THE LIBERTY BANNER.

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

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

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H. B. FERGUSSON,

ATT'y-AT-LAW

Albuquerque.....N. M.

Will attend the District Court at Lincoln.

D. 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 Office.

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Attor'y-at-Law,

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in Lincoln and adjoining counties.

T. W. HENLEY,

Notary Public,

Nogal, New Mexico.

Office south end of town, at store house

LINCOLN HOTEL.

—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.—

LINCOLN, N. M.

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

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THE PLACER HOTEL,

NOGAL, NEW MEXICO.

B. F. BROWN, Proprietor.

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

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 different portions of the county since our last issue, in reference to the new court house proposition, are of a most encouraging and favorable character. Nowhere in the county is the proposition opposed because it is thought the tax will be at all burdensome, or that the county is not able to make this improvement.

The only organized opposition in the county is at White Oaks, and the opposition there is founded on selfishness.

The largest taxpayers in the county are favorable to making this much needed improvement, and the measure is heartily endorsed by good men all around. That the proposition will carry there is but little doubt.

The sub-treasury contemplates supplying as much money as is needed to the whole people at uniform cost; that is, the cost of issuing and circulating. Now, tell me, do you not believe that eighty cents' worth of treasury notes with one dollar's worth of cotton behind it is as good money as 100 cents worth of treasury certificates with $1 in gold behind it? Again, tell me if you do not believe eighty cents worth of treasury notes is as good as one dollar's worth of treasury certificates (receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues) with eighty cents' worth of silver behind it? If you do not believe it, why not? This is true of the silver certificate; if you doubt it ask Grover Cleveland, Dan Manning and the rest. If it is good for the bondholder to issue circulation on his bonds; if it is good for the owner of gold and silver bullion to issue circulation on his bullion, that he may loan to the cotton raiser at a profit, why is it not good to issue to the cotton raiser circulation on his cotton, that he may save this profit to himself? Is gold or silver bullion better or more sacred than good cotton? *State Lecturer J. M. Perdue, of Texas Farmers' Alliance.*

G. W. Jones of Liberty, a man so advanced in years that his venerable appearance secured him a most respectable reception when he advanced to the front of the platform on which he was seated, spoke briefly but most vigorously. He said that he had been a Democrat but was one no longer, and concluded with the sentence: "I thank Almighty God that the farmers of America do not have to look to any party or any man for the presidency in 1892." A tremendous outburst of applause greeted the conclusion of the old man's speech, and one Clay county delegate approvingly said to another: "The old man didn't say much, but what he did dropped jest right."—*K. C. report of the Interstate Alliance meeting at Kansas City.*

PLAIN WORDS VERY PLAINLY SPOKEN.

Presidents Polk's Paper "Reads the Riot Act" to the Democrats in the South.

It is not the province nor the desire of this paper as the official organ of the Alliance of North Carolina to dictate or even suggest the policy of political parties. But it is its desire and it is a duty it owes to ninety thousand Alliancemen in this state, to stand by the principles they advocate and to guard, as best it may, the integrity and good name of this great Order.

There are some things that should be said, and they should be said plainly and *now*. The members of the Order in this state and throughout the country are becoming restive, impatient, disgusted, under what they regard as a "double shuffling" policy, on the part of party leaders and manipulators, towards their principles and purposes. They demand a halt and a new reckoning of bearing. They feel that the old party ship has sprung a leak and it must be headed for a safe port. They are no longer content to float amiesly, among the breakers when they know that the vessel is in imminent danger of going down. Officers may smile and shout, "All's well!" but they have not lost their senses and they see and know the danger. They are ready for terrible desperate mutiny. Will they be *driven* to it?

We say the situation demands plain, honest, dispassionate, earnest, fearless talk, and the *Progressive Farmer* proposes to meet the demands of the hour, in this spirit. For two years or more the Alliancemen of the South and of the whole country have been constantly admonished by the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, and they "must stand by their party and seek relief within party lines." What has been the responce of the Alliancemen of the South to this appeal? Have they done it? Have they bolted party conventions and party nominations? If so, where and when? Where, in the political history of this country have men shown a more loyal devotion to party than the Alliance voters of the South? Have they not gone into party conventions and whether defeated or successful in naming the nominees, stood faithfully by the action of the convention? And this, too, in many instances, under the most trying and provoking surroundings. Their principles and measures were ridiculed, misrepresented and their leaders maligned and slandered by the men and the party press which sought and claimed their allegiance and cooperation. Instances conspicious in the history of the recent past, are not wanting where some of these leaders and papers, who, when out-voted in the conventions, ignored and repudiated their agreement to stand by the action of the convention, and revolted and rebelled—bolted the nominations because the Alliance was strongest, and actually set up candidates against those who had been selected by their own chosen convention, thus establishing *independent political action.* How was it in Georgia, in South Carolina, in our own state? These matters are fresh in the minds of the people. Does not every intelligent man in the South know that for every foot of ground gained and held in the South to-day, by the Alliance, that we have had to fight for it "inch by inch at the muzzle of the gun," against the same men and papers which were and are constanty exhorting us to stand by the party? And how stands the matter to-day? The partisan press and would-be-leaders are still arrayed against us, and seek by every means to weaken and defeat us. In the state of Mississippi, no fiercer, no more relentless war was ever waged against the Republican party than is going on to-day against the Alliance.

In the North and Northwest the Alliance has had and is having this identical contest with the leaders and papers of the Republican party. Well may true, honest, patriotic Allianceman stop and ask: "Where are we and whither are we going?"

They feel that they have been trifled with; that they have been deceived; that their confidence has been betrayed and their best interests neglected. They are distrustful of their old party leaders and of the sincerity or abilty of the old parties to accomplish the reforms which they seek and must have. Thousands and thousands of men in North Carolina and throughout the South—men who have been faithful to party, have about dispaired of all hope and are seriously considering the chances of relief and reform in some other direction.

We are fully aware that these are unpleasant, and, to some, very unwholesome truths, but from every consideration of policy, of justice, of self-respect and true manhood, the Alliance *should tell them and demand* that this *farce* of friendship shall end. How? It is for those who have been playing it to answer. The time for delaying and evasion has passed, and the farmers of the country should and must know upon whom they can rely as friends and allies.

"Do You Endorse It?"

Great West, St. Paul, Minn

"You bet your life we do!" It is the grandest, the greatest, the loftiest attempt the human race has ever made to understand the simple rudiments of the money question.

Oh, innocent sucker gray with the heary moss on your cranium for 40 centuries of growth! Oh, ye mellow softie, who as villain, serf, slave, victim, hath eaten the pig husks for six thousand years, and greased your gullets with the rhino after Mr. Scarlet Sash has taken off the bacon at last at last, you have applied the cold chisel to your eyes and got off the metal pads.

Yes, we believe in the Sub Treasury plan.

We don't excuse it. We don't defend it. We don't mix up with hog-wash, nor "bust the barrel to see if it leaks." We endorse it with all the aggressive righteousness that pushes it forward in front of doubled fists and brass knuckles. It is the sledge which will brain three-fourths of the knaves in the world. It will stop one half the machine which grinds out money for debts, and grinds out poverty when it grinds out debts for money.

A tax is a burden according to the amount of labor it takes to pay it. An increase in the money volume to double what it is now would double the prices of labor and labor's products and would therefore be equivalent to reducing the tariff one half. Do you see the point? If your part of the tariff tax is $50 and it takes 100 bushels of wheat and corn to pay it, would the burden not be reduced one-half if the general levy of prices were so raised that 50 bushels would pay it? If it takes fifty days' labor now to get $50, would not the tax burden be reduced one-half, if you could get the $50 with 25 days' labor? It would be just as much of a reduction as two days' road tax reduced to one. This is a much greater reduction than even promised by the "great tariff reforms," and ten times as much as the Mills' bill provided for.—*Missouri World.*

The conference at Cincinnati was a grand success, and the "People's Party of the United States is born." It is one of the notable gatherings in the history of our Republic, and it marks the beginning of a National Revolution.—*The National, Red Cloud, Neb.*

A Banker Gives the Game Away.

The following statement was given by a Kansas banker to a prominent Kansan, whose word will not be questioned: This banker, our informant goes on to say, wishing to increase his amount of available funds for loaning, and being largely interested in real estate, concluded to go east for the purpose of borrowing money. Taking a lot of good securities with him, he went to a prominent eastern banker and made application for a loan of $30,000. His securities were examined, pronunced good and he was finally given to understand that he could have the money upon one condition; that was that he should leave the money there and not take it out faster than he loaned it, and with the condition that if the bankers' association should decide, at any time, not to loan any more money he would stop drawing on them; of course, they said, he would not have to pay interest on any more than he had actually got. This aroused the Kansas banker's curiosity and he asked an explanation. "Well," said the eastern money king, "at certain times of the year, you are aware, most of the farmers have to pay their interest, and the crops also go upon the market about this time. Now, we are largely interested in grain buying, and during this season of the year, the farmer has crops to sell and must have money, it is necessary to make money scarce everywhere in order to get the farmers' crops at a fair price.

As this Kansas banker was largely interested in farming and had a soul, it opened his eyes and he gave the whole story away, adding that the people could not stand this kind of a game played on them any longer. This folly illustrates the beauties of the "best banking system the sun ever shone upon." A gigantic robber system whereby the producer is robbed of the profits of his labor for the benefit of those eastern money kings. And yet these are the conditions that the two old parties are trying to perpetuate, and it is a wonder that sensible, intelligent people will vote into power any party that will work for or uphold such a nefarious robber system. It is time that the people were awakening from their lethargy and asserting their rights by denying anyone the right to rob them.

For good or for ill, the masses of the people are rising to a position where they can command the situation. Not only the government but also law and politics are falling into their hands and will be administered for their needs and purposes. They will not hesitate one moment to subordinate the few to the many, thus reversing the present conditions; they will make the rich be more considerate to the poor; the capitalist to the laborer They already have it in their hands to make a grand and thorough revolution out of which they themselves shall comparatively elevate themselves and thereby reach abundance. Inasmuch as labor produces all wealth it is only fair that it should have a larger share than it receives now.—*Potters' Journal.*

Young America has been born at Cincinnati, and 1,417 representatives of the people stood by the baptismal of the young giant and re-echoed its first lusty yell for liberty and equality. It has been christened "The People's Party of the United States of America;" a name that should endear it to every heart among the toiling millions and producers of our land. God grant that its sponsors may prove honest and true to their trust, and see to it that its numerous and ancient enemies have no opportunity to cripple its growing youth and greatness.—*United Labor, Omaha, Neb.*

Read the article on this page entitled "Plain Words Plainly Lpoken."

Whisky Stills and Banks

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

Get money of the government, but wheat and labor get a black eye. Farmers, don't let the plutes fool you on the Sub-Treasury plan. Just bear in mind that this one bill would knock the money broker out in one round. Money is the representative of value in property, but the money changer uses it as an article of commerce to buy and sell, having no regard to exchange for property. Money is only needed when exchange is needed, and hence, to move our northwestern crops Minneapolis borrows $150,000,000 of the London and Paris Shylocks—the same men who sent Earnest Sayed over here in 1873 with $500,000 to knock out silver. Now then if wheat and cotton are not as good security as commercial paper, why not? If the money has to be borrowed—and wheat knocked down to half price because the broker has the money, and the farmer has not, why, in the name of righteousness should not the wheat be stored—and go security for that $150,000,000—in three states alone? The broker who stands between compels the crop to be rushed to market for the money. The broker is a fraud. He is a legalized knave. He works not nor spins, but he lives in a moonbeam of glory, on caramels and and guava jelly, while the producer is his slave. If any man can tell why humanity should create money, and then donate it to a few leprous plutocrats, let us hear the why? If the nation doesn't make the national bank bills who does? If the nation is not the people what is it? If the people get the money at 1 per cent tell us when and, where? The broker is an ulcer. He merely licks the butter off the bread while the producing servant holds it up for his greedy tongue. If we must have a broker to deliver *our* exchange to ourselves, let us pick our man, take his bonds, pay him a salary, and when the money comes to the mortgage-giver let the mortgage go to the "nation" which is us and the interest go to the same "boss." The broker is a hog only that he don't eat husks He takes the corn and the mudsill takes the husk. He is an outcast in all the history of the world, till "civilization" crowned him Lord of all—and bade him enter into the kingdom, yield the kingdom nothing. The broker is a thief. He trades his check and "credit" without a cent back of it, for that which another man creates, and then loans the value of it to suckers who for 60 centuries have been green enough to pay him interest for the privilege of being. The broker is still alive and kicking. But you can bet your golden gilders that in one hundred years from now his old carcass will have been fried on the altar of a new financial religion Amen.

The economic conditions of the United States are fast approaching those of England. The homes of the poor are more marked by destitution and squalor; the light of heaven is being closed out from miserable tenement room and attic; flesh and blood are becoming more cheap, and bread more dear; the well being of the car horse is more eagerly watched than that of the driver. Small wonder that strong men, maddened by the tears of wife and cries of starving children, do not band themselves together and resort to deeds of violence.—*Cardinal Gibbon.*

George Vanderbilt, son of the gentleman of "public-be-damned" fame, is said to be building a genuine old-fashioned mediaeval baronial castle at Ashville, N. C., at a cost of $10,000,000. And Mr. Vanderbilt does this under the system that deprives 10,000,000 who do the building of even modest little homes for their own shelter. But the ten millions can't see how the trick is accomplished.—*Hartford Examiner.*

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 25, 1891.

CAST your vote for the new court house—for progress and improvement. Let's keep pace with other counties in the territory that are far less favored in the matter of resources of wealth.

THE new court house proposition is before the people and before this paper again reaches its readers the question will have been passed upon. The proposition is plain and open and should be fairly understood, and it remains for the taxpayers to say what shall be done in the matter.

ONE week from to-day the proposition to appropriate $20,000 to erect a new court house in this county will be voted upon by the people. The proposition is so plain and simple, so fair and reasonable, that it would seem hardly necessary to make any argument in its favor at any time. This move ought to commend itself to every citizen of Lincoln county as an enterprising one, a movement along the line of progress, and will materially enhance the interests of the county as an incentive to greater development.

THE old party organ-grinders in New Mexico are as ignorant as horses of the real strength of the people's movement in this country. They are so full of prejudice that they won't try to post themselves by studying the economic questions presented, and ascertain for themselves whether they are correct, and hence not one in ten of them ever opens his mouth in opposition to this great movement, but what he makes a greater display of ignorance than anything else. They remind us of the ostrich, which, it is said, when pursued will stick it's head in a bush or bunch of grass and imagine it's whole body is hidden from view. These fellows imagine that because they don't know anything about the strength of this labor movement and are unconscious of the fact that this country is being stirred as it has never been before, that it does not amount to anything—a mere passing breeze, and will soon blow away. The precious fools have but little conception of the temper of the producing classes, when they imagine the laboring people are not in earnest, or that this reform movement will ever go backward. At no period in the history of this country were the masses ever more deeply stirred or more thoroughly aroused than they are to-day, and the fools who try to pooh pooh the movement out of existence are wasting wind.

NINE out of every ten men in Lincoln county are anxious to see more manufacturing and industrial enterprises established in our midst, want men with capital to come here and invest it, but we ask in all seriousness, what sort of a recommendation would the present court house be to men coming here on a tour of observation with a view of making investments? Say what you may, but strangers notice these things and gauge the enterprise and financial status of the people of a county by the taste and enterprise they manifest in the matter of public improvements. Let the people of Lincoln county consider this new court house proposition in the light of reason and common sense. The tax necessary to pay the interest on the $20,000 proposed is so light that not a tax payer will feel it. The interest on the bonds is all that will be called for the first ten years, and on the present valuation a three-fourths mill levy is sufficient to meet that, and this will be reduced every year as the property of the county increases. If this proposition imposed a tax that would be a burden upon the taxpayers we are positive we would not favor it. A man having taxable property to the amount of $500, will, if the new court house proposition carries, have 37½ cents additional tax to pay, or that much more than he would have had to pay if it had not carried.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF LINCOLN COUNTY.

In view of the fact that a committee of White Oaks gentlemen composed of Messrs. Hewitt, Brothers and Young, have signed and caused to be circulated among the voters of this county, a circular wherein these gentlemen have seen fit to abuse and vilify taxpayers, instead of enlightening them, we issue this address and invite its perusal by all taxpayers who desire to see the county of Lincoln take rank and hold her own with the other counties of the Territory.

First of all, the county of Lincoln purchased the present adobe court house building, together with one hundred and twenty acres of patented land upon which the building is situated, from the firm of Dowlin & DeLany, paying therefore $15,000 in county warrants, taken by this firm at their face value in full payment for the property. This purchase was made at a time when Lincoln county warrants were slow sale at sixty cents on the dollar, and no market for them even at that price except just previous to tax-paying time. Since this purchase was made the county has sold a part of the land and had the benefit of such sale. The building used as a court house is familiar to all of us and its general appearance shows that only a small amount of money has been expended upon it for repairs and alterations, and while it has in a manner answered in the past it is no argument to say that it is sufficient for the present. On the contrary, to continue the use of this adobe building for court house purposes it will require an immediate expenditure of about $8,000 to repair it as shown by the plans and specifications submitted to the commissioners at their request at their last meeting. Now, in all candor, is it not a wiser plan to build a new stone building than to expend a large sum of money on this old adobe building and still have an old building that will require expensive repairs annually? Spending money to repair this adobe house is like spending money to repair an old rickety worn out wagon—it is money wasted.

Second—The county of Lincoln owes at the present time the small sum of $15,000, and all this talk about Chaves and Eddy counties not paying their debt to Lincoln county without litigation, will hardly be believed by thinking men, when it is generally known that the experience Sierra county has had in the courts of this territory, has cost the people of that county in excess of their just debt due Dona Ana and Socorro counties (from which Sierra county was created) the sum of seven thousand dollars for attorneys' fees and costs.

Third—The assessed valuation of all property rendered for taxation the present year, is one million eight hundred and sixty two thousand dollars; this should increase and no doubt will to three million dollars in ten years. Now, under the law authorizing the issuance of court house bonds, a sinking fund must be created in ten years from the time they are issued, and taking a basis of three million dollars property valuation with the present rate of taxation it will give us a sum in excess of our running expenses that will place enough money in the treasury to meet these bonds without any burden being placed on the people.

Fourth—To meet and pay the interest on these bonds it will require a levy of seven and one-half cents the coming year on each $100 worth of taxable property. This levy will will decrease yearly in the same ratio that the county grows in wealth and no citizen of the county who has a pride in seeing the county have a decent court house will hesitate for a moment in paying this small tax to assist in building one. Chaves county with only one and one quarter million dollars property returned for taxes the present year, has built a $30,000 court house, and the same stands as a monument of the progressive and enterprising spirit of her citizens.

Fifth—The circular issued by the White Oaks committee, heretofore mentioned, intimates that $20,000 is not sufficient to build a court house, and that next year the taxpayers will be called upon for $30,000 or $50,000 more to complete the building, but this same committee failed to add that the law authorizing the issuance of bonds to build court houses, prohibits the calling of another election for this purpose until the expiration of two years after the coming one is held. Neither did the same committee state that this same law compels the board of county commissioners, when letting a contract to build a court house, to take a bond from the contractor, which, in this case, would be $40,000, to insure the completion of the building in accordance with the plans and specifications. And in regard to $20,000 not being enough to build a court house, the fine building at Roswell, with court house and jail in same structure, cost all told, $30,000, which shows that for $20,000 a good building can be erected at the present county seat, where building stone is convenient and plentiful, and where lumber costs about one-half of what it costs at Roswell. Then again, we have no jail to build, as the present one is new and well equipped with the best steel cages made. This jail will supply the needs of Lincoln county for many years to come.

We, who sign this address, have pride in seeing this county advance equally as fast as other counties have advanced in the territory, hence, we are willing to assist in paying for a court house that all can be proud of. Furthermore, the building is required and has become a public necessity, and if built it will more than compensate the people for its cost by showing people seeking homes in this county, that we are embued with at least some of the same spirit of progress possessed by the people of Chaves and Eddy counties, thereby inducing and inviting men of push and energy to come in our midst and assist in developing the resources of this county, as such men are now doing in the counties above named.

In conclusion we have no desire to answer the billingsgate set out in the circular signed by the committee at White Oaks, the same showing upon its face the motive and spirit that promoted it, but on the contrary, we desire to see each member of that committee gain distinction and become shining lights in the community in which they reside.

GEO. B. BANNER.
CHAS. WEIDMAN.
W. ROSENTHAL.
JOSE MONTANO.
JOHN WHELAN.
JAS. J. DOLAN.
B. MICHAELIS.
EMIL FRITZ.

The Farmers' Alliance has more to fear from dangerous political schemers and demagogues than from the opposition of those who openly antagonize their rapid strides in the direction of victory. Beware of the gang who reform with their jaws.—*Salad Mulligan.*

That's about the size of it. The working farmers are all right in organizing for self protection, but the jaw-waterers, wind jammers and worn out beats who have been kicked out of both old political parties, are not the people to successfully manage such a movement.—*Raton Range.*

Yes, what a grand thing it would be if the Alliance management was turned over to such fellows as you are subsidized organs of railroad corporations and robber land grant companies, who put in your sneezing when those who thumb you take snuff. Not one in ten of you ever gave a moment's thought to the earnest consideration of the great economic questions that are moving this country as it was never moved, but like Poll parrots, jabber about "men having been kicked out of the old parties," "soreheads," "cranks," etc. Why, bless your ignorant souls, if you should get an idea into your noddles above that of being the truckling tools of your bosses it would give you the headache.

IN THIS new court house campaign, the BANNER has not found it necessary to abuse anybody or say mean things about those who have opposed the measure. While we could not resist the temptation to poke fun at White Oaks and felt it necessary to correct the very bald assertions and misrepresentations made by the folks up there, we have not found it necessary to have any feeling in the matter, and whatever the result may be there will be no reproaches from this paper upon anybody for exercising their right to vote as they please.

"FOR COURT HOUSE FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME."

ED. BANNER:—A copy of the White Oaks circular so vehemently opposing the issuing of 6 per cent. bonds to build new court house, is before me. It is an appeal to the taxpayers of Lincoln county to help defeat a scheme which, it says, "is instigated ALONE by a desire for public plunder." Now, there is such a thing as overdosing a patient, and it looks like, from the abuse and calumny contained in the latter part of this circular that White Oaks, in her desperation, had overdone the thing. There is no reason or argument in such abuse and it will convince every fair-minded taxpayer that this $20,000 is not what White Oaks is tearing her hair about.

I am a small taxpayer and pay taxes on property I have made by hard labor and not by speculation, and I am in favor of a new court house first, last and all the time. I was a member of the last grand jury with a gentleman from White Oaks as foreman. This grand jury, in its report, "earnestly recommended 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.* This grand jury simply reiterates what former grand juries have said for the last three or four years. Now, I ask our public spirited, enterprising, White Oaks friends and kickers, how all this is viewed by people at a distance who read our papers and whom we are trying to induce to come to Lincoln county to live and invest here?

This circular gives us one truth unintentionally, I think, when it says, "The present county buildings within the last few years cost us nearly $30,000," yet if strangers would judge from the grand jury reports of this county, as published in our papers, they would conclude at once that we had no court house, but a thing *our people was ashamed of.* After admitting that we have spent $30,000 in trying to make a court house out of this old rendezvous of bed-bugs and bats, and still have nothing but what our people are ashamed of, to call a court house, will not our White Oaks friends say, as matter of economy, it is better to build a court house out of whole cloth and stop repairing such an old shapeless mass. Our $30,000 is gone and all we have to show for it is the beautiful grounds east of the jail and the mass we call court house. Thirty thousand dollars more can be put on top of those ruins and we will still have no court house.

White Oaks is perfectly willing to be taxed to repair this old house, so long as it is confined to that, but when common sense dictates the idea of a new court house at Lincoln as a matter of economy and decency, it is then she puts in the solid kicks, and calls folks leeches and vampires for having the temerity to ask for a court house at the county seat when they know that the Oaks wanted all these little things herself.

How is it that this howl all emanates from the town of White Oaks? Why does not the southern precincts send in their remonstrance? It is as hard for some of these fellows to give up this old shebang as it is to quit their old party, and the worst of it is they are actuated by self-interest and not ignorance. I favor the new court house for the following reasons: I oppose the wasting of any more money on this old adobe relic. 2d. If there is any vim and enterprise in our people let them show it like other counties. 3d. Under the proposition to raise $20,000 I do not consider the additional tax at all burdensome on our people.

J. N. CO.

The Santa Fe *Sun* artistically and effectually squelches the LIBERTY BANNER's antiquated and uncouth efforts to run things socially and politically in New Mexico. It now remains to be seen whether the BANNER fellow has gumption enough to know when he is skinned and his hide is on the fence for inspection.—*Raton Range.*

When the BANNER lifted the lion's skin off the *Sun* ass and showed the animal in his true light, he had enough courage left to acknowledge he was simply an ass. He was positive in one issue that the natural affiliations of the Alliance were with the Democratic party, owing to a oneness of principle, and when we unmasked him by proving conclusively that the Democratic party is not in sympathy with a single Alliance demand, he got hot, took it all back, stultified himself by declaring the Alliance anarchistic and socialistic in tendencies, and for answer to our further spurrings gathered up a lot of extracts from other papers whose editors had been rubbing bruises administered by the BANNER kicks, and published them and this is his "squelcher." He did this on the principle that misery likes company.

The third party platform demands that legal tender notes of the treasury shall be loaned to anyone wanting them at 2 per cent. per annum on the security of non-perishable products. The vast majority of working people in the cities would be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement, as they have no "non-perishable products" to pledge for money. The only beneficiary would be the land owner, for land and buildings can alone be designated as strictly non-perishable property. This would create a more monstrous land monopoly than this country has yet experienced. The farmer could borrow at 2 per cent., but the working man, pawning his tools or furniture or ornaments, would have to pay the same old percentage. This is an unjust discrimination against the workingmen of the country and ought not and will not be endorsed by the fair minded people.—*Raton Range.*

For ignorance so thick it could be sliced with a knife the above is a fine sample. Why in thunder don't you fellows do a little thinking—exercise your brains a little? In the name of common sense and reason, would the conditions of the workingman, or man without land, be made any the worse under a system of this kind? If the government loaned money on landed security at two per cent. would that not bring the money lenders down to near that figure? Would not many men loan money then, and do you pretend to say as a sensible man that they could exact the per cent. they now require? Is not land to-day the real basis of security in nine cases in ten? Why don't you fellows go on and show how this system would create a land monopoly, etc., etc., not merely content yourselves with declarations that prove nothing. Bare assertions prove nothing—give some reasons or arguments to prove the fallacy of such a loan system, if such it be.

"THE PEOPLE BE DAMNED!"

When "Boss" Tweed's sins found him out—when the gigantic thievery and robbery of the great New York ring, of which Tweed was the head, was exposed, the "Boss" leaned back in his chair, placed his thumbs in his arm pits and sneeringly said, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

When W. H. Vanderbilt was confronted with the protests of the people against railroad exactions, he, too, sneeringly retorted, "The people be damned!"

In a late issue of the Topeka *Capital*, the leading Republican paper in Kansas, the editor says: "Suppose money does dictate party platforms, controls legislation, purchases judges and buys offices, what are you going to do about it?"

This is certainly a pertinent inquiry, and should claim the serious attention of every liberty loving citizen in this country.

What do you think about such arrogant impudence? Are we not making rapid progress toward the same condition in which the people of France found themselves just before the terrible French revolution? The aristocracy laughed at the people in their calamity. When the poor people were starving and begging for bread the aristocrats sneeringly said to them, "If you can't get bread, eat cake!" The results of the French revolution are well known, and modern aristocrats might study history to purpose.

What a commentary upon our boasted free institutions, our civilization and so called advancements, the extract above is, taken—not from an insignificant paper, but the leading Republican organ of the State of Kansas! Is it possible that we have got so far along that the leading old party organs will admit that money "dictates platforms, controls legislation, purchases judges and buys offices," and in the face of such a startling admission—for that is what it practically amounts to, to be confronted with the insolent inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?"

Candidly and seriously, what are you going to do about it?

Republican Party Programme.

Iowa Tribune.

Mr. McKinley at the recent Ohio state convention quoted approvingly from the New York *Times*, the substance of remarks made by Wm. H. Lee, of Virginia, as folllows:

First. Subordinate everything to the party.

Second—We must not consider anything in which the party is divided until after 1892.

Third—Congress should prevent pernicious legislation, but attempt nothing more in the fifty-second congress.

This probably foreshadows the policy of the party, and a more monstrous, wicked policy could not be conceived. The party dare not show its evil purposes until after it has secured further promotion. Let the people take warning and put the rascals out.

The number of families in the United States is estimated at 13,000,000. Of these about 9,000,000 are carrying around with them a bleeding cancer. It is a land mortgage; and 4,000,000 are carrying around with them a festering sotfast; it is called a chattel mortgage; and about 4,000,000 of these people's children can't go to school during the winter months; they cannot afford good clothing, and cannot attend during the warm months because they have to labor to pay the interest on these mortgages to their Wall Street masters.—*Dallas Mercury.*

The present county buildings, within the last few years, cost us nearly $30,000, or considerable more money than it is proposed to put into this new building. Hence we cannot expect, under similar conditions, to erect for $20,000, a better building than the one we already have certainly largely more than that sum. The proposition then means that the county is to squander $20,000, and add nothing to its convenience in carrying on the public business, or it means that we are to be called on next year for $30,000 or $50,000 more to complete what this $20,000 has but just commenced. Everybody knows that the amount proposed to be raised will build no court house at all which would be a credit to even the poorest county in the territory and, therefore, such an expenditure without a greater one following it would simply be a waste of money.

The above is a part of the circular address issued by the White Oaks junta and is purposely misleading. The expense of purchasing the old court house is growing very rapidly in White Oaks now. Last week it was $27,000, it has now reached $30,000, and by the time the election is held we may look out for any figure anywhere from $30,000 to—well, say $100,000 as the limit. The idea of comparing the cost of building now with the time and circumstances surrounding the erection of the present buildings now owned by the county, as suggested in the above, is absurdly ridiculous. Then lumber cost from $60 to $80 a thousand and men were paid from $5 to $6 a day. The statement, too, that the sum proposed—$20,000—will not build a good court house, and that the county will be called on for $30,000 more is simply a false assertion made to mislead. Chaves county has a neat building, well built and well arranged with a jail of modern plan, and the cost was only $30,000. Lincoln county with much better facilities and much cheaper material can build a better building than the Roswell court house for $20,000. Lincoln county has a jail and other things already provided that Chaves county had to include in her $30,000. To say that the county will be called on to vote additional bonds to complete the court house is a poor compliment to the county board—particularly to Mr. Paul Myer, a White Oaks man, who certainly would not do its duty if all plans considered for the new building did not come within the prescribed limits of $20,000 as to cost. The truth is White Oaks has a very bad case of jaundice superinduced by jealousy of Lincoln, and the "green monster" seems to be getting the better of some of her people.

When a White Oaks man tells you that that town did not try to have a new county carved out to make it the county seat last winter—if he's a little fellow, tell him he's a liar, but if he is as big as Langston, yell "Rats!" at him. Seriously, it is amusing as well as absurd to hear these fellows coming forward at this late day and declaring that they were not in favor of a county division. Why, we were in White Oaks a short time after that scheme was set upon, and just after the County Alliance had met and declared against a division, and in a friendly way, of course, was roundly scored by prominent business men there for opposing the proposed division, showing conclusively to our mind, that the proposed plan of division laid very near the hearts of the people of White Oaks, and while their plans were frustrated the scheme is not dead.

THE LIBERTY BANNER.

PRICE $1.00 PER ANNUM.

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

Local News.

—Charlie Wingfield came down from the Ruidoso Monday evening, returning Tuesday. Charlie is earnestly in favor of a new court house.

—Sister McGinnis, of the *Interpreter*, is non-committal on the new court house question. Her sex prevents her from assuming a bifurcated attitude, yet, nevertheless, she is on the fence.

—The friends of progress and improvement have assurances from people residing in White Oaks and vicinity that the ring in that town does not carry the vote of that locality around in a few vest pockets; that while a majority there feel it to their interest to oppose the court house proposition, there are others who do not propose that a few self-constituted bosses shall lead them around by the nose.

—About the thinnest thing in all of White Oaks' plan of campaign in the court house proposition is the sudden friendship that has sprung up for Nogal and her pretended favoring of that place for the county seat. In this pretended friendship for Nogal, White Oaks is playing a will-you-walk-into-my-parlor-said the-spider-to-the fly game that is not deceiving the people of Nogal.

—In asserting that $20,000 will build no court house at all that would be a credit to even the poorest county in the territory, the White Oaks folks in their circular address to the people, unwittingly admit that a building of that kind would be too cheap for White Oaks, and that if White Oaks can secure the county seat, the county will be called upon for a much more expensive building than the one now proposed.

—John Y. Hewitt, of White Oaks, offers $25 for the proof that the writer of the letter appearing in this paper last week from James canon, and signed "Tax Payer," is a resident of James canon. If Mr. Hewitt makes good his offer the BANNER is sure of that $25, provided the writer will allow us to reveal his identity. An inviolable rule in all printing offices would prevent us from disclosing the real name of any correspondent without his or her consent, but you can bet your penultimate nickle, Mr. Jewitt, that we are after your $25.

—The gall of the average White Oaks man is astonishing! They now declare even with a straight face that no attempt was made on the part of White Oaks last winter to carve out a new county up there! It is strange that they never found it necessary to deny that piece of business until since the new court house proposition came up, notwithstanding citizens opposed to a county division rode all over the county and circulated petitions protesting against the division, and yet, amidst all of this no citizen of White Oaks felt it necessary to enter a denial until now. Wonderful! That is, if anyone can be found who is silly enough to believe such rot.

—We heard a good one on White Oaks the other day. A man was relating his experience on an electioneering tour. He said he and another man went up there to look after political fences, and would meet a man and after talking to him awhile would start off, when the question would come, "Well, where you going now?" "Oh, going over here to see A." would be the reply. "Well, look out for him, he's a d—n fraud." Finding A. they would engage him for a time and start to look up somebody else, when the query would come from A., "Where now?" "Oh, going over to see B." "Keep your eye peeled. B is as treacherous as the devil." The fence-builders said they found so many fellows who were "frauds" and "scoundrels" in the estimation of their neighbors they finally said: "Let's get out of here, and go where we can find honest men." It is needless to say they came right home to Lincoln.

The Cat and the Mouse—A Fable.

DEAR EDITOR: I understand that the White Oaks people who are now fighting the Lincoln court house project with all their might and main, have generously offered their assistance to the residents of Nogal to get them the county seat.

They pretend that they are not at all desirious to get the county seat at White Oaks, but would rather see it at Nogal, where they think it should be, and they will help the Nogal people all they can to get it, and in return of course expect that the Nogal people, in their own interest, will help White Oaks to fight against the Lincoln court house project.

The generosity of the White Oaks people reminds me of an old fable:

Once upon a time a cat, wished to get possession of a cheese and asked a mouse to help her in her scheme, promising to the mouse an equal share in the spoils, should they succeed in getting possession of the coveted cheese. The mouse agreed and assisted the the cat. The scheme succeeded, the cheese was captured and the cat devoured the cheese and the mouse also.

So will be the fate of Nogal. She will trustingly help White Oaks but when she asks for the prize agreed upon, she will be devoured, as the cat did the mouse.

CITIZEN.

Simply Contemptible.

The White Oaks junta has issued a circular address to the people of Lincoln Co. in which a terrible "tale of woe" is related as to the dire results that will follow the appropriation of $20,000 for a new court house, and after painting the picture as black as it is possible to make it, gives it the following finishing touches:

"We are aware that there are a few persons who have congregated about the proposed new court house, who live off the county of Lincoln.

"They have no other means of support than what they pick up from the residents of the other portions of the county, whose misfortune compels them to visit the county seat.

"These leeches and vampires are the instigators and promoters of the scheme to rob the taxpayers of the county, in order that their means of support may be increased. They are mendicants, only preferring to secure their subsistence by such indirect means, rather than honestly making applications to the proper authorities to be placed on the list as public paupers.

"When the bonds are issued and the funds exhausted, these same beggars will demand another issue, that the stream may be kept flowing into their hungry maws. If it is denied them they will be compelled to seek some honest labor for a subsistence or leave the country."

The above is the venomous hissings of a committee of prominent citizens of White Oaks who prepared this circular address. Shame on such contemptible meaness! Shades of decency!. Has it come to the point in Lincoln county that a simple business proposition cannot be considered in fairness and reason, without being assailed by men who stoop to the level of blackguards? The above quotation is the conclusion of this circular, and must have been prepared under the heat of passion, for it is certainly unworthy of fair-minded men.

Fort Stanton.

Dr. Warrenfells, of the firm of Warrenfells & Timberlake, surgeon dentists, Albuquerque, N. M., has established his headquarters in this post, and will remain two or three weeks, repairing the broken or damaged molars of those who are thus afflicted.

The concert hour has been changed from 4 to 7:30 o'clock, p. m. The band will give a concert at that hour on the parade ground every evening, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The music is better appreciated in the calm of eventide than it was beneath the scorching rays of a semi-tropical sun. Orchestra concerts in post hall have been discontinued until further orders.

Charles Peters, Co. B., 10th Infantry, assisted by Sergeants Irving and Troutman, and other members of his Co., has completed a handsome tombstone which has been erected to the memory of Alice Gardner, wife of Sergeant Jesse M. Troutman. The stone is a monolith cut from the rough limestone found in this vicinity, and the architecture would do credit to any architect.

The most ancient inscription to be found in the post cemetery is as follows: "Abraham Ferguson, Sergeant Major 1st. U. S. Dragoons. Born in Ireland. Died at Fort Stanton, May, 1856. Aged 28 years.

Contracts for supplies to be furnished at this post during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1891, have been awarded as follows:

J. C. West, 1,500 cords pinon wood at $2.75½ per cord.

A. C. Storm, 50,000 lbs. corn at $1.50 per cwt.

J. C. West, 100,000 lbs. corn at $1.65 per cwt.

Frank Coe, 50,000 lbs. corn at $1.68 per cwt.

A. C. Storm, 25,000 lbs. oats and barley at $1.75 per cwt.

S. B. Corbet, 220,000 lbs. of oats at $1.88 per cwt.

John C. West, 45,000 lbs. bran at $1.08 per cwt.

J. N. Coe, [illegible] lbs. loose alfalfa hay at 55c. per cwt.

J. N. Coe, [illegible] lbs. loose alfalfa hay at 75c. per cwt.

Frank Coe, [illegible] lbs. loose alfalfa hay at 78c. per cwt.

J. N. Coe, [illegible] lbs. oat straw at 54c. per cwt.

John C. West, [illegible] bushels charcoal at 24½c. per bushel.

[illegible]

When the band [illegible] their concert each night

And the moon peers down with her soft liquid light,

Into a list of a dozen so lonely and drear,

One would rarely expect music's muse to appear.

But hark!

O'er mountain and meadow and fields so green,

While the moonlight falls in a silvery sheen,

There floats through the air a soft vocal sound,

Which flows from the lips of the group renowned.

Those voices which sweetly the hours beguile,

Are always admired by the rank and file,

For wherever these whole souled officers go,

They dispel all thoughts of sorrow and woe.

VERDE.

The "Liberty Banner" Endorsed.

At a meeting of the James Canon Alliance, No. 1, held June 6, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The LIBERTY BANNER has been charged with not advocating the sentiments of the Farmers' Alliance, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Farmers' Alliance of James Canon, No. 1, in regular session held June 6, 1891, do heartily endorse the principles advocated by said LIBERTY BANNER, as being in accordance with true Alliance principles. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the LIBERTY BANNER for publication.

W. E. CARMACK, President.
J. K. CANDLER, Sec.

A Visit to Nogal.

In company with Johnny Whelan and behind his quick-steppers we took a run up to Nogal last Saturday, returning Sunday morning.

Nogal is a little sleepy, but not dead. A number were absent from town, while others were on the round-up.

The Placer hotel, under Mrs. Brown's management, we found up to its old standard of excellence. B. F. holds down the postoffice, telegraph station and feed stable, while Charlie is man-of-all-work, and when he has nothing else to do he wonders when he will get married. Miss Allie Leonard, of the Gavelan canon is visiting at the Placer.

P. G. Peters has gone to farming and turned the store over to John Skinner and Mrs. Peters. Grandpa Peters has gone back to Texas.

The Henleys are still holding down the south end of town. Tom's Washington fever seems to have abated. They have the contract for feeding government teams commencing July 1st.

L. D. Puckett has rented the Torres place down the canon, and has a fine prospect for crops, having the best corn we have seen this year.

Mrs. Dr. McDowell, *nee* Parker, of Cerrillos, is visiting friends in Nogal.

The Colorado parties contemplating the purchase of the Helen Rae and other mines, are making a test run of 100 tons of rock from the Helen Rae, but as yet, nothing is known definitely as to the conclusions of the company.

WANTED.—A a good sound, serviceable young pony, well broken to harness and saddle. Must be gentle and of good size. Apply to

LIEUT. SEYBURN,
Fort Stanton, N. M.

Court House Meeting at Picacho.

A rousing meeting of the citizens of Picacho precinct was held at Kimbrell's hall, Wednesday evening of last week.

The meeting was called to order by George Curry, who stated that its object was to consider the proposition to build a new court house at Lincoln.

On motion, Trinedad Vegil was elected president of the meeting, Pablo Chaves chosen as vice president and J. P. Romero as secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: W. H. Guyse, John Burns and Pablo Chaves.

The committee reported the following resolutions as expressive of the unanimous sentiment of the Picacho precinct:

Resolved, That the old building now used at Lincoln for a court house is totally unfit for the needs of Lincoln county.

Resolved, That to settle the county seat question in this county, and have a building that we all can be proud of, we are unanimously in favor of voting bonds to build a new court house.

PABLO CHAVES,
W. H. GUYSE,
JOHN BURNS,
Committee.

—The Farmers' Alliance in this territory have an excellent organ in the BANNER, published at Lincoln.—*Albuquerque Citizen.*

—Even the White Oaks people are apologizing for that circular sent out, and say there are things in it that ought not to be there.

Notice to School Directors.

School directors are hereby requested to turn over all school moneys to county treasurer, as provided by an act passed at the last legislative assembly of the territory of New Mexico.

SCIPIO SALAZAR,
County Treasurer.

SAM COLLINS. V. H. LUSK.

Groceries and Ranch Supplies a Speci'lty.

AT

COLLINS AND LUSK'S

LEADING STORE.

WEED, - - - N. M.

JOHN WHELAN. CHAS. WEIDMAN.

WHELAN & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL

MerchandisE.

Fresh Goods Recieved Daily. Prices Low.

PROPRIETORS

OF THE ONLY

First-Class Hotel

In Lincoln County.

LINCOLN, - - NEW MEXICO.

LOOK HERE!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

The Exhibition of Our Immense Stock of New Goods is

NOW : OPEN

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

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

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

Cheapest,

Newest,

Finest,

Best Goods

—IN—

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Always go to the Leading Store.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Clearance Sale

In Order to Reduce Our Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

—AND—

HARDWARE.

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

R. MICHAELIS & CO.

LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO.

Fiat Fat.

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

The *Farm Stock & Home* agrees with the plutes regarding "fiat money." Fiat money they call money issued by the government on the same faith that billions of bonds are issued on—only the bonds are fat for money brokers and bills are fat for toilers! That's the difference. But the toilers must have bills. So the brokers take the bond-fat (issued on faith) and transform them into bills, (that's a lie—they don't transform"—they keep the bond-fat and create the bill-fat by the permission of the poor devils who hoe corn-fat.) But we will repeat: The broker has the bond fat based on national faith. They know the people must have bills, so the brainy producer lets him make the bill fat because he has the bond fat, and then when the brain fat farmer wants bills for beans he gets the bills by paying the bond fat cuss a bonus of 8 to 60 per cent. a year! Now, we call "fiat money" money made by a b[illegible] broker based on no security but faith in bonds; which the government does not secure with property nor treasury; which the government does not make a legal tender; which the government will not permit to be loaned on land at all! *That* is fiat money. National bank currency is "fiat" money, pure and simple. It is without property back of it—not a mortal dollar. It it not legal tender. It cannot be legally loaned on farms. It is a pure and unadulterated fiat, rag-baby, hog wash, saw dust, shinny fraud.

Now we believe in no such fiat money as that which the Republican party produces and the *F. S. & H.* endorses.

But we do believe in the "fiat money" which is issued not on the "faith in the government" or any other monumental fraud. We believe in green back paper money, a million miles away from even the smell of gold or silver, based on the property of the nation. Hence, we believe in land loans at 2 per cent; in issues to pay for property purchased; and most emphatically in the sub-treasury plan.

Recently a writer in the *North American Review* made the startling statement that the United States is the largest tenant-farmer nation in the world. Of the 7,500,000 adults engaged in agriculture less than one third are so heavily mortgaged that the interest they have to pay to avoid foreclosure is equal to the galling rent.

The number of tenant farmers in the various states are given and we shall give a few samples from the list:

New York	39,872
Pennsylvania	45,825
Maryland	13,537
Virginia	34,898
North Carolina	52,728
South Carolina	47,219
Georgia	62,175
West Virginia	12,000
Ohio	48,283
Indiana	40,050
Illinois	80,244
Michigan	15,411
Iowa	45,174
Missouri	58,862
Nebraska	11,491
Kentucky	44,027
Kansas	22,051
Tennessee	57,205
Mississippi	41,558
Arkansas	26,130
Texas	66,475

Here are twenty one of our leading states with more tenant farmers than England, Scotland and Wales.

"I do not look unkindly on this third party movement. It is a movement of reason. There is no money to back it up, and therefore there is nothing threatening in the forces which its leaders have put in operation They appeal to the intelligence of the people from the platform and through the press, and are, therefore, entitled to all respect. Their platform, which I glanced at rather hastily struck me as being dangerous, with the possible exception of the plank relating to the Government control of railroads, and the first part of that resolution has a good deal of sound sense in it. Taking out this railroad plank, there is nothing left to which any considerable portion of the American people will subscribe.—*Senator W. E. Chandler.*

Flood! Flood!!

Great West, St. Paul, Minn.

"Oh, you're one of those crazy lunies who want to flood the country with worthless money are you?"

That is what a dignified looking, polished old fool said to us a week since.

The old simidee had a wallet crammed full of national bank bills, and was a national banker. A moment after he schreeched:

"More money! Can't you get all the money you want if you have the security?"

Then, nothing but his gray hairs kept us from saying: "You old fool of a plute, if your miserable rag-baby, non-legal-tender, unsecured national bank bills are to be had in any amount and at will, what is the reason you haven't already *flooded the country* with worthless money?"

In fact what is the difference between wheat secured, land secured, cotton secured money to be had at will and the rag-baby, saw-dust "faith-secured" money of the banks to be secured at will?

No difference except this: In one case the money has no security back of it except bonded "faith." In the other case every dollar will have property back of it. In one case the money isn't worth a darn—spelled with an m and nor, unless people are green enough to take them. In the other they would have full value back of them.

We are weary to the bone over the farmers and toilers who will let cold blooded, white-mustached, old frauds talk to them about "fiat" money in their public journals—when every dollar of the present banking system is based on nothing but the flimsy fabric of dreams—woven into three billion dollars worth of bonds. There is but one honest, all-wool, yard-wide money. It is neither gold nor silver. It is money based on property and that is what the land-loan and Sub-Treasury bills demand.

A Politician's Opinion.

The Honorable George N. Orcutt, one of the most careful political observers in this part of the state, whose friends are already canvassing his strength preliminary to seeking for him the second place on the Democratic ticket, said this to day of the Alliance movement: "It peculiarly resembles the abolition movement in political strength and personnel. In this vicinity it has secured the support of the most conservative element of the population, and it is developing remarkable power. The farmers who are joining it are not those who were carried away by greenbackism and other political crazes of the last fifteen or twenty years.

"They are the stanch, thick and thin Republicans, who have never weakened their allegience to that party till now that they have a grievance, and the Alliance will maintain itself and grow as long as the present situation continues. Farming hereabouts no longer pays, and farms have depreciated 50 per cent. in value within a few years. I don't know how this is be remedied by legislation, but until there is a change. Its members are the most intelligent farmers we have, and they are terribly in earnest."—*Dispatch, Hornellsville, N. Y.*

The action lately taken by the conference at Cincinnati has made the future of our politics so uncertain as to throw the old party leaders into consternation. They do not know and "no fellow can tell them" into whose hands they are going to fall. It seems to us that no good can come to these leaders and the party they represent, so long as these people stand shivering in their places expecting disaster. If these people really want to save themselves from defeat, let them get together and throw their corrupt leaders overboard and address themselves manfully to the work of reforming the financial system. It will not do to point the people to the readings of former platforms as the guarantees of their future action on behalf of the people. The farmers and laboring men of the country do not care one stiver for what these parties promised to do in the past. Nothing but clear cut declarations of fidelity to the good of the entire people can save the old parties from entire ignominious overthrow.—*Progressive Farmer, President Polk's paper.*

Youthful Bread Winners.

True Nationalist.

When the bread-winner of a family—we mean the natural bread-winner—can earn but $346 per year, the consequence must be that his family, his wife from the day of their marriage, and his children, as soon as they are able, are compelled to assist him.

This is plain enough, and it is also plain that as soon as they have learned to do his work they become his competitors for labor, cheapening his wages and furnishing the employer with a weapon with which he can fight him. The following startling, painful and disgraceful figures taken from the census show how true this is:

In 1870, thirteen per cent. of all the children in the United States, between ten and fifteen years of age were employed in the industries.

In 1880 the percentage had increased to seventeen. To-day it must be at least twenty per cent. or over 1,000,000 of our infants.

In 1880 thirty-seven and a half per cent, of these children were girls. To-day about forty per cent., nearly half a million of the future maternity of the country dwarfed and stunted within factory walls.

In 1880, of all the women in the United States, seventeen per cent. were employed in the industries.

Between 1870 and 1880 the greatest increase among all the classes of bread-winners was among girls between ten and fifteen years of age, and the smallest increase was among the natural bread-winners, the men between sixteen and forty nine.

And all over the country able bodied men are continually crying for work at reasonable wages.

There is going to be a lively campaign in almost every state, especially where the Alliance is making progress. Both the old parties are pushing the same line of attack, and will aid each other in an attempt to destroy the Order. This fact is becoming so plain that a denial of it is no longer made by the partisan press. Extracts from the Democratic opponents of the Alliance are quoted in Republican papers, and the most rapid utterances of Republican papers are found in Democratic columns. Some common cause seems to actuate both. What is it? *National Economist.*

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 offence 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 offence should cause all true Alliancemen to repudiate such paper promptly. No member, while his name remains on our rolls, has a right to assail the principles of the Order publicly. He is not permitted but is encouraged by our law, to discuss any and all measures coming within our province with the utmost freedom and to any extent he may desire within the Order. But the will of the majority is the law of the order, and if he cannot acquiesce in the decision 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 furnised rooms, an unsurpassed table and fruits and vegetables in season, raised on our own grounds.

Excellent stabling attached.

Very Respectfully,
Whelan & Co.

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

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.

During the month of May Kansas organized over 100 new sub-Alliances. That's the way the order is dying among the Jayhawkers.

Election Proclamation.

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

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that an election be held in the various precincts in Lincoln county, on the 6th day of July, A D 1891, at the place of holding of said election and that said precinct election be held in the manner provided by the laws of the United States and the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, Election Returns shall be made to the next term of the Board of County Commissioners.

Those in favor of said proposition to issue said bonds to write on their ballots the words "For Court House Bonds"

Those opposed to said proposition to write on their ballots the words "Against Court House Bonds"

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

J. P. Hodges,
Chairman

Attest: [illegible]
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

Proclama de Eleccion

[illegible]

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roswell, N. M. May 9, 1891.

[illegible]

Witness: [illegible]
Register

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M. May 19, 1891.

[illegible]

Witness: [illegible]
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.

NOTICE—TIMBER CULTURE.

U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M. June 15, 1891.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James M. Back against William M. Owens, or heirs, for failure to comply with law as to Timber-Culture entry [illegible] dated Mar 31, 1888, upon the [illegible], section 6, township [illegible] range [illegible], in Lincoln county, N. M. with a view to the cancellation of said entry. Contestant alleges that William M. Owens failed to break or cause to be broken five acres, or fractional part thereof, of the tract claimed, during the first or subsequent years after entry.

The said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th 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,
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