

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Room—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

A short horse is soon curried. A war with Spain will not last long.

The civil service humbug still reigns in this country. Verily the people of the United States love to be humbugged.

An honest collection of taxes and economy in county affairs will be one of the war cries in the coming campaign in this territory.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the year 1897 amounts to the vast sum of \$357,000,000. Pretty good work of the Dingley tariff law this for a starter.

The Democratic party in New York is already becoming restive under the rule of Boss Croker. The tug and the strain to break this boss rule is becoming very apparent.

It looks very much as if the Republicans of New Mexico will stand solidly by the declarations of the St. Louis platform in the coming elections. About as good a thing as they can do.

The prospects for the coming election in this territory are bright for the Republicans, provided good tickets are nominated and those are supported with loyalty, energy and earnestness.

There will be a few changes in territorial offices before long. A few moves on the political checker board of New Mexico are contemplated, which, when made, will greatly astonish some people.

WHenever it becomes necessary to make changes in public officials, that are demanded by the best interests of the territory, Governor Otero will be found ready to make them, else the New Mexican is very much mistaken in its estimate of the governor's character.

It is singular but a fact nevertheless, that Mr. W. Jennings Bryan never appears among the speakers at any of these great banquets of important business associations. He is the only political leader in the country who is absolutely without a following among organized business interests.

In case of a war with Spain, United States bonds will have to be issued, of course. Hence the New Mexican advises the newspaper men of this territory to be slow in investing their vast surplus capital for the present, that they may be able to purchase large blocks of United States bonds, should occasion arise.

READING the utterances of our irascible friend, Senator Chandler, it becomes clear that the president and he do not agree upon the financial questions of the day and that the president does not take the senator's views on these subjects as being absolutely correct. Therefore the senator prophesies defeat for the Republicans at the coming elections, only this and nothing more.

It is reported that the aged Emperor Francis Joseph intends to abdicate in favor of his nephew, Archduke Francis. Times indeed are very turbulent in that conglomeration of races and people, known as the Austrian empire and the emperor has not found the job what it was cracked up to be. We could not blame him for resigning; besides he has reigned for 50 years and has had more trouble in his family affairs than comes to the lives of most men and he is entitled to a rest.

INFORMATION reaches the New Mexican that many Republicans in Dona Ana and Grant counties are of the opinion that Mr. Martin Lohman, of Las Cruces, would be a very formidable candidate for the legislative council from that district and it is believed he could be elected by a very handsome majority. Mr. Lohman is a very influential and strong man in his section and well fitted for the important duties of the office. Such men are needed in a New Mexican legislature. The New Mexican is of the opinion that the Republicans of those two counties could not do better than to nominate him. They would elect him.

MR. DEBS, who is traveling about the country at the expense of various labor organizations, that know no better than to support him in idleness and luxury, tells people in his speeches, that "many people are beginning to look with contempt upon the Federal judiciary." No doubt that is his personal feeling, in view of his inability to wreak his malice in some more effective manner; but, fortunately, the mass of the people are not only not of his way of thinking, but, by upholding the judiciary, are likely to win the complement of his impotent

malice also. Mr. Debs' contempt is only another name for a hate which he has no power to gratify as he would like to do.

The fine-spin and college-bred theories of the free traders and tariff-for-revenue-only statesmen are receiving solid knocks daily in the school of experience: "If you do not buy, you cannot sell" is a favorite maxim with the opponents of a protective tariff. But in the five months ending January 1, 1898, our sales of American products to leading foreign nations amounted to \$472,608,623. During the corresponding period of 1896, under the Wilson law, our exports were \$430,361,575, to the same countries. This shows a gain of more than \$42,000,000 under the stringently protective Dingley act. Here is one more case where facts are on the side of protection.

Concerning the Payment of Bonds.

EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL, who is now 80 years old, but who was active in public life when the United States bonds were created, and who, as secretary of the treasury, recommended what became the act of 1870 for the resumption of bonds, makes no hesitation in saying that the proposition to pay them in silver is in bad taste, if not in bad faith. In an address in Massachusetts the other day he said that the act of 1870, with every feature of which he was, of course, thoroughly familiar, being secretary of the treasury at that time, provided that the bonds should be payable in coin of the then present weight and fineness. "The question whether they should be paid in silver or gold," said he, "was not a subject of consideration. In 1869 and 1870 the silver in a silver dollar—if one could have been found, which, in fact, was then impossible—outvalued the gold which was in a gold dollar. Now it happens that in these 30 years silver has depreciated, until upon the present value, a silver dollar is worth only 43 cents in gold. The catastrophe upon silver has come without any agency upon our part. The real culprit—the man who is responsible for all this apparent disaster—is a man who lived in the town of Pittsburg, Charles Burleigh, who invented the power drill by which mountains are demolished and the bowels of the earth laid open and silver extracted in vast quantities. Now, are the American people to take advantage of this contract, or are they to say: 'To be sure, the word coin is used in the bond, but we would do what we would have done by us. We have taken and we will pay gold.' Let us go to the country and say, 'No matter what is in this bond, it is coin, and we will pay in gold coin.' It does not rest upon this gold country, with close to 100,000,000 population and with resources such as no other country has ever seen, resources of which no half-crazed enthusiast ever dreamed, to carry down to coming ages a taint, that in these days of prosperity she sought to shirk the performance of an honest duty."

HIS HARMLESS FIB.

Senator Mason's Plan to Obviate the Watchful Objection of Senator Chandler. The latest story about Senator Billy Mason concerns the energetic Senator Chandler of the Granite State. Long ago the large hearted Illinois lawmaker had a friend whom he has in recent years lost sight of. The friend lived for a time in Illinois, and later tried his fortunes farther west, in the state of Colorado. There he participated in Republican politics, won the esteem of his fellow workers, and early in the present session of congress was named by Major McKinley as postmaster of his town. He had been here more than a week before the appointment, and being a poor man, was running very low in purse before his name reached the senate. Then there was a long wait for confirmation, and he was on the verge of despair.

At last he came across the friend of his boyhood, Senator Mason, and to him he poured out the story of his trip. He had purchased a round trip railroad ticket, the limit of which had nearly expired, and his nomination was still buried with a heap of similar other papers and little chance of its being reached. "Just stay here for a minute," said Senator Mason after listening patiently to his story. The meeting was in the senate corridor, and the senate was about to begin an executive session. The Illinois senator entered the chamber and immediately called up the Colorado case, requesting confirmation at once.

"I object to that unless there are some unusual circumstances," put in Senator Chandler. "Well, there are unusual circumstances," replied Senator Mason, and he began to talk pathetically of his friend's hardships. "Why, his wife died!" "That is enough," interrupted Senator Chandler peremptorily. "I withdraw my objection." And the nomination was confirmed then and there. "I didn't intend to deceive you," said Senator Mason to Senator Chandler a few minutes later, "but you didn't allow me to finish my sentence. This man's wife died two years ago."—Washington Post.

A Transformation for the Better.

A complete transformation has come over the woolen trade since the enactment of the new tariff. A general revivification of business in the country, as a whole, is occurring at a time when the retail stock of woolsens are low, when the people are in need of clothing, and have the wherewithal to purchase it. This means that for some time to come, at least, the machinery capacity of the country is to be taxed to its utmost to supply an accumulated demand.—S. N. D. North, at Wool Manufacturers' Dinner, January 12, 1898.

Protection and the American Farmer.

The American farmer has fared extremely well during the year 1897, the famous year of protection and prosperity. He received for his breadstuffs double the money he received in 1894 or 1895, and nearly 50 per cent more than he received in 1897. The value of breadstuffs exported from the United States in 1894 was \$121,123,377; in 1895, \$121,571,553; in 1896, \$177,374,405; in 1897, \$243,121,108. In nearly all other articles of farm produce the exportations for 1897 were far beyond those of preceding years in value. American Economist.

Many persons cannot take plain cod-liver oil. They cannot digest it. It upsets the stomach. Knowing these things, we have digested the oil in Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites; that is, we have broken it up into little globules, or droplets. We use machinery to do the work of the digestive organs, and you obtain the good effects of the digested oil at once. That is why you can take Scott's Emulsion.

100 and 500 cent druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS

Sugar Beet Raising Will Bring Prosperity—Only Eight Factories in the United States.

EXPERT VIEW OF INDUSTRY

To Supply Home Demand Output of 900 Factories is Required—Interesting Statistics on the Subject from Reliable Source.

(Washington Post.) "The beet sugar industry is the coming investment of this country," said Mr. S. R. Stephens, of Omaha, Neb., at the Wellington, when seen by a reporter for the Post. The enormity of our sugar business is not generally understood or readily realized. At present our capacity for manufacturing either cane or beet sugar is entirely too small. Expert statisticians have been at work on this subject for some years past, and the result of their labors constitutes a most interesting set of figures for one to ponder on. It is estimated that 900 additional establishments, each representing an investment of \$500,000, are needed in order that the entire sugar supply consumed in the United States can be manufactured at home. We consume annually about 2,500,000 tons of sugar. The money paid to foreign nations for their share in this supply amounts to \$123,000,000. "Now, it would seem to me that with all our room here in America, and with all the advantages we possess of skilled labor and unlimited resources, it would be well for America to go to work and produce the entire supply. It is always said that this is a nation that can produce everything required for its own consumption. Let it be so. France, Russia, Germany, and Austria have been making beet sugar for 50 years or more, and have demonstrated that its manufacture pays, and pays well. These countries have, between them, 1,245 beet sugar factories, while in the United States there are eight. It is estimated that within the next ten years perhaps fully 3,000,000 tons of beet sugar will be annually used in this country. If the farmers will set out to raise the sugar beets they will experience some sure-enough prosperity. To produce this amount of sugar would require 33,000,000 tons of sugar beets, which would bring, at the lowest estimate, \$130,000,000. The industry would employ 3,000,000 acres of farming land and something like half a million men to work in the fields. The factories for making the sugar would give employment to many more idle people and create a general demand for its material. The question is one that requires much thought."

WHAT YOUNG GIRLS WEAR—Variations For a Limited Wardrobe.

Many young girls who go out a great deal during the marriage ceremony, as she is still a young girl, and only married women have the liberty of lavish and costly personal adornment. The picture shows a costume having a trained skirt of blue velvet opening over a front of lighter blue broche silk framed in bands of sable. The blue velvet bodice has sable revers and opens over a blouse of broche silk, which is adorned with narrow sable bands forming points. The blue velvet collar is edged with sable. A touch of black velvet trimmed with a white ostrich plume accompanies the gown.

THE SEVENTH BEET SUGAR FACTORY IN THE UNITED STATES WAS ERRECTED AT EDDY, NEW MEXICO, IN 1896, AND MADE ITS FIRST "CAMPAIGN," BEGINNING NOVEMBER 15TH, 1896, AND CLOSING FEBRUARY 15TH, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR" IN THE BEET" OF THE crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. THE WATER IS APPLIED to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow. SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

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NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

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OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGBERN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of matter describing the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send any one inquiring about or interested in the territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Artificial flowers are often employed as a trimming for ball gowns this winter. Marguerites, wild roses, forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley are used for young girls, while older women choose violets, orchids, roses, chrysanthemums or azaleas. Full evening dress is the really correct attire for dinner, with the usual low cut



VELVET GOWN.

bodice. As many women have a dinner immediately after their afternoon reception, with no time intervening in which to make a new toilet, the fashion has arisen in Paris of dressing for the dinner in the afternoon, and wearing, over the low corsage, a long sleeved, high necked jacket, very elegantly made and trimmed. This is worn until dinner time and then laid aside, leaving the hostess in regulation evening attire. Velvet, broche silk or brocade is used for these jackets, with elaborate trimmings of ribbon, embroidery and lace.

Long redingotes are adopted this winter by women sensitive to cold. These garments are fitted at the back, and close or straight in front, fastening with visible buttons and ornamented with a pelisse, fur and collar of fur—skunk or sable. The colors most in vogue are dark blue, russian green and beaver.

A bride, to dress according to the most polite and refined customs, should never wear diamonds or costly jewels of any kind during the marriage ceremony, as she is still a young girl, and only married women have the liberty of lavish and costly personal adornment.

The picture shows a costume having a trained skirt of blue velvet opening over a front of lighter blue broche silk framed in bands of sable. The blue velvet bodice has sable revers and opens over a blouse of broche silk, which is adorned with narrow sable bands forming points. The blue velvet collar is edged with sable. A touch of black velvet trimmed with a white ostrich plume accompanies the gown.

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SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. R. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELLIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FAULKNER, E. C.

ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 1015 E. 1st St. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F.; Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THELMA NEWBALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAUNER, Secretary.

AZTELAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDROP, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary.

K. O. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights give a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEE MUEHLSEISER, K. of R. & S.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANEARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY, Dentist, Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAX. FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Carlton Block. (CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Surveyor General), Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 7, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. R. REINEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 5 Spiegelberg Block.

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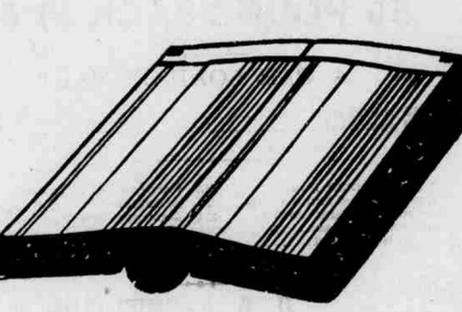
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