. All at reasonable rates.

WHELAN & CO., Prop'rs.

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

The national conference at Cincinnati exemplified the true principle of honoring the true and the tried, by electing Henry E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, the faithful and loyal representative of the people in the Illinois legislature that could not be bribed by Democrats, as chairman of the national committee of the People's party. A good selection, sure.

This paper, under its present management, will never sacrifice a single principle for the sake of harmony. There's only two sides to the questions advocated by the Alliance. He that is not for them is against them. There's no middle ground upon which to stand. The people are arranging themselves on the oneside enlisted in the several industrial organizations, backed by truth, justice and living principles, as against the plutocracy of wealth the money power, supported and sustained by the Republican and Democratic party leaders and those who are foolish enough to still follow them, who are banking on ignorance, prejudice and superstitions to thwart the will of the people, and still keep them in bondage.

The logic of events is doing a grand work for the cause of reform. The gold bugs said that if free coinage of silver was inaugurated the gold of the country would go to Europe. Free coinage was defeated, but since January 1st, over $60,000,000 of gold have left our shores for Europe and is still going at a rate that alarms even the gold bugs. This great scarcity of money is causing such great stagnation and depression, that men are forced to think and reason for them selves. There is nothing that is helping more to show to reformers at the present time that so thoroughly upsets the the theories of old party leaders as to the cause and cure of our present condition, as the logic of events. They have talked protection, tariff reform, reciprocity and overproduction, but the logic of events steadily cuts against them.

Tom Harris, of the *Albuquerque Republican* publishes an article headed, "Why should the government loan money to any one," written by one Robert Hudson, of Silver Lake, Ind., who, of course, opposes the idea of government loans to the people on landed security. This question coming from men who have worshipped the iniquitous national banking system for more than a quarter of a century is in harmony with the gall and adamantine cheek of the average partisan. This man Hudson, a new apostle of monetary science, rises up on his hind heels and vociferously proclaims that the government does not loan money to the banks, and at the same time proclaims himself a liar or a most stupid ass. The national bankers deposit their U. S. bonds as collateral security for the ninety per cent of their paper issue of national bank notes, issued to them by the government, for which they pay one per cent per annum as interest. If this is not loaning money to national banks what is it? Why does the government require a deposit of bonds for the notes issued if it is not as security for the banks, and for the purpose of redeeming the notes in case of a failure of the banks? This monumental liar, or ignoramous says a whole lot of other things just as prepostoriously absurd. He says the premiums on bonds and restrictions on the banks, makes this circulation no longer of any value to the national banks, and as a result they have for years been surrendering their circulation. He forgot to state in that connection that John Sherman and other tools of the banks in Congress have been racking their brains for years to devise some plan to perpetuate the damnably iniquitous national banking system, but so far have failed because the people are manifesting very clearly their determination to wipe it entirely out of existence. Then this fellow tackles the question of government loans to farmers as class legislation, and indulges the familiar rot so often heard about loaning on railroad tracks and rolling stock, mills, cows, horses and household goods. Such fellows rack their brains—what few they have, in finding fault with the proposed plan—not for the purpose of arriving at a correct solution, or ascertaining the true principles of political economy, but to head off any movement that promises to interfere with existing conditions or the chances of old party supremacy. Almost any stupid ass can be a critic, but it requires brains force of character, courage and manhood to stand up before carping fools and contend for a principle. How nice it sounds for men in the old parties to condemn anything that even smacks of "class legislation," in in the light of the records of the old parties! They never stop to reason that under a system as suggested all forms of monopoly would be destroyed in wiping out the monopoly of money, and under it all persons could become land owners. They don't stop to consider that land is the basis of all wealth, and that if those who delve in the ground are fully protected in all their rights, and are guaranteed an equitable distribution of the fruits of their toil, the whole country would prosper accordingly. These fellows never stop to reason that if the government will loan money to the people at a low rate of interest the security would be absolute, safe, the borrower would have a margin to go on between the interest he would pay the government and the average increase of wealth; that Shylock, the curse of the world for ages past, would be wiped out of existence, that if a man had no land he would soon, under improved conditions, be able to own some if he wanted to; that the condition of those who have no land to day could not be changed for the worse, but on the contrary greatly benefited, as the government, in loaning money, would force money lenders to come down to a much lower rate of interest than they are exacting now. If men would stop to think along this line, honestly and sincerely, they will soon realize the many advantages that this system will afford the people, but Lord bless you, the carping fools and ignorant asses who care more for their old rotten parties than they do for their own prosperity and happiness, never stop to reason from the standpoint of common sense. They will by their vote and influence sustain the national banks and then stultify themselves by opposing government loans to the people. A precious lot of ignorant asses they are, surely.

The metal in a five cent nickel piece is worth about half a cent, and 15 cents will purchase copper enough to make $2 worth of cents.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

The above is correct, and we wonder that the editor of the *Citizen* should let the opportunity slip to give his readers a dissertation on "fiat" money. Nickels are a legal tender to the amount of $5.00, and yet the intrinsic value of this amount is only 37½ cents. What is the difference between 37½ cents and $5.00? The amount is $4.62½, in which there is no intrinsic value whatever, but is pure "fiat." What is the difference between the intrinsic value of a standard dollar and its face value? About 20 cents. What is that difference? Some more pure "fiat." Take a standard silver dollar and lay it on an anvil, and one stroke of a sledge will knock all the money there is in it out of it, because it knocks all the "fiat" out of it, and it is simply bullion, and no longer a legal tender. Guess "fiat" has something to do with it after all, don't it? Is it possible that we have people so foolish now a days as to to say that if this great absolute government of ours should issue a paper currency and say upon its face "This is one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred or five hundred dollars," and on its back "This bill, or money, shall be a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and shall be receivable by the government for all dues," that it would not be good money—as good as gold or silver? If the government took it in payment of its dues, would not everybody else take it? If it paid for postage stamps and duties on imports, would not the merchants gladly receive it for sugar, coffee, etc? If it paid Uncle Sam's soldiers, mail carriers and contractors would not the wage workers gladly receive it? In short, would it not under such circumstances perform all the functions of money as fully as gold and silver?

Eastern financial centres are beginning to be exercised about getting money to move the tremendous crops of the west and south that will soon be put on the market. There will be a very large return, they say, of the gold that has gone and is now going to Europe, but even with this, it is admitted that there will be a shortage of money. What the country needs is a more voluminous and flexible currency.—*Albuquerque Democrat.*

That's what's the matter. The Greenbackers have been telling you that for years, and the Alliance and other industrial organizations are demanding more money, but you old party fellows get red in the face, call us cranks, idiots and other pet names, swear we don't know what we are talking about. Say, Mister, don't you think a financial system fundamentally wrong that compels the great agricultural interests of the country to depend upon a few money sharks in the East for money to move their "tremendous crops?" If you fellows don't know it, the farmers do, and are getting ready to everlastingly damn the whole system and wipe the money sharks out of existence, who presume upon doling out to the producers money to move their products, and at the same time skin them fore and aft.

Tom Hughes, of the *Albuquerque Citizen* suggests that if the greenback principle is right why not coin copper dollars, and stamp on one side "This is a dollar," and on the reverse, "In God we trust." We object. The paper dollar would be the cheapest and most convenient. Of course, Tom, like many other people who do not know any better, is making a drive at the "fiat" principle in money, but notwithstanding the pooh pooh of men who know about as much about monetary science as a goose does of Latin, the world is moving away from the old barbaric theories that money must have an intrinsic value. The monometalists, and bimetalists, too, realize the trend of popular sentiment in favor of a monetary system in harmony with our nineteenth century institutions and advancements. The men who recognize only gold as money know that in monometalism is the only safety for them in piling up colossal fortunes, as in controlling the gold they control everything else the worlds products and its labor. They are not so blind as to prevent them from seeing that in monometalism they have the best of the bargain all the time, and so long as they can mantain that system labor and its products will always be at the mercy of those who control the money. The men of Lombard and Wall streets well know that the principle men choose to call "fiat," as applied to money, is the correct one for the people, but not the one for the bankers, and as they are consulting their own interests and not the interests of the people, they very naturally oppose any innovations in monetary science.

The Farmers Alliance will not make much headway in New Mexico. That party depends on public calamities to grow, and New Mexico is too prosperous for pessimistic cranks to flourish.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

The opposite of pessimism is optimism. The optimist looks on the bright side of life, but he is not an honest optimist if he has to lie himself into the belief that all things are bright. We are confronting conditions—not theories. We are confronting the fact that old residents of New Mexico assert positively that at no time in the history of this territory was the cattle interest so dead as it is to day; that the farmers were never closer pressed and harder run, and money so scarce as to day. This, you, and every other editor in New Mexico well know, and yet your gall prompts the assertion that the people are prospering! Squared toed lying of that sort will not benefit New Mexico. Nature is doing all that could be asked by the people of this territory this year, and bountiful harvests are promised, but the people have no money. Nature has done more for Lincoln county than any other county in New Mexico. She has gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal in abundance, fine agricultural and grazing lands, and an energetic, industrious and enterprising people, but it would be a hard matter to find a farmer or stockman in the whole county that can be said to be prospering. The mines of this country are not being pushed with the energy that would characterize them as prosperous. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, said more than a year ago when the silver bill was under discussion in the Senate, that Congress could bring prosperity to the country in sixty days if it would give the people the amount of money necessary to transact the business of the country. New Mexico would soon blossom as the rose if the circulating medium was increased to $50 per capita.

The Banner, the Alliance paper published at Lincoln, in this territory, insists that the newspapers are systematically lying when they say New Mexico is prospering. The editor of the Banner was imported from Kansas a few weeks ago, and has very little conception of New Mexico.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

That's what we said, and again reiterate it. You cannot name a single industry in New Mexico that is in a prosperous condition. Can any man say the stock interests in this territory is in a prosperous condition and be considered sane? Are the farmers of New Mexico prospering? Are the mining interest booming? Certainly not, and nobody knows it better than the editor of the *Citizen*, or else he is grossly ignorant of the real situation. We are in no sense a pessimist, but on the contrary incline more to optimism, but we are not going to lie in the face of cold facts to the contrary. Is it not natural that New Mexico should feel the effect of the general stagnation and depression throughout the whole country? You fellows are "drawing the long bow" about prosperous times in New Mexico in the face of the fact that you hear men say every day that they never saw times so hard and money so scarce in New Mexico, as at the present time. We came from Kansas, it is true, but Kansas is in no worse condition than the balance of the country. The same disease is in every State and territory in the Union—the dry rot of commercial stagnation and financial depression driving the biggest manufacturing and commercial houses into bankruptcy, thousands of farmers from their homes, and millions of laboring men on the road as tramps.

The old party papers in New Mexico are begining to find that the Banner is a thorn in their flesh, and some of them are kicking lustily. We like to see 'em wriggle and twist.

The *Rio Grande Republican*, a slop-fed sheet at Las Cruces, is worrying about the morals of this paper. That's only a mask, however. When the Banner punctured the hypocritical pretensions of that sheet in its alleged claim that the Republican party was giving the Alliance demands "attention," it was a dig in the short ribs of the *Republican* that hurt. We said that sheet was lying when it made such an assertion and proved it, and Tom Hughes of the Albuquerque *Citizen* clinched it when he declared in an editorial that, "if the Alliance people hope to carry out their program it is absolutely necessary for them to organize a new party, for it is a waste of time for them to try to foist their schemes upon the Republican or Democratic party." He said in that same editorial that, "a Republican convention would be false to the history and principles of the party if it espoused the objects proposed by the Alliance." The difference between the *Republican* and the *Citizen* is, the latter is honest in its statement, while the former was not, and its editor well knew the Republican party is the bitter enemy of every demand made by the Alliance, and to be unmasked in the matter makes that paper very sore.

If the new party succeeds in making a compact and effective organization on financial principles that are diametrically adverse to the those of the conservative majority of the country, it will become a political factor more to be feared than despised. It is true that of the 1,417 delegates who gave their assent to this platform over 1,100 are accredited to six States, but if they represent a constituency proportioned to the size of their delegations in these states, especially such as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, an important change of political results is more than possible. The spirit of reform in the shape of revolution is undoubtedly abroad, and the success that it may here and there achieve are likely to become contagious. It will be well for the politicians to put their houses in order. By wisdom they may break the force of the storm, but the storm is in the air. It may spend itself, but while it lasts it adds an element of doubt to all political calculations.—*Washington Post.*

The farmers of Missouri are so disgusted with the work of the last legislature that the politicians of both the old twins are quaking in their boots. Every day brings fresh proof that they cannot be divided any longer by the schemes of the old party bosses; besides, the "reform within the old parties" racket is played out; they have tried it and it has proved a miserable failure. The farmers are ripe for independent political action. They know that they will never get justice through either of the old parties who are both owned and controlled by the money power; they cannot be fooled any longer. Those that have been boasting that they would be able to control the Alliance vote in 1892, and stand in the way of progress as they did last fall, will find out that they have reckoned without their host."—*Appeal, Bevier, Mo.*

Cincinnati is honored to day by the presence of the National Conference, which has brought here some of the representative farmers and workingmen from all over the country. This city should show its appreciation of the visit by making the 1,200 delegates feel at home. They are an honest, able body of men who have the good of their country at heart and want to do what they think will better the condition of the agricultural and laboring classes. The *Enquirer* bids you all welcome, and hopes you may long remember with pleasure your stay among us.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO.

J. F. McDOWELL, Editor.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

OFFICIAL.

Change of Time for Holding the County Alliance.

To the Officers and Members of the Sub-Alliances of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Owing to the fact that an important election is to be held in Lincoln county Thursday, July 2, 1891, and in order that the members of the Alliance may have the opportunity to vote at said election, I, as President of the Lincoln County Alliance, postpone the meeting of the County Alliance in James Canon from July 2, 1891, to Thursday, July 9, 1891.

In this connection I wish to urge the sub-Alliances in the county to send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled, and invite all members of the order to be present at this meeting. Come with your families and make it a picnic occasion, camp out and have a grand good time all around.

GEO. W. COE,
President County Alliance.

TAKE your Alliance songsters to the County Alliance meeting in James Canon, July 9th. Come prepared to have a good time.

LET'S make the County Alliance meeting in James Canon, July 9th, a picnic occasion, and everybody turn out. Make it a point to lay aside your work, take your wife and babies and attend that meeting. It will be rest and pleasure to all, as well as great profit to the Alliance.

You know very well your wife and children will enjoy a picnic outing—camp out in the piney woods for two or three days, so don't be selfish about it, but hook up old Bill and Charlie, load in a lot of grub, pile in the children, take the good wife and go to the County Alliance meeting at James Canon, July 9th. They are expecting us over there, but Lord bless you, let so many of us go they'll have to hang us around on limbs.

IT is something new for some of the New Mexico old party organs to be confronted with a paper in this territory that refutes their dirty lies and misrepresentations about the Alliance and people's movement, and as a result there is a terrible rending of editorial linen in some of the newspaper offices. Since some of them have been shaken up, their lies exposed and their sheets made laughing stock among sensible people, they are learning to be more cautious and less extravagant in assertions.

THE Albuquerque *Citizen* is the only old party paper in New Mexico that has been honest and frank enough to come out and say to the Alliance people that if they want to carry into effect their demands they must organize a new party, as it is a waste of time for them to expect the old parties to take them up. That is plain and practical, goes direct to the point, and gives the true status of the situation. Give us a frank, open enemy any time in preference to a hypocritical pretender, a good Lord-good-devil one.

GET ready for the County Alliance meeting in James Canon, Thursday, July 9th. Make it a point to attend this meeting. Go with your family. Take plenty of grub, camp out and make it a picnic. You, perhaps, have not had an "outing" all summer. You will enjoy it, your wife and children will enjoy it, and we will all have a grand time. The County Alliance will be in session two and possibly three days, and though you may not be a delegate, your presence will be an inspiration. Hook up and take Sallie and the babies to the County Alliance.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Boundaries of New Precincts Defined, and Other Important Business.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, New Mexico, held at Lincoln, June 1st, A. D. 1891, sitting as a board of equalization and being a regular session thereof.

Present:—Jas. F. Hinkle, Chairman; Paul Myer and Ramon Lujan, members; D. W. Roberts, Sheriff; Geo. Sena, Clerk.

Minutes of last session read any approved.

Now comes George B. Barber and files petition signed by over 200 qualified electors and tax payers of Lincoln county, asking that an election be called within thirty days from date of approval of said petition in accordance with chapter 68 of the acts of the 29th Legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition or question of issuing bonds of Lincoln county at 6 per cent. per annum to the amount of $20,000, for building a new court house at the county seat in Lincoln, Lincoln county, N. M. The board, considering the same, approved the petition as herein filed, and orders that an election be held on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1891, for the purpose aforesaid and in accordance with said chapter 68, and proclamation for said election to be published for three (3) consecutive weeks in the LIBERTY BANNER newspaper, published at Lincoln, and in the New Mexico Interpreter, newspaper, published at White Oaks, N. M.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m.

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 1 p. m., all members of board being present and clerk Geo. Sena.

Now comes Scipio Salazar, county treasurer, and turns in warrants, cupons and school orders in the several county funds and receives credit for same:

REGULAR COUNTY FUND.

Warrants	$3,205.13
Interest on bonds 1889 fund:	
Cupon 8 bond 14	3.00
" " " 15	3.00
" " " 16	3.00
" " " 17	3.00
	$12.00

SCHOOL FUND.

School orders	$287.50

Now comes Geo. B. Barber, counsel for Jose Analla, and presents petition for the appointment of three appraisers to appraise the damage and lay off the public road running from Lincoln and neighborhood to Rios Felis and Penasco, and crossing through lands of said Jose Analla; the board taking the matter under consideration and being fully advised in the premises, appointed Emil Fritz as one of said appraisers and by operation of law county surveyor becomes one, and the petitioners herein appoint Jose Montano as the third party, and upon said appraisers qualifying as required by law, they are ordered to make such appraisement on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1891, and make report to this board at their July session thereof.

It appearing to this board a matter of necessity and convenience to renumber and describe the boundaries of the various precincts in this county since the creation of the counties of Eddy and Chaves, therefore said precincts are hereby described by boundaries and renumbered as follows, to-wit:

Precinct No. 1 (Lincoln) shall be constituted of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 8, south of range 14 east.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township Nos. 8 south of range 15, 16 and 17 east. Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in township 9, south of range 14 east, township 9, south of ranges 15, 16 and 17 east.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, in township 10, south of range 14 east.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and north half of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, in township 10, south of range 17 east, and shall be bounded as follows. Beginning at the corner of sections 15, 10, 21 and 22 in township 8, south of range 14 east, thence east along the section lines 21 miles or thereabouts, to corner of sections 13 and 24 on the east boundary of township 8, south range 17 east; thence south following the range line between ranges 17 and 18 east, 15½ miles or thereabouts to the east qr., section corner of section 25, township 10, south of range 17 east, thence on the line of the quarter section corners, 6 miles or thereabout to the west quarter section corner of section 30, township 10, south of range 16 and 17 east, thence north along the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east, 1½ miles to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19, 24, township 10, south of range 16 and 17 east; thence west along section lines, 15 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 15, 16 21, 22, township 10, south of range 14 east, thence north along section lines, 12 miles or thereabout, to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 2, (San Patricio), shall be constituted as follows.—Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, township 10, s of r 16 east.

Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and south half of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, township 10 south of range 17 east.

Township 11, 12, 13 south of range 16 and 17 east and shall be bounded as follows.—Beginning at the corner of sections 18, 19, 30, 31, township 10 south ranges 15 and 16; thence east along section lines, 6 miles or thereabout, to corner sections 15, 19, 22, 24, township 10, south range 16 and 17 east; thence south along range line between ranges 16 and 17 east, 1½ miles to west qr. section, corner section 25 township 10, south of range 16 east; thence east on line of one qr. section corner 6 miles or thereabout to west qr. section, corner section 26 township 10, south of range 17 east; thence south along the range line 19½ miles or thereabout to the south east corner, township 13, south range 17 east; thence west along township boundaries 12 miles or thereabout to the southwest corner, township 13, south range 16 east; thence north along the range lines between ranges 15 and 16 east 21 miles or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 3 (Ruidoso) shall be constituted of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in township 10, south of range 14 east, sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 10, south of range 15 east, township 11 and 12, south of ranges 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 east. Township 13, south of ranges 14 and 15 east. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 36, east part of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34 in township 12 east and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner, township 11, south of range 11 east; thence east along the 24 parallel south, 15 miles or thereabout to the standard corner of sections 36 and 31 township 10, south range 14 east; thence north along section lines three miles to the corner sections 13, 14, 24 and 25, township 10, south range 14 east; thence west along section lines, 9 miles or thereabout to the corner, to sections 13, 18, 19, 24, township 10, south of range 15 and 16 east; thence west to the closing township corner to township 11 south, ranges 16 and 17 east; thence south along the range line between range 16 and 17 east, 10 miles or thereabout, to the south east corner to township south, range 16 east thence west along township boundaries, 15 miles or thereabout, to the boundary between the counties of Lincoln and Dona Ana, and surveyed by W. F. Blanchard in 1889 and 1890, thence following said boundary to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 4, (Picacho) shall be constituted of townships 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of ranges 18, 19 and 20 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north west corner, township 8, south of range 18 east; thence east along township boundaries to the north east corner, township 8, south of range 20 east on the boundary line between the counties of Lincoln and Chaves, thence south along the range line between ranges 20 and 21 east, 36 miles or thereabout, to the southeast corner township 13, south of range 20 east; thence west along the township boundaries, 18 miles or thereabout, to the south west corner, township 13, south of range 18 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 17 and 18 east, 36 miles or therabout, to point of beginning.

Precinct No. 5, (Lower Penasco) shall be constituted of townships 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 south of ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 east and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner township 14 south, range 16 east; thence along township boundaries, 30 miles or thereabout to the corner township 13 and 14 south of ranges 20 and 21 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 20 and 21 east (the boundaries between the counties of Lincoln and Chaves) 12 miles or thereabout, to the third standard parallel south; thence along said parallel to the closing corner to township 16 south, of ranges 21 and 22 east (the northwest corner of the county of Eddy) thence south along said range line between ranges 21 and 22 east 24 miles, or thereabout to the southeast corner; township 19, south of range 21 east; thence west along township boundaries to southwest corner, township 19, south of range 16 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 15 and 16 east, 24 miles or thereabout to the closing corner, town ship 16, south of ranges 15 and 16 east; thence west to 3d standard parallel, south to the standard corner, township 15, south of ranges 15 and 16 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 15 and 16 east, 18 miles or thereabout, to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 6, (Las Tablas) shall be constituted of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in townships 3, 4 and 5, south of range 14 east; sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in townships 6 and 7, south of range 15 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in township 8, south of range 15 east. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in township 8, south of ranges 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corners of sections 3, 4, 33 and 34 township 2 and 3, south of range 14 east; then east along the township boundaries, 33 miles or thereabout to the northeast corner, township 3, south of range 19 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 19 and 20 east, 18 miles or thereabout, to the standard section corner to township 5, south of range 19 east, thence east along the first standard parallel south to closing northeast corner to township 6, south of range 20 east; thence along the range line between the ranges 20 and 21 east, 12 miles or thereabout to southeast corner, to township 7, south of range 20 east; thence west along township boundaries 18 miles or thereabout to southwest corner, township 7, south of range 19 east; thence south along the range lines between ranges 17 and 18 east, or thereabout, to the corner sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 8, south range 15 east; thence north along section lines (median meridian lines of ranges 14 and 15) 33 miles, or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 7, formerly 15 (Weed) shall be constituted of township 17, 18 and 19, south of ranges 13, 14 and 15 east. Township 20 south of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 east, townships 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, south of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 east; township 26 south of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the intersection of the boundary line between townships 16 and 17 south, with the boundary line between the counties of Lincoln and Dona Ana (surveyed by W. F. Blanchard in 1880 and 1890) thence east along township boundaries, 18 miles or thereabout to the northeast corner, township 17, south of range 15 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 15 and 16 east, 18 miles or thereabout to the northeast corner, township 20, south of range 16 east; thence east along township boundaries, 30 miles or thereabout to northeast corner, township 20, south of range 21 east; thence south along the range lines between ranges 21 and 22 east, 6 miles or thereabout to standard southeast corner of township 20, south of range 21 east; thence along the 6th standard parallel south to northeast corner, township 21, south of range 21 east; thence south along the range line between range south 22, and 23 east, 36 miles or thereabout to the boundary common to the territory of New Mexico and the state of Texas; thence west along said boundary to the intersection thereof with the boundary between the counties of Lincoln and Dona Ana, being 64 miles or thereabout, thence north along said county boundary 69 miles or thereabout to point of beginning.

Precinct No. 8, (White Oaks) shall be constituted of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, townships 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 south of range 8 east. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, township 3, 4 and 5, south of range No. 12 east Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 township 6, south of range 12 east. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 township 6, south of ranges 11 and 12 east. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, township 8, south of range 12 east. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 township 8, south of ranges 11 and 12 east; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, township 8, south of range 11 east; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, township 8, south of range 15 east; townships 5, 4 and 3, south of ranges 10 and 11 east, township 7, south of ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 east; townships 8, 9, and 10, south of ranges 9 and 10 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner of sections 3 and 4 on the north boundary of township 3, south of range 8 east; thence east along township boundary, 24 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 3 and 4 on the north boundary, township 3, south of range 13 east; thence south along section lines to the standard corner to sections 33 and 34 on the south boundary of township 3, south of range 13 east; thence east along the first standard parallel south to the closing corner to sections 3 and 4, township 4, south of range 15 east; thence south along section lines 3 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 33 and 34 on the east boundary of township 3, south of range 13 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 13 and 14, 3 miles or thereabout to the northwest corner of township 7, south of range 14 east; thence east along township boundaries, 9 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 3 and 4 on the north boundary of township 7, south of range 13 east; thence south along section lines 9 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 15, 10, 21, 22, township 3, south of range 13 east; thence west along section lines 26 1-4 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 13 and 24 on the east boundary, township 3, south of range 10 east; thence south along the range lines between ranges 10 and 11 east, 15 miles or thereabout to the southeast corner of township 10, south of range 10 east; thence west along the 24 standard parallel south 15 miles or thereabout to the standard corner to sections 33 and 34, township 10, south of range 8 east; thence north along the section lines (the median meridian of range 9, east boundary of Socorro county) 46 miles or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No 9 (Upper Penasco) shall be constituted of townships 14 and 15, south of range 14 and 15 east. Township 16 south of range 13, 14 and 15 east; sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 26, 35 and 36 and east parts of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34, township 14 and 15 south of range 13 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning where the boundary line between the counties of Lincoln and Dona Ana intersects the south boundary of township 13, south of range 13 east; thence east along the township boundaries 14½ miles or thereabout to the northeast corner, township 14, south of range 15 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 15 and 16 east, 12 miles or thereabout to the southeast corner of township 16, south of range 15 east; thence east along the 3d standard parallel south to the northeast corner of township 16, south of range 15 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 15 and 16 east, 6 miles or thereabout to the southeast corner of township 19, south of range 15 east; thence west along the township boundaries, 15 miles more or less, to the intersection with the county boundary line aforesaid; thence north along said county boundary, 18 miles or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 10, formerly 21, (Reventon) shall be constituted of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 27, 34, 35 and 36, townships 3, 4 and 5 south of range 12 east. Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13 14, 15, township 6, south of range 12 east. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14 east.

Townships 3, 4 and 5 south of range 13 east; township 6 south of range 14 east, and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner of sections 3 and 4, on the north boundary of township 3, south of range 13 east; thence east along the township boundaries, 12 miles or thereabout to the corner of section 3 and north boundary, township 3, south of range 14 east; thence south along section lines, 18 miles or thereabout to the standard corner, sections 33 and 34, township 5, south of range 14 east; thence east along the 1st standard parallel, south to the closing corner sections 3 and 4, township 6, south of range 13 east; thence along section lines, 6 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 33 and 34, on south boundary to township 6, south of range 13 east; thence west along township boundaries, 9 miles or thereabout to the southwest corner, township 6, south of range 14 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east, 3 miles or thereabout to the corner sections 13 and 24, on the south boundary of township 5, south of range 14 east; thence west along section lines, 3 miles or thereabout to corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 6, south of range 13 east; thence north along section lines, three miles or thereabout to the closing corner sections 3 and 4 township 6, south of range 13 east; thence west along 1st standard parallel south to the standard corner to sections 33 and 34, township 5, south of range 13 east; thence north along section lines, 12 miles or there about to the point of beginning.

Precinct No 11 (Nogal) shall be constituted of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, township 9, south of range 14 east. Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, township 8, south of range 14 east. Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 35 and 36, township 8, south of ranges 11 and 12 east; sections 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 23, 25 and 26, township 8, south of range 13 east. Township 9, south of range 11, 12 and 13 east, and shall be bounded as follows. Beginning at the corner to sections 18 and 19 on the west boundary of township 8, south of range 11 east; thence along section lines 10 1-4 miles, or thereabout to the corner to sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 8, south of range 14 east; thence south along section lines 9 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 33 and 34 on the south boundary of township 9, south of range 14 east; thence west along township boundaries 10 1-4 or thereabout to the southwest corner, township 9, south of range 14 east. Thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east 9 miles or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No 12 (Bonito) shall be constituted of sections, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, township 13, south of range 14 east township 13, south, ranges 11, 12 and 13 east, and shall be bounded as follows Beginning at the northwest corner, township 13, south of range 11 east, thence along township boundaries 10 1-4 miles or thereabout to the corner sections 3 and 4, on the north boundary of township 13, south of range 14 east, thence south along section line to the corner of sections 33 and 34, on south boundary township 13, south of range 14 east; thence west along the second parallel south, 10 1-4 miles or thereabout to standard southwest corner, township 13, south of range 11 east thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east, six miles or thereabout to the place of beginning

Precinct No 13 (Red Cloud) shall be constituted of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, township 9, north range 13 east Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35 and 36, township 2 north, 1 and 2 south, range 8 east, all of east half of township 2 north, range 8 east and all of township 2 north, range 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 east, lying in Lincoln county and shall be bounded as follows—Beginning where the median meridian line, range 8 east intersects the boundary line between the counties of Lincoln and Valencia, thence east along said boundary 60 miles or thereabout to the point where said boundary line intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Guadalupe (late of San Miguel); thence along said last named boundary to the north boundary of township 1 north of range 18 east; thence east along the township boundary to the northeast corner of township 1, north of range 19 east, thence south along the range line between ranges 19 and 20 east, to the southeast corner township 2, south of range 19 east; thence west along the township boundaries 60 miles or thereabout, to the corner to sections 33 and 34, town hip 2, south of range 8 east, thence north along section lines 60 miles or thereabout to the place of beginning

The following are designated the voting places in the several precincts in this county for the purpose of voting at any general or special election to be held in this county, until otherwise ordered by this Board:

Voting place, precinct No. 1—County Court House.

Voting place, precinct No. 2—the house of Jose M. Sedillo.

Voting place, precinct No 3—C M Wingfield's place.

Voting place, precinct No. 4—Geo. Rimbrell's house.

Voting place, precinct No. 5—Lower Penasco school house.

Voting place, precinct No. 6—M. E. Richardson's house, Cienega del Macho.

Voting place, precinct No. 7—Weed postoffice.

Voting place, precinct No. 8—Town Hall

Voting place, precinct No. 9—James Canon school house.

Voting place, precinct No 10—J. Chaves y Trujillo's house.

Voting place, precinct no. 11—Nogal school house.

Voting place, precinct No. 12—Bonite school house.

Voting place, precinct No. 13—Expedion Lueras' house.

Board adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m., June 2, A. D. 1891.

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 9 o'clock a. m., June 2, A. D. 1891. Present:—Jas. F. Hinkle, chairman; Paul Myer and Ramon Lujan members of board; D. W. Roberts, sheriff; Geo. Sena, clerk.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the first day of June, 1891, there was presented to Board of County Commissioners of Lincoln county, New Mexico, at a regular meeting of said board, a petition signed by over 200 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 the said county in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to run for thirty years, with interest at 6 per cent., 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 land now owned by said county of Lincoln in said town.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered than an election be held in the various precincts in Lincoln county on the second day of July, 1891, at 8 o'lock a. m. of said day at the usual meeting 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. Attest:

J. F. HINKLE,
Chairman.

{ SEAL }

GEORGE SENA,
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

The following named persons are hereby appointed to serve as judges of election to be held on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1891, for the purpose of voting upon the question or proposition of issuing 6 per cent. bonds to build a court house at Lincoln New Mexico:

Precinct No. 1. Chas. Weidman, Isaac Ellis and Jose Montano.

Precinct No. 2. Florencio Gonzales, Frank Coe and J. V. Tully.

Precinct No. 3. L. Hale, Ed. Terrell and Fernando Herrera.

Precinct No. 4. Martin Chaves, Geo. Kimbrell and F. Romero y Lueras.

Precinct No. 5. J. B. Mathews, T. C. Tillotson and A. W. Bryan.

Precinct No. 6. A. M. Richardson, W. H. Lumbley and Epermenio Lucero.

Precinct No. 7. Joseph D. Smyth, J. B. Fletcher and A. C. McDonald.

Precinct No. 8. Chas Bull, J. B. Collier and S. M. Parker.

Precinct No. 9. Jas. A. Baird, James Hunter and John Henson.

Precinct No. 10. Juan Chaves y Trujillo, Jose Miranda and W. W. Fitchpatrick.

Precinct No. 11. T. W. Henley, Jose M. Vega and W. C. Lea.

Precinct No. 12. Amos K. Baker, J. H. Bingham and J. Geo. Huber.

Precinct No. 13. Ostolano Sanchez, Espendion Lueras and Dolores Sedillo

In accordance with chapter 89, section 7, of the acts of the 29th Legislative assembly, it is made the duty of the board of Commissioners in the several counties, to appoint Road Supervisors in the various precincts in their respective counties. Now, therefore, this board hereby appoints the following persons Road Supervisors, to enter upon their duties as such according to law, and to serve until their successors are elected or appointed by this board,

Precinct No 1—John Thornton
Precinct No 2—Jose M. Sedillo
Precinct No. 3—Joshua Hale
Precinct No 4 Geo Rimbrell
Precinct No 5—Ira Sanger
Precinct No. 6 Abran Candelario.
Precinct No. 7—A. C. McDonald.
Precinct No 8—J. B Collier
Precinct No 9—M. D Holder
Precinct No 10—Juan Chaves y Trujillo
Precinct No. 11 Thos W. Henley
Precinct No 12 Chas E. Littlefield.
Precinct No. 13—Ostolano Sanchez

Road Supervisors in precincts No 1 and 8, are hereby required to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 in all other precincts the bonds required of Road Supervisors is fixed at $500

Bond of Ira Sanger, Road Supervisor of precinct No. 5, approved

Resignation of George Curry, assessor, accepted, to take effect at the July meeting of this board

Petition of John Thornton and Geo W. Peppin, bondsmen of Hercolano Chaves, Constable of precinct No 1, praying to be relieved from the bond of said Chaves. Considered and Clerk ordered to notify said Chaves of said action in the premises, and ordered to give new bonds within 10 days from this date, and on default of same the office of constable in and for said precinct shall be declared vacant, and a new constable appointed at the next meeting of this board, viz, July 6, A D 1891

The sheriff is hereby ordered to collect delinquent taxes at once

Board adjourned till 9 p m

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 9 p m All members present, and clerk of board

Now comes George Curry, assessor of Lincoln county, and presents property returns for the year 1891 The following changes were made on assessments

Jose Analla, raised from 50 head of cattle to 300 head

A W Bryant, raised on 9 saddle ponies from $20 to $35. 6 head of stock horses from $10 to $15

Hercolano Duke, assessed by board on 20 head of cattle

Jesus Linares, assessments changed on $20 worth of jewelry to $100

Santiago Hendrikes, assessed by board on 150 head of sheep.

Louis J. Hacke, raised $100, on improvements on lot 9, block 42, White Oaks

Jas. A. Baird, reduced on 10 head of saddle ponies from $30 to $25 per head

W H Holloway, raised on 8 head of horses from $30 to $35 dollars a head

B K Blackman, assessed by board on $700, cash

Petition of George D Barber praying to be relieved as surety from the bonds of T. D McCourt, school superintendent. Considered and clerk ordered to notify said McCourt to file a new bond by the next July, 1891, meeting of this board

T. M Chapman, raised on real estate from $25 to to $50

Carrizozo Cattle Co raised on 20 head of stock horses from $12.50 to $25 per head

T. M Candlebread, raised on 8 head of horses from $10 to $25, and on 3 head of horses from $30 to $35; raised from 150 head of cattle to 200 head and reduced $40 on bulls

Albert T. Collier, reduced on cattle $108

Delaney & Vail, raised on 3 head of thoroughbred horses from $250 to $500 each, raised on nine head of half breeds from $75 to $150 Assessed by board on personal property $20.

Garst & Clark, raised on 8,000 head of goats (Angoras) from $1.50 to $1.00 per head.

Gunter & Co., raised on 20 head of saddle ponies from $20 to $35 per head, and on 6 head of stock horses from $12 to $15.

Henry Griswald, assessed on improvements, lot 1, block 20, $75. Lot 7, block 22, $50.

A. T. Gray, raised on 20 head of saddle ponies from $20 to $35.

M. B. Jeffers, raised from 200 head of cattle to 350 head.

Lea Cattle Company, raised on 4,143 acres of land from $1.25 to $1.50 per acre. Cattle raised from 5,810 head to 10,000 head.

Mill Cattle Co., assessed on improvements on land $300. Raised from 40 head of saddle ponies to 60 head. From 2,100 head of cattle to 2,500 head.

James Morris raised on 6 mules from $35 to $45 per head.

Board adjourned till 8 o'clock a. m., June 3, 1891.

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 8 o'clock a. m., 1891. Present:—J. F. Hinkle, chairman; Paul Myer and Ramon Lujan, members; D. W. Roberts, sheriff; Geo. Sena, clerk.

The following changes and assessments were made by the board:

A. L. Neatherlin, raised on 90 head of stock horses from $13 to 15 per head.

L. W. Neatherlin, raised on 50 head of mares from $13 to $15 per head. Reduced on 9 bulls $20.

A. M. Perkins, raised on 6 head of stock horses from $10 to $15.

Frank Tatti, from 400 to 800 goats.

Clerk is hereby ordered to address insane asylums in regard to taking Joseph Easton, lunatic, now confined in Lincoln Co. jail.

M. D. Gaylord, agent American mine survey, No. 430, assessed $4,000.

Frank R. Legle, agent North Homestake mine, survey No. 621, assessed $31,000.

E. W. Parker, agent for Rella Wells, assessed on mining claim, $30,000.

John K. Wilson, assessed on Miners Cabin Min. ing Claim, $500. On Silver Cliff, mining claim, $500. Raised on improvements $350.

Board adjourned till 1:30 p. m.

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 1:30 p. m. All members and clerk of board present.

J. H. Vanwinkle, raised on land $300. On improvements $200 and on stock horses $100.

Young & Taliaferro, assessed on fixtures in store $300.

The sheriff is hereby directed, as soon as the county clerk receives communication from any insane asylum, to examine said communication and to take Joseph Eastland, lunatic, now confined in the Lincoln county jail, to the asylum offering the best terms for the care of said Eastland.

Bond of George Kimbrell, road supervisor, precinct No. 4, approved.

The following bills were allowed and warrants ordered issued for same:

Bill of D. W. Roberts, cash expended for county, $24.80

Bill of D. W. Roberts, attendance in J. P. court, $16.

Bill of George Sena, cash expended for county, $21.55.

Bill of George Curry, cash expended for county, $8.70,

Hilario Peres, work for Co., $36.25.

Bill of W. F. Blanchard, work for school superintendent, $15, allowed and ordered paid out of the school fund.

W. C. Smith is hereby appointed justice of the peace for precinct No. 9, to qualify according to law.

Bill of B. J. Baca member of board of examiners, $10, allowed, and ordered paid out of school fund.

Petition of E. S. Parsons, et. al. asking this board to offer rewards for the murderers of R. C. Parsons, deceased, rejected, on the grounds that there is no law authorizing the board of commissioners to offer rewards.

Ordered that the proceedings of the meeting of this board be published in LIBERTY BANNER and New Mexico Interpreter. Hereafter the proceedings of this board shall be published in New Mexico Interpreter the same being selected the official paper of the county.

Clerk is hereby ordered to make requisition on Territorial librarian for three copies of compiled laws of 1884.

There being no further business, board adjourned sine die.

J. F. HINKLE,
Chairman.

Attest. GEORGE SENA,
Clerk.

MANY very good men are old party slaves. They are, by their vote and influence, imposing upon themselves and neighbors a financial policy that is not only bringing upon themselves hardships and privations, but they are driving the country into bankruptcy and ruin. Many men, by their votes, are keeping their children out of school, and denying them the advantages of a higher education, and preparation for a grander civilization. They are putting the lines of care and anxiety in the faces of their wives, and rage upon the backs of their children. They are going home to poorly furnished houses, carpetless floors, bare walls, and in many instances, homes of squalid poverty. They are keeping their own noses to the grindstone, imposing upon themselves wearisome toil, anxiety and sometimes despair, over the future—all because they are slaves of their party. Ah! "what fools we mortals be!" How soon would all these things change if men would be men, and not slaves to prejudice and ignorance. Give this great country of ours with its boundless resources and inexhaustible wealth a monetary system in harmony with our nineteenth century advancements and in volume sufficient to supply the demands of the people, and what a change there would be! Shorter hours of labor and more time for recreation and mental culture. The boys and girls would be in school building the mental faculties, instead of dwarfing the intellect as now in weary toil. Men would then go home to beautiful homes—where poverty now dwells, to music and flowers, carpeted floors, pictured walls, to joy, peace and happiness—to homes of contentment.

THERE are a number of good reasons why Lincoln county should have a decent court house, other than that of the safe keeping of the records and other facilities for the transaction of the county's business. If we ever get a railroad through the county our people must get a move on themselves, show more of a spirit of enterprise, improvement and progress. A nice commodious court house, a number of bridges and good roads are what the county needs, and can well afford. A spirit of enterprise in this direction would be an inspiration to our own people, and an inducement to those seeking investments to come among us. The erection of a good court house in Lincoln county ought to inaugurate a new era of progress and advancement.

WE ought not to be content with the routine business of the County Alliance at its meeting in James Canon, July 9th, but we should make it a picnic occasion for everybody, whether they are members of the order or not, and an Alliance jubilee. We are going to have songs, speeches fraternal greetings, a meeting of old neighbors and acquaintances, plenty to eat and a general good time. Let's all go.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

Local News.

—Adam Breece came down from Little Eagle Sunday evening, returning Monday afternnoon.

—As we go to press a heavy rainis falling in this canon, and the streets are flooded with water.

—Elmer Whitlock came up from the Felix ranch Monday, where he has been rusticating for several weeks.

—Judge Friedrich went down to the big hill on the Hondo Tuesday to fish—not on the hill, but in the Hondo.

—Charlie Weidman has been employed by County Assessor Curry to make out the tax books, and he is at work on them.

—Mrs. W. W. Paul, of Lower Penasco, was in town the latter part of last week. She was up here looking after coal claims in the Salado.

—J. V. Tully, of the Ruidoso, took in the ball Monday night, and was over again yesterday. "They say" there are strong attractions for Jim over here.

—Prof. Baca extends an invitation to the patrons and friends of the school of our city to visit it at any time, as both the teacher and pupils will be pleased with your presence.

—The Stanton House has again opened its doors, under the management of Mrs. Sophia Blanchard, and will be kept in first-class style. If you want a meal "just like mother use to cook," call at the Stanton.

—Rosenthal & Co. have been trimming their store and putting it in fine shape for the display of ther immense stock of goods received. The ladies will find an elegant assortment of the latest styles in dress goods, hats, etc. Call and see the fine display.

—One hundred and four high bred bulls arrived over the Pecos Valley road Tuesday, consigned to the Diamond A ranch in Chaves county. It would be a good idea for some of our stock men to import some good bulls and grade their cattle up.—*Eddy Argus.*

—Kibbee, of the Roswell *Register*, styles the Eddy base ball nine the "Cold Deckers." We are afraid the result of that game will disturb the amicable relations heretofore existing between the Pecos cities, and cause a suspension of mutual admiration.

—As will be seen by notice elsewhere in this issue from President Geo. W. Coe, of the County Alliance, the regular meeting has been postponed to Thursday, July 9th. This was done at the suggestion of members of the order, who wanted to vote at the court house election to be held July 2d, and who also wanted to attend the County Alliance, and hence the change, which will make no difference to the Alliance people.

—It is said that the editor of the Eddy *Argus* presented a most ludicrous picture as he was hoofing it for the hills in his shirt tail the night it was thought that great big awful dam had broken above town. An eye witness says the nether garment was rather abreviated, and as his toes dug the sand and the wind whistled around his pedal extremities, a scene was presented that made the gods weep.

—The aggregate value of the real and personal property of Lincoln county, as given by County Assessor Curry for this year amounts to $1,862,630.71, or a gain of about $150,000 over the assessment of last year. The real and personal properties are not yet separated and we cannot give the respective amounts of each. There are 1,016 property returns, including firms and non-residents. There will be about 1,200 poll-taxpayers.

—In the aggregate valuation of real and personal property in this county as returned this year, the cattle companies return about $800,000. The average valuation among the farmers will not exceed $800. The property owner who returns $1000 will pay seventy five cents a year, and as the property in the county increases this tax will decrease. In all probability the assessment next year will aggregate $2,000,000, requiring only a six-mill levy to meet the interest on the bonds.

—Married, in this city Monday, June 8, 1891, at 7 p. m., at the residence of Demetrio Perea, by Judge M. Cronin, Mr. Otabiano Perea and Miss Priscilla Clennoy. The wedding was a quiet one, only a few personal friends being present to witness the ceremony. In honor of thh event a ball was given at the court house, which was attended by a large number of friends of the happy couple now made one. The BANNER joins with their many friends in extending hearty congratulations. May their troubles all be little ones.

—It is a measure of economy for Lincoln county to build a new court house. It is a duty the people in any county owe themselves to provide public buildings for the proper care and safe keeping of the public records, and the convenience of the public service, when the county is fully able to do so. That Lincoln county is fully able to build a new court house, without the imposition of a burden upon a single taxpayer, no one will deny who is acquainted with the real situation. Elsewhere we present some facts and figures for consideration touching this question, to which attention is invited.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

Are the People Able to Build It? Facts and Figures for the Consideration of the Property Taxpayers.

In the matter of building a new court house in Lincoln county, the leading question is, are the people able to build it now? As to the necessity for a decent court house, no one will question who has seen the imposing (?) structure the county now owns.

In order that the taxpayers of the county may fully understand the matter the BANNER presents the following points, facts and figures for the consideration of the property taxpayers, who alone, will have the right to pass upon this question.

The aggregate valuation of real and personal property as returned this year in Lincoln county is $1,862,630.71. The total levy for all purposes will not exceed $1.75 on each $100, and two mills on the dollar less than this amount, if Chaves and Eddy counties make a settlement of their share of the old Lincoln county indebtedness, as they are expected to do before the 1st of July next. The cattle fund tax of one-half mill falls only on the cattle men.

The proposition as submitted contemplates the issuing of $20,000 thirty-year bonds to bear six per cent. interest. Interest alone will be paid on the bonds the first ten years, after which a sinking fund must be provided.

At six per cent. the amount of interest on $20,000 for each year will be $1,200. To raise this amount on the present valuation a levy of only three-fourths of one mill on the dollar, or seventy-five cents on each $1,000 valuation, is all that will be necessary.

The returns this year show 1,016 property owners in the county, including firms and non residents, which gives an average valuation of a fraction short of $1,735, and a tax of about $1.30, if it was thus equally divided. Perhaps we would be safe in saying that not one half the number of property owners would pay to exceed one dollar a year as taxes on these bonds, and certainly no person can say this additional tax will be a burden upon any one.

The indebtedness of Lincoln county January 1, 1891, was $15,720.05, which is a more nominal amount when the wealth and resources of the county are considered. The amount proposed will be amply sufficient to construct a good substantial building of neat design and in harmony with modern architecture and conveniences, and one that the people will be proud of when it is completed.

The county having a good jail with steel cages, and one good fire-proof vault saves this additional expense. Lumber is cheap and near at hand. Stone, the very finest quality, can be quarried on the mountain just above the site for the building, and fully ninety per cent of the material can be had in Lincoln county, thus keeping the money at home.

Fort Stanton.

I. N. Bailey, the post blacksmith, returned the first of the week from a visit to Roswell where he has been on business connected with the U. S. land office.

Sergeant W. O. Bailey, Signal Corps U. S. army, has arrived and taken charge of the signal office at this post.

Signal Sergeant Homer Irvine departed for Fort Bowie, A. T., last Monday, and will take charge of the signal office at that point, the order assigning him to Wilcox, A. T., having been revoked. Mr. Irvine has the reputation of being the most rapid "lightning slinger" in the signal corps, though there seems to be no discount on his successor. None but the best operators are sent to Fort Stanton.

Hospital Steward Frederick Schumacher arrived from Fort Grant, A. T., last week, relieving Hospital Steward Frank Anezanne, who departed for Fort Gaston, Cal. For changes in its medical department during the past two months Fort Stanton leads all posts in the army.

The ice machine is now running in full blast and is turning out an excellent quality of ice.

C. B. Shoberg, a talented young Swede, who resigned his position as Sergeant at David's Island, N. Y., to join Co. B, 10th Infty., arrived last week, and is a welcome addition to the regiment.

A general court martial was in session at this post the first of the week.

A game of base ball was played between the Cavalry and Infantry at this post on Decoration Day. The score was 18 to 31 in favor of the Infantry. The day following the band played the entire post beating them with a score of 18 to 14. Who says that band musicians can't play ball?

At a meeting held on the 1st inst., and composed of all who were interested in base ball, a club was organized, and styled the Offleys, in honor of Col. Offley, 10th Infty. The following were elected members of the club: Manager, Sergt. Henser; Captain, Adolph Klein; Secretary, C. C. DuChemin. Post nine: Mehan, Roberts, Jeffries, Pessner, DuChemin, Klein, Murphy, Haines and Proctor. Supernumeraries: Riddell, Nevins, McKay. The BANNER reporter of Ft. Stanton was elected an honorary member. VEEDE.

—The El Paso *Tribune* gives the following graphic picture of the scene at Eddy a short time ago when it was thought the big dam had broken above that town: "The people were excited all day for fear the dam would go out and as the shades of evening drew near it got to fever heat. Eventually the cool ones prevailed on most to go to bed as there was no danger, but some horseman dashed into town at 11 o'clock at night yelling, "the water is coming, get out!" They got a move on themselves like so many stampeding cattle. The men people proved to be the worst cowards of all, hundreds of them dashing for the hills with only their shirts on, leaving wives and babies to follow. After getting to the hills not a man could be prevailed on to go back and get his pants, but climbed higher up to hide his shame. The moon soon came out from behind the clouds and the reflection on the waters made it a panoramic scene in the hills that will soon not be forgotten. All the shirt-tail fellows are spotted and have formed a brigade, swearing vengeance on the horse man, should he be found."

From Pine Springs.

The James Canon Alliance has rallied again and is coming to the front with about twenty members already, and there are prospects of more coming in the near future. We are making arrangements for the County Alliance promised us the 2d of July, and trust we may not be disappointed, as we expect a large attendance. We want to meet the brethren from from all parts of the county at this meeting, and will try to entertain them in a way that you will not return home dissatisfied with the people of James canon. So, will say, come and be with us. Lef us all work as a unit in the cause which we so earnestly advocate. Let there be no divisions of opinion, but let us be of one mind, for "in unity there is strength." We will again say, come. We are not considered a well-to-do people, but we can give you the "sance of welcome."

The farmers of this canon are all done planting and are now like Micawber—waiting for something to turn up, which they are sure will be in the shape of a bounteous harvest.

Messrs. Evans and Derrick, of this canon, have ordered a self-binding harvestor which will be the first that has ever been in this part of the county.

Prof. G. A. Saunders has three more weeks to teach, when he will return to his home on the Ruidoso. Prof Saunders is an excellent teacher, as well as a pleasant gentleman. We regret to lose him from our midst.

More orange blossoms are expected in the near future if Dame Rumor can be relied upon.

Ye editor must not forget the County Alliance but have your editorial vocabulary in perfect trim. J. K CANDLER.

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.

Notice to Poll Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day sent by registered letter to the several District clerks the Poll Tax lists for 1891, addressed to the clerks of boards, as in several cases I did not know the names of the clerks. For further information I call the attention of the several clerks to section 37, page 58 of the session laws of 1891. GEORGE CURRY, Assessor.

Lincoln, N. M., June 7, 1891.

STANTON HOUSE.

LINCOLN, N. M.

SOPHIA BLANCHARD, Prop'r.

Meals will be furnished at any hour from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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.

WHELAN & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MerchandisE.

Fresh Goods Recieved Daily. Prices Low.

PROPRIETORS

OF THE ONLY

First-Class Hotel

In Lincoln County.

LINCOLN, - - NEW MEXICO.

LOOK HERE!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

The Exhibition of Our Immense Stock of New Goods is

NOW : OPEN

We expect our numerous Patrons and the Public in General to Call and satisfy themselves as to our assortment of all kinds of

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We Duplicate Eastern Prices and Offer Our Friends a fine Opportunity to Purchase the

Cheapest,
Newest,
Finest,
Best Goods
—IN—
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Always go to the Leading Store.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

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.

Take Due Notice and Govern Yourself Accordingly.

AN ACT REPEALING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE GAMING LAW AND PROVIDING A SUBSTITUTE THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

SECTION 1. That there shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by law, as in case of other license, a tax of one hundred dollars per annum, to be paid and collected quarterly, in advance, on each gaming table and apparatus of any kind whatever, such as monte, faro, pass faro, pass monte, vandean, roulette, twenty-one, red and black, rouge et noir, poker, stud horse poker, or any other banking or percentage game of whatever name, or any game of chance played with cards, or dice, or any subterfuge for the same by whatever name known, which licence shall be issued in the manner prescribed by law in the case of other licenses, but only upon a written request of the party desiring such license, signed by the applicant, setting forth the place or building, as near as can be, in which said games are to be carried on and said license shall only be good and apply to such place of business in said application mentioned; and *Provided*, that the license herein provided shall only be receivable in the current funds of the United States, and when collected shall be paid into the school fund of the county for which said license was obtained; *And Provided further*, that not more than one game to be played on one table at the same time.

SEC. 2. If any unlicensed person shall keep a gaming table, or apparatus of any kind whatever, or shall permit any gambling or games in the first section of this act mentioned, to be played or carried on in or about his or her premises, on conviction thereof, he shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, with costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment until such fine be paid, not exceeding one day's imprisonment for each two dollars of said fine.

SEC. 3. That sections 880, 881, 882, 883, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the foregoing sections No. 1 and No. 2, of this act, be and the same is declared to be a full and complete substitute for and in lieu of said sections 880, 881, 882 and 883 of the compiled laws of New Mexico, so repealed, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1884.

We hear a great amount of talk these days about the principles of the Alliance and the policy of the Democratic party being one and the same. The man who makes such a claim is either very ignorant or is a base falsifier. The national platform of the Alliance is the exponent of its principles. The Ocala platform demands the abolition of the national banks; the Democratic party does not nor never did. The Ocala platform demands that the government establish sub treasuries in the several states, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest or non perishable farm products and also upon real estate. The Democratic party does not endorse, nor never did endorse this demand. The Ocala platform demands that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to $50 per capita. The Democratic party does not nor never did support any such demand. The Ocala platform demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Democratic party makes no such demand, and is to-day truckling to Grover Cleveland, a bitter enemy to the free coinage of silver. The Ocala platform demands the passage of laws preventing the alien ownership of land. The Democratic party never advocated such a message, and is not at all likely to do so. The Ocala platform demands a rigid supervision and control of public communication and transportation, and should this not remove the abuses now existing, then it demands government ownership of such means of communication and transportation. The Democratic party has never advocated this demand, and in all human probability never will. The Ocala platform demands a graduated tax on incomes. The Democratic party advocates no such a demand, and there is no evidence that it ever will. The foregoing constitutes seven of the ten demands laid down in the national platform, and they constitute the principles of the Alliance, and all this silly twaddle about the Democratic party and the Alliance being synonymous is rank rot.—*Industrial Union, Lamar, Mo.*

The *Toiler*, (Nashville, Tenn.,) is forging to the front as one of the most vigorous papers championing the Alliance cause. It has put out a challenge which will give the opposition some nuts to crack, the kernels of which are the meat of the argument. After stating that five of the Ocala demands go uncriticized in Tennessee, and that the financial demand is the objective point of attack, the *Toiler* says:

Remember that the above demand is all that is formerly presented by the Alliance. There is no particular bill at this time. The details of the proposition are mere matters for amendment. It is on this proposition that the farmers have rested their case. The points on which they would be glad to have light are:

1. Is it constitutional? If not, why?

2. Do we need an increase of circulating medium? If not, why?

3. Will an increase of the circulating medium help all the people? If not, why?

4. Will the proposition embraced in the above demand increase the circulating medium? If not, why?

5. Is it class legislation? If so, why?

6. Is it right to secure the farmers' protection from money sharks who speculate in farm products? If not, why?

Will the sub treasury plan insure staple prices for farm products? If not, why?

These questions are not propounded in any "bluff" sense, but are given as the fundamental aims of the sub treasury plan. If you wish to shake the people's confidence in the Alliance idea, just trot out your arguments and facts. By your ridicule you only waste your breath on the desert air.

The *National Democrat* is just at present printing whole columns in defense of John Sherman and the demonetization of silver in 1873. It undertakes to prove that infamous act was right, that gold has not increased in value, that the people do not and never did want free coinage, that the sub treasury bill is undemocratic, and therefore unconstitutional and finally that the people are just dying to vote for Cleveland again. These, in brief, are the main points upon which this paper has finally settled down. It was a long time in coming to such an open declaration, but, after catching the drift, it now enthronets Herod in the advocacy of such measures. *National Democrat, Washington, D. C.*

It is well that the plutocratic press of the entire country is now swelling one grand chorus of abuse upon the Farmers' Alliance. Republican and Democrat alike have buried all their minor differences at the dictation of the lordly aristocracy of Wall street. They see now but one enemy the brown faced and hard handed sons of toil, who are gathering in their might to defend the last remnant of their rights. They cannot do our cause a better service than they are now doing. Lay on, gentlemen, and fight the Alliance to the death. Let us see who will die first. *Dakota Ruralist, Huron, S. Dakota.*

The farmers have been the most patient and enduring class of people on earth. It has taken them a long time to find out that they pay 80 per cent. of the taxes and furnish the material out of which all speculation thieves, but they are not at bay, and the greedy capitalist will find that when he knocks another chip off the farmers' shoulder he will have a fight on his hands with odds in favor of the farmer.—*Alliance Sentinel, Lansing, Mich.*

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 subordinate 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 grand 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 our courts & 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 first indication of this! If an erring brother or for forgets his obligations to the Order so as to assail its principles publicly he is heralded by the plutocratic 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, is thereby given 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. POLK,
President N. F. A. and I. U.

"The Discontented."

A morning newspaper refers contemptuously to the men assembling in Cincinnati as "the delegates of the discontented."

The men in question may be very wise or very unwise in what they do will determine that, but it is no reproach to them that they are "the delegates of the discontented." The congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence was composed wholly of the delegates of the discontented, and so has been every other gathering of men which has instituted any of the great reforms of history.

It is not a reproach to a man to be discontented. The Hampdens, the Patrick Henrys, the Jeffersons, the Adamses, the Franklins, and all the rest of liberty's lovers were born of discontented and the delegates of the discontented, and it was the persecution that made them the leaders of mankind and the saviors of society.

Every man of honest mind is discontented with wrong, injustice and oppression, and is at war with these things, whether on his own account or in behalf of his fellow men. He contends in the mighty power of human progress. It has accomplished the overthrow of despotic power and the emancipation of the people as for as these ends are accomplished. It has not yet completed that work. It sometimes errs in its zeal and methods, but it would be the saddest of all days for humanity and for which discontent should be eliminated from the list of active forces, or the "delegates of the discontented" should be made to hold their peace.

Mr. Clarkson, president of the National Republican League, in a recent interview, said: "The labor question will figure in the next campaign, and it ought to. Wealth should be more evenly distributed. The West will not consent to see the treasury of the country dwarfed to a gold basis. The farmers are going to assert themselves in public affairs, and for the good of the race."

The depth at which some of the coal mines in Belgium are worked is something prodigious. In a pit at Fleun the work is now done at 3,700 feet; in a pit at Fromerin at 2,800 feet, and in the St. Andre pit at Montigny sur sambre at 3,000 feet.

It has been reckoned that if the whole ocean were dried up, all the water passing away as vapor, the amount of salt remaining would be enough to cover 5,000,000 square miles with a layer one mile thick.

It costs 1½ cents a pound to bring tea from Yokohama to New York, 7,000 miles, and 10 cents a pound to send tea by express one mile up town in that city.

It is estimated that Europe may take $20,000,000 more gold from the United States before the tide turns and the flow of gold turns this way.

Pension Commissioner Raum is in trouble again. Congressman Cooper, of Indiana, is after him with new evidences of crookedness which he proposes to have the next Congress investigate.

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 6th 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. P. HOBBS,
Chairman.

Attest: GEORGE SEGER,
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

Proclama de Eleccion.

Por cuanto: En el dia primero de Junio, A. D. 1891, fue presentada al respectivo Consejo de Condados de Condados de Lincoln, Nuevo Mexico, en una junta regular de dicho consejo, una peticion firmada por mas de dos cientos votantes calificados de dicho condado de Lincoln, pidiendo que se tome una eleccion en los varios precintos de dicho condado, para el proposito de votar en la proposicion de emitir bonos de dicho condado en la suma de veinte mil dollares para que corran por treinta años con interes de seis por ciento por anum, los cuales bonos se emitiran y se usaran para cubrir el costo de la edificacion de una Casa de Condado en el pueblo de Lincoln, y en los terrenos pertenecientes al dicho condado de Lincoln, en dicho pueblo.

Ahora, por lo tanto, es ordenado que se tome una eleccion en los varios precintos en Condado de Lincoln, el dia 6 de Julio, A. D. 1891, a las 8 de la manana de dicho dia en los acostumbrados lugares de votar en dichos precintos, y que se usen papeletas escritas o impresas en dicha eleccion con las palabras escritas o impresas en ellas, "Por Bonos de Casa de Condado" o "Contra Bonos de Casa de Condado."

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

J. P. HOBBS,
Presidente.

Atest: GEORGE SEGER,
Secretario de la Junta de Condados.

CITATION

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

[illegible]

W. F. BLANCHARD,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor,
LINCOLN, LINCOLN 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.
Dealer in
BOOKS,
STATIONARY,
FANCY NOTIONS
CIGARS, PIPES, ETC.
MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
Wall Papers

Private
Seal of America,
1891.
125,000 READERS WEEKLY!
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

The Western Nonconformist
150,000 READERS WEEKLY.
12TH YEAR
THE "NON CON."
THE NONCONFORMIST
H. G. L. VINCENT,

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