THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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WHITE OAKS MISSION—Preaching at Nogal first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At Texas Park the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At White Oaks second Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and at White Oaks the third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. respectively. W. T. DUNN, Pastor.

BONITO MISSION—Preaching at Lincoln the first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. At the Fort house, the second Sunday [illegible] as a. m. At Eagle creek school house, the third Sunday at 11 a. m. At the Oro school house, the fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. W. F. LUMMIS, Pastor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y AT LAW

Albuquerque.....N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

B. Fall — H. L. Young

FALL & YOUNG

Lawyers.

Las Cruces, N. M.

Will regularly attend court in Lincoln County.

D. J. M. A. JEWETT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

JOHN Y. HEWITT,

Attor'y-at-Law

White Oaks, N. M.

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

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Attor'y-at-Law,

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Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

T. W. HENLEY,

Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Office south end of town, at store house

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—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE—

LINCOLN, N. M.

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

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PLACER HOTEL,

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B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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

PROGRESS!

That's the Word that Best Expresses It!

Lincoln County Moving to the Front!

The Proposition to Erect a Decent Court House Commended by Taxpayers all Over Lincoln County.

Farmers, Stockmen and Business Men all Unite in saying, "Let's Have a Decent Court House."

Advices from all portions of Lincoln county indicate the certainty of the success of the proposition to erect a new court house, as farmers, stockmen and business men unite in the opinion that Lincoln county is fully able to expend the modest amount proposed to construct a new building, and ought to do it at once.

No one has been found that has expressed an opinion in reference to the matter that considers the tax at all burdensome, but on the contrary extremely light.

The general opinion seems to be that it is time for Lincoln county to show some evidences of progress, and to this end the first thing should be a decent court house.

The cry of "robbery and bankruptcy of the county" in this matter by our envious neighbors on the north will not mislead anybody, as the tax required to be levied will be just as has been stated, and as anyone can mathematically demonstrate.

Let every man who believes in public improvements, when the same does not impose burdens upon the people, in progress and advancement, go to the polls on Thursday, July 2d, and vote for improvement and progress.

WE ARE told that we must vote with the old parties, as Alliance people, or do worse. This, too, in the face of the fact that there is not an old party paper or politician in New Mexico that is friendly to the Alliance, but on the contrary every one of them is doing all in his power to defeat the aims and purposes of the Alliance and destroy the order. What folly it is to suggest such an idea. It is in violation of all reason and common sense. When we get into trouble do we go to those who got us in to help us out? Do we go to our enemies for sympathy when we need it? Bah! Away with such bosh! No true Alliance man ever gave utterance to such rot.

SOME of the old party organs in New Mexico have quit abusing the Alliance and throwing dirty digs and slurs at it, and have turned their attention to abusing the editor of this paper. That's all right. Just keep it up, fellows. We can fatten on abuse—in fact, we would rather you would abuse us than not, so go in and call us everything. This will amuse you—won't hurt us, and the Alliance will escape your dirty lies and base misrepresentations.

TWENTY THOUSAND dollars is certainly a very moderate sum to appropriate for a court house in a county with the resources that Lincoln county has—a very moderate sum indeed.

COURT HOUSE BONDS

The Penasco and James Canon People in Favor of the New Court House.

JAMES CANON, LINCOLN CO., N. M.
June 16th, 1891.

ED. BANNER:—Through the courtesy of a neighbor, recently from White Oaks, I have seen the issue of June 13th of the *Leader*, published and edited at that town by one Major Caffrey, a veteran soldier of the late war, who won his spurs and the title of "Major" by remaining at home in the state of Illinois during the entire period of the war between the states.

The so-called "Major," in the above mentioned issue, published an editorial setting up by means of his diseased imagination, a lot of inaccurate statements to try to show that the county of Lincoln will become bankrupt if twenty thousand dollars in bonds are issued to build a new court house. Now, "Major," the people out here believe in progress and they take no stock in your statements for the reason that the same were written up in the interest of a few schemers at White Oaks who expect to be able at no distant day to move the county seat to your town. This could not be accomplished if the bonds are voted and the court house built at Lincoln, hence the opposition of the aforesaid schemers." We are onto your scheme, dear Major, and the Penasco people are not in sympathy with you.

Taking the county of Lincoln as now constituted, the present county seat is centrally located to accommodate the inhabitants of the whole county, and the nature of the country is such that it will always remain so. On the other hand White Oaks is situated in an out of the way corner of the county with no country to speak of immediately surrounding the town that is susceptible of settlement to any extent worth noticing; for these reasons we are in favor of voting the bonds and building a substantial stone court house at Lincoln that will settle this county seat question for all time to come.

The present old adobe building called the court house, is a shabby affair and if a new building is not built the old one will have to be repaired at once to save it from being washed down by the rains. We understand here that the estimated cost of such needed repairs is about eight thousand dollars, if they are made you will still have an old adobe building with a seven foot ceiling in the district court room in same. This old adobe building, as stated by the "Major," has done in the past, we say that this is no argument that it is sufficient for the present, on the contrary its shabby walls, low ceiling, small rooms and insignificant appearance furnishes positive proof of the lack of pride and enterprise in the people.

We taxpayers of the Penasco country, call upon the White Oaks people to not follow the lead of the aforesaid schemers, and by voting for these bonds you will assist in putting the county of Lincoln on an equal footing with her sister counties in the way of progress, enterprise and advancement. Vote for the issue of these bonds and the new court house will be a monument to your enterprise and more than compensate you for the few extra dollars you will pay in taxes.

TAX PAYER.

ALL THERE IS IN IT.

The court house proposition is a very simple one. There is no now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't-see-it game about it, but a plain, honest, practical proposition, submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Nothing unreasonable or unfair about it. Over 200 *bona fide* taxpayers came forward with a petition asking the county board to order an election to vote upon the proposition to issue $20,000 30-year bonds, to bear 6 per cent. interest per annum, to be used in the erection of a decent court house for the great county of Lincoln, that has this year an assessed valuation of almost $2,000,000.

The interest only on these bonds will be paid the first ten years, which will be $1,200, a year, to raise which, a levy of three-fourths of one mill on the dollar is all that will be necessary. This tax will be 7½ cents on each $100 valuation. A man having returned property to the amount of $500 will pay 37½ cents; if $1,000 the tax will be 75 cents. That's all there is in it or can be made out of it. Will any one who has any regard for truth say this tax will be burdensome upon a single tax payer in the county?

Then consider the benefits that will follow: The first thing that will strike you when you come to the county seat will be a decent, substantial court house that you will be proud of. Your records will be safe. It will show we are a progressive and enterprising class of people, and it will be an inspiration for greater development and progress among our people

OPPOSED TO BUILDING NEW COURT HOUSE.

As was expected, the people of White Oaks are opposed to building a new court house—a right conceded, but in opposing the measure the people favorable to it reserve the right to judge of the motive behind this opposition.

This opposition from our neighboring city on the north does not spring from any idea on the part of her people, that the tax necessary to erect a new court house would at all be burdensome; that the county does not need a decent court house; that the county is not able to build a new court house, but from a far different motive entirely. It has only been a few months ago since a scheme was sprung at White Oaks to carve out a new county from this and Socorro county for the express purpose of making that town the county seat. There was no clamoring on the part of the people in the territory that would have comprised the proposed new county, outside of White Oaks, for such a move, and the scheme was squelched in a jiffy when the people got on to it. While the people of that town were defeated in their first effort to set up a new county, it is well understood they have by no means abandoned the idea, but are biding their time to accomplish their purpose.

We are also informed that a number of people in White Oaks are imbued with the idea that it is not without the range of posibilities for that place to secure the county seat of Lincoln county at some time, and hence another reason for opposition for the erection of a court house at Lincoln. This is exactly the true status of the situation, and proves conclusively that our neighbors are moved by selfishness alone. This being the motive, this opposition will have but little weight with men who have the good of the county at heart.

It is now stated that fully 4,000 people have been damaged by the flood between El Paso and Albuquerque. Many of them have lost all they possessed. The Rio Grande valley is in a pitiable condition and it is feared the end is not yet. *Exchange.*

There are people all over this country who say to those who favor the government issuing its own money and in volume sufficient to meet the demands of the great business interests of the country, "How would the money get out among the people?" The government could put many millions of dollars in circulation in building levees, dykes, rip rapping and other means for keeping the Rio Grande, the Missouri, Mississippi and other rivers in bounds, and in so doing would save millions upon millions of dollars lost by floods, besides offering employment to thousands—yes millions of men. Plans of this kind are practical, and are in harmony with common sense and reason, and there is nothing in the way to accomplish the same, but man's ignorance and slavery to party.

The Swedes who were imported into Vermont to take the place of native farmers starved out by high tariff are getting out as fast as they can. This convinces the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* that the only way to live in Vermont is to lend money to Western farmers and live on the interest.—*Democratic Exchange.*

The above is a sample of the strained efforts that are being made by the Democratic organs to prove that the tariff is what is afflicting the people, and that tariff reform, as advocated by the Democrats, would restore prosperity to the country. What an absurdity! The farmers of Vermont and all over this country have been and are yet being starved out by the iniquitous financial policy of the government, for which the Democratic party has stood as co-sponsor with the Republican party ever since the infernal robber system was inaugurated. How absurd it is for Democrats to now preach tariff reform as the remedial agent for our economic ills, when the Republicans—under the guise of "tariff revision," have reduced the tariff a greater per cent. than was contemplated in the celebrated Mills bill. That bill would have reduced the tariff about sixty millions of dollars, as oft proclaimed by Democratic journals, when Republican papers accused them of favoring free trade, whereas it is now claimed by Republican papers that the McKinley bill reduces the tariff over $75,000,000. Can there be anything more absurd and ridiculous than the Democratic cry for tariff reform as a "cure-all" for the ills of the country? Why, it has reached the point of a rip-roaring farce.

We Have Met the Fellow.

Pacific Union (Alliance.)

The great difficulty encountered in reform journalism is that of being uniformly consistent in the remote relations of the subject in hand, and, at the same time survive. How absurdly exacting the average reader of reform literature is, in this respect, is one of the greatest obstacles in the path of progress, one of the greatest stumbling-blocks in the way of the one who, with printer's ink undertakes the removal of some social cancer's unmerciful tooth, eating its way into the heart of society. In such an enterprise one is sure to meet Mr. Consistent—a wordy, windy, gentleman with large pretensions and few deeds. He is always on hand. The pathway of the literature of the reform is strewn with the slain of his hypercritical if not hypocritical class, who, if one would start a journal for the abolition of profit taking, for instance, would, on the ground of "consistency," send a sharp note to "stop my paper," if the management would decide to devote a certain number of its columns to the advertisement of merchants engaged in the business of profit making. This class of readers never consider that to follow their advice would be to stop every reform journal in the land, to kill the reform movement on the very threshold of success. Their idea is that reformers should work for nothing, and for the very love of reform. The person who must be paid is the corrupter of public morality, not the one who toils to sweeten and to purify life. With him they are unsparing in criticism, but with their money as mean as the measliest miser. To see Mr. Consistent pay $6 per year for "The Daily Morning Corruptionist," or for his "Daily Evening Dogfighter," while he lets his "Weekly Reformer" (that he has been receiving "on tick" for the past three years) be sold out by the sheriff, must be "extreme unction" to the soul of the reformer, for it is not pay enough to "die a martyr, and to fill a martyr's grave?"

A Flank Movement.

Citizens' Alliance.

There is a sharp change of front being made by the Republican managers on the financial question, and that it has the sanction of the Wall Street magnates there is no doubt. During the years 1878 and 1879, when the Greenback party was demanding more money, and was fast educating the people up to the idea that money and plenty of it was the greatest promoter of civilization, it was at this time that we began to hear the remark that the way to destroy the Greenback party was to have good times. Those who were at the bottom of hard times saw that, and at once consented to what these so-called crazy Greenbackers were demanding, issue more money. They repealed John Sherman's credit-strengthening act, passed a law remonetizing silver, and at once began to put out more money. They succeeded that with silver certificates.

They are now engaged in the very same thing. There was a law upon the statute books, one year ago, to the effect that when a National bank surrendered its charter it should deposit legal tender greenbacks with the treasury to redeem its notes. One year ago there were $65,000,000 of these legal tenders in the treasury, and the financiers of the John Sherman stripe said that it was necessary that the government should keep these hoarded so as to have them ready to redeem the notes on demand. This was when these sharks wanted to keep the volume of money down to the minimum so as to rob the people. Last summer when there was a cry of distress coming loud and long from the agricultural classes of the West for more money to meet their obligations, and the pressure was so strong that at the last session John Sherman had a bill passed giving the Secretary of the Treasury the power to pay out this $65,000,000 for current expenses. The necessity for having a redeemer on hand for this National Bank money has passed away. They have also withdrawn over 60 per cent. of the $60,000,000 that Cleveland had on deposit with the National Banks and paid that out. And now Secretary Foster says there is no need of the $100,000,000 in gold behind the $346,000,000 that John Sherman said was necessary to keep them up at par and he is going to pay that out and let the people have it to do business. Why, we ask, is this change of heart? It is to make money plenty and times better, so that the Republicans can point to it as the result of Republican administration. There is method in their madness. They are willing to acknowledge that every financial act that they passed in the interest of contraction has been wrong in practice and false in principle, in order that they might get a new lease of life for four years. They are willing that all their damnable hypocritical methods that have caused so much misery shall be laid at their door if the people will only give them four years more at the "flesh pots of office." But we think that it will not work this time—they have carried the grab a little too far. Besides that, there have grown up capitalistic combinations since 1878 that are plundering the people that will not let up because the currency is increased. But the people want to be warned of this damnable hypocritical sham that the Republican ledears are now playing upon them. They are just now as innocent as doves and as cunning as foxes.

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 18, 1891.

THE County Alliance in James canon, July 9th, is going to be one of the best sessions that body has held. Get ready for it. Take your Alliance songsters with you.

THE good people of James canon are making preparations for the County Alliance meeting on the 9th of July, and there's going to be a grand good time over there. Every sub-Alliance should send a full delegation, and every member that can go should attend that meeting.

IS IT not begging the question, Major, and putting up a very poor pitiful lip for Lincoln county to say that it will bankrupt itself in the expenditures of $20,000 on a new court house, when Chaves county has a $30,000 court house, and Eddy county will expend a similar sum for a building?

THE moral effect—saying nothing about anything else, of a handsomely constructed court house in Lincoln county, would soon be felt for good. The pride of having a handsome, well-furnished seat of justice, would act as an incentive to a greater respect for law and its enforcement.

THE LIBERTY BANNER is just now the best advertised paper in New Mexico, and 'pon honor, fellows, in abusing us we feel truly grateful to you for the amount of free advertising you are giving this paper. Just keep it up, and in the meantime we promise to be with you, even unto to the end.

THE density of the ignorance of the people's movement all over this country in the old party sanctums in New Mexico is astonishing. And what is more astonishing is the idea emanating from these editorial dens that this great reform movement can be pooh poohed out of existence, or that senseless innuendoes and monumental lying will obstruct its onward progress.

WE ARE informed that a law of this territory very wisely provides that county bonds cannot be sold for less than 95 cents on the dollar. Lincoln county, with her nominal indebtedness of only $15,000, can readily cash $20,000 30-year bonds at par, and the eagerness with which gilt-edged securities of this kind are sought to-day, warrants the belief that they would command a good premium. If Eddy county was offered 90 cents for her bonds, it is safe to say Lincoln county could readily sell her bonds at par—if not at a premium.

WHEN we asked our friend Tom Hughes, of the Albuquerque *Citizen*, to name a single industry in New Mexico that is in a prosperous condition we expected him to do just what he has done so far—evade the question. However, we can assure Tom of one thing: The people are going to everlastingly knock the stuffing out of your two old parties in 1892, by electing a congress that can give the country relief in sixty days by changing the financial policy and restoring the government to the people.

THE BANNER being the best paper in Lincoln county—or for that matter in the whole territory, having the largest circulation in the county, being published at the county seat, political and aesthetical center, it is natural that it should favor all public enterprises and progressive movements that have for their purpose the welfare and conveniences of the whole people, and hence earnestly commends the proposition to erect a a new court house to the favorable consideration of the taxpayers of the county. The proposition contemplates the expenditure of the very moderate sum of $20,000, and a tax so light that not a taxpayer will feel it. This paper will not favor any scheme that imposes burdens upon the people.

WHAT IT WILL COST.

A gentleman up on Eagle creek writes the editor of this paper requesting a statement as to the cost of the court house, or rather what $20,000 will cost the people to run thirty years at 6 per cent., and requests us not to publish his letter. The proposition is to issue $20,000 to run thirty years or payable in twenty years at the option of the county. The interest alone is to be paid the first ten years, after which a sinking fund is to be provided. A simple calculation will show the interest on the amount proposed to be $1,200 a year, or $12,000 for the first ten years. Should the bonds only run twenty years the interest would amount to $24,000, which, with the principle, would make the court house cost $44,000. If the bonds should run thirty years there would be $12,000 more added, which would make the building cost $56,000. It is not at all likely that the bonds will run longer than twenty years.

These figures look large from the individual standpoint, but when we consider that this expense is divided up among the whole body of taxpayers of the county, it is but a trifle to each. If the interest on this amount was compounded during the period they are to run, the expense, of course, would be much more, but this would be just as unfair, as it would be for a man who builds a house and rents it for ten years, and in selling it, charge the purchaser interest on its cost price for the ten years he has owned it.

To offset this interest of $1,200 a year the county—after the first year, will occupy the building and enjoy all its advantages and benefits, and $100 a month would be a very cheap rent indeed for such a building. Should the bonds run thirty years the county will pay $36,000 interest, but will have thirty years use of the building for the same. Six per cent. interest is about one-half the interest paid by individual borrowers in this country.

Looking at this matter from the standpoint of fairness, reason and common sense, we have no hesitency in saying that we consider this proposition a good one for the people, a very moderate sum to be expended, and the tax necessary in no case at all burdensome, and we are sure that the BANNER would not under any circumstances favor it if it was otherwise than fair and just. We hold that when the people of a county are able to make public improvements for their own benefit, without imposing burdens upon themselves, it is their duty to do so. The people for their convenience and welfare, are entitled to good court houses, jails, bridges and roads, besides these always add to the wealth of the county.

THE editor of this paper desires it understood that the result of the court house election—one way or the other, will not effect his interests, and, personally, will not be benefited one farthing, therefore, whatever we may say will be from the standpoint of disinterestedness. While we hold to the principle that when a county is able to provide public buildings, bridges, roads and other improvements without imposing burdens upon the people, we think it wise for the people to be moderate in those things, and hence we think it a wise provision of law that qualifies property owners as the only persons competent to pass upon propositions for public expenditures of that character. Lincoln county is fully able to expend $20,000 in the erection of a decent court house, and the people ought to build it. If there was no other motive behind it a spirit of enterprise should prompt it. And yet, in this matter, every qualified voter has the unquestionable right to decide for himself. The proposition is plain and open, and is a mere matter of business.

THE people in this county who are favorable to the proposition to issue bonds and provide the county with a decent court house, are well pleased with the plan of campaign adopted at White Oaks and reflected in the *Leader*, as they are satisfied that if the people up there had any just and reasonable grounds to show why the proposition should be rejected by the voters of the county, they would put them forward instead of talking so foolishly about a "diabolical plot to rob the people and bankrupt the county," and calling the people in the balance of the county, "rapacious vampires," "cormorants" and "robbers." Billingsgate and epithets of that kind are not necessary on this side of the house.

AT THE sitting of the last grand jury, in its report to his Honor, Judge Freeman, it said:

"We wish to reiterate the recommendation of past grand juries in regard to the condition of our county court house. The entire building should be remodled, made reasonably convenient and supplied with decent furniture. We earnestly recommend that our county commissioners take such measures as shall be necessary to furnish this county with a court house that our people will not be ashamed of."

We are informed that the county commissioners have the powor to expend any sum not exceeding $7,000 in repairing public buildings, without submitting the same to the voters of the county. We are also informed that the county commissioners have been considering plans for remodeling the old court house that involves the expenditure of from $5,000 to $7,000, but no definite plans have been agreed upon—in fact there has only been talk so far. We do not believe there are many people—not even the commissioners themselves, who want to see any more money put into that old adobe building now called a court house, when a nice stone structure can be erected for $20,000. An expenditure of $10,000 could not make a decent building by remodeling the old one. It is not large enough nor in proper shape, and any expenditures put upon it would simply be money wasted.

General Weaver's Speech at the Cincinnati Conference Just Before the Adoption of the Platform.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention—I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, in calling upon me to address you at this late hour. Now, I think we have reached a period of action, and I am a great believer in the philosophy of that motto, which old Tom Benton had upon his coat-of-arms, FACTO NON VERBIS—deeds not words. We have passed through fifteen years of talk, twenty years of anxiety, and I thank God reverently to-day that we have at last reached the time for action, when we intend to make the fur fly. [Applause.]

We witnessed a few moments ago a beautiful tableau of the meeting of two soldiers, and I want to give you to-day in brief, just in a sentence or two, something which justifies the blue and the gray in uniting for the salvation of our common country.

The war for the suppression of the rebellion continued 1,460 days all told. It is estimated that it cost the government $3,000,000 a day to down that rebellion. Now, estimating that the Southern army cost as much more, making six million dollars a day the total cost of the war, of the north and south to the people of the United States. Thomas G. Shearman has given to the country an estimate that has never been contradicted and never will be, that twenty-five thousand families in the United States are the owners of one-half our wealth or thirty-one billions of dollars—twenty-five thousand families.

Now, the 25,000 families can carry on a war four years at a daily expense of $6,000,000, which is the expense of both the Confederate and Union armies, and they can come out of that conflict with an expenditure of a little more than ten billion dollars; they can come out of that war with two-thirds of that wealth without owing a dollar, and all that wealth has been accumulated by these families in the last twenty-five years. They commenced poor but they are rich to-day. If 25,000 families can accumulate half the wealth of the nation in twenty-five years, commencing poor, what can they do in the next twenty-five years with their thirty-five billion dollars of wealth to reinforce their class legislation under which they operate? They could take it all in the next twenty-five years. No wonder that before God and under the flag and in the presence of this movement of the people the Blue and the Gray are ready to meet here and make common cause against the plutocracy, that will end with the battle in 1892. [Applause.] I want to say another thing, my friends, that the Republican party—and I wish to have you remember that the Republican party is practically out of the fight in 1892 [a voice, "Sure"]—that party had no status in a single state—in a single state of the South prior to the last election, and in this last election they lost the Northern States also. That left them in a forlorn condition, and the only part they can play next season is to act as claqueurs for the brokers of Wall street, who will name the candidates for both parties. [Applause.]

What I say now of Mr. Cleveland and I mention him not with disrespect, not at all—Mr. Cleveland when he wrote his anti silver letter did it deliberately—I happen to know that—it was the result of full consultation and was done over the protest of scores of friends. But it had its effect; it consolidated the money power in his favor, and the plutocracy will make its battle in 1892 under the lead of Grover Cleveland. That's the man. [Applause.] They are playing a shrewd game, and every move made on the chess board is made shrewdly and deliberately. I say another thing, that the great work to be done now and the time your tickets are in the field in 1892 is one of preparation and organization. [Applause.]

We have no national campaign on hand now; we are preparing for one. We have State campaigns on hand, and our duty, when we go home, will be to close up our ranks and organize our forces and our States, and be ready for the fight when the avalanche has started down the side of the hill, and there is not power enough on earth to stop it. [Applause.] Now, my friends, I won't detain you any longer at this late hour; I want to say, however, that I hope this platform will be adopted without amendment, without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," and that it will be adopted by a rising vote by this convention. [Cheers and applause.] The platform has been recommended by the committee in a spirit of compromise, it fairly represents the wishes of every member of the committee, and I believe meets with the hearty approbation of this convention.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No member of our Order has the right to assail another member publicly, through the press or otherwise, so long as their names are on our roll of membership. Such an offense is a violation of the obligation and should merit expulsion. No paper vested with authority to represent our Order officially has the right to assail our principles or any member of the Order while acting in such a capacity. Such an offense should cause all true Alliancemen to repudiate such paper promptly. No member, while his name remains on our rolls, has a right to assail the principles of the Order publicly. He is not permitted but is encouraged by our law, to discuss any and all measures coming within our province with the utmost freedom and to any extent he may desire within the Order. But the will of the majority is the law of the order, and of he cannot acquiesce in the decision if 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.

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 furnished 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—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M.
June 15, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James M. Lock against William M. Owens, or heirs, for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry No. [illegible] dated May 31, 1888, upon the [illegible] section 6, township 10 south, range 19 east, in Lincoln county, N. M. with a view to the cancellation of said entry, Contestant alleging that William M. Owens failed to break or cause to be broken 30 acres, or fractional part thereof, of the tract claimed, during the first or subsequent years of said entry.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

WINFIELD S. COHEAN.

Ella G. Timoney,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
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A newspaper wonder. Only in its second year, yet it has taken rank with the ablest journals of the country.
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THE NONCONFORMIST
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Local News.

—Capt. Roberts is in the north part of the county looking after delinquent taxpayers.

—The farmers are just now cutting the finest alfalfa crop they have had for several years.

—Let's arrange for the picnic at the Spring ranch July 4th, and announce it next week.

—The Coe boys, of the Ruidoso, were in town Monday, and they favor building a new court house.

—We forgot last week to mention that we was the recipient of another bowl of fine strawberries from Messrs. Whelan & Co.

—It has been suggested that the new court house should be constructed of stone. This would certainly be the cheapest and most durable.

—Read the letter from James Canon. The Penasco country people are progressive and are evidently in favor of public improvements.

—C. A. Storm, of Eagle Creek, was down Monday. He is decidedly in favor of building a new court house, as all progressive people are.

—The V V ranch assessment this year is $149,000, and we are informed that Jas. Cree, Jr., is in favor of building a new court house in Lincoln county.

—In order that the boundaries of the new precincts may be fully understood, we reproduce the same in this issue. Voters should carefully note the changes made.

—Jack Thornton and wife, and George W. Peppin returned from Roswell Tuesday evening, where they had been looking after their interests in land in that vicinity.

—Major Caffrey of the *Leader*, makes a property return of $1,100, and on this will pay about 80 cents a year on the new court house bonds. That's the way he'll be "robbed."

—Mrs. Sheriff Roberts gave a whist party Monday evening that was highly enjoyed by all present. The whist players are talking of organizing a club and meeting regularly.

—Come now, Major, be good, and don't muss up things, and kick and tear 'round so. Why, dest it, Major, we'll let you put a copy of the *Leader* in the corner stone of the new court house and preserve it for future ages.

—Adam Breece, living at the head of Little Eagle creek, is in favor of a court house. He says when he comes to court he wants to hear what is going on and being said, and this no one can do in the old court room we now have.

—A Fourth of July picnic at the Spring ranch would serve the double purpose of commemorating the birth of American independence and glorifying over the success of the Lincoln county court house bond proposition. See?

—They say the people of White Oaks are saying naughty things about Lincoln. Well, we can't help it. We'll keep cools of fire on their heads by inviting the last mother's son of 'em down to help lay the corner stone of the new court house, embrace, kiss and make up.

—Reports from White Oaks say the people up there are at a loss for adjectives to express themselves on the question of building a new court house at Lincoln, and they are being wrought up to such a pitch that in a week more every shot gun in the town will be spilt from him to yoko.

—It is said the atmosphere in and around White Oaks is alive with profanity that is constantly coming from the Athens of Lincoln county, over the proposition to build a new court house, and it is all that the truly good man, Major Caffrey, can do to preseve the moral status of the place.

—The BANNER cannot resist the temptation to poke fun at the White Oaks folks, though they are a clever lot of people, and we are going to invite 'em all down to a grand blow-out a jubilee-ratification-jollification-exhilation hurrah, and lay the corner stone for the new court house with great pomp and ceremony.

—Two or three years ago the county commissioners made a levy of 9½ mills on the dollar to erect a jail, and collected it all in one year, and there was not a man kicked in the whole county, and yet, when it was proposed to levy only three-fourths of one mill as a tax to build a court house, we are told it is robbery and will bankrupt the county.

—There is no organized opposition to the court house bond proposition anywhere in the county excepting White Oaks. It is White Oaks against the county. The people up there are not opposing the enterprise because they think the tax would be burdensome, or that the county does not need a new court house, but solely and wholly on the ground that the building of a new court house at Lincoln will settle at once the possibility of ever moving the county seat to White Oaks. Or, failing in this, destroy the probability of carving out a new county and making White Oaks the county seat. That's all there is in it, and explains fully the motive for the White Oaks opposition.

—Major Caffrey notes the death of Sir John McDonald of Canada, but omits to mention that Sir John was his former bedfellow and boon companion of former years.

—Mr. Austin, the Las Cruces surveyor, who has been doing some surveying at the Felix ranch, was up the fore part of the week. He expects to return to the ranch and from there to Las Cruces in about two weeks.

—Emil Fritz has just cut and stacked sixty tons of alfalfa at the Felix ranch, from twenty-five acres of ground. This is an extraordinary yield, but is about the average being made this season in this part of New Mexico.

—Our old friend Major Caffrey is of an age that ought to place him beyond the absurdities he is indulging in characterizing the proposition to erect a new court house as a "diabolical plot," the taxpayers who signed the petition as "rapacious vampires" and "cormorants." We are afraid the Major is getting a little crochety.

—In this great big heart of ours we cannot find anything that condemns the White Oaks folks for opposing the building of a new court house at Lincoln, but they ought not to get red in the face, cuss and swear and rend their nether garments. That is not pretty. Such acts are considered vulgar in the aesthetical and classical circles that characterizes Lincoln as the great center of refinement of Lincoln county.

The question is asked, "What will the county do with the old court house when it builds a new one?" Rent it for offices. The new building will be placed on the ground east of the old one, and the rooms in the old building will readily rent for offices. A civic society hall can be fitted up in what is now the court room and rented for society purposes. Besides several rooms for offices there will be a good store room, and the whole ought to rent for $300 to $500 a year.

It is really amusing to see what a frenzy Major Caffrey worked himself into last week over the "diabolical plot to bankrupt the county" on a three-fourth mill levy. Why, bless you, man, just think of it! A man having property valued at $500 would pay 87½ cents! If he happened to have $1,000 worth of property lying around loose his tax would reach the enormous sum of 75 cents! It is simply awful to contemplate the full force and effect of that "diabolical plot!"

County Assessor Curry informs us that the large portion of the tax necessary to build a new court house as proposed will be paid by the large cattle and mining companies, the stock being owned largely by non residents, and yet several of the largest cattle companies are in favor of building a new court house. Those people can well afford to pay their share of the taxes, and it is a duty they owe the people who live here to aid in all things that tend to conserve the peace, and encourage respect for law.

There's going to be an awful pathetic scene in Lincoln at the laying of the corner stone of the new court house, which will be the occasion for a reconciliation between White Oaks and Lincoln. Of course White Oaks will be here in force, and in the grand work not just imagine if you can, Major Caffrey and the editor of the paper rushing into each other's arms, falling on each other's neck and weeping down each other's back! There won't be a dry eye from the court house to the "White Elephant," and tears dim our vision as we write.

—Last Wednesday night a public meeting of the citizens of White Oaks was held to consider the proposition of voting bonds to build a new court house at Lincoln. The meeting was a large one representing all lines of business. Speeches were made antagonizing the scheme and committees were appointed to frustrate the diabolical plot to bankrupt the county in the interest of other "diabolical rapacious vampires who will emerge from the conflict branded with the red hot poker of public contempt and popular contumely. *White Oaks Leader.*

Say, boss, don't you go foolin' 'round anywhere outside of White Oaks with a bresdin' item of that kind, or some fellow will bore your holler out with it.

—The Fourth of July is only two weeks ahead, and what is the town in and vicinity going to do about it? The BANNER would suggest that a good old fashioned picnic be held at Spring ranch below Lincoln, where there is plenty of shade, cold spring water, and where we can have a nice social time, take plenty of eatables and drinkables, those who feel disposed can dance, play croquet and base ball, and everybody have an all 'round good time, without much fuss and feathers or flourish of trumpets. What say you, folks? We won't need much preparation and let's get a move on ourselves, and invite the Ruidoso and Hondo folks to meet the Bonito people at the Spring ranch July 4th.

—The total levy for all purposes this year in Lincoln county will be $1.71½ cents on the $100. If the proposition to issue $20,000 to build a new court house is approved by the people the levy will be increased three-fourths of a mill or $1.72½ on the $100 valuation. It is expected that Chaves and Eddy counties will, at the next session of our county board in July, settle with this county on the old indebtedness, and should they the levy will be reduced two mills on the dollar. Then again persons not having any cattle will not have the one-half mill cattle tax to pay. With the settlement with Chaves and Eddy counties, the levy will be for all purposes—including new court house bonds interest, only $1.62½ on the $100 valuation.

—Major Caffrey says the present court house of Lincoln county cost the people $27,000. In this, we are informed that the Major is mistaken. The actual cost is said to have been about $15,000—far too much, it is true, but that was ten or more years ago, and at a time when county warrants were worth from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. With the building there was 160 acres of land, a portion of which has been sold for business houses and residences, the county still retaining two blocks. The county bought this property from DeLany & Dowling, and not from Dowling & Murphy, as asserted by the *Leader*. While the county paid too much for it, that is no reason why a decent court house should not be provided now. For this $15,000 the county has had the use of its buildings for ten years, has the grounds and buildings left, and after all is no great loser. Lincoln county, with its great agricultural, horticultural, mineral and pastoral resources, has outgrown that old ramshackle building, and must keep step with progress.

—There can be no quarrel, or even fault to be found with the people of White Oaks for opposing the court house proposition. This they have the right to do, and nobody blames them for using all fair means to defeat the proposition, but when misrepresentions, calumny and abuse are resorted to, to accomplish the end sought, it is simply reprehensible. The law provides that when 200 or more taxpayers of a county petition the county commissioners to make certain public improvements the matter shall be submitted to the property taxpayers for their approval or rejection. The law in this court house proposition has been fully complied with, and now it simply remains for the qualified voters to pass upon it. That is all there is in it. If the people say "yes" the court house will be built; if they say "no" it won't. We see no elements of criminality in the proposition—one way or the other.

—It is charged that the people of Lincoln are actuated by motives of self interest in asking for the erection of a decent court house in the county, and yet the people of the town of Lincoln could not have moved in the matter if the people of the Salado, Nogal, the Capitans, Bonito, Eagle Creek, and Hondo countries had not united in asking for this election. Take it for granted that Lincoln is acting from selfish motives, and yet Lincoln will not reap all the benefits. The people will be taxed to build a court house, and as a town Lincoln will be indirectly benefitted, and whatever is added to Lincoln will help the county, as the larger this town the more it will consume. However the proposition is to build a court house, and not Lincoln.

—It is hardly necessary for Major Caffrey to characterize the court house proposition as a "diabolical plot for robbery," and the men who signed the petition asking for a vote on the question as "rapacious vampires" and "comorants." The case is not so bad as that, in fact, it is merely a business proposition—one that the property taxpayers alone will pass upon, and every one having the right to vote as he may choose. If a man chooses to be taxed 87½ cents each year on the $500 he may possess, or 75 cents on $1,000 if he happens to possess that much, for a court house, it is nobody's business, and no man's honesty should be impugned.

—The petition presented to the county board asking a vote on the proposition to vote bonds to build a court house was signed by nearly 400 persons, nearly all of whom are taxpayers. The country embraced in the circulation of the petition was along the Hondo, Bonito, Ruidoso, Eagle Creek, Capitans, in the Salado, at Parsons and Nogal. The petitions were started Friday evening before the meeting of the county board the following Monday, on which day the petition was presented and election ordered. The readiness with which these taxpayers signed the petition shows the popularity of the movement.

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

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Always go to the Leading Store.

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In Order to Reduce Our Immense Stock of

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BOOTS, SHOES,

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Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

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HARDWARE.

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

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LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

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.

IF THE people of Lincoln county will erect a court house now, it will settle the status of the county as now formed for many years. There is a clearly manifest disposition on the part of corner-lot speculators, boomers, politicians and adventurers in New Mexico to besiege every session of the legislature to carve out new counties to suit the schemes of these fellows, who seldom ever consider the real interests of the people. While it was undoubtedly all right to make a division of the county when Chaves and Eddy were cut off, it was at the time a very foolish idea to make two counties out of the territory cut off, as the taxpayers of those counties are likely to realize in a few years. Lincoln is yet a large county, but owing to sparse settlements and uninhabitable mountainous territory, it would work hardships upon the people if any considerable amount of territory was cut off. If a new court house is erected the status of the county will remain as it is, the county seat permanently established, and county seat and county division wars will have an end.

THERE is no county in this territory that has greater resources of wealth and is in a better condition financially, than Lincoln county. No county in the territory is better able to build a good court house than this county—in fact, almost every other county in the territory is provided with a good court house. One of the first things the people of the new county of Chaves did was to provide themselves with a $30,000 court house, and it is a good one, neatly finished, tastefully furnished, and for which their people are justly proud. Yet, we are told that Lincoln county would be bankrupted and her people robbed to build a $20,000 court house! With our facilities for procuring cheaper material we can build a better and finer building here for $20,000 than the people of Chaves county did for $30,000. We have a good jail, a good fire-proof vault, safes, furniture, etc., already on hands, that Chaves county had to provide for in the expenditure of her $30,000.

MAJOR CAFFREY, of the White Oaks *Leader*, gets red in the face last week, and indulges in a great deal of extravaganza, over the proposition to erect a new court house in Lincoln county, and evidently has a very bad case in hands when he can advance no better argument than he does to oppose the enterprise. It certainly ought not to be considered a "diabolical plot" to submit the very modest proposition to expend $20,000 in the erection of a court house in a county that has an assessed valuation of almost $2,000,000, and it is sheer nonsense to talk of bankrupting the people on a tax that will require a levy of only three-fourths of one mill on the dollar, or 75 cents on the $1,000. What an absurdity!

WE ARE firmly of the belief that Lincoln county will never have an opportunity to build a good court house as cheap as it can be built at the present time, and as the amount proposed is moderate and reasonable, we believe the people will say "build."

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 83 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 83, 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	$3,206.13
Interest on bonds 1882 fund:	
Cupon 3 bond 14	3.00
" " " 15	3.00
" " " 16	3.00
" " " 17	3.00
	$213.00

SCHOOL FUND.

School orders	$267.50

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 Feliz 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 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 in 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 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 range 15, 16 and 17 east

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

Sections 1, 2, 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, 16, 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 16 and 21 on the east boundary of township 8, south range 17 east, thence south following the range line between ranges 17 and 18 east, 19¼ 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, 1¼ miles to the corner of sections 19, 18, 16, 21, township 10, south of range 16 and 17 east, thence west along section lines, 15 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 18, 19, 24, township 10, south of range 14 east, thence north along section lines, 13 miles or thereabout, to the point of beginning.

Precinct No 2, (San Patricio), shall be constituted as follows:—Sections 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, township 10, south of range 15 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, 10, 10 south of range 16 and 17 east and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner of sections 19, 18, 30, 31, township 10 south range 16 and 16, thence east along section lines, 6 miles or thereabout, to corner sections 19, 18, 30, 31, township 10, south range 16 and 17 east; thence south along range line between ranges 16 and 17 east, 1¼ miles to west qr. section, corner section 30 township 10, south of range 16 east; thence east on line of sec qr. section corner 6 miles or thereabout to west qr. section, corner section 25 township 10, south of range 17 east; thence south along the range line 1¼ miles or thereabout to the south-east corner, township 10, south range 17 east, thence west along township boundaries 12 miles or thereabout to the south-west corner, township 10, south range 16 east; thence north along the range lines between ranges 16 and 16 east 21 miles or thereabout to the point of beginning.

Precinct No. 3 (Hondoso) 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, 22, 28, 24, 25, 26, 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, 35 and 36, east part of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34 in township 13 east and shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner, township 11, south of range 11 east; thence east along the 3d parallel south, 15 miles or thereabout to the standard corner of sections 33 and 34 township 10, south range 14 east; thence north along section lines three miles to the corner sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 10, south range 14 east; thence west along section lines, 9 miles or thereabout to the corner, to sections 13, 14, 19, 24, township 10, south of range 15 and 16 east; thence west to the closing township corner to township 11 south, ranges 15 and 16 east; thence south along the range line between range 15 and 16 east, 18 miles or thereabout, to the south east corner to township south, range 15 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 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 thereabout, 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 19 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 18 and 19 east, 24 miles or thereabout to the closing corner, town ship 16, south of ranges 18 and 19 east; thence west to 3d standard parallel, south to the standard corner, township 15, south of ranges 18 and 19 east; thence north along the range line between ranges 18 and 19 east, 12 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 18 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 17 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 10 (Weed) shall be constituted of townships 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 1889 and 1890) thence east along township boundaries, 19 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 15 east; thence east along township boundaries, 20 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 4th standard parallel south to northeast corner, township 21, south of range 20 east; thence south along the range line between range south 21, and 22 east, 25 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 34 miles or thereabout, thence north along said county boundary 59 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, 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, 16, 17 and 18 township 8, south of ranges 11 and 12 east. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, township 8, south of range 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, 35 and 36, township 9 south of range 11 east. sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, township 9, south of range 11 east; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, township 9, south of range 12 east; townships 3, 4 and 5, south of ranges 9 and 10 east, township 6, south of ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 east; townships 7, 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 boundaries, 6 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 3 and 4, on the north boundary of township 3, south of range 9 east; thence south along section line to the standard parallel south, 12 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 33 and 34, township 6, south of range 9 east; thence east along the township boundaries, 12 miles or thereabout to the corner of section 3 and north boundary, township 8, south of range 14 east; thence south along section lines, 18 miles or thereabout to the standard corner, sections 33 and 34, township 9, south of range 14 east; thence east along the 1st standard parallel, south to the closing corner sections 3 and 4, township 9, south of range 15 east; thence along section lines, 6 miles or thereabout to the corner to sections 33 and 34, on south boundary to township 9, south of range 15 east; thence west along township boundaries, 9 miles 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, 3 miles or thereabout to the corner sections 13 and 24, on the east boundary of township 9, south of range 13 east; thence west along section lines, 3 miles or thereabout to corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, township 9, south of range 13 east; thence north along section lines, three miles or thereabout to the closing corner sections 3 and 4 township 9, south of range 13 east; thence west along 1st standard parallel south to the standard corner to sections 33 and 34, township 8, south of range 13 east; thence north along section lines, 18 miles or thereabout 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 13 east; sections 24, 25, 36, and fractional sections 23, 26 and 35, township 8, south of range 12 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 14 east; thence along section lines 19 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 19 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 10, south of range 14 east township 10, south, ranges 11, 12 and 13 east, and shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner, township 10, south of range 11 east, thence along township boundaries 19 1-4 miles or thereabout to the corner sections 3 and 4, on the north boundary of township 10, south of range 14 east, thence south along section line to the corner of sections 33 and 34 on south boundary township 10, south of range 14 east, thence west along the second parallel south, 19 1-4 miles or thereabout to standard southwest corner, township 10, south of range 11 east, thence north along the range line between ranges 10 and 11 east, six miles or thereabout to the place of beginning.

Precinct No 13 (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 9, south of range 14 east township 9, south, ranges 11, 12 and 13 east, and shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner, township 9, south of range 11 east, thence along township boundaries 19 1-4 miles or thereabout to the corner sections 3 and 4 on the north boundary of township 9, south of range 14 east, thence south along section lines 9 miles or thereabout to the corner of sections 33 and 34 on south boundary township 9, south of range 14 east, thence west along the second parallel south, 19 1-4 miles or thereabout to standard southwest corner, township 9, south of range 11 east, thence north along the range line between ranges 10 and 11 east, six miles or thereabout to the place of beginning.

Precinct No 14 (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 14 east Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, township 2 north, 1 and 2 south, range 9 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 state of San Miguel, thence along said last named boundary to the north boundary of township 1 north of range 13 east; thence east along the township boundary to the northeast corner of township 1, north of range 17 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 17 and 20 east, to the southeast corner township 2, north of range 17 east; thence west along the township boundaries 60 miles or thereabout, to the corner to sections 33 and 34, town ship 2, south of range 8 east, thence north along section lines 36 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. Kimbrell's house.

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

Voting place, precinct No. 6—M. E. Richardson's house, Ciénega 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. Chavez y Trujillo's house.

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

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

Voting place, precinct No. 13—Espedion Lucras' 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'clock 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 Lucras.

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 Lucras 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. Kimbrell.
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. B. 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 to be 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 Herculano 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 20 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 200 head.

A. W. Bryant, raised on 3 saddle ponies from $30 to $75, 6 head of stock horses from $12 to $45.

Lorenzo Ellis, assessed by board on 20 head of cattle.

Jesus Lucras, assessment changed on $30 worth of jewelry to $120.

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

Louis J. Banks, raised $700, on improvements on lot 3, block 43, White Oaks.

Jas. A. Baird, reduced on 10 head of saddle ponies from $30 to $20 per head.

W. H. Bellamy, raised on 3 head of horses from $30 to $60 dollars a head.

D. E. Bledsoe, assessed by board on $150, cash.

Petition of George B. 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 $75 to $150.

Capitano Cattle Co., raised on 20 head of stock horses from $12.50 to $25 per head.

T. M. Cunningham, raised on 3 head of horses from $60 to $75, 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. Cosier, reduced on cattle $108.

Doliahy & 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.

Grant & Clark, raised on 3,000 head of goats (Angoras) from $1.50 to $3.00 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 60, $75. Lot 7, block 22, $50.

A. T. Gray, raised on 20 head of saddle ponies from $20 to $25.

M. B. Jeffers, raised from 200 head of cattle to 250 head.

Lea Cattle Company, raised on 4,140 acres of land from $1.25 to $1.50 per acre. Cattle raised from 5,000 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 2,300 head of cattle to 2,500 head

James Morris raised on 6 oxen from $6 to $25 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 50 head of stock horses from $10 to 15 per head.

L. W. Neatherlin, raised on 60 head of mares from $15 to $25 per head. Reduced on 2 bulls $26.

A. M. Perkins, raised on 6 head of stock horses from $12 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. 426, assessed $1,000.

Frank R. Logde, agent North Homestake mine, survey No. 521, assessed $30,000.

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

John E. Wilson, assessed on Miners Cabin Mining Claim, $500. On Silver Cliff, mining claim, $500. Raised on improvements $200.

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 $700. 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 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., $30.25.

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.

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

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

J. F. HINKLE,
Chairman.

{SEAL} Attest:

GEORGE SENA,
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

Proclama de Eleccion.

POR CUANTO, En el dia primero de Junio, A. D. 1891, fue presentada al cuerpo de comisionados de condado, del condado de Lincoln, Nuevo Mejico, en una junta regular de dicho cuerpo, una peticion firmada por mas de doscientos votantes calificados, de dicho condado de Lincoln, pidiendo que una eleccion era tenida en los varios precintos de dicho condado con el fin de votar sobre la proposicion de pintar bonos del dicho condado en la suma de veinte mil pesos que tienen treinta años con interes al 6 por ciento por año, para hacer un despendidos y medios para pagar el costo de fabricar una casa de corte en la plaza de Lincoln, y sobre las terrenos particulares al dicho condado de Lincoln, en dicha plaza.

Ahora, por lo tanto, es por esto ordenado que una eleccion sea tenida en los varios precintos, en el condado de Lincoln, el dia 2 de Julio A. D. 1891, a las 8 de la mañana de dicho dia, en dichos precintos, y que boletos escritos o impresos sean usados en dicha eleccion, con las palabras sobre los mismos, "Por Planes de la Casa de Corte" o "Encontra de la Casa de Corte."

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

J. F. HINKLE,
Presidente.

{SELLO} Testigo,

GEORGE SENA,
Secretario del cuerpo de comisionados de condado.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ROSWELL, N. M., May 9, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Roswell, N. M., on Monday, June 22, 1891, viz.

HARRIS D. KOGER,

Homestead No. 1601 (L. C. S.) for the nw qr. range 25 e, nw qr. section 6, ne qr. se qr. section 7, tp. 10 s R 11 e east

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Elbin Joe, G. W. Wood, Thomas C. Tillotson, Jacob D. Mathews, all of Lincoln county, N. M.

WINFIELD S. CORBIN,
Register.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, ROSWELL, N. M.
May 18, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Robert A. Casey against A. H. Zillis or heirs, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 61 (L. C. S.), dated August 11, 1890, upon the w½ ne qr., se qr. ne qr., & ne qr. se qr., section 16, township 11 south range 18 east, in Lincoln county, New Mexico, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 22d day of July, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WINFIELD S. CORBIN,
Register.

W. F. BLANCHARD,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor,

LINCOLN, LINCLN CO. N. M

All work done by County Surveyor becomes matter of public record. Will be found in Lincoln when not at work.

STANTON HOUSE.

LINCOLN, N. M.

SOPHIA BLANCHARD, Prop'r.

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