Southwest Sentinel.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DEMOCRACY AND SILVER.

To the democrats of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—We the undersigned democrats, present for your consideration the following statement: We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, and so the burden of all debts, decrease the market value of all other forms of property and continue and increase the business depression and finally reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage. We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United States so long as it advocates a single gold standard, and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially dangerous to a party which, like the democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may without reproach be called the common people; and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894, to the opposition aroused by the veto of the seigniorage bill and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds as proof that the democratic party can not be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

We believe that the money question will be the paramount issue in 1896, and will so remain until it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters.

We believe that a majority of the democrats of the United States favor bimetallism and realize that it can be secured only by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority has and should exercise the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name.

We believe it is the duty of the majority and within their power to take charge of the party organization and make the democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms.

It is not necessary that democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question which at this time surpasses all others in importance. We believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the democratic party and place it on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We urge all democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to associate themselves together and impress their views upon the party organization. We urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist on the immediate restoration of bimetallism.

Signed: R P Bland, Missouri; W J Bryan, Nebraska; H A Coffeen, Wyoming; George W Fithian, Illinois; J T Cockrell, Texas; John L McLauren, South Carolina; James O McGuire, California; George Ikert, Ohio; Justin B Waiting, Michigan; C Snodgrass, Tennessee; George F Richardson, Michigan; M A Smith, Arizona; A W Odgen Louisiana; J C Capehart, West Virginia; W L Moore, Kansas; H D Money, Mississippi; W R Ryan, Missouri; B F Grady, North Carolina; Charles F Morgan, Missouri; G W Shell, South Carolina; Edward Lane, Illinois; D D Donovan, Ohio; A C Latimer, South Carolina; Marshall Arnold, Missouri; W H Denson, Alabama; W J Talbert, South Carolina; John S Williams, Mississippi; T J Strait, South Carolina; A I Caminetti, California; W F Bowers, North Carolina; Antonio Joseph, New Mexico; Evan P. Howell, Atlanta Constitution; J Floyd King, ex-member of congress, of Louisiana.

FRIDAY, February 21st, is the day fixed for the execution of Theodore Durrant, the San Francisco murderer.

THE prospects for an international "scrap" appears to be quite bright at this writing. Uncle Sam has danced into the arena with a chip on his shoulder, and he is just swearing mad at John Bull over the Venzuela matter.

THE time for doing assessment work on mining claims is becoming very short. January 1st, 1896, will occur in a few days and those who have failed to do the work required by law may find some other fellow in possession of their million dollar prospect on that date. No doubt there are a number of people who think it unnecessary to do assessment work in order to hold their claims, but this is not true. Mine owners were exempt, by special legislation, from doing this work in 1893 and 1894, but no provision was made for 1895; hence the work must be done.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Silver City Normal School, in this city, last Friday, marked a very important period in the brief history of that most worthy educational institution. When the question of instituting a Normal School in this city for the training of pupils in the methods of teaching was first suggested, it was passed with unmatured consideration by many, others thought it impossible and unnecessary, while a few of the more progressive ones insisted that it should be done. The wisdom of the persevering ones is being demonstrated in a most practical manner. But a few short years ago the educational facilities of New Mexico were very insignificant. Being a new country, composed of fortune seekers and mercenary politicians on one hand, and indifferent Mexicans on the other the cause of education was practically ignored. But these conditions will soon be known only to history. The Territory is being rapidly settled by a class of people whose watchword is progression. When this new era dawned we found ourselves without competent school teachers and to overcome this the Normal School became an absolute necessity. The Silver City Normal is now in the midst of its second year and has an enrollment of 55 pupils, with an average daily attendance of over 50. Three-fourths of the pupils are fitting themselves for the profession of teaching, while the balance are being equipped for the business pursuits of life and higher education.

In the founding of an institution of this character the most essential thing necessary to its prosperity and usefulness lies in securing a man who possesses education, refinement, executive ability, and a thorough knowledge of methods, to preside over its destiny. This matter was gravely and wisely considered by the board of regents at its first meeting for the election of teachers. Professor Geo. Selby was selected from among a large list of applicants and the rapidity with which the institution is ascending to the highest point attainable in the cause of education in this Territory, is ample proof that it always pays to get the best. Prof. Selby has been very ably assisted in his work by Prof. Jas. A. Long and Miss May B. Gaddis, who are both teachers and disciplinarians of marked ability.

It is a matter of serious regret that the quarters occupied by the school are so cramped, but this we hope will soon be overcome. As soon as congress approves the territorial appropriation bill there will be ample means with which to complete the handsome structure now awaiting the finishing touches of the contractors.

The school will be closed for the holiday season, reopening on Monday Jan. 6th.

IT HAS been very piously said that it is more blessed to give than to receive. In calling attention to this fact at this particular season of the year, we wish also to inform our friends that our chimney is large and that our stocking may be found hanging on the bed post tonight. Here are also two other facts to which we direct your Christian impulses: 'God loves a cheerful giver," and "they that give to the poor lend to the Lord." Kindly reflect upon these worthy sayings, and please remember that the stocking will be found as aforesaid.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

From the English point of view, Great Britain has never attempted to encroach upon Venezuela. If she has done so, then the demands of Venezuela become reasonable enough to allow of a boundary commission, she will withdraw. But until such time arrives it may be granted that we have not encroached. Senator Lodge, however, has told America that "the supremacy of the Monroe doctrine should be established at once, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." If it were generally accepted that we had set the pet idea of American diplomacy at defiance, this utterance would have been warrantable; but even these stirring words are as nothing when compared with the outcry of the copy-hunting section of the press. It is not only against Great Britain, in the Venezuelan complication, that these threatenings have been poured forth. Every European nation has had its equal share of abuse, and the press has done all that so powerful a force can do to rouse the hatred of the American citizen against the older countries of the world. It is this anti-European attitude of the jingo party in the United States that makes the dispute with Venezuela more than a mere question of boundary, and we are confronted by the far larger question of the responsibility of the United States in regard to the future of the whole of the South American continent.

The question of the Venezuelan boundary is only important to the world in so far as it points out, the United States in regard to these corrupt sister - republics. Now that all thought of a European conquest (or at least an English conquest) of the southern continent has passed away, the United States has not the right to throw upon the world these children whom she has in a measure reared up. The strength of American influence in these southern states is more real than apparent. The state of South and Central America is a disgrace to civilization. There we have some of the richest and, agriculturally, most valuable lands on the face of the globe, only waiting to be developed for the good of mankind till such time as their government be stable enough to allow capitalists to invest without danger of losing all through the play of the party differences of an unsettled country. Even as it is, European and American money has poured into investments in these regions. Maritime Europe has taken possession of their import markets; England, Germany and France have opened rapid steamship communication with their coasts. The trading instincts of the Old World have led them to study the requirements of the country. The superiority of English packing and shipment and the regular and punctual attendance to orders have vastly increased British trade; whilst the shpahod and grinding habit of the American trader, combined with the absence of American shipping, has done much to destroy the southern commerce of that country.

Commercially, then, as distinct from politically, the European interests predominate. Some one must guard this great mass of capital from the childish tricks of irresponsible revolutionists. In her speeches and actions the United States shows an inclination to protect herself and Europe from their corrupt practices. She must give up her ideal of a new world of friendly common-wealths, united in the cause of liberty, and ready to protect one another from the supposed assaults of the degenerate monarchical countries of Europe. For practice has shown that the reality has made her directly responsible for the greatest and most unjust tyrannies on earth.—H. Somers Somerest, in the Nineteenth Century.

SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

(Copyrighted by Charles Austin Bates.)

People generally read advertisements more than they did a few years ago. The reason is to be found in the advertisements themselves.

Advertisers are more careful than they use to be. They make the advertisements more readable. Some of them even become in a way a department of the paper, and people look for them every day with as much zest and pleasure as they turn to any other feature.

This is true of many department stores all over the country. In many cities there is just one man who appreciates the value of such interest.

He breaks away from the old set style. He tells something interesting in his space every day.

There are lots of interesting things in business. Look over the miscellany page of any paper—look at its local news columns, and its telegraph news, for that matter, and you'll see that the majority of the items are more or less closely related to some business fact.

Dress these facts up in a becoming garb of words, and they will find readers even though they be in a "mere advertisement."

Let the merchant come down off his pedastals and talk in his ads. He needn't be flippant—far from it, but let him not write as if he were addressing somebody afar off, and telling him about something at even a greater distance.

The newspaper goes right into its reader's house—goes in and sits down with him. It is on the table when he eats, and in his hands while he is smoking after the meal. It reaches him when he is in an approachable condition.

That's the time to tell him about your business—clearly, plainly, convincingly—as one man talks to another.

Educational Association.

The tenth annual meeting of the Educational Association of New Mexico will be held at Albuquerque, Dec. 26, 27 and 28, 1895. Following is the program:

THURSDAY, 10 A. M.

Opening exercises.
Organization.
Appointment of committees.
Miscellaneous business.
Paper—"Teaching Patriotism," T. D. Leib, principal public school, Springer. Discussion opened by Prof. U. Francis Duff, Socorro.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

Paper—"Geography," Miss Clare W. Cummings, public school, San Marcial. Discussion opened by Miss Ida M. Jones, Mesilla.
Paper—"Will the Twentieth Century Want a New Teacher," Elmore Chase, instructor in mathematics in New Mexico Academy, Albuquerque. Discussion opened by James Bryden, Cerillos.
Paper—"Orthography of Reform Spelling," W. H. Williams of the Gallup Public School. Discussion opened by Miss Sarah L. Martin, Gallup.

EVENING SESSION, 6 P. M.

MUSIC.

Address of Welcome—C. E. Hodgin, supt. public schools, Albuquerque.
Reply on behalf of Association—J. H. Carleton, principal of public school, Hillsboro.
Annual address of the president of the Association, R. H. Thelmann, principal public school, Pinos Altos.
Address—"The Place of the School of Mines in the Educational System of New Mexico,"—W. H. Seamon, Director New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 9 A. M.

THE NEW MEXICO HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

Paper—"Mathematics," W. W. Storms, supt. public schools, Raton.
Paper—"English Language and Literature," Miss Josephine S. Parsons, princ. com. dept. University of New Mexico.
Paper—"Foreign Languages," J. H. Hatton, principal public school, Deming.
Paper—"The Natural Sciences," E. O. Creighton, princ. public school, Roswell.
Paper—"History and Political Science," Geo. Selby, president New Mexico normal School, Silver City.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Discussion of the High School Course as to the above subjects led by Prof. D. M. Richards, Gallup, Prof. J. A. Wood, Las Vegas, Miss A. L. Morrow, Albuquerque, Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, Las Cruces, and Miss May Gaddis, Silver City.
Paper—"Teaching Reading," Miss Ellen F. Gibson, Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture, New Mexico Agricultural College. Discussion opened by Mrs. M. R. Riggle, Socorro.

EVENING SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

Music.
Address — "Educational Progress in New Mexico," Hon. Amado Chaves Supt. Public Instruction, Santa Fe.
Lecture — "Formative Agencies in American Politics," Jno. P. Owen, professor of history and political science, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 9 A. M.

Paper—Nature Studies as a Foundation for Literature, Miss Cora Armstrong, Albuquerque. Discussion opened by Miss Sarah L. Mizo, Raton.
Exercise—"Penmanship," J. A. Christman, instructor in penmanship and commercial branches, Agricultural College. Discussion opened by Prof. C. W. Ward, Las Cruces.
Paper—"Music in the Public School," J. P. Dupuy, professor of music, University of New Mexico. General discussion.
Paper—"Sciences in the Grades," M. R. Gaines, professor of Greek and Latin, University of New Mexico. Discussion opened by Miss Ada M. Cutler, Albuquerque.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

Paper—"Drawing," J. H. Hill, principal public school, Lincoln. Discussion opened by Prof. W. A. Tenny, Albuquerque.
Paper—"Influence of Heredity and Invironment on the Child," Miss Catharine Field, formerly of the Kansas City public schools.

The usual holiday excursion rate of one lowest standard firstclass fare for the round trip has been given. Tickets may be sold between any points in New Mexico on Dec. 24 and 25, '95, with final limit for return on Jan. 2, '96. In addition persons attending the meeting can obtain tickets at all points in New Mexico at half rates on Dec. 26, 27 and 28 with a final limit to Jan. 2, '96. As the association convenes on Dec. 26; and as all teachers are asked to be present the first day, it will be necessary for those who start on Dec 25 to take advantage of the regular holiday rates. These rates apply only to the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Hotel rates at Albuquerque: Armijo hotel $1.25 per day, Highland hotel $1.25 to $1.50, San Felipe hotel $2.00

Persons receiving this program will please extend the notice as much as possible.

Everybody interested in education is invited to attend.

Be your pocket book fat or flat you can get a present that is good and useful at Shoemaker's. 21.

There are many good reasons why you should use One Minute Cough Cure. There are no reasons why you should not, if in need of help. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results.
W. C. PORTERFIELD, Druggist.

We will sell all goods in the clothing and furnishing department at reduced prices for the next thirty days.
21. MAX SCHUTZ.

For Rent.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished.
MRS. O. S. WARREN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
33-tf

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Silver City National Bank for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house of said bank in Silver City, New Mexico, on the second Tuesday of January, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 6 o'clock p. m., being the 14th day of said month.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. CAMPBELL, Cashier. T. F. CONWAY, Vice-President.
Silver City, N. M., Dec. 14th, 1895. 51-4t

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Las Cruces, N. M., Nov. 29, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge or Probate Clerk at Silver City, N. M., on January 4th, 1896, viz: Ferdinand Bellom, who made homestead application No. 1723 for lot No. 2 e w ½ n e ¼, and s w ¼ n w ¼, Sec. 18, Twp. 17 s, R. 15 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Julius Wellgehausen, of Central, N. M.
John Walters, " "
J. C. Givens, " "
Godfrey Geiser, " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the laws and regulations of the interior department, why such proofs should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
JOHN D. BRYAN,
48-6t. Register.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Las Cruces, N. M., October 10, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge or Probate Clerk at Silver City, N. M., on December 30, 1895, viz: Mary H. Schafer, widow of George Schafer, deceased, who made Homestead application No. 4288, for the w ½ n e ¼, s e ¼ n w ¼, and the n e ¼ s w ¼ sec 2, tp. 17 s, R. 19 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, by herself and deceased husband, viz:

Nathaniel Bell, of Pinos Altos, N. M.
Charles Stephens, " " "
Dr. L. H. Robinson, " " "
George Norton, " " "

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.
JOHN D. BRYAN,
4766 Register.