

DEMING ADLIGHT.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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COMMENT.

"Bad boy" Peck, Democrat, is elected Governor of Wisconsin by 30,000 majority.

Wisconsin elects one Republican Congressman to eight Democrats, reversing the present congressional delegation, which is one Democrat to eight Republicans.

Speaker Reed has for some time been termed the fat "end man." That appellation has been given peculiar significance by the result of the Congressional elections.

The indications are very positive that when Mr. Cleveland comes again into the Presidency on March 4th, 1893, there will be no surplus hoard of money in the treasury to bother about. The Republican Congress has settled that question.

The present indications are that not a Republican Congressman has been elected in the southern states. The Democrats of the south evidently understood the purpose of the Federal Election Bill, and what would have been its effect in the south in the hands of a Republican administration.

Mr. Garfield once said in debate in the House that he was for that kind of protection that leads up to free trade. Had he lived he would probably have been a supporter of the McKinley bill, as that bill is making free traders by the thousands all over the country. People see in it an exemplification of the absurdities of protection. It has established that kind of protection that leads up to free trade.

It is now practically settled that the Territorial House of Representatives will be Democratic, and that the Senate, if not Democratic, will be at the worst, equally divided—a tie. There is therefore a very good prospect of good legislation—the repeal of the bad of the last session, and the enactment of much needed good legislation. Among the most needed stands a good school law. That is above everything else in its importance to the future of New Mexico. Give us a good public school law, if nothing else. Then an appeal to Congress for an Enabling act—and we will get it—but not without a good school law.

The protective tariff people refer with great glee to the fact that British capitalists are coming over to this country to engage in manufacturing and buying up American manufacturing establishments. There is really nothing strange about that. The English are a shrewd business people. They buy American factories because there is money in it. They understand that the American people are willing to tax themselves liberally for the benefit of manufacturers, and they simply buy these factories with the privilege of collecting that tax. They understand that the tariff is a tax collected by the manufacturer. As the Americans seem to have an unconquerable fondness for taxing themselves, the British capitalist is determined to be one of the beneficiaries. That is all there is of it.

A good many people, as many as care anything at all about it, are asking the meaning of the rampus between the two great African explorers, Stanley and Emin Pasha. It has been mysteriously and gravely hinted that all this ruction is over a lot of stolen ivory. The stories are to the effect that Emin Pasha, who had been hidden away in Africa some years, was all that time industriously accumulating a great store of ivory. In some way this fact came to the knowledge of certain parties in Europe who conceived the idea that they would like to possess that ivory. So they started a story that Emin was lost, and must be hunted up and rescued, and sent Stanley out to find him—and steal his ivory. The expedition appears to have been successful.

NOW IS THE CHANCE FOR SILVER.

The silver men are on top in the next Congress, and those who are in favor of honest money and so juggling with the currency have an opportunity that they have never had since the demoralization of silver in 1873.

With the help of some fifteen or twenty Republican Senators, the Democrats of the Senate succeeded in passing a free coinage bill during the last session. The House Republicans, however, voted almost solidly against it, and it was not only defeated, but put into such shape as to again and more thoroughly demoralize silver and degrade it to a condition of merchandise, and make it a plaything of wall street gamblers, instead of what the constitution designed—the money of the realm and a standard of values.

Now, however, the silver men will hold the House by probably a two-thirds majority. Nearly the entire Democratic majority is thoroughly committed to free coinage, while it may be safely presumed that every Republican who voted for free coinage at the last session will do so again in the next Congress.

The vicious and unsatisfactory nature of the present silver law has now been thoroughly illustrated. Up to 120 and a few weeks ago, going up till the silver speculators got ready to unload upon the Government, and now down to 103 and likely to go lower, fluctuating like so much cotton or corn—speculators bearing it and waiting for it to reach the lowest possible notch before again buying, then selling and again unloading upon the Government at top figures. This is the working of the present bill. It was framed by speculators for that purpose. It is a purely speculative measure. It was not designed to and has not added one dollar to the wages or profits of the bona fide silver miner, but has added millions to the profits of speculators.

But a free coinage bill will change all that. Regulate the coinage and manipulation of silver precisely as is the case with gold, and there will be no more speculation in silver than there is in gold, and for the same reason—they will be equal standards of value for all species of property. The miner can take or send his silver bullion to the mint and have it coined into dollars, precisely as he can now his gold bullion. True, he can take his silver bullion to the Secretary of the Treasury, now, and sell it to him, provided the Secretary is willing to pay him his price for it, and provided, further, he can get together ten thousand ounces, but not, if he lacks an ounce of that amount. A great benefaction to the miner, truly!

But with the expiration of this Republican Congress, thank God and the late avalanche of Democratic votes, all that will end. Silver will be money, and the miner can have the product of his labor coined into dollars at will, without asking leave of the Secretary of the Treasury, or having to pay tribute to the pirates of Wall street.

Hon. Wm. F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior during the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, is likely to be Mr. Spooner's successor in the U. S. Senate from Wisconsin.

The result of the late election makes it manifest that Cleveland and Blaine will head the tickets of their respective parties in the contest of 1892. Practically every other prominent Republican politician has been carried down in the great political maelstrom of the 4th inst., while the wisdom and fidelity to his convictions which prompted Mr. Cleveland to give his party a distinctive popular issue in 1888, is now fully recognized, and makes him its most conspicuous statesman and unquestioned leader. He is to-day as effectively the party's nominee for 1892 as though it had been officially decreed in convention, and his re-election as certain as the coming of the day of election.

The Grand Jury Must Go

All over the country there seems to be a growing desire among thinking men for the abolition of that relic of barbarism, the grand jury. A few days since Mr. Lusk, that jury man, the following report to the court: "It is constantly being lag more evident that the grand jury is not only a superfluous and expensive adjunct to criminal jurisprudence, but that in most cases it actually hinders and delays the administration of justice, while it also affords to its members, when so inclined, the opportunity to gratify malice or to blacken the reputation of reputable men. Modern and American ideas require that the accused shall be brought face to face with the accuser, and the secret star chamber inquisition should be abolished."

The Fort Worth and Albuquerque

After quite a lull in the Fort Worth and Albuquerque railroad circles the matter of building that tele-all important line has again with a smile on its face that is truly refreshing. It comes in a new shape this time and has something about it that looks like business. The chamber of commerce has at last moved but not until the whole situation had been thoroughly canvassed and understood. If the efforts now about to be put forth fail, indeed, with it look as if this enterprise is hoodooed; but the hope of success is stronger to-day than it ever has been and that the road will be built has jumped from a possibility to a probability. (Fort Worth Gazette.)

Railroad Ties

It may not be generally known, but metal ties are now in use on 30,000 miles of railroad. Europe has one-third of this metal tie mileage. Asia, Africa and South America have the remainder. There are only two miles of track on metal ties in the United States. In the countries where this substitute for wood has been used it is pronounced satisfactory. On but one road where metal ties have been used considerable numbers have been put down here they have been taken up. That was a division in Prussia, where the roadbed was at fault rather than the metal ties. On all other roads where metal ties have been used the use of metal ties is increasing. The fair conclusion is that the substitution of metal for wood has passed the experimental stage.

The railroads of the United States now require about 80,000,000 new wooden ties every year. One-fifth of the timber product of this country is regularly absorbed by the railroads. A million acres of forest is annually stripped to supply this single demand. The United States has only 70,000,000 acres of public forest land remaining. Therefore it is a plain proposition that the time has come for a forestry policy. It is also very clear that the question of substituting metal for wood in railroad ties is of rapidly increasing interest.

The registered vote of Arizona this year was 15,377, divided among the different counties as follows: Apache, 800; Cochise, 1,031; Gila, 823; Graham, 1,307; Maricopa, 3,444; Mohave, 567; Pima, 1,341; Pinal, 4,467; Yavapai, 1,383; Yuma, 593.

The last Liverpool steamer for the month of the Congo carried 10,000 cases of rum, 11 cases of gin, 400 tons of gun powder and 14 missionaries. It is kind and thoughtful to send the poor savages plenty of liquor to wash the missionaries down with.

The land office at Washington will shortly issue instructions, accompanied by maps, to registers and recorders in regard to the execution of the land forfeiture bill, which recently became a law. Under this law the lands opposite the unconstructed portions of land grant railroads will be restored to the public domain. Maps will be prepared showing the location of the lands, and the lands will be restored to entry.

Next month 2,300,000 Methodists will vote by ballot on the question, "Shall women be admitted as delegates to the general conference, the highest body in the Methodist Episcopal church?" Two years ago five women were sent to the general conference held in New York, who knocked at the doors for admission to the councils of that great body, composed exclusively of men. The conference refused them the right on purely constitutional grounds, but the matter was finally disposed of by submitting the question to a vote of the membership of the church.

C. F. Thomas, says the Tombstone Prospector, brings the news from Mammoth that the recent heavy frosts in that section washed the rock out in places thirty feet deep along the river bottom. The exposed area at the bottom of the wash in many places brought to light evidence of ancient civilization. The trunks of huge trees which had been cut with stone axes were to be seen in many places, while the stone implements and old pottery are to be seen on all sides. Bones of human beings of enormous size have been brought to light, having no doubt but that a race of giants, at one time occupied the section of country this side of Mammoth camp. It would be the proper thing for some scientific society to take hold of an exploration of this new development before the mid-winter rains shall have filled the excavated area again.

A correspondent of the London Truth sends the following: "A few days ago I was standing by an American gentleman, when I expressed a wish to know which point was the north. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it, and pointed to the north. I asked him whether he had compass attached to his watch. 'All watches,' he replied, 'are compasses.' Then he explained to me how this was. Point the hour-hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half way between the hour-hand and the figure XII on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun and 11 on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating 8 to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south. My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley, I asked that eminent traveler whether he was aware of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presented therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amos is proud of having been the home of the invention of the compass. I do not know what town, sets of my American friend as a citizen."

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