Southwest Sentinel.

ALLAN H. MACDONALD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
A. E. STEVENSON,
OF ILLINOIS.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR SENATORS.
A. B. FALL.
E. L. HALL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
P. B. LADY.
R. F. STOVALL.

TERRITORIAL TICKET.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.
ANTHONY JOSEPH.

CANDIDATES' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Grant County, subject to the action of the democratic convention.
M. P. MOORE.
Deming, N. M., Aug. 8, 1892.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Grant County, subject to the action of the County democratic convention.
J. N. UPTON.
Georgetown, N. M., Aug. 22, 1892.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Grant County subject to the action of the democratic convention.
JAMES W. GILLETT
Silver City, N. M., September 1, 1892.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Grant County, subject to the action of the County democratic convention.
GEO. W. MILES.
Silver City, N. M., July 7, 1892.

FOR ASSESSOR.

Having served in the capacity of deputy assessor for nearly two years, I respectfully call the attention of the democrats of this County to my candidacy for the nomination for the office of Assessor of Grant County in the coming County democratic convention.
JOHN B. CARD.
Silver City, N. M. July 18, 1892.

FOR ASSESSOR.

I hereby announce that I will be an applicant for nomination to the office of County Assessor for Grant County, subject to the choice of the Democratic County Convention.
JOHN B. HODGDON.
Deming, N. M., August 5, 1892.

FOR PROBATE CLERK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk of Grant County, subject to the endorsement of the democratic convention.
EDGAR M. YOUNG.
Silver City, N. M., July 14, 1892.

FOR PROBATE CLERK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk of Grant County, subject to the endorsement of the democratic County convention.
WILLIAM F. AIKEN.
Silver City, N. M., Aug. 20, 1892.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Grant County, subject to action of the County democratic convention.
F. J. DAVIDSON.
Pinos Altos, N. M., September 5, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to an order of the Democratic Central Committee of Grant County, a convention of the democratic voters of Grant County is hereby called to meet at Silver City, October 8th, 1892, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating democratic candidates for Sheriff, Probate Clerk, Assessor, Probate Judge, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, Coroner, and three County Commissioners for Grant County. The apportionment has been made upon the basis of the vote cast for Antonio Joseph for delegate to congress at the 1890 election.

The following is a list of the precincts with the number of delegates each precinct is entitled to, and the names of the persons constituting the democratic County committee, who will call precinct mass meeting:

No. of Precinct.	PRECINCT.	Person Authorized to call Precinct Meeting.	No. of Delegates.
1	Central	T. W. Hobson	4
2	Pinos Altos	J. J. Martin	11
3	Silver City	J. W. Fleming	21
4	Lower Mimbres	J. L. Vaughn	4
5	San Lorenzo	W. L. Thompson	3
6	Georgetown	J. H. Bragaw	4
7	Upper Gila	W. B. Horn	4
8	Lower Gila	T. B. Pierson	4
9	Shakespeare	Thos. Kennedy	3
10	Hachita	Sterling Burwell	4
11	Deming	F. H. Siebold	16
12	Rosello	Nat Hicks	2
13	Santa Rita	Franklin Mahon	3
14	Cook's Peak	U. S. McDaniel	3
15	Hadley	George McSherry	3
16	Gold Hill	P. H. Snyder	3
17	Columbus	J. P. Hstartley	1
18	Black Hawk	John S. Dodd	2
19	Carlisle	James Tong	4
20	Lordsburg	J. P. Ownby	3
21	Pine Cienega	W. B. Pitts	2
22	Oak Grove	James Twaits	2
23	San Juan	John Entzminger	2
24	Rickbile	H. A. Feller	1
25	Mangas	Ed Eldridge	2

The primaries for this convention will be held October 1st.

The committee resolved that the several precincts in the County shall elect the number of delegates to the County democratic convention as apportioned by the County central committee to each precinct in the County, and a like number of alternates, who shall serve in case the delegates fail to go to the County convention; but in no case shall proxies be allowed except where neither delegate nor his alternate can attend; in which event the delegate may give his proxy to some bona fide resident of his precinct only.

JOHN W. FLEMING,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.
CHAS. I. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

"THE DEMOCRACY IN THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE SHOULD PRESENT A SOLID FRONT TO THE COMMON ENEMY. LOYALTY TO CARDINAL DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND REGULARLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES IS THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE HOUR."
—D. B. HILL.

HARRISON AGAINST FREE COINAGE

President Harrison's letter of acceptance was given to the public last week an it has not enhanced the chances of republican success this fall in the least. It is not a document which will inspire confidence among the masses of republican voters of this country, and will alienate thousands of republican votes in the western states.

The hope that he would take a more favorable stand on the silver question than his party did at the Minneapolis convention has been blighted. There is no longer any doubt but that he is unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that he relies, for a solution of the question, upon the action of an international conference, the majority of whose members favor the single gold standard. In regard to this question he has the following to say:

"The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has upon these lines my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain their equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the great commercial nations of the world. The essential condition is that these dollars have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of value; and when unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together.

"The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people, and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or currency, issued or authorized by the government, shall at all times and in all its uses, be the exact equivalent, not only in debt-paying, but in purchasing power of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject, independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of the government for an international conference upon the subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for but expect highly beneficial results from this conference which will now soon assemble. When the result of this conference is known, we shall then be able, intelligently, to readjust our financial legislation to any conditions."

He gives the high tariff advocates a staggering blow which may seriously interfere with the plans of the National republican committee for frying fat out of the protected millionaires. He says:

"The removal of duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed his view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of exporting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in particular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines and factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries."

While he admits that the removal of the duty on sugar has cheapened that article, and is, therefore, a good thing, he does not attempt to explain why the removal of the duty on dozens of other articles of every day use would not be a good thing, or in other words, why the democratic policy in regard to the tariff would not be a good thing. His views seem to be at variance with those of protectionists who have been trying for years to impress upon the minds of the people that a high tariff cheapens the cost of everything. His own views, too, seem to have undergone a change since he advocated the doctrine of high tariff on the ground that cheap prices make cheap men. He praises Mr. Blaine for his efforts on behalf of reciprocity and indirectly slaps McKinley in the face in doing so for it will be remembered that Mr. Blaine said that the McKinley bill would not afford a market for "a single bushel of wheat or a barrel of pork."

He still clings to the force bill but his great desire for re-election has led him to tone down his expressions a little. He says:

"In my last annual message to congress I said: 'I must yet hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary as to secure the choice of officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it will be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils of our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The commission to be vested in the supreme court, and that method would give guaranty of impartiality.

This commission could be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage, and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. * * * The demand that limitation of suffrage shall be found in law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it.

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely non-partisan limit might give some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that the laws and methods, designed to give unfair advantage to party, would sometime be used to perpetuate a powerful faction or party against the will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no republican ticket in the field. The contest was between white democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not be heard until after election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one at least of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected.

There is no security for personal political rights. The power of the states over the question of the qualifications of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted, cannot be abated. Our old republican battle cry, "A free ballot and fair count," comes back to us not only from Alabama, but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery for, when the debate is ended, judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulation in the interest of the party or party faction in power. These new political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws, encourage the hope that the arbitrary partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the law made equal and non-partisan and the elections free and honest. The republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers."

The President's letter will be an excellent democratic campaign document. His views on the silver question will unify the republicans in the silver producing states in opposition to him and his views on the force bill will solidfy the south in the support of the democratic ticket. Protectionists in the East will read his declaration in regard to the tariff and reciprocity with strange forebodings of impending disaster and keep a firm grip on their pocket-books when solicited to subscribe to the republican campaign fund.

THE democrats of New Mexico have never before had so good an opportunity to elect a majority in both branches of the Territorial legislature as is presented this year. The importance of securing the control of the legislature this year cannot be overestimated.

THE total cost of maintaining the prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary last month was but a small fraction over ten cents per prisoner per day. This includes food, supplies and salaries of watchmen. It costs Grant county seventy-five cents a day to feed each prisoner in the county jail and the county pays the salaries of the jailor and guards besides and furnishes a cook house, wood and water. The fee system must go!

FROM A REPUBLICAN STANDPOINT.

The Denver Times, the ablest republican newspaper in the state of Colorado, speaks the following words of comfort to the President, in commenting upon his letter of acceptance:

"Upon the coinage issue, the main point of interest to the voting masses of the people, particularly throughout the southern and western states, the letter is weak, ambiguous and discreditable.

This part of the letter was written with the evident intention of making friends in the so called silver states without damaging the prospects of the republican party in New York state. As a natural result it conveys nothing substantial or practical to the mind of any one who takes a manly stand on either side of the coinage question.

Upon the basis of what is said of the coinage problem by President Harrison in his letter of acceptance, the friends of silver have no reason to hope for any greater consideration from him during another possible term of office than he has shown them since March 4 1889.

Unless President Harrison sees fit to further modify his views in favor of the free coinage of silver before Nov. 8, The Times cannot see how the loyal republicans of Colorado, or of any other state where the voters understand this question, can consistently support him for the presidency again."

THE statement of the Enterprise that the election of T. B. Catron insures statehood is amusing in the extreme. It must be one of those famous Enterprise jokes. The bill for the admission of New Mexico has passed the house of representatives, as every resident of New Mexico knows, and the election of Mr. Catron would not change the result of the vote taken in that body last spring in view of the facts that he could not take his seat until next year, even if he could be elected, and that a delegate to congress has no vote. He is not running for the senate of the United States, and, in all probability will not be able to dictate terms to that august body. The senate committee has already reported a bill for the admission of this Territory, favorably, and a majority of the senators are committed to its passage during the early part of the next session. All the democratic senators are in favor of the passage of the bill and many of the republicans, and the bill will be passed months before the next delegate from this Territory can take his seat.

IN ITS review of the republican candidates last week the Enterprise forgot to mention the name of Alexander McGregor, of Georgetown, who was nominated for the office of county commissioner for the first district of this county. The neglect to mention the name of Mr. McGregor was not on account of lack of space, nor was it because the editors of the Enterprise considered the office an unimportant one for they say in connection with the favorable mention of the other candidates for county commissioners that "the office of county commissioner is really the most important in the county." Mr. McGregor is a reputable citizen and it is not beneath the dignity of the Enterprise to print his name in its columns. There appears to be no other conclusion than that the editors forgot to mention him.

THE Enterprise inquires with a great deal of concern whose candidate A. B. Fall is. This is a campaign year and the Enterprise ought to keep posted in order to keep its readers up with the times. The Enterprise and its republican readers in the counties of Grant, Dona Ana, Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy will have abundant opportunity to ascertain whose candidate A. B. Fall is within the next two months, and the Enterprise will have an opportunity on the 11th of next November to announce that A. B. Fall has been elected to the council.

SULLIVAN, the heavy weight champion of the world, was knocked out in New Orleans last week. Although he has been the champion of the world for a number of years nobody appears to be sorry that he has been whipped. He was simply a big bully and has been compelled to step into the background while Corbett poses as the champion of the world and excites the wonder and admiration of the people.

THE Santa Fe ring and the Las Cruces colonels are working in harmony this year but the Prince men are all armed with long knives. The campaign of 1884 has not been forgotten.

IN THE RACE AGAIN.

At the Territorial democratic convention at Santa Fe, last Saturday, Anthony Joseph was, for the fifth time, nominated for delegate to congress from this Territory. Mr. Joseph is the most indefatigable worker for the interests of New Mexico ever sent to congress from this Territory. He has accomplished more for the good of the Territory than all the delegates who preceded him and he has fairly earned the confidence and esteem of the people. His honesty and integrity are too well known to require comment, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that he will be any the less faithful in the future than he has been in the past.

No delegate in congress ever worked harder for the passage of a bill than Delegate Joseph did for the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state and no more liberal bill for the admission of a territory was ever passed through the house of representatives. It was so liberal in fact that the republican senate committee cut down the appropriations of public lands for the establishment and maintenance of schools in the proposed state one-half, and this was done while Thomas B. Catron, the opponent of Mr. Joseph, was in Washington ostensibly working to get the bill through the senate. Mr. Catron poses as the friend of public schools and it is, perhaps, unfair to assume that he had anything to do with cutting down the appropriation of public land for school purposes, but this seems to be in line with the remark that he didn't propose to be taxed to educate the "d—d brats around Cerrillos."

Mr. Joseph has always been elected by handsome majorties and there is not the slightest reason to believe that such a man as Catron will come any nearer defeating him than J. W. Dwyer did six years ago when Joseph was elected by nearly 4,000 majority. The next delegate to congress from New Mexico will be Anthony Joseph.

THERE are a number of republicans in this county yet whose manhood is too strong to enable them to swallow Catron, and some of them who have heretofore denounced Catron in unmeasured terms are true enough to themselves to now openly say they will vote and work against him.

An Inquiry.

Editor SOUTHWEST SENTINEL:

Please answer this question through your columns, and oblige a subscriber. A claims that he can go out of his district and pay his poll tax; B claims that A must pay his poll tax in the district in which he lives.

The law simply requires the payment of one dollar poll tax by every able bodied male person in the Territory over 21 years of age. The law clearly contemplates the payment of the tax in the district where the person resides, but it may be paid in any district, and when so paid, entitles the person to vote, provided he is otherwise qualified. Disability exempts a person from the payment of the tax, but no person who has not paid the tax can vote.

Residents of the Mimbres valley who have occasion to come here have to come by way of Central on account of the bad condition of the roads. The trade of that section of the county is important and the road from this place to the Mimbres ought not to be allowed to remain in its present condition for any considerable length of time. It would require less than a hundred dollars to make the road passable and the amount required ought to be raised at once and the work commenced.

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Every delicacy in the market, at all hours of the twenty-four. Regular Dinner (25 cents) or to order. Game, Fish, Steaks, Roasts, cooked to and Gourmet or Epicure. Careful and respectful attention to every customer. Scrupulously clean. I try to please everyone.
FONG GEM, Chef.

THE FLAGLER REDUCTION WORKS
Is now ready to sample and contract for the delivery and purchase of ores carrying gold, silver and copper. A circular of information will be mailed to all applicants who have marketable ores to dispose of. Address
W. GEO. WARING, Mgr.,
Silver City, N. M.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE present proprietors of the English Kitchen, Charley Wey & Chop, will not be responsible for debts contracted by the former proprietors, Jake & Fun.
CHARLEY WEY & CHOP,
33-4t. Proprietors.

Notice.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, } ss.
COUNTY OF GRANT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: and especially to all persons who are or may become interested in the estate of JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, late of the County of Grant, in the Territory of New Mexico:

Whereas, the last Will and Testament of James Patterson, deceased, has been filed in the office of the Probate Clerk, for probate. You are hereby cited to appear before a Probate Court, to be holden at Silver City, N. M., on the Tenth day of September, 1892, the time set by the said Court for the probating of said last Will and Testament of James Patterson, deceased.

Witness W. G. Holmon, Judge of said Court, this 15th day of August, 1892.
[L. S.] E. M. YOUNG, Probate Clerk.
33.

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SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.